

सधैं..... तपाईं सँग



दशौं वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

२०७५ / २०७६



Sindhu Bikash Bank Ltd.

सिन्धु विकास बैंक लि.

नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट 'ख' वर्गको इजाजत पत्र प्राप्त संस्था

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## सञ्चालक समिति



श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार श्रेष्ठ  
अध्यक्ष



श्रीमती निष्ठा डंगोल श्रेष्ठ  
सञ्चालक (संस्थापक)



श्री दिनेश कुमार के.सी.  
सञ्चालक (संस्थापक)



श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद पोखरेल  
सञ्चालक (सर्वसाधारण)



श्री हिरा के.सी.  
सञ्चालक (सर्वसाधारण)



श्री सुनिल मान शाक्य  
सञ्चालक (स्वतन्त्र)



श्री रवि कुवर क्षेत्री  
कम्पनी सचिव

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## सिन्धु विकास बैंक

### दशौं वार्षिक साधारण सभा सम्बन्धी सूचना

(प्रथम पटक प्रकाशित मिति २०७६।०९।०८)

यस विकास बैंकको संचालक समितिको मिति २०७६।०९।०७ गते बसेको २६९ औं बैठकको निर्णय बमोजिम यस बैंकको दशौं वार्षिक साधारण सभा निम्न उल्लेखित मिति, समय र स्थानमा देहायका प्रस्तावहरू उपर छलफल गरि निर्णय गर्न बस्ने भएको हुँदा सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनि महानुभावहरूलाई सभामा सहभागी हुनका लागि हार्दिक अनुरोध गर्दछु ।

#### सभा हुने मिति, समय र स्थान

मिति : २०७६ साल पौष २९ गते मंगलवार, (तदनुसार १४ जनवरी, २०२०)

समय : विहान ११:३० बजे

स्थान : सिन्धुपाल्चोक उद्योग बाणिज्य संघको सभा हल, बाह्रबिसे, सिन्धुपाल्चोक ।

#### छलफलका बिषयहरू :

##### (क) सामान्य प्रस्ताव

- १) संचालक समितिको तर्फबाट अध्यक्षज्यू द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने ।
- २) लेखापरिक्षकको प्रतिवेदन सहित आ.व. २०७५/७६ को वासलात, नाफा नोक्सान, नगद प्रवाह विवरण, तथा अनुसुचीहरू छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने ।
- ३) आ.व.२०७६/७७ को लेखापरिक्षण गर्नको लागि बाह्य लेखापरिक्षक नियुक्ति गरि, निजको पारिश्रमिक निर्धारण गर्ने ।
- ४) संचालक समितिले प्रस्ताव गरेको ११.५१३९ प्रतिशत बोनस शेयरमा लाग्ने कर भुक्तानी गर्ने प्रयोजनको लागि बैंकको हाल कायम चुक्ता पुजी रु. ५,००,०२७,३१७.७५ को ०.५७५६ प्रतिशतले हुन आउने रकम रु. २,८७८,६३४.११ नगद लाभांश स्विकृत गर्ने ।
- ५) बैंकको नियमावली अनुसार बाँकी अवधिको लागि सर्बसाधारण शेयरधनीहरूको तर्फबाट २ जना संचालकहरूको निर्वाचन गर्ने ।

##### (ख) विशेष प्रस्ताव

- १) संचालक समितिले प्रस्ताव गरे बमोजिम हाल कायम रहेको चुक्ता पुँजी रु. ५,००,०२७,३१७.७५ को ११.५१३९ प्रतिशतले हुन आउने रु. ५७५७२६८२.२५ बोनस शेयर जारी गर्ने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पारित गर्ने ।
- २) बैंकको प्रवन्ध पत्रको दफा ६ को उपदफा क, ख, ग संशोधन गर्ने ।
- ३) नियमावलीको नियम ३२ (१) संचालकको पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता र सुविधा सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था संशोधन गर्ने ।
- ४) सिन्धु विकास बैंक र अन्य कुनै उपयुक्त बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था एक आपसमा गाभ्ने । गाभीने (Merger) वा प्राप्ती (Acquire) गर्ने सम्बन्धमा बैंकको चल अचल सम्पत्ति र दायित्व तथा कारोवारको मुल्यांकन (Due Diligence Audit -DDA) गर्न मान्यता प्राप्त मुल्यांकनकर्ता नियुक्त गर्ने, निजको पारिश्रमिक तोक्ने, गाभ्ने, गाभिने प्राप्ती गर्ने सम्बन्धी समझदारी पत्र (Memorandum of Understanding) तर्जुमा गर्ने र आवश्यक अन्य प्रकृया पुरा गरी सो मा हस्ताक्षर गर्ने अधिकारी तोक्ने लगायतका मर्जर वा प्राप्ती सम्बन्धी अन्य आवश्यक सम्पुर्ण प्रकृया पुरा गर्न संचालक समितिलाई पुर्ण अख्तियारी प्रदान गर्ने सम्बन्धमा विशेष प्रस्ताव पारित गर्ने ।
- ५) बैंकको प्रवन्ध पत्र तथा नियमावलीमा संशोधन स्विकृत गर्ने तथा नियमनकारी निकायहरूबाट थपघट/फेरबदल गर्न निर्देशन प्राप्त भएमा सो अनुसार गर्न संचालक समितिलाई अख्तियारी प्रदान गर्ने ।

##### ग) विविध ।

संचालक समितिको आज्ञाले,  
कम्पनी सचिव

## दशौं वार्षिक साधारण सभा सम्बन्धी जानकारी

१. सभा कक्ष भित्र प्रवेश गर्न बैंकले जारी गरेको प्रवेश पत्र वा शेयर प्रमाण पत्र साथमा लिई आउनु पर्ने छ ।
२. सभामा भाग लिन प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गर्न चाहनु हुने शेयर धनी महानुभावहरूले बैंकका अर्का शेयर धनी वा कुनै व्यक्तिलाई प्रतिनिधि तोकी सभा सुरु हुनु भन्दा ४८ घन्टा अगावै बैंकको कर्पोरेट कार्यालयमा प्रोक्सी बुझाई सक्नु पर्नेछ । सभामा भाग लिनका लागि प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गरी सकेपछि, उक्त प्रतिनिधि बदर गरी अर्को प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गर्ने भएमा सोको लिखित सूचना सभा सुरु हुनु भन्दा ४८ घन्टा अगावै कर्पोरेट कार्यालयमा दर्ता गरीसक्नु पर्नेछ ।
३. कुनै शीर्षक अन्तर्गत प्रश्न गर्न चाहाने शेयर धनीले आफुले प्रश्न गर्न चाहेको बिषय बारे सभा हुनु भन्दा ७ दिन अगावै बैंकलाई जानकारी दिनु पर्नेछ । तर यसलाई छलफल र पारित हुने प्रस्तावको रूपमा समावेश गरिने छैन ।
४. सभाका सुरक्षाका लागि खटीएका सुरक्षाकर्मीहरूले शेयर धनी महानुभाव लगायत सभाकक्षमा प्रवेश गर्ने सबै महानुभाव लगायत सभाकक्षमा प्रवेश गर्ने सबै महानुभावहरूको भोला वा शरिर जाँच गर्न सक्नेछन ।
५. शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू सभा सुरु हुनु भन्दा पहिलेनै उपस्थित भईदिनुहुन हार्दिक अनुरोध छ र यहाँहरूको सुविधाको लागि हाजीरी पुस्तीका सभा स्थलमा सभा हुने दिन बिहान १०:३० बजे देखी सभा चालु रहे सम्म खुल्ला रहनेछ ।
६. मिति २०७६/०९/१६ देखी २०७६/०९/२९ सम्म बैंकको शेयर दाखिला खारेज बन्द रहनेछ ।
७. अन्य बिस्तृत जानकारी तथा वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनका लागि बैंकको कर्पोरेट कार्यालयमा सम्पर्क गर्नहुन वा बैंकको वेबसाईट: [www.sindhubank.com.np](http://www.sindhubank.com.np) मा हेर्नुहुन अथवा: फोन नः ०११-६६२३४१/४० वा फ्याक्स नं.०११-६६२३४६ (कार्यालय समय भित्र) मा सम्पर्क गर्नुहुन अनुरोध छ ।
८. निर्वाचन सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम मिति २०७६/०९/२२ गते मंगलवार बैंकको कर्पोरेट कार्यालय बनेपामा प्रकाशित गरिने छ ।

## प्रोक्सी फाराम

श्री सञ्चालक समिति  
सिन्धु विकास बैंक लिमिटेड  
बान्हविसे, सिन्धुपाल्चोक

### विषय : प्रतिनिधि नियुक्ति गरेको बारे ।

.....जिल्ला ..... न.पा /गा.वि.स वडा नं. .... बस्ने म/हामी .....ले त्यस कम्पनीको (बैंकको) शेयरधनीको हैसियतले २०७६ साल पुस महीना २९ गतेका दिन हुने दशौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा म/हामी स्वयं उपस्थित भई छलफल तथा निर्णयमा सहभागी हुन नसक्ने भएकोले उक्त सभामा मेरो/हाम्रो तर्फबाट भाग लिन तथा मतदान गर्नका लागि ..... जिल्ला ..... न.पा /गा.वि.स वडा नं ..... बस्ने श्री ..... मेरो/हाम्रो प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गरी पठाएको छु / पठाएका छौ ।

#### प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त भएको ब्यक्तिको,

हस्ताक्षरको नमुना:

शेयरधनी भए शेयर प्रमाण पत्र नम्बर :

शेयरधनी नभए नागरीकताको प्रमाणपत्र नम्बर:

मिति : .....

#### निवेदक

दस्तखत :

नाम :

ठेगाना :

शेयर धनि नं. :

शेयर प्र.प.नं. :

शेयर संख्या :

मिति :

द्रष्टव्य : यो निवेदन साधारण सभा हुनुभन्दा कम्तीमा ४८ घन्टा अगावै कम्पनीको (बैंकको) कर्पोरेट कार्यालय, बनेपामा मा पेस गरिसक्नुपर्नेछ ।

## प्रवेश पत्र

शेयरधनीको नाम : ..... परिचय नं : /शेयरधनी नं.....

शेयरधनीको सही/दस्तखत : ..... शेयर संख्या : .....

सिन्धु विकास बैंक लिमिटेडको मिति ..... साल ..... महीना ..... गतेका दिन हुने दशौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा उपस्थित हुन जारी गरिएको प्रवेश पत्र ।

द्रष्टव्य : १. शेयरधनी आफैले खाली ठाँउ भर्नु होला ।

२. सभा-कक्षमा प्रवेश गर्न यो प्रवेश पत्र प्रस्तुत गर्नु अनिवार्य छ ।

# सिन्धु विकास बैंक

## दशौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा

### अध्यक्षको मन्तव्य

#### आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू,

यस सिन्धु विकास बैंकको १०औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा भाग लिन उपस्थित हुनु भएका सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू तथा सभाको गरिमा बढाउन हाम्रो निमन्त्रणा स्वीकार गरी पाल्नुभएका विभिन्न नियमनकारी निकायका प्रतिनिधिहरू लगाएत उपस्थित सम्पूर्ण अतिथिहरूमा बैंकको संचालक समितिको तर्फबाट तथा मेरो ब्यक्तिगत तर्फबाट हार्दिक स्वागत तथा अभिवादन व्यक्त गर्न चाहन्छु ।

सिन्धुपाल्चोक, काभ्रेपलान्चोक र दोलखा जिल्ला कार्यक्षेत्र भई १४ शाखा र २ सिमित बैंकिङ्ग ईकाईबाट ग्राहकहरूलाई सर्वसुलभ तरिकाले सेवा सुविधा दिदै आएकोमा हाल नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट स्विकृती पाई थप दुइ जिल्ला चितवन र मकवानपुरमा ८ वटा शाखा संचालनमा गरी कुल २२ शाखा र २ सिमित बैंकिङ्ग ईकाई गरी कुल २४ स्थानहरूबाट बैंकिङ्ग सेवा प्रदान गर्दै आएको व्यहोरा यहाँहरूलाई अवगत गराउन चाहन्छु । बैंकको कार्यक्षेत्र रहेको जिल्लाहरूको कतिपय स्थानहरूमा अझै पनि सर्वसुलभ बैंकिङ्ग सेवा पाइएको अवस्था छैन तसर्थ बैंकले आवश्यक सम्भाव्यता अध्ययन गरी थप शाखा सञ्जाल वृद्धि गर्दै लैजाने लक्ष्य लिएको छ । बैंकले हाल डिजिटल बैंकिङ्ग अर्न्तगत Mobile Banking सेवा प्रदान गर्दै आईरहेको छ साथै आगामी दिनहरूमा Internet Banking र ATM लगायतका विभिन्न सेवाहरू प्रदान गर्दैजाने लक्ष्य रहेको कुरा जानकारी गराउन चाहन्छु ।

बिगतको वर्षमा जस्तै यस प्रतिवेदन वर्षमा पनि उच्च ब्याजदरको चाप आशानुकूल सहज हुनसकेन । बैंकिङ्ग क्षेत्रमा तिव्र प्रतिस्पर्धा, अपेक्षित सरकारी खर्च हुन नसक्नु, शोधनान्तर घाटा उच्च रहनुका बाबजुत पनि समग्रमा हेर्दा बैंक तथा बित्तीय सस्थाहरूको कुल निक्षेपमा जम्मा १८.१३ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ भने कर्जा तर्फ २०.२८ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ । यस प्रतिवेदन वर्षको अन्त्यसम्ममा बैंकको निक्षेपमा १५.०१ प्रतिशत र कर्जामा २८.६२ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएको छ भने निक्षेप खाता संख्यामा १६.०५ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई कुल खाता संख्या ७७ हजार पुगेको छ । त्यसैगरी बैंकको खुदमुनाफा गत वर्षको तुलनामा करिव १२२.०७ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु. ४ करोड ६ लाख पुगेको छ । बैंकको बितरण योग्य मुनाफाबाट यस आर्थिक वर्षको लागि लाभांश वापत चुक्ता पूजीको ११.५१ प्रतिशत बोनस शेयर र ०.५७ प्रतिशत नगद (लाभांशमा लाग्ने कर) गरी जम्मा १२.०८ प्रतिशत लाभांश प्रस्ताव गरिएको पनि म यहाँहरूलाई सहर्ष जानकारी गराउन चाहन्छु ।

अन्त्यमा, कारोबार संचालनको दश वर्ष सफलतापूर्वक पूरा भएकोमा बधाइ दिदै बैंकको उत्तरोत्तर प्रगति तथा समृद्धिको लागि प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष रूपले बैंकलाई बहुमूल्य सहयोग तथा सुभावा दिई बैंकको कार्यक्षमता तथा सेवा बृद्धि गर्न मद्दत गर्ने सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू, ग्राहक महानुभावहरू, पूर्व संचालकहरू, बैंकको हित तथा प्रगतिको लागि मार्गनिर्देशन गर्ने नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रारको कार्यालय, नेपाल धितोपत्रबोर्ड, नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेञ्ज लि., सिडिएस तथा क्युरिङ्ग लि., एनआईबिएल क्यापिटल मार्केट्स लगायतका नियमक निकायहरू तथा बैंकको उन्नतिमा अनवरत लागि पर्ने बैंकका संचालकहरू, प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत लगायत सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारीहरू एवं संचार जगत प्रति हार्दिक आभार प्रकट गर्दै आगामी वर्षमा अझ गुणस्तरीय बैंकिङ्ग सेवाहरू उपलब्ध गराई शेयरधनीहरूलाई उचित प्रतिफल दिलाउने तर्फ क्रियाशिल रहने प्रतिबद्धता व्यक्त गर्दै यस गरिमामय १०औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा यहाँहरूलाई पुनः एक पटक स्वागत गर्दछु ।

धन्यवाद ।

राजेन्द्र कुमार श्रेष्ठ  
अध्यक्ष

## सिन्धु विकास बैंक लिमिटेडको १० औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा सञ्चालक समितिका तर्फबाट अध्यक्ष श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार श्रेष्ठ द्वारा प्रस्तुत वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

### आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू,

यस सिन्धु विकास बैंकको १०औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा भाग लिन उपस्थित हुनु भएका सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू तथा सभाको गरिमा बढाउन हाम्रो निमन्त्रणा स्वीकार गरी पाल्नुभएका विभिन्न नियमनकारी निकायका प्रतिनिधिहरू लगाएत उपस्थित सम्पूर्ण अतिथिहरूमा बैंकको संचालक समितिको तर्फबाट तथा मेरो व्यक्तिगत तर्फबाट हार्दिक स्वागत तथा अभिवादन व्यक्त गर्न चाहन्छु ।

यस वार्षिक साधारण सभामा आर्थिक वर्ष २०७५/७६ को वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तथा लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदन सहितको वासलात, नाफा नोक्सान हिसाब, नगद प्रवाह विवरण तथा यस सँगै सम्बन्धित अनुसूचीहरूको साथै चालु आर्थिक वर्ष कम्पनीले गरेको काम कारवाही तथा भावी योजनाहरू समेत समावेश गरी कम्पनी ऐन २०६३ दफा १०९ को अधिनमा रही तयार पारिएको प्रतिवेदन संचालक समितिका तर्फबाट यहाँहरू समक्ष प्रस्तुत गर्दछु ।

### (१) विगत वर्षको कारोवारको सिंहावलोकन :

विगतको वर्षमा जस्तै यस वर्षमा पनि उच्च ब्याजदरको चाप आशानुकूल सहज हुनसकेन । प्रस्तुत आर्थिक वर्षमा समग्र बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको निक्षेप १८.१३ प्रतिशत र कर्जा २०.२८ प्रतिशतले मात्र बृद्धि भएको अवस्थामा यस विकास बैंक निक्षेपमा १५.०१ प्रतिशत र कर्जामा २८.६२ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि हासिल गर्न सफल भएको छ । प्रतिवेदन वर्षमा बिप्रेषण आप्रवाह १७.५ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई ७९९ अर्ब २ करोड पुगेको भएता पनि शोधनान्तर भने रु.९० अर्ब ८३ करोडले घाटामा रहेको नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको तथ्यांक रहेको छ । यस प्रतिवेदन वर्षको अन्त्यसम्ममा यस बैंकको निक्षेप खाता संख्यामा १६.०५ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई कुल खाता संख्या ७७ हजार पुगेको छ । बैंकको निक्षेपमा १५.०१ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु.२ अर्ब ६१ करोड पुगेको छ भने बैंकको कर्जा तर्फ २८.६२ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु.२ अर्ब २ करोड पुगेको छ । त्यसैगरी बैंकको खुद ब्याज आम्दानी २७.५० प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई १३ करोड ६० लाख भएको छ । बैंकको सञ्चालन मुनाफामा गत आर्थिक वर्षको तुलनामा १२८.८७ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु.५ करोड ८५ लाख पुगेको छ । बैंकको खुदमुनाफा गत वर्षको तुलनामा करिव १२२.०७ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु.४ करोड ६ लाख पुगेको छ । बैंकको बितरण योग्य मुनाफाबाट यस आर्थिक वर्षको लागि लाभांश वापत चुक्ता पूँजीको ११.५१ प्रतिशत बोनस शेयर र ०.५७ प्रतिशत नगद (लाभांशमा लाने कर समेत) गरी जम्मा १२.०८ प्रतिशत लाभांश प्रस्ताव गरिएको पनि म यहाँहरूलाई सहर्ष जानकारी गराउन चाहन्छु ।

सिन्धुपाल्चोक, काभ्रेपलान्चोक र दोलखा जिल्ला कार्यक्षेत्र भई १४ शाखा र २ सिमित बैंकिङ्ग ईकाईबाट ग्राहकहरूलाई सर्वसुलभ तरिकाले सेवा सुविधा दिदै आएकोमा हाल नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट स्विकृती पाई थप दुइ जिल्ला चितवन र मकवानपुरमा ८ वटा शाखा संचालन गरी कुल २२ शाखा र २ सिमित बैंकिङ्ग ईकाई गरी कुल २४ स्थानहरूबाट बैंकिङ्ग सेवा प्रदान गर्दै आएको व्यहोरा यहाँहरूलाई अवगत गराउन चाहन्छु साथै अगामी दिनहरूमा पनि थप शाखाहरू संचालन गरी गुणस्तरिय सेवा पुऱ्याउनमा बैंक लागिपरेको छ ।

आ.व.२०७४/०७५ र ०७५/०७६ मा गरेको आर्थिक कारोवारको तुलनात्मक विवरण निम्न अनुसार रहेको छ ।

शिर्षक	आ.व. २०७४/७५	आ.व. २०७५/७६	वृद्धि प्रतिशत
चुक्ता पूँजी	५००,०२७,३९६.७५	५००,०२७,३९६.७५	-
कूल सम्पत्ति	२,८७१,९५५,५१८.००	३,२४६,९३९,४०७.००	१३.०५
कूल निक्षेप संकलन	२,२७४,७३०,५५१.००	२,६९६,२३०,९३७.००	१५.०१
कूल कर्जा सापटी तथा लगानी	१,५७४,९६७,८०९.००	२,०२०,७९०,०००.००	२८.६२
खुद मुनाफा (कर अधिको)	२५,५७२,६७८.००	५८,५२९,३२०.००	१२८.८७

### (२) राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्थितिबाट कम्पनीको कारोवारलाई परेको असर:

मौद्रिक नीति-२०७५/७६ र मौद्रिक नीति-२०७६/७७) : नेपाल सरकार आर्थिक वर्ष २०७५/७६ को बजेटमा ७ प्रतिशत आर्थिक वृद्धिको लक्ष्य तोकेको थियो । आर्थिक वर्ष २०७६/७७ मा ८.५ प्रतिशतको हाराहारीमा आर्थिक वृद्धि हासिल हुने लक्ष्य रहेको छ । अनुकूल

मौसम, व्यावसायिक वातावरणमा आएको सुधार, ऊर्जा आपूर्तिमा भएको वृद्धि र पर्यटक आगमन बढेको कारण समष्टिगत आर्थिक परिदृश्य सकारात्मक रहेको छ । आर्थिक वर्ष २०७५/७६ मा वार्षिक औसत मुद्रास्फीति दर ४.५ प्रतिशतको सीमाभित्र राख्ने लक्ष्य लिइएको थियो । आर्थिक वर्ष २०७६/७७ मा वार्षिक औसत उपभोक्ता मुद्रास्फीति ६ प्रतिशतको सीमाभित्र राख्ने लक्ष्य रहेको छ । बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूले कायम गर्नुपर्ने अनिवार्य नगद मौज्जात अनुपात आर्थिक वर्ष २०७५/७६ मा ४ प्रतिशत तोकिएको थियो भने आर्थिक वर्ष २०७६/७७ मा ४ प्रतिशत यथावत कायम गरिएको छ । बैधानिक तरलता अनुपात बिकास बैंकका लागि आर्थिक वर्ष २०७६/७७ मा ८ प्रतिशत यथावत कायम गरिएको छ । अन्तिम ऋणदाता सुविधा दरको रूपमा रहेको बैंकदरलाई आर्थिक वर्ष २०७६/७७ मा ६.५ प्रतिशतबाट ६ प्रतिशत कायम गरिएको छ । आर्थिक वर्ष २०७४ देखि लागू गरिएको ब्याजदर करिडोरलाई थप परिष्कृत गर्ने क्रममा ६ प्रतिशतको स्थायी तरलता सुविधा दरलाई करिडोरको माथिल्लो सीमा तथा ३ प्रतिशतको दुई हप्ते निक्षेप संकलन दरलाई तल्लो सीमा निर्धारण गरिएको छ । अल्पकालीन ब्याजदरलाई करिडोरको सीमाभित्र कायम राख्न ४.५ प्रतिशतको रिपो दरलाई नीतिगत दरको रूपमा राखिएको छ ।

हाल विश्वमा देखा परेको अमेरीका चिन व्यापार युद्ध, अमेरीकाको आयत निरुसाहीत कर निती तथा इरान तथा उत्तरकोरीया माथि अमेरीकाले लगाएको प्रतिबन्ध,जारी भारत-पाकिस्तान राजनैतिक द्वन्द आदि कारणले विश्वको आर्थिक बृद्धिमा मन्दी छाँएको छ । देशमा राजनीतिक स्थिरता कायम भएसँगै नेपालको आर्थिक बृद्धि सन् २०१९ मा ७.१ प्रतिशत र सन् २०२० मा ६.५ प्रतिशत रहने प्रक्षेपण विश्व बैंकले गरेको छ ।

मुलुकमा राजनैतिक स्थिरता कायम भएसँगै लगानीको वातावरण सृजना भएको छ । यसबाट समग्र देशको आर्थिक क्रियाकलापमा हुने वृद्धिबाट नेपालको बैकिङ्ग क्षेत्रले समेत सकारात्मक भूमिका खेल्न पाउने अवस्था सृजना हुने देखिन्छ । यस अवस्थाको उपयोग गर्दै आगामी दिनमा यस बैंकलाई प्रदेश ३ को अग्रणी विकास बैंकको रूपमा आफूलाई उभ्याउँदै व्यवसाय विस्तार गर्ने योजना रहेको छ । बैंकले तयार गरेको रणनीतिक योजना अनुसार अघि बढ्दै आगामी दिनमा एक सक्षम, भरपर्दो एवं विश्वासिलो विकास बैंकको रूपमा स्थापित गरिने कुरा यहाँहरूलाई अवगत गराउन चाहन्छु ।

नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले तोकेको न्युनतम चुक्ता पूँजी पुऱ्याउन सबै बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूले पूँजी वृद्धि गरेको अवस्थामा, विद्यमान बजारमा मात्र सिमित भई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक सफलता हासिल गरी लगानीकर्तालाई समुचित प्रतिफल दिनु आगामी दिनमा अभै चुनौतिपूर्ण हुने देखिन्छ । यद्यपि मुलुकमा राजनैतिक स्थिरता, शान्ति र आर्थिक/सामाजिक र औद्योगिक सुरक्षा कायम भएमा आगामी वर्षहरूमा बैंकले सोचे अनुरूप सफलता हासिल गर्नेछ भन्ने हामीले विश्वास लिएका छौं ।

**(३) प्रतिवेदन तयार भएको मिति सम्म चालु वर्षको उपलब्धि र भविष्यमा गर्नु पर्ने कुराका सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समितिको धारणा :**

चालु आ.व.२०७६/०७७ को असोज मसान्त सम्मको आर्थिक कारोवारको विवरण निम्न अनुसार रहेको छ ।

क्र.सं.	शिर्षक	आ.व. २०७६/७७ ३ महिनाको अवधिमा
१.	निक्षेप संकलन	२,६४७,४५८,८५७
२.	कर्जा सापट तथा लगानी	१,९०१,६८८,४५७
३.	सञ्चालन मुनाफा	६,६३९,१९०
४.	कुल सम्पत्ति	३,३११,०१७,७२९
५.	शाखा तथा सिमित बैकिङ्ग ईकाई	२४

**(४) औद्योगिक तथा व्यवसायिक सम्बन्ध :**

बैंकले आफ्नो सेवाको विस्तार एवम् प्रवर्धनको लागि विभिन्न उद्योगि, व्यवसायी तथा व्यवसायिक प्रतिष्ठान, संघ, संस्था एवं ग्राहक वर्गहरूसँगको व्यवसायिक सम्बन्धलाई अत्यन्त महत्व दिदै आएको छ । आफ्नो व्यवसायिक लक्ष्य र उद्देश्य प्राप्तिको लागि व्यवसायिक सम्बन्धको विस्तार गरिदै लगेको छ । बैंकले प्रदान गरेको स्तरिय बैकिङ्ग सेवाको कारणले गर्दा औद्योगिक तथा व्यवसायिक प्रतिष्ठानहरूको साथै हाम्रा ग्राहकहरूसँगको व्यवसायिक सम्बन्ध सौहार्दपूर्ण रहेको छ ।

**(५) सञ्चालक समितिमा भएको हेरफेर र सोको कारण :**

प्रतिवेदन वर्षमा यस विकास बैंकको मिति २०७५।०३।३१ को ८ औं साधारण सभाबाट सर्वसाधारण समुह तर्फबाट ३ जना संचालकहरू श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद पोखरेल, श्री प्रभुराम श्रेष्ठ, श्री यादव दाहाल कायम रहेकोमा मिति २०७६/०४/०३ संचालकद्वय श्री प्रभुराम श्रेष्ठ र श्री यादव दाहालतले राजिनामा दिए पश्चात मिति २०७६/०५/०२ को संचालक समितिको २५८ औं बैठकबाट श्री हिरा के.सीलाई सर्वसाधारण शेयरधनीको तर्फबाट संचालक र २०७६/०८/२३ को संचालक समितिको २६७ औं बैठकबाट श्री सुनिल मान शाक्यलाई स्वतन्त्र संचालकमा नियुक्ति गरिएको छ ।

**(६) कारोबारलाई असर पार्ने मुख्य कुराहरू :**

मुलुकको हरेक क्षेत्र कुनै न कुनै कारणबाट ग्रसित रहेको वर्तमान परिवेशमा लक्ष्य अनुरूप कार्य गर्न एउटा चुनौती नै रहेको छ । खास गरी सरकारीतवरबाट हुनुपर्ने चालु तथा पुजीगत खर्च अपक्षितरूपमा हुन नसक्नु, बैकिङ्ग क्षेत्रमा देखिएका अस्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धा, कर्जा तथा लगानीको दायरा साँघुरिदै लगानीको योग्य क्षेत्रको अभाव, राजनैतिक उतार चढावबाट हुने अस्थिर आर्थिक अवस्था नै अहिलेको मुख्य चुनौती रहेको छ ।

देशमा औद्योगिकरणको अनुकूल वातावरण नभएकोले औद्योगिक क्षेत्रमा थप लगानीको वातावरण नहुनु, लगानीमा थप जोखिम हुनु, बैकिङ्ग क्षेत्रमा देखा पर्ने न्यून एवं अधिक तरलताको स्थितिको असरहरूको कारणले बैंकलाई हुन सक्ने जोखिम कम गर्न वा आउन नदिन विशेष सतर्कतापूर्वक कारोबार संचालन गर्न व्यवस्थापनलाई सजग गराइएको छ ।

**(७) लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनको कैफियत उपर सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिक्रिया :**

लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा औल्याइएका कैफियतहरू उपर सञ्चालक समिति गम्भिर रहेको छ । भएका त्रुटि कमी कमजोरीहरूलाई सुधार गर्न र आगामी दिनहरूमा यस्ता कमी कमजोरी हुन नदिन सजग रही, लेखापरीक्षकले दिनु भएको सुभावहरूलाई कार्यान्वयन गर्न व्यवस्थापनलाई निर्देशन गरिएको छ ।

**(८) लाभास बाँडफाड गर्न सिफारिस गरिएको रकम :**

यस वर्षको लागि लाभांश वापत चुक्ता पूजीको ११.५१३९ प्रतिशत बोनश शेयर र ०.५७५६ प्रतिशत नगद (लाभांशमा लाग्ने कर समेत) गरी जम्मा १२.०८ प्रतिशत लाभांश प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ ।

**(९) शेयर जफत सम्बन्धमा :**

यस आव.मा कुनै शेयर जफत गरिएको छैन ।

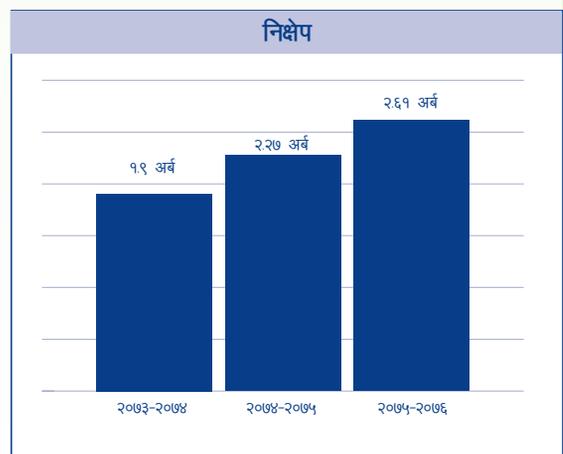
**(१०) कम्पनी र यसको सहायक कम्पनीको कारोवार प्रगति :**

यस कम्पनीको कुनै सहायक कम्पनी छैन ।

**(११) कम्पनी र यसका सहायक कम्पनीले आर्थिक वर्षमा सम्पन्न गरेको प्रमुख कारोवारहरू**

**निक्षेप परिचालन**

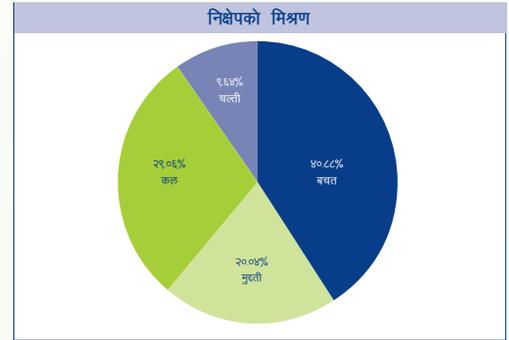
बिगतका वर्षहरूमा जस्तै समीक्षा वर्षमा पनि बैंकको निक्षेप परिचालनमा चुनौतीहरू देखापरेका छन् । सरकारी खर्चहरू समयमा हुननसक्नु तथा बैंकहरूद्वारा तिब्र गतिमा कर्जा विस्तार गरिनुले बैंकहरूको कर्जा निक्षेप अनुपातमा दबाव पर्न गई निक्षेप परिचालन असहज हुनगएको छ । बैंकहरूविच तीव्र प्रतिस्पर्धा भएको कारण निक्षेपका व्याजदरहरू समेत बढ्न गएको छ । गत वर्ष रु.२ अर्ब २७ करोड रहेको बैंकको कुल निक्षेपमा १५.०१ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई यस वर्षको अन्त्यमा रु.२ अर्ब ६१ करोड पुगेको छ ।



निक्षेप	आ.व. २०७३/७४	आ.व. २०७४/७५	आ.व. २०७५/७६	वृद्धि दर (%)
बचत	१०११.३५	९८२.१२	१०६९.५४	८.९०%
मुद्दती	२६६.४३	३०७.६७	५३३.६९	७३.४६%
चल्ती		४५३.८७	२५२.०९	४४.४५%
कल	६२७.८२	५३०.४६	७६०.३६	४३.३३%
जम्मा	१९०५.६	२२७४.१२	२६१६.१८	१५.०९%

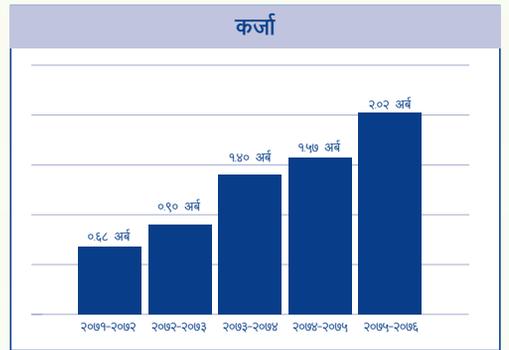
रकम (रु.दश लाखमा)

बैंकको निक्षेप मध्ये मुद्दती र बचत निक्षेपले आधा भन्दा धेरै अंश ओगटेको छ । गत वर्ष १ अर्ब २८ करोड रहेको मुद्दती र बचत खाता यस वर्षको अन्त्यमा रु. १ अर्ब ६० करोड रहेको छ । अन्य निक्षेपहरूको तुलनामा प्रतिवेदन वर्षमा यस बैंकको मुद्दती निक्षेपको वृद्धिदर उच्च (७३.४६%) रहेको छ । यस वर्षको अन्त्यमा बचत निक्षेप जम्मा ८.९० प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु. १ अर्ब ६ करोड पुगेको छ । यो वृद्धिमा व्यक्तिगतप्रकृतिका निक्षेपहरूको योगदान रहेको छ । यस बैंकले मागेको बखत दिनुपर्ने निक्षेप (कल डिपोजिट) मा "ख" र "ग" वर्गका वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको निक्षेप समेत रहेको छ । गत वर्षमा ५३ करोड ०४ लाख रहेको कल डिपोजिट प्रतिवेदन वर्षको अन्त्यमा ४३.३३ प्रतिशतले बढ्न गई रु. ७६ करोड ३ लाख पुगेको छ ।



### कर्जा विस्तार तथा व्यवस्थापन

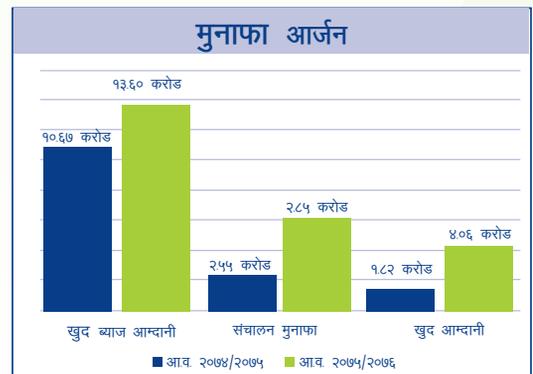
यस वर्ष कुल कर्जामा २८.६२ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई गत वर्षको अन्त्यमा रहेको कुल कर्जा रु. १ अर्ब ५७ करोड बाट प्रतिवेदन वर्षको अन्तमा रु २ अर्ब २ करोड पुगेको छ ।



प्रतिवेदन वर्षमा बैंकले कर्जा २८.६२% वृद्धि गरी रु २.०२ अर्ब कर्जा प्रवाह गरेको छ । धितो राखी प्रवाह भएका कर्जाहरू तुलनात्मक रूपमा बढी सुरक्षित हुने हुँदा बैंकले यस्ता कर्जाहरूलाई पहिलो प्राथमिकतामा राखेको छ । त्यस्तै साना तथा मझौला कर्जाहरू तुलनात्मक रूपमा बढी प्रतिफल प्रदान गर्ने हुँदा बैंकले यस्ता कर्जाहरूलाई उच्च प्राथमिकतामा राखेको छ । साथै, यस्ता कर्जाहरू विभिन्न क्षेत्रका ग्राहकहरू बीच फैलिएको हुँदा ठूला कर्जाको तुलनामा बैंकको कर्जा पोर्टफोलियोमा निहित जोखिमलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्न पनि मद्दत मिल्दछ । यस्ता कर्जाको परिचालनमा शाखाहरूको उल्लेख्य सहभागिता रहेको छ । क्षेत्रगत सीमा अन्तर्गत बैंकको आफ्नो कर्जा नीति अनुरूप सीमा कायम गरिएको हुँदा हालसम्म बैंकको अवस्था सन्तोषजनक रहेको छ । साथै, नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले तोकेका क्षेत्रहरू र तिनीहरूको सीमा अनुगमन सम्बन्धमा यस बैंकले नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले जारी गरेका नीति निर्देशनहरू लगायत एकल ग्राहक कर्जा सम्बन्धमा पनि तोकिएको कर्जा सीमाको पूर्णरूपले अनुपालना गरेको छ ।

### मुनाफा आर्जन

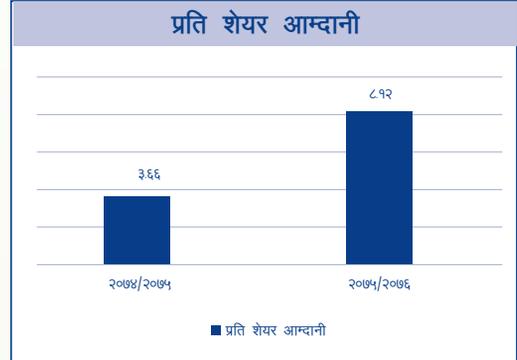
बिगतका वर्षहरूमा जस्तै समीक्षा वर्षमा पनि बैंकिङ्ग क्षेत्रमा विभिन्न चुनौतीहरू देखापरेका छन् । सरकारी खर्चहरू समयमा हुन नसक्नु तथा बैंकहरूद्वारा तिव्र गतिमा कर्जा विस्तार गरिनुले बैंकहरूको कर्जा निक्षेप अनुपातमा दबाव पर्न गई निक्षेप परिचालन असहज हुनगएको छ । बैंकहरू बीच तीव्र प्रतिस्पर्धा भएको कारण निक्षेपका व्याजदरहरू बढ्न गई आधार व्याजदर बढ्नु तथा कर्जा लगानीमा तीव्र प्रतिस्पर्धा तथा स्पेड दर ५% ले कायम गर्नु पर्ने राष्ट्र बैंकको नीतिले गर्दा नाफा खुम्चीन पर्ने भएको छ । गत वर्ष भन्दा प्रतिवेदन वर्षमा बैंकले कर्जा २८.६२% वृद्धि गर्दा, बैंकको खुद ब्याज आम्दानी २७५० प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई १३ करोड ६० लाख भएको छ । बैंकको सञ्चालन मुनाफामा गत



आर्थिक वर्षको तुलनामा १२८.८७ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु.५ करोड ८५ लाख पुगेको छ । बैंकको खुदमुनाफा गत वर्षको तुलनामा करिव १२२.०७ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु. ४ करोड ६ लाख पुगेको छ ।

### प्रति शेयर आम्दानी

बैंकले प्रतिवेदन वर्षमा निक्षेप संकलन तथा ऋण लगानीमा उल्लेखनीय बृद्धि गर्दा बैंकको खुदमुनाफा गत वर्षको तुलनामा करिव १२२.०७ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएको छ साथै बैंकको प्रति शेयर आम्दानी आ.व. २०७४/७५ रु ३.६६ रहेकोमा प्रतिवेदन वर्षमा १२१.८५ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएर रु ८.१२ पुगेको छ ।



### (१२) कम्पनीका आधारभूत शेयरधनीहरूले कम्पनीलाई उपलब्ध गराएको जानकारी :

नरहेको ।

### (१३) विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्पनीका संचालक तथा पदाधिकारीहरूले लिएको शेयरको स्वामित्वको विवरण :

नरहेको ।

### (१४) कम्पनीसंग सम्बन्धित सम्पत्तिहरूमा कुनै संचालक तथा निजका आफन्तको व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ सम्बन्धी जानकारीको व्यहोरा :

यस प्रकारको कुनै पनि जानकारी प्राप्त भएको छैन ।

### (१५) कम्पनीले आफ्नो शेयर आफै खरिद गरिएको विवरण :

कम्पनीले आफ्नो शेयर आफै खरिद गरेको छैन ।

### (१६) आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण व्यवस्था :

बैंकले आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण सशक्त र प्रभावकारी बनाउनका साथै आइपर्न सक्ने जोखिमहरूको न्यूनिकरण एवं व्यवस्थापनको लागि आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीलाई सुदृढ बनाउदै लगेको छ ।

जोखिमहरूको पहिचान तथा न्यूनिकरण गरी यसको समुचित व्यवस्थापन गर्नको लागि लेखापरीक्षण समिति, जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समितिले सक्रियता पूर्वक कार्य गर्दै आएको छ । यस्तै गरी अन्य विषयगत समितिहरूले समेत काम कारवाहीको सम्बन्धमा सुपरिवेक्षण र अनुगमन गर्ने गरेको छ । आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण व्यवस्थालाई प्रभावकारी बनाउन विभागिय प्रमुखहरूलाई जवाफदेही बनाउदै लगेको छ । संगठनात्मक संरचनालाई समयानुकूल परिवर्तन गर्दै आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण व्यवस्थालाई अझ प्रभावकारी बनाउने तर्फ क्रियाशिल रहेका छौ ।

### (१७) आर्थिक वर्षको कुल व्यवस्थापन खर्चको विवरण :

आर्थिक वर्षको कुल व्यवस्थापन खर्चको विवरण निम्न अनुसार रहेको छ ।

शिर्षक	रकम
कर्मचारी खर्च	६,१३,७८,०४६।००
कार्यालय सञ्चालन (शाखा समेत) खर्च	३,६९,००,५७८।००

## (१८) लेखा परीक्षण समितिका पदाधिकारीहरूको नाम, निजहरूको काम, कर्तव्य र सुविधा:

श्री प्रभुराम श्रेष्ठ	: संयोजक
श्री बिनोद श्रेष्ठ	: सदस्य
श्रीमती सुनिता बैदार	: सदस्य सचिव

लेखापरीक्षण समितिले कम्पनी ऐन २०६३ तथा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट जारी निर्देशिका अर्न्तगत रहेर कार्य सम्पादन गर्दै आएको छ । लेखापरीक्षण समितिका संयोजकलाई प्रति बैठक भत्ता रु.३,०००/- प्रदान गर्ने गरिएको छ । बैठक भत्ता वाहेक अन्य सुविधा प्रदान गरिएको छैन ।

## (१९) संचालक, प्रबन्ध संचालक, कार्यकारी प्रमुख, कम्पनीका आधारभूत शेयरधनी वा निजका आफन्तले कम्पनीलाई बुझाउन बाँकी भएको रकम : छैन ।

## (२०) संचालक, प्रबन्ध संचालक, कार्यकारी प्रमुख तथा पदाधिकारीहरूलाई भुक्तानी गरिएको पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता तथा सुविधाको रकम :

सिनं	विवरण	विवरण	पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता तथा सुविधाको रकम रु.
१	सञ्चालक समिति	अध्यक्ष श्री राजेन्द्रकुमार श्रेष्ठ	१,६२,०००।००
		सदस्य श्री ध्रुवलाल श्रेष्ठ	८४,०००।००
		सदस्य श्री दिनेश कुमार के. सी	८०,०००।००
		सदस्य श्रीमती निभा डंगोल (श्रेष्ठ)	१,६७,०००।००
		सदस्य श्री राजेन्द्र प्र. पोखरेल	१,५०,०००।००
		सदस्य श्री यादव दहाल	१,४५,०००।००
		सदस्य श्री प्रभुराम श्रेष्ठ	१,५३,०००।००
२	लेखा परिक्षक	एस डि आर एशोशियट्स	३,३९,०००।००
३	कार्यकारी प्रमुख	श्री रमेश प्रसाद जोशी	४,४३१,९००।००
		तलब, भत्ता तथा अन्य सुविधा	

\* सञ्चालकहरूको पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता तथा सुविधा रकममा अन्य उपसमितिको बैठक भत्ता समेत जोडि राखिएको छ ।

## (२१) शेयरधनीहरूले बुझिलिन बाँकी रहेको लाभांश रकम :

रु. ३२४,२९६.००

## (२२) दफा १४१ बमोजिम सम्पत्ति खरिद वा बिक्री गरेको कुराको विवरण

सम्पत्ति सम्बन्धी विवरण यसै साथ संलग्न वित्तीय विवरणमा उल्लेख भएको ।

## (२३) दफा १७५ बमोजिम सम्बद्ध कम्पनी बीच भएको कारेबारको विवरण :

यस कम्पनीको कुनै सम्बद्ध कम्पनी रहेको छैन ।

## (२४) यस ऐन तथा प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम संचालक समितिको प्रतिवेदनमा खुलाउनु पर्ने अन्य कुनै कुरा

सो नभएको ।

## (२५) अन्य :

**(अ) कर्मचारी व्यवस्थापन :**

बैंकिङ्ग क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत कर्मचारीहरू व्यवसायिक रूपमा दक्ष रहनु पर्छ । कम्पनीको उन्नति प्रगतिमा कर्मचारीहरूको कृयाशिलताको महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रहने हुँदा, कर्मचारीहरूको पेशागत दक्षता र क्षमतामा अभिवृद्धि गर्ने तर्फ निरन्तर प्रयासरत रहेका छौं । आन्तरिक रूपमा विज्ञहरूलाई आमन्त्रण गरी तालिमहरू प्रदान गर्दै आएका छौं । श्रोत साधनले भ्याएसम्म कर्मचारीहरूको सेवा सुविधामा क्रमशः वृद्धि गर्दै लिएको छ ।

**(आ) समितिहरू :**

बैंकको काम कारवाहीहरूलाई छिटो छरितो एवं प्रभावकारीरूपमा सञ्चालन गर्न आ.व. ०७५।०७६ को अन्त्य सम्ममा निम्नानुसारको समितिहरू रहेको छ । यी समितिहरूले संचालक समितिले अधिकार प्रत्यायोजन गरेका कार्यहरू गर्दै आएको छ ।

**१) लेखा परिक्षण समिति :**

श्री प्रभुराम श्रेष्ठ	: संयोजक
श्री बिनोद श्रेष्ठ	: सदस्य
श्रीमती सुनिता बैदार	: सदस्य सचिव

**२) जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति :**

श्री यादव दाहाल	: संयोजक
श्री प्रभुराम श्रेष्ठ	: पदेन सदस्य
श्री प्रमोद न्यौपाने	: सदस्य
श्री प्रदिप गुरागाँई	: सदस्य सचिव

**३) कर्मचारी व्यवस्थापन तथा सेवा सुबिधा समिति :**

श्रीमती निभा डंगोल श्रेष्ठ	: संयोजक
श्री रमेश प्रसाद जोशी	: सदस्य
श्री प्रमोद न्यौपाने	: सदस्य सचिव

**४) सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण निवारण सम्बन्धी समिति :**

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद पोखरेल	: संयोजक
श्री प्रमोद न्यौपाने	: सदस्य
श्री प्रदिप गुरागाँई	: सदस्य
श्रीमती सुनिता बैदार	: सदस्य सचिव

**(इ) भावी योजना र कार्यक्रम :**

- १) प्रतिवेदन वर्षमा यस विकास बैंकले मकवानपुर र चितवन जिल्लामा थप कार्य क्षेत्र बिस्तारको स्विकृती ने.रा बैंकबाट पाए संगै बैंकले २२ शाखा तथा २ सिमित बैंकिङ्ग ईकाई गरी २४ स्थानहरूबाट बैंकिङ्ग सेवा प्रदान गर्दै आईरहेको छ र आगामी दिनहरूमा पनि आवश्यक स्थानहरूको सम्भाव्यता अध्ययन गरी बैंकको शाखाहरू बिस्तार गर्ने लक्ष्य लिएका छौं ।
- २) बैंकलाई प्रदेश नं. ३ को प्रदेश स्तरीय बिकास बैंक बनाउन ने.रा. बैंकले तोकेको न्यूनतम चुत्ता पुँजी बोनस तथा हकप्रद शेयरद्वारा पुन्याउने योजना रहेको छ साथ साथै बैंकले अन्य बित्तिय संस्थाहरू संग मर्जर तथा एक्जिजिशन वा प्राप्ती मार्फत राष्ट्रिय स्तरको विकास बैंक बन्ने लक्ष्य समेत लिएको जानकारी गराउदछौं ।
- ३) संस्थागत क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्न विकास बैंकले ग्राहकहरूको सेवा सुविधाको लागि आधुनिक प्रविधि मैत्री हुने गरी कार्य गर्ने लक्ष्य लिएको छ । ग्राहक वर्गको सेवा सुविधाको लागि आधुनिक बैंकिङ्ग सेवा सुबिधा अर्न्तगत ATM सुविधा लगायतका अन्य सेवा तथा सुविधाहरू उपलब्ध गराउने लक्ष्य लिएका छौं ।

## धन्यवाद ज्ञापन

बैंकको उन्नति र प्रगतिका लागि अमूल्य सुझाव एवं उचित मार्गदर्शन प्रदान गरी सहयोग पुऱ्याउनु हुने शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू, विभिन्न संघ संस्थाहरू, नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रारको कार्यालय, नेपाल धितोपत्र बोर्ड, नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेन्ज लि., सि.डि.एस. एण्ड क्लियरिङ्ग लि. शेयर रजिष्ट्रार एन.आई.वि.एल एस क्यापिटल लि. लगायतका निकायहरू तथा सम्पुर्ण महानुभावहरूलाई विशेष धन्यवाद दिन चाहन्छौं ।

अन्तमा, कम्पनीको उन्नतिका लागि क्रियाशिल व्यवस्थापन तथा सम्पुर्ण कर्मचारी मित्रहरू प्रति आभार व्यक्त गर्दै, भविष्यमा पनि रचनात्मक कार्य गर्दै कम्पनीलाई अझ सबल तथा संक्षम विकास बैंकको रूपमा अघि बढाउने प्रतिबद्ध रहेको कुरा विश्वास दिलाउन चाहन्छु ।

धन्यवाद ।

राजेन्द्र कुमार श्रेष्ठ  
(अध्यक्ष)

## सिन्धु विकास बैंक लिमिटेड

धितोपत्र दर्ता तथा निष्काशन नियमावली २०६५ को दफा २२ (१) अनुसूचि १३ सँग सम्बन्धित विवरणः

- (क) सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदनः यसै प्रतिवेदनसँग संलग्न रहेको ।  
 (ख) लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदनः यसै प्रतिवेदनसँग संलग्न रहेको ।  
 (ग) लेखापरीक्षण भएको वित्तीय विवरणः यसै प्रतिवेदनसँग संलग्न रहेको ।  
 (घ) कानुनी कारवाही सम्बन्धी विवरण :

समिक्षा अवधिमा बैंकले कुनै मुद्दा दायर गरेको छैन भने बैंक विरुद्ध कुनै मुद्दा दायर भएको जानकारी प्राप्त भएको छैन ।

बैंकको सस्थापक वा सञ्चालकले वा संस्थापक वा सञ्चालक विरुद्धमा प्रचलित नियमको अवज्ञा वा फौजदारी अपराध गरेको सम्बन्धमा कुनै मुद्दा दायर गरेको वा भएको भए : यस्तो प्रकारको कुनै विवरण प्राप्त भएको छैन ।

कुनै सस्थापक वा सञ्चालक विरुद्ध आर्थिक अपराध गरेको सम्बन्धमा कुनै मुद्दा दायर भएको भए : यस्तो प्रकारको कुनै विवरण प्राप्त भएको छैन ।

- (ङ) सँगठित सस्थाको शेयर कारोवार तथा प्रगति विश्लेषण :

धितोपत्र बजारमा हुने व्यवसायिक उतार चढावले बैंकको शेयर मुल्यमा समेत असर गर्नु स्वभाविक नै हो । मुलुकको समग्र आर्थिक अवस्थामा सुधार तथा राजनैतिक स्थिरता भएमा शेयर बजार विश्वास योग्य लगानीको क्षेत्र बन्न सक्ने कुरामा दुईमत रहन सक्दैन र दिगो आर्थिक विकास हुन सक्थ्यो भने बैंकको शेयरले उचित प्रतिफल दिन सक्छ भन्ने हाम्रो विश्लेषण रहेको छ ।

आ.व २०७५/०७६ को प्रत्येक त्रैमासीक अवधिमा बैंकको शेयरको अधिकतम, न्युनतम र अन्तिम मुल्य साथै कुल कारोवार शेयर संख्या र कारोवार दिनको विवरण :

विवरण	आश्विन मसान्त २०७५	पौष मसान्त २०७५	चैत्र मसान्त २०७५	आषाढ मसान्त २०७६
अधिकतम मुल्य	रु. १३३	रु. १२९	रु. १४४	रु. १५५
न्युनतम मुल्य	रु. ११६	रु. ११३	रु. ११५	रु. १२६
अन्तिम मुल्य	रु. १२४	रु. १२४	रु. १३०	रु. १४४
कारोवार संख्या	२५२	२०५	२८१	८०८
कारोवार दिन	४६	४७	३३	६२

- (च) समस्या र चुनौति : यसै प्रतिवेदनसँग संलग्न रहेको ।

- (छ) संस्थागत सुशासन :

बैंकको दिगो एवम् विश्वासनीय व्यवसाय सञ्चालनको लागि संस्थागत सुशासन मुख्य आधार हो भन्ने मान्यतालाई बैंकले सधैं अंगिकार गर्दै आएको छ । संस्थागत सुशासनको मुलभुत मान्यताहरू पारदर्शिता, इमान्दारिता र जवाफदेहितालाई आत्मसात गर्दै, प्रचलित ऐन कानून, नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक तथा अन्य नियमनकारी निकायहरूद्वारा जारी निर्देशन एवम् बैंकको आन्तरिक निति नियम अनुसार आफ्नो कार्य सञ्चालन गर्दै आएको छ । यसका अतिरिक्त बैंकले आफ्नो वित्तीय विवरण, सुचना तथा प्रतिवेदन तोकिएको समयमा सम्बन्धित निकायमा पेस गर्नुको साथै सार्वजनिक रूपमा प्रकाशित समेत गर्दै आइरहेको छ ।

- (ज) धितो पत्र निष्काशन निर्देशिका २०६५ को दफा २८ अनुसार, विवरण पत्रमा प्रक्षेपण गरिएका विवरणहरू मध्ये, बीस प्रतिशत, वा सो भन्दा बढीले फरक परेका विवरणहरूः

यसै प्रतिवेदनसँग संलग्न रहेको ।

- (झ) नियम २२ को उप नियम (५) सँग सम्बन्धित विशेष घटना, वा परिस्थिति, सम्बन्धी विवरणः

यस प्रकारको विशेष घटना, वा परिस्थिति नभएको ।



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To The Shareholders of Sindhu Bikash Bank Limited

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sindhu Bikash Bank Limited (referred to as the Bank) for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> Ashad 2076 which comprise Statement of Financial Position as at 31<sup>st</sup> Ashad, 2076 (Corresponding to July 16, 2019), Statement of Profit or Loss, Statement of Cash Flow, Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the bank present fairly, in all material respect, the financial position of the bank as at 31<sup>st</sup> Ashad 2076 (July 16, 2019), and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRSs).

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing (NSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal's *Handbook of Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*, together with the ethical requirement that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Nepal, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and *Handbook of Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing the bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.



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

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for The Audit of The Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with NSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with NSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern

### **Report on the Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

In our opinion and to the best of our information and explanations given to us and based on the audit work carried out by us, we report that;

- We have obtained all the information and explanations asked for, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- In our opinion, statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss, statement of changes in equity statement of cash flows have been prepared in accordance with the



requirement of the Company Act, 2063 and are in agreement with the books of accounts maintained by the bank.

- Proper books of account as required by prevailing laws have been kept so far it appears from our examination of those books and records of the Bank;
- In our opinion, so far as appeared from our examination of the books, the Bank has maintained adequate capital funds and adequate provisions for possible impairment of assets in accordance with the directives of Nepal Rastra Bank
- To the best of our information and according to explanations given to us and from our examination of the books of account of the bank necessary for the purpose of our audit, we have not come across cases where directors or any employee of the organization have acted contrary to the provisions of law, or committed any misappropriation or caused loss or damage to the bank and violated any directives of Nepal Rastra Bank or acted in a manner to jeopardize the interest and security of the bank, its depositors and investors.

The engagement Partner of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is CA. Shesh Mani Dahal.



CA. Shesh Mani Dahal  
Senior Partner  
SDR Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Kathmandu, Nepal  
Date: Poush 01, 2076

## Sindhu Bikash Bank Limited

### Statement of Financial Position

As on 31 Asar 2076

Particulars	Note	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4.1	989,310,069	1,125,483,173	734,489,738
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	4.2	86,225,732	62,498,316	54,548,457
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	4.3	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	4.4	-	-	-
Other Trading Assets	4.5	-	-	-
Loans and Advances to BFIs	4.6	336,792,040	117,358,501	54,493,589
Loans and Advances to Customers	4.7	1,689,049,812	1,457,609,308	1,352,306,271
Investment Securities	4.8	25,972,060	26,689,137	19,993,781
Current Tax Assets	4.9	-	9,146,186	1,261,151
Investment in Subsidiaries	4.10	-	-	-
Investment in Associates	4.11	-	-	-
Investment Property	4.12	-	1,752,397	-
Property and Equipment	4.13	87,993,229	58,092,585	47,300,610
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	4.14	2,338,201	1,337,888	957,760
Deferred Tax Assets	4.15	2,302,319	1,022,437	258,059
Other Assets	4.16	26,947,944	10,965,589	7,537,628
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>3,246,931,407</b>	<b>2,871,955,518</b>	<b>2,273,147,043</b>

Particulars	Note	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	4.17	-	-	-
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	4.18	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	4.19	-	-	-
Deposits from Customers	4.20	2,616,230,137	2,274,730,551	1,905,605,196
Borrowings	4.21	-	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	4.9	3,079,387	-	-
Provisions	4.22	1,565,646	1,299,068	986,441
Deferred Tax Liabilities	4.15	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	4.23	26,672,016	37,213,277	36,647,894
Debt Securities Issued	4.24	-	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	4.25	-	-	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>2,647,547,186</b>	<b>2,313,242,896</b>	<b>1,943,239,532</b>
<b>Equity</b>				
Share Capital	4.26	500,027,317	500,027,317	262,192,500
Share Premium		6,009,608	6,009,608	18,576,001
Retained Earnings		54,541,097	30,576,903	29,849,350
Reserves	4.27	38,806,199	22,098,794	19,289,660
<b>Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders</b>		<b>599,384,221</b>	<b>558,712,622</b>	<b>329,907,512</b>
Non Controlling Interest				
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>599,384,221</b>	<b>558,712,622</b>	<b>329,907,512</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>		<b>3,246,931,407</b>	<b>2,871,955,518</b>	<b>2,273,147,043</b>
Contingent Liabilities and Commitments	4.28			
Net Assets Value per share		119.87	111.74	125.83

 .....  
 Sunita Baidar  
 Account Head

 .....  
 Ramesh Prasad Joshi  
 Chief Executive Officer

 .....  
 Rajendra Kumar Shrestha  
 Chairman

 .....  
 CA. Shesh Mani Dahal  
 Senior Partner  
 SDR Associates,  
 Chartered Accountants  
 Date: 01/09/2076

 .....  
 Rajendra Prasad Pokharel  
 Director

 .....  
 Hira K.C.  
 Director

 .....  
 Neeva Dangol Shrestha  
 Director

 .....  
 Dinesh Kumar K.C.  
 Director

 .....  
 Sunil Man Shakya  
 Director

## Sindhu Bikash Bank Limited

Statement of Profit or Loss  
For the year ended 31 Asar 2076

Particulars	Note	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075
Interest Income	4.29	285,161,465	217,838,021
Interest Expense	4.30	149,063,275	111,101,537
<b>Net Interest Income</b>		<b>136,098,190</b>	<b>106,736,484</b>
Fee and Commission Income	4.31	17,962,139	15,310,979
Fee and Commission Expense	4.32	557,336	4,635,710
<b>Net Fee and Commission Income</b>		<b>17,404,804</b>	<b>10,675,268</b>
<b>Net Interest, Fee and Commission Income</b>		<b>153,502,993</b>	<b>117,411,753</b>
Net Trading Income	4.33	-	-
Other Operating Income	4.34	862,703	238,987
<b>Total Operating Income</b>		<b>154,365,696</b>	<b>117,650,739</b>
Impairment Charge/ (Reversal) for Loans and Other Losses	4.35	(2,442,247)	17,300,045
<b>Net Operating Income</b>		<b>156,807,943</b>	<b>100,350,694</b>
<b>Operating Expense</b>			
Personnel Expenses	4.36	61,378,046	41,388,921
Other Operating Expenses	4.37	27,313,060	24,639,128
Depreciation & Amortisation	4.38	9,587,517	8,749,967
<b>Operating Profit</b>		<b>58,529,320</b>	<b>25,572,678</b>
Non Operating Income	4.39	-	-
Non Operating Expense	4.40	-	-
<b>Profit Before Income Tax</b>		<b>58,529,320</b>	<b>25,572,678</b>
Income Tax Expense	4.41		
Current Tax		19,202,842	7,630,349
Deferred Tax		(1,299,454)	(351,849)
<b>Profit for the Period</b>		<b>40,625,932</b>	<b>18,294,177</b>
<b>Profit Attributable to:</b>			
Equity-holders of the Bank		40,625,932	18,294,177
Non-Controlling Interest			
<b>Profit for the Period</b>		<b>40,625,932</b>	<b>18,294,177</b>
<b>Earnings per Share</b>			
Basic Earnings per Share		8.12	3.66
Diluted Earnings per Share		8.12	3.66

.....  
Sunita Baidar  
Account Head

.....  
Ramesh Prasad Joshi  
Chief Executive Officer

.....  
Rajendra Kumar Shrestha  
Chairman

.....  
CA. Shesh Mani Dahal  
Senior Partner  
SDR Associates,  
Chartered Accountants  
Date: 01/09/2076

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Neeva Dangol Shrestha  
Director

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Dinesh Kumar K.C.  
Director

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Sunil Man Shakya  
Director

## Sindhu Bikash Bank Limited

### Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 Asar 2076

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar end 2075
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>40,625,932</b>	<b>18,294,177</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Income Tax</b>		
<b>a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		
Gains/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value	(718,477)	(3,103,125)
Gains/(losses) on revaluation	-	-
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	783,715	1,728,028
Income tax relating to above items	(19,571.45)	412,529
<b>Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>	<b>45,667</b>	<b>(962,568)</b>
<b>b) Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge		
Exchange gains/(losses)(arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)	-	-
Income tax relating to above items	-	-
Reclassify to profit or loss	-	-
<b>Net other comprehensive income that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>c) Share of other comprehensive income of associate accounted as per equity method</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income for the year, Net of Income Tax</b>	<b>45,667</b>	<b>(962,568)</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the Period</b>	<b>40,671,599</b>	<b>17,331,610</b>
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:		
Equity-Holders of the Bank	40,671,599	17,331,610
Non-Controlling Interest		
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the Period</b>	<b>40,671,598.53</b>	<b>17,331,609.51</b>

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Sunita Baidar  
Account Head

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Ramesh Prasad Joshi  
Chief Executive Officer

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Rajendra Kumar Shrestha  
Chairman

.....  
CA. Shesh Mani Dahal  
Senior Partner  
SDR Associates,  
Chartered Accountants  
Date: 01/09/2076

.....  
Rajendra Prasad Pokharel  
Director

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Hira K.C.  
Director

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Neeva Dangol Shrestha  
Director

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Dinesh Kumar K.C.  
Director

.....  
Sunil Man Shakya  
Director

## Sindhu Bikash Bank Limited

### Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 Asar 2076

Particulars	Attributable to Equity-Holders of the Bank										Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
	Share Capital	Share Premium	General Reserve	Exchange Equalisation	Fair Value Reserve	Regulatory Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earning	Other Reserve	Total		
Balance at Shrawan 01, 2074	290,273,317	-	21,226,173					18,112,012	678,737	330,290,239		330,290,239
Adjustment/Restatement	(28,080,817)	18,576,001			71,829			11,737,338	2,687,080			
Transfer from Merger												
<b>Adjustment/Restated Balance as at Shrawan 01, 2074</b>	<b>262,192,500</b>	<b>18,576,001</b>	<b>21,226,173</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>71,829</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29,849,350</b>	<b>(2,008,342)</b>	<b>329,907,512</b>		<b>329,907,512</b>
<b>Comprehensive Income for the year</b>												
Profit for the year												
<b>Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax</b>												
Gains/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value					(2,172,187)							(2,172,187)
Gains/(losses) on revaluation												
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans									1,209,620			1,209,620
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge												
Exchange gains/(losses) arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation												
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,007,823</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,172,187)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,294,177</b>	<b>1,209,620</b>	<b>17,331,609</b>		<b>17,331,609</b>
Transfer to Reserves during the year								(4,279,526)	1,271,702			
Transfer from Reserves during the year								507,823	(507,823)			
Transactions with Owners, directly recognized in Equity												
Share Issued	209,754,000	6,009,608										215,763,608
Share Based Payments												
Dividend to Equity-Holders												
Bonus Shares Issued	28,080,817	(18,576,001)						(9,504,815)				
Cash Dividend Paid								(1,477,938)				(1,477,938)
Share Issue Expenses								(2,812,169)				(2,812,169)
Other												

<b>Total Contributions by and Distributions</b>	<b>237,834,817</b>	<b>(12,566,394)</b>	<b>3,007,823</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,172,187)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>727,553</b>	<b>1,973,499</b>	<b>228,805,110</b>	<b>228,805,110</b>
Balance at Asar 31, 2075	500,027,317	6,009,608	24,233,996	-	(2,100,358)	-	30,576,903	(34,844)	558,712,622	558,712,622
	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	(0)	0.00	-	-
<b>Balance at Shrawan 01, 2075</b>	<b>500,027,317</b>	<b>6,009,608</b>	<b>24,233,996</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,100,358)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,576,903</b>	<b>(34,844)</b>	<b>558,712,622</b>	<b>558,712,622</b>
<b>Comprehensive Income for the year</b>										
Profit for the year							40,625,932		40,625,932	40,625,932
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax										
Gains/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value					(502,934)				(502,934)	(502,934)
Gains/(losses) on revaluation										
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans								548,601	548,601	548,601
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge										
Exchange gains/(losses) arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation										
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,125,186.38</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(502,934)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,625,932</b>	<b>548,601</b>	<b>40,671,599</b>	<b>40,671,599</b>
Transfer to Reserves during the year							(9,051,590)	926,403	-	-
- Regulatory Reserve						8,240,141	(8,240,141)			
Transfer from Reserves during the year							629,993	(629,993)		
Transactions with Owners, directly recognized in Equity										
Share Issued										
Share Based Payments										
Dividend to Equity-Holders										
Bonus Shares Issued										
Cash Dividend Paid										
Other										
<b>Total Contributions by and Distributions</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,125,186</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(502,934)</b>	<b>8,240,141</b>	<b>23,964,194</b>	<b>845,011</b>	<b>40,671,599</b>	<b>40,671,599</b>
Balance at Asar 31, 2076	500,027,317	6,009,608	32,359,182	-	(2,603,292)	8,240,141	54,541,097	810,167	599,384,220	599,384,220

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Sunita Baidar	Ramesh Prasad Joshi	Rajendra Kumar Shrestha	Rajendra Prasad Pokharel	Hira K.C.	Neeva Dangol Shrestha	Dinesh Kumar K.C.	Sunil Man Shakya	CA. Shesh Mani Dahal	Senior Partner	Chartered Accountants,
Account Head	Chief Executive Officer	Chairman	Director	Director	Director	Director	Director	SDR Associates,		

Date: 01/09/2076

## Sindhu Bikash Bank Limited

### Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 31 Asar 2076

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Interest Received	261,229,540	211,326,608
Fee and Other Income Received	17,962,139	15,310,979
Dividend Received		
Receipts from Other Operating Activities	862,703	167,494
Interest Paid	(149,063,275)	(111,101,537)
Commissions and Fees Paid	(557,336)	(4,635,710)
Cash Payment to Employees	(51,524,313)	(37,023,831)
Other Expenses Paid	(27,313,060)	(24,639,128)
<b>Operating Cash Flows before Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities</b>	<b>51,596,397</b>	<b>49,404,874</b>
<b>(Increase) Decrease in Operating Assets</b>		
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	(23,727,416)	(7,949,859)
Placement with Banks and Financial Institutions	-	-
Other Trading Assets	-	-
Loans and Advances to BFIs	(221,650,040)	(63,499,911)
Loans and Advances to Customers	(231,770,442)	(122,056,360)
Other Assets	(8,307,562)	(14,482,306)
<b>Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities</b>		
Due to Banks and Financial Institutions	-	-
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Deposit from Customers	341,499,587	369,125,354
Borrowings	-	-
Other Liabilities	(12,060,343)	(3,398,803)
<b>Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities before Tax Paid</b>	<b>(104,419,819)</b>	<b>207,142,988</b>
Income Tax Paid	(17,903,388)	(7,278,500)
<b>Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>	<b>(122,323,207)</b>	<b>199,864,487</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of Investment Securities	717,077	(6,695,355)
Receipts from Sale of Investment Securities		
Purchase of Property and Equipment	(39,156,476)	(19,328,820)
Receipts from Sale of Property and Equipment		
Purchase of Intangible Assets	(1,331,998)	(593,250)
Purchase of Investment Properties		
Receipts from Sale of Investment Properties	1,752,397	(1,752,397)
Interest Received	24,123,437	8,916,346
Dividend Received	-	71,493
<b>Net Cash Used in Investing Activities</b>	<b>(13,895,563)</b>	<b>(19,381,985)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Receipts from Issue of Debt Securities	-	-
Repayments of Debt Securities	-	-
Receipts from Issue of Subordinated Liabilities	-	-
Repayments of Subordinated Liabilities	-	-
Receipt from Issue of Shares	-	225,268,423
Dividends Paid	-	(1,477,938)
Interest Paid		
Other Receipts/Payments	45,667	(13,279,552)
<b>Net Cash from Financing Activities</b>	<b>45,667</b>	<b>210,510,933</b>
<b>Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>(136,173,104)</b>	<b>390,993,436</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Shrawan 01, 2075	1,125,483,173	734,489,738
Effect of Exchange Rate fluctuations on Cash and Cash Equivalents Held		
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at Asar 31, 2076</b>	<b>989,310,069</b>	<b>1,125,483,173</b>

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Sunita Baidar  
Account Head

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Ramesh Prasad Joshi  
Chief Executive Officer

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Rajendra Kumar Shrestha  
Chairman

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CA. Shesh Mani Dahal  
Senior Partner

.....  
Rajendra Prasad Pokharel  
Director

.....  
Hira K.C.  
Director

.....  
Neeva Dangol Shrestha  
Director

.....  
Dinesh Kumar K.C.  
Director

.....  
Sunil Man Shakya  
Director

.....  
Chartered Accountants  
Date: 01/09/2076

## SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

### 1. Reporting Entity

SINDHU BIKASH BANK is a "B" class development bank operating in 5 districts i.e. Sindhupalchowk, Kavrepalanchowk, Dolakha, Chitwan and Makwanpur. It was established in Bhadra 22, 2067 i.e. September 7, 2010.

This bank is licensed by Nepal Rastra Bank (Central Bank of Nepal) as Class "B" development bank and running under the company act & Bank & Financial Institution Act of Nepal. The Bank is listed on Nepal Stock Exchange and its stock symbol is "SINDU".

### 2. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared on accrual basis of accounting except the Cash Flow information, which is prepared on a cash basis, using the direct method. The financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss and Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Notes to the Accounts of the Bank. The accounting policies are consistently applied to all the years presented, except for the changes in accounting policies disclosed specifically.

#### 2.1. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared and approved by the Board of Directors in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) and as published by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) Nepal and pronounced by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN) and in the format issued by Nepal Rastra Bank in Directive No. 4 of NRB Directives, 2075.

#### 2.2. Reporting Period

Reporting Period is a period from the first day of Shrawan (mid July) of any year to the last day of Ashadh (mid July) of the next year as per Nepali calendar.

	Nepali Calendar	English Calendar
Current Year	2075/76	2018/19
Previous Year	2074/75	2017/18
Current Year Period	Shrawan 01, 2075 to Ashadh 31, 2076	July 17, 2018 to July 16, 2019
Previous Year Period	Shrawan 01, 2074 to Ashadh 32, 2075	July 16, 2017 to July 16, 2018

#### 2.3. Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements of the Group are presented in Nepalese Rupees (NPR), which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates. Financial information is presented in Nepalese Rupees. There was no change in the presentation and functional currency during the year under review. The figures are rounded to nearest integer, except otherwise indicated.

#### 2.4. Use of Estimates, Assumptions and Judgment

The Bank, under NFRS, is required to apply accounting policies to most appropriately suit its circumstances and operating environment. Further, the Bank is required to make judgments in respect of items where the choice of specific policy, accounting estimate or assumption to be followed could materially affect the financial statements. This may later be determined that a different choice could have been more appropriate. The accounting policies have been included in the relevant notes for each item of the financial statements and the effect and nature of the changes, if any, have been disclosed. The NFRS requires the Bank to make estimates and assumptions that will affect the assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and profit or loss as reported in the financial statements. The Bank applies estimates in preparing and presenting the financial statements and such estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed periodically. The revision to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and are applied prospectively. Disclosures of the accounting estimates have been included in the relevant sections of the notes wherever the estimates have been applied along with the nature and effect of changes of accounting estimates, if any.

#### 2.4.1. Going Concern

The financial statements are prepared considering bank as a going concern as the Board of the Bank is satisfied that the Bank has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. In making this assessment, the Board of Directors have considered a wide range of information relating to present and future conditions, including future projections of profitability, cash flows and capital resources.

#### 2.5. Changes in Accounting Policies

The Company has consistently applied the accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements except for new or revised statements and interpretations implemented during the year. The nature and effect of new standards and interpretations are discussed in note that follows.

#### 2.6. New Reporting standards issued but not effective

For the reporting of financial instruments, NAS 32 Financial Instruments Presentation, NAS 39 Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurements and NFRS 7 Financial Instruments – Disclosures have been applied. NFRS 9 has been complied for the classification of Financial Instruments. Few carve-outs on applicable Accounting Standards as provided by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal have been used by the Bank, the quantitative and qualitative impact of the same have been disclosed in detail in Notes to the Accounts. Further, a number of new standards and amendments to the existing standards and interpretations have been issued by International Accounting Standard Board after the pronouncements of NFRS with varying effective dates. Those become applicable when Accounting Standard Board Nepal incorporates them within NFRS.

#### 2.7. Discounting

Non- current assets and liabilities are discounted where discounting is material. Interest income and expenses have been recognized on unwinding of financial assets and liabilities respectively.

#### 2.8. Materiality and Aggregation

Each material class of similar items is presented separately in the Financial Statements. Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately, unless they are immaterial as permitted by the Nepal Accounting Standard – NAS 1 on 'Presentation of Financial Statements'. Notes to the Financial Statements are presented in a systematic manner which ensures the understandability and comparability of Financial Statements of the bank. Understandability of the Financial Statements is not compromised by obscuring material information with immaterial information or by aggregating material items that have different natures or functions.

#### 2.9. Prior Period Errors

Prior Period Errors are omissions or misstatements in an entity's financial statements. Such omissions may relate to one or more prior periods. Correction of an error is done by calculating the cumulative effect of the change on the financial statements of the period as if new method or estimate had always been used for all the affected prior years' financial statements. Sometimes such changes may not be practicable. In such cases, it is applied to the latest period possible by making corresponding adjustment to the opening balance of the period.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied by the Bank in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless stated otherwise.

#### 3.1. Basis of Measurement

The Financial Statements of the Bank have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following material items in the Statement of Financial Position:

- Available for sale investments (quoted) are measured at fair value.
- Liabilities for defined benefit obligations are recognized at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of the plan assets.
- Financial assets and financial liabilities held at amortized cost at measured using a rate that is a close approximation of effective interest rate.

### 3.2. Basis of consolidation

The bank does not have any subsidiaries & group company so the disclosure in this section is not applicable.

### 3.3. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents include cash in hand, balances with banks and money at call and at short notice. These are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the Bank in the management of short term commitments.

Details of the Cash and Cash Equivalents are given in Note 4.1 to the Financial Statements.

### 3.4. Financial assets and Financial Liabilities

#### Initial Recognition

##### a. Date of Recognition

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

##### b. Recognition and Initial Measurement of Financial Instruments

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

## Classification and Subsequent Measurement of Financial Instruments

### Classification and Subsequent Measurement of Financial Assets

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

- (a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
  - i. Financial assets held for trading
  - ii. Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss
- (b) Held to Maturity Financial Assets
- (c) Loans and Receivables
- (d) Financial assets available for sale

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification.

#### (a) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

A financial asset is classified as fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading or is designated at fair value through profit or loss.

##### (a) (i) Financial Assets Held for Trading

Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term or holds as a part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by Bank that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Nepal Accounting Standards (NAS) 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement".

Financial assets held for trading are recorded in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in 'Net trading income'. Dividend income is recorded in 'Net trading income' when the right to receive the payment has been established

Bank evaluates its held for trading asset portfolio, other than derivatives, to determine whether the intention to sell them in the near future is still appropriate. When Bank is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets and management's intention to sell them in the foreseeable future significantly changes, the Bank may elect to reclassify these financial assets. Financial assets held for trading include instruments such as government securities and equity instruments that have been acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

(a) (ii) Financial Assets Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Bank designates financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in the following circumstances:

- Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets.
- The assets are part of a group of Financial assets, financial liabilities or both, which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.
- The assets contain one or more embedded derivatives that significantly modify the cash flows that would otherwise have been required under the contract.

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in 'Net gain or loss on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or losses' in the Statement of Profit or Loss. Interest earned is accrued under 'Interest income', using the effective interest rate method, while dividend income is recorded under 'Other operating income' when the right to receive the payment has been established.

The Bank has not designated any financial assets upon initial recognition as designated at fair value through profit or loss.

(b) Held to Maturity Financial Assets

Held to Maturity Financial Assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities which the Bank has the intention and ability to hold to maturity. After the initial measurement, held to maturity financial investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate, less impairment. The amortization is included in 'Interest income' in the Statement of Profit or Loss. The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

(c) Loans and Receivables from Customers

Loans and receivables include non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than:

- Those that the Bank intends to sell immediately or in the near term and those that the Bank, upon initial recognition, designates as fair value through profit or loss.
- Those that the Bank, upon initial recognition, designates as available for sale
- Those for which the Bank may not recover substantially all of its initial investment through contractual cash flows, other than because of credit deterioration.

After initial measurement, loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate, less allowance for impairment. Within this category, loans and advances to the customers have been recognized at amortized cost using the method that very closely approximates effective interest rate method. The amortization is included in 'Interest Income' in the Statement of Profit or Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in 'Impairment charge / reversal for loans and other losses' in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

(d) Financial Assets Available for Sale

Available for sale financial assets include equity and debt securities. Equity Investments classified as 'Available for Sale' are those which are neither classified as 'Held for Trading' nor 'Designated at fair value through profit or loss'. Debt securities in this category are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in the market conditions.

After initial measurement, available for sale financial investments are subsequently measured at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized directly in equity through 'Other comprehensive income / expense' in the 'Available for sale reserve'. When the investment is disposed of the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss under 'Other operat-

ing income'. Where Bank holds more than one investment in the same security, they are deemed to be disposed of on a first-in-first-out basis. Interest earned whilst holding 'Available for sale financial investments' is reported as 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate. Dividend earned whilst holding 'Available for sale financial investments' are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss as 'other operating income' when the right to receive the payment has been established. The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss under 'Impairment charge for loans and other losses' and removed from the 'Available for sale reserve'.

Financial assets under AFS that are monetary securities denominated in a foreign currency – translation differences related to changes in the amortized cost of the security are recognized in income statement and other changes in the carrying amount are recognized in other comprehensive income.

In the normal course of business, the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is the transaction price (that is, the fair value of the consideration given or received). In certain circumstances, however, the fair value will be based on other observable current market transactions in the same instrument, without modification or repackaging, or on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, such as interest rate yield, option volatilities and currency rates. When such evidence exists, the Bank recognizes a trading gain or loss on inception of the financial instrument, being the difference between the transaction price and fair value.

When unobservable market data have a significant impact on the valuation of financial instruments, the entire initial difference in fair value from the transaction price as indicated by the valuation model is not recognized immediately in the income statement. Instead, it is recognized over the life of the transaction on an appropriate basis, when the inputs become observable, the transaction matures or is closed out, or when the Bank enters into an offsetting transaction.

#### Classification and Subsequent Measurement of Financial Liabilities

At the inception, Bank determines the classification of its financial liabilities. Accordingly financial liabilities are classified as:

- (a) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
  - i. Financial liabilities held for trading
  - ii. Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss
- (b) Financial liabilities at amortized cost

#### **(a) Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss**

Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as fair value through profit or loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

#### **(a) (i) Financial Liabilities Held for Trading**

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term or holds as a part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking. This category includes derivative financial instrument entered into by Bank that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Nepal Accounting Standard - NAS 39 (Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement).

#### **a) (ii) Financial Liabilities Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss**

Bank designates financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss at following circumstances:

- Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring the liabilities.
- The liabilities are part of a group of Financial assets, financial liabilities or both, which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy
- The liability contains one or more embedded derivatives that significantly modify the cash flows that would otherwise have been required under the contract.

**(b) Financial Liabilities At Amortized Cost**

Financial instruments issued by Bank that are not classified as fair value through profit or loss are classified as financial liabilities at amortized cost, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in Bank having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to another Bank, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another Bank under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the Bank or settling the obligation by delivering variable number of Bank's own equity instruments.

After initial recognition, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Within this category, deposits and debt instruments with fixed maturity period have been recognized at amortized cost using the method that very closely approximates effective interest rate method. The amortization is included in 'Interest Expenses' in the Statement of Profit or Loss. Gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss when the liabilities are derecognized.

**De-recognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities****3.4.2. (a) De-recognition of Financial Assets**

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

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

On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognized) and the sum of the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss.

When Bank 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 of the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, Bank also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that Bank has retained.

When Bank's continuing involvement that takes the form of guaranteeing the transferred asset, the extent of the continuing involvement is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration received by Bank that Bank could be required to repay.

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

**3.4.2. (b) De-recognition of Financial Liabilities**

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability.

The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss.

**Offsetting of Financial Instruments**

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

**Amortized Cost Measurement**

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

## Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity specific measurement. For some assets and liabilities, observable market transactions or market information might be available. For other assets and liabilities, observable market transactions and market information might not be available. However, the objective of a fair value measurement in both cases is the same – to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or to transfer the liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price at the measurement date from the perspective of a market participant that holds the asset or owes the liability).

Fair values are determined according to the following hierarchy:

➤ Level 1 inputs

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. Held for trading and available for sale investments have been recorded using Level 1 inputs.

➤ Level 2 inputs

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

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties (if available), reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analyses and option pricing models. Inputs to valuation techniques reasonably represent market expectations and measures of the risk-return factors inherent in the financial instrument. The Bank calibrates valuation techniques and tests them for validity using prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on other available observable market data. Assets and long positions are measured at a bid price; liabilities and short positions are measured at an ask price. Where the Bank has positions with offsetting risks, mid-market prices are used to measure the offsetting risk positions and a bid or asking price adjustment is applied only to net open position as appropriate.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price - i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Bank determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (Level 01 valuation) nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets (Level 02 valuation), then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognized in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but not later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the Bank entity and the counterparty where appropriate. Fair value estimates obtained from models are adjusted for any other factors, such as liquidity risk or model uncertainties; to the extent that the Bank believes a third-party market participant would take them into account in pricing a transaction.

The fair value of a demand deposit is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date on which the amount could be required to be paid.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Bank recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

## Impairment of Financial Assets

Bank assesses at each reporting date, whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if and only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events, that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an 'incurred loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include: indications that the borrower or a group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty; the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; and where observable data indicates that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

### 3.4.3. (a) Impairment of Financial Assets carried at Amortized Cost

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, such as amounts due from banks, held to maturity investments etc., Bank first assesses individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists for financial assets that are individually significant or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. In the event Bank determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics such as collateral type, past due status and other relevant factors and collectively assesses them for impairment. However, assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is an objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the income statement. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current closely approximates effective interest rate. If the Bank has reclassified trading assets to loans and advances, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the new closely approximates effective interest rate determined at the reclassification date. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial assets reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

### 3.4.3. (a) (i) Individually Assessed Financial Assets

The criteria used to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment include and not limited to:

- Known Cash Flow difficulties experienced by the borrowers;
- Past due contractual payments of either principal or interest;
- Breach of loan covenants or conditions;
- The probability that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; and
- A significant downgrading in credit rating by an external credit rating agency.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured by discounting the expected future cash flows of a financial asset at its original effective interest rate and comparing the resultant present value with the financial asset's current carrying amount. The impairment allowances on individually significant accounts are reviewed more regularly when circumstances require. This normally encompasses re-assessment of the enforceability of any collateral held and the timing and amount of actual and anticipated receipts. Individually assessed impairment allowances are only released when there is reasonable and objective evidence of reduction in the established loss estimate. Interest on impaired assets continues to be recognized through the unwinding of the discount.

Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Bank. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to the impairment charges for loans and other losses.

When impairment losses are determined for those financial assets where objective evidence of impairment exists, the following common factors are considered:

- Bank's aggregate exposure to the customer;
- The viability of the customer's business model and their capacity to trade successfully out of financial difficulties and generate sufficient cash flows to service debt obligations;
- The amount and timing of expected receipts and recoveries;
- The extent of other creditors' commitments ranking ahead of, or pari-pasu with the Bank and the likelihood of other creditors continuing to support the company;
- The realizable value of security and likelihood of successful repossession;

#### 3.4.3. (a) (ii) Collectively Assessed Financial Assets

Impairment is assessed on a collective basis in two circumstances:

- To cover losses which have been incurred but have not yet been identified on loans subject to individual assessment; and
- For homogeneous groups of loans that are not considered individually significant.

##### Incurring but not yet identified impairment

Individually assessed financial assets for which no evidence of loss has been specifically identified on an individual basis are grouped together according to their credit risk characteristics for the purpose of calculating an estimated collective loss. This reflects impairment losses that the bank has incurred as a result of events occurring before the reporting date, which the Bank is not able to identify on an individual loan basis and that can be reliably estimated.

These losses will only be individually identified in the future. As soon as information becomes available which identifies losses on individual financial assets within the group, those financial assets are removed from the group and assessed on an individual basis for impairment.

The collective impairment allowance is determined after taking into account:

- Historical Loss Experience in portfolios of similar credit risk; and
- Management's experienced judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual level of inherent losses at the reporting date is like to be greater or less than that suggested by historical experience.

#### Homogeneous groups of Financials Assets

Statistical methods are used to determine impairment losses on a collective basis for homogenous groups of financial assets. Losses in these groups of financial assets are recorded on an individual basis when individual financial assets are written off, at which point they are removed from the group.

Bank uses the following method to calculate historical loss experience on collective basis:

After grouping of loans on the basis of homogeneous risks, the Bank uses net flow rate method. Under this methodology the movement in the outstanding balance of customers into default categories over the periods are used to estimate the amount of financial assets that will eventually be irrecoverable, as a result of the events occurring before the reporting date which the Bank is not able to identify on an individual loan basis.

Under this methodology, loans are grouped into ranges according to the number of days in arrears and statistical analysis is used to estimate the likelihood that loans in each range will progress through the various stages of delinquency and ultimately prove irrecoverable.

Current economic conditions and portfolio risk factors are also evaluated when calculating the appropriate level of allowance required to cover inherent loss. These additional macro and portfolio risk factors may include:

- Recent loan portfolio growth and product mix
- Unemployment rates
- Gross Domestic Production (GDP) Growth

- Inflation
- Interest rates
- Changes in government laws and regulations
- Property prices
- Payment status

#### 3.4.3. (a) (iii) Reversal of Impairment

If the amount of an impairment loss decreases in a subsequent period and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the excess is written back by reducing the financial asset Impairment allowance account accordingly. The write-back is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

#### 3.4.3. (a) (iv) Write-off of Financial Assets Carried At Amortized Cost

Financial assets (and the related impairment allowance accounts) are normally written off either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where financial assets are secured, this is generally after receipt of any proceeds from the realization of security.

#### 3.4.3. (a) (v) Impairment of Rescheduled Loans and Advances

Where possible, the Bank seeks to restructure loans rather than to take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, any impairment is measured using the original EIR as calculated before the modification of terms and the loan is no longer considered past due. Management continually reviews renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur. The loans continue to be subject to a criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur. The loans continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the loan's original effective interest rate (EIR).

#### 3.4.3. (a) (vi) Collateral Valuation

The Bank seeks to use collateral, where possible, to mitigate its risks on financial assets. The collateral comes in various forms such as cash, securities, letters of credit/guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories, other non-financial assets and credit enhancements such as netting agreements. The fair value of collateral is generally assessed, at a minimum, at inception and based on the guidelines issued by the Nepal Rastra Bank. Non-financial collateral, such as real estate, is valued based on data provided by third parties such as independent valuator and audited financial statements.

#### 3.4.3. (a) (vii) Collateral Legally Repossessed or Where Properties have Devolved to the Bank

Legally Repossessed Collateral represents Non-Financial Assets acquired by the Bank in settlement of the overdue loans. The assets are initially recognized at fair value when acquired. The Bank's policy is to determine whether a repossessed asset is best used for its internal operations or should be sold. The proceeds are used to reduce or repay the outstanding claim. The immovable property acquired by foreclosure of collateral from defaulting customers, or which has devolved on the Bank as part settlement of debt, has not been occupied for business use.

These assets are shown as Legally Repossessed Collateral under "Other Assets."

#### 3.4.3. (b) Impairment of Financial Assets – Available for Sale

For available for sale financial investments, Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment is impaired.

In the case of debt instruments, Bank assesses individually whether there is objective evidence of impairment based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortized cost. However, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortized cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in the Income Statement. Future interest income is based on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to a credit event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, the impairment loss is reversed through the Income Statement.

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

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

### 3.5. Trading Assets

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

### 3.6. Derivatives assets and derivative liabilities

The bank does not have derivative assets as on the reporting date so the disclosure in this section is not applicable.

### 3.7. Property, Plant and Equipment

#### Recognition

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that are held for use in the production or supply of services, for rental to others or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used during more than one period. The Bank applies the requirements of the Nepal Accounting Standard - NAS 16 (Property, Plant and Equipment) in accounting for these assets. Property, plant and equipment are recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably measured.

#### Measurement

An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies for recognition as an asset is initially measured at its cost. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and cost incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of an item of property, plant & equipment. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of computer equipment. When parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The bank adopts cost model for entire class of property, plant & equipment. Neither class of the property and equipment are measured at revaluation model nor is their fair value measured at the reporting date.

During the year bank has purchased building at Rs. 27,469,500.00/-.

#### Subsequent Cost

The subsequent cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item, if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within that part will flow to the Bank and it can be reliably measured. The cost of day to day servicing of property, plant and equipment are charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated by using the written down value method on cost or valuation of the Property & Equipment other than freehold land and leasehold properties. Depreciation on leasehold properties is calculated by using the straight line method on cost or valuation of the property. The rates of depreciations are given below:

Rate of Depreciation per annum (%)

Asset Category	For the year ended 16 July 2019	For the year ended 16 July 2018
Freehold Buildings	5%	5%
Motor Vehicles	15%	15%
Computer Equipment	25%	25%
Furniture	15%	15%
Office Equipment	15%	15%
Leasehold Properties	20%	20%

### Capital Work in Progress

These are expenses of capital nature directly incurred in the construction of buildings, major plant and machinery and system development, awaiting capitalization. Capital work-in-progress would be transferred to the relevant asset when it is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

The bank does not have a capital work in progress as on the reporting date.

### De-recognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. The gain or loss arising from de-recognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in the Statement of Profit or Loss when the item is derecognized. When replacement costs are recognized in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the remaining carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. Major inspection costs are capitalized. At each such capitalization, the remaining carrying amount of the previous cost of inspections is derecognized.

## 3.8. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

### Recognition

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance, held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others or for administrative purposes. An intangible asset is recognized if it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. An intangible asset is initially measured at cost. Expenditure incurred on an intangible item that was initially recognized as an expense by the Bank in previous annual Financial Statements or interim Financial Statements are not recognized as part of the cost of an intangible asset at a later date.

### Computer Software & Licenses

Cost of purchased licenses and all computer software costs incurred, licensed for use by the Bank, which are not integrally related to associated hardware, which can be clearly identified, reliably measured, and it's probable that they will lead to future economic benefits, are included in the Statement of Financial Position under the category 'Intangible assets' and carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

### Subsequent Expenditure

Expenditure incurred on software is capitalized only when it is probable that this expenditure will enable the asset to generate future economic benefits in excess of its originally assessed standard of performance and this expenditure can be measured and attributed to the asset reliably. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

### Amortization of Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets, except for goodwill, are amortized on a straight-line basis in the Statement of Profit or Loss from the date when the asset is available for use, over the best of its useful economic life based on a pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the bank. Amortization methods, useful lives, residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate. The Bank assumes that there is no residual value for its intangible assets.

Asset Category	For the year ended 16 July 2019	For the year ended 16 July 2018
Computer Software	2,338,201	1,337,888
Licenses	0	0

### De-recognition of Intangible Assets

The carrying amount of an item of intangible asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. The gain or loss arising on de recognition of an item of intangible assets is included in the Statement of Profit or Loss when the item is derecognized.

### 3.9. Investment Property

Investment property is property (land or a building or part of a building or both) held (by the owner or by the lessee under a finance lease) to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both but not for sale in the ordinary course of business.

#### Measurement

Investment property is accounted for under Cost Model in the Financial Statements. Accordingly, after recognition as an asset, the property is carried at its cost, less impairment losses. If any property is reclassified to investment property due to changes in its use, fair value of such property at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting.

#### De-recognition

Investment properties are derecognized when they are disposed of or permanently withdrawn from use since no future economic benefits are expected. Transfers are made to and from investment property only when there is a change in use. When the use of a property changes such that it is reclassified as Property, Plant and Equipment, its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting.

In the FY 2074/75 bank have carrying value of Rs. 1,752,397.00/- non banking assets however, the Bank does not have any Investment Property (Non-Banking assets) as on date.

### 3.10. Investment in Associates

Associates are those entities in which the Bank has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Investments in associate entities are accounted for using the equity method (equity-accounted investees) and are recognized initially at cost. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs.

The Bank doesn't have any associate till date.

### 3.11. Income Tax

As per Nepal Accounting Standard- NAS 12 (Income Taxes) tax expense is the aggregate amount included in determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current and deferred taxation. Income Tax expense is recognized in the statement of Profit or Loss, except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income in which case it is recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

#### Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities consist of amounts expected to be paid to or recovered from Inland Revenue Department in respect of the current year, using the tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted on the reporting date and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of prior years.

#### Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets & liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

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

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only to the extent that they relate to income taxes imposed by the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax are recognized where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

### 3.12. Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities

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

### 3.13. Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. The amount recognized is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking in to account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation at that date. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is determined based on the present value of those cash flows. A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Bank from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured as the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Provision are not recognized for future operating losses.

Before a provision is established, the Bank recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statement of Profit or Loss net of any reimbursement.

### 3.14. Revenue Recognition

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

#### Interest Income

For all financial assets measured at amortized cost, interest bearing financial assets classified as Fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the rate that closely approximates the EIR because the bank considers that the cost of exact calculation of effective interest rate method exceeds the benefit that would be derived from such compliance. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

Further, Interest income on Loans and Advances is recognized as per the guideline on recognition of interest income, 2019 issued by NRB.

#### Fee and Commission Income

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. These fees include Service fees, commission income. Loan syndication fees are recognized as revenue when the syndication has been completed and the Bank retained no part of the loan package for itself, or retained a part at the same effective interest rate as for the other participants. Portfolio and other management advisory fees and service distribution fees are recognized based on the applicable contracts, usually on a time apportionment basis.

#### Dividend Income

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

### Net Trading Income

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

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

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

### 3.15. Interest Expense

For financial liabilities measured at amortized cost using the rate that closely approximates effective interest rate, interest expense is recorded using such rate. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

### 3.16. Employee Benefits

Employee benefits include:

- Short-term employee benefits such as the following:
  - i. Salaries and social security contributions;
  - ii. Loans; housing, vehicle
  - iii. Paid annual leave and paid sick leave;
  - iv. Bonuses, and
  - v. Non-monetary benefits (such as medical insurance)

Short term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expenses as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short term cash bonus or profit sharing plans if the Bank has present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

- Post-employment benefits, such as the following:
  - i. Retirement benefits (eg: pensions, lump sum payments on retirement); and
  - ii. Other post-employment benefits such as post-employment life insurance and post-employment medical care;
- Other long term employee benefits and
- Termination benefits

Post employments benefits are as follows:

#### Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an Bank pays fixed contribution into a separate Bank (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee services in the current and prior periods, as defined in Nepal Accounting Standards – NAS 19 (Employee Benefits).

The contribution payable by the employer to a defined contribution plan in proportion to the services rendered to Bank by the employees and is recorded as an expense under 'Personnel expense' as and when they become due. Unpaid contribution are recorded as a liability under 'Other Liabilities'.

Bank contributed 10% on the salary of each employee to the Employees' Provident Fund. The above expenses are identified as contributions to 'Defined Contribution Plans' as defined in Nepal Accounting Standards – NAS 19 (Employee Benefits).

#### Defined Benefit Plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. Accordingly, staff gratuity has been considered as defined benefit plans as per Nepal Accounting Standards – NAS 19 (Employee Benefits).

#### Gratuity

In compliance with Labor Act, 2017, provision is made in the account year of service, for gratuity payable to employees who joined bank on a permanent basis.

An actuarial valuation is carried out every year to ascertain the liability under gratuity.

Bank's obligation in respect of defined benefit obligation is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned for their service in the current and prior periods and discounting that benefit to determine its present value, then deducting the fair value of any plan assets to determine the net amount to be shown in the Statement of Financial Position. The value of a defined benefit asset is restricted to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reduction on the future contributions to the plan. In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirement that apply to any plan in Bank. An economic benefit is available to Bank if it is realizable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of the plan liabilities.

Bank determines the interest expense on the defined benefit liability by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit liability at the beginning of the annual period to the defined benefit liability at the beginning of the annual period. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on government bonds that have maturity dates approximating to the terms of Bank's obligations.

The increase in gratuity liabilities attributable to the services provided by employees during the year (current service cost) has been recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss under 'Personnel Expenses' together with the net interest expense. Bank recognizes the total actuarial gain and loss that arises in calculating Bank's obligation in respect of gratuity in other comprehensive income during the period in which it occurs.

The demographic assumptions underlying the valuation are retirement age (58 years), early withdrawal from service and retirement on medical grounds.

#### Unutilized Accumulated Leave

Bank's liability towards the accumulated leave which is expected to be utilized beyond one year from the end of the reporting period is treated as other long term employee benefits. Bank's net obligation towards unutilized accumulated leave is calculated by discounting the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods to determine the present value of such benefits. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on government binds that have maturity dates approximating to the terms of Bank's obligation. The calculation is performed using the Projected Unit Credit method. Net change in liability for unutilized accumulated leave including any actuarial gain and loss are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss under 'Personnel Expenses' in the period in which they arise.

### 3.17. Finance and Operating 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.

Lease payments under an operating lease shall be recognized as an expense on straight-line basis over the lease term unless either:

- (a) Another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the user's benefit even if the payments to the lessors are not on that basis; or
- (b) The payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. If payments to the lessor vary because of factors other than general inflation, then this condition is not met.

The bank recognizes the leases rental expenses in accordance with the provision for NFRS.

### 3.18. Foreign Currency Transactions, Translation and Balances

The financial statements are presented in Nepalese Rupees (NPR).

The bank does not have carried out foreign currency transactions during the reporting period.

### 3.19. Financial guarantee and loan commitment

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due. Financial guarantee contracts may have various legal forms, such as a guarantee, some types of letter of credit, etc. Where the bank has confirmed its intention to provide funds to a customer or on behalf of a customer in the form of loans, overdrafts, etc. whether cancellable or not and the bank had not made payments at the reporting date, those instruments are included in these financial statements as commitments.

### 3.20. Share capital and reserves

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

### 3.21. Earnings per share

Bank presents basic and diluted Earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit and loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting both the profit and loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, if any.

Earnings per share is calculated and presented in the face of Statement of Profit and loss

#### Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of an entity:

- that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity),
- whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and
- for which discrete financial information is available.

Not every part of an entity is necessarily an operating segment or part of an operating segment. For example, a corporate headquarters or some functional departments may not earn revenues or may earn revenues that are only incidental to the activities of the entity and would not be operating segments. For the purposes of this NFRS, an entity's post-employment benefit plans are not operating segments.

The bank has identified the key segments of business on the basis area.

### 3.22. Dividend on Ordinary Shares

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

### 3.23. Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared using 'The Direct Method', whereby gross cash receipts and gross cash payments of operating activities, finance activities and investing activities have been recognized.

### 3.24. Comparative Figures

The comparative figures and phrases have been rearranged wherever necessary to conform to the current year's presentation.

### 3.25. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF NFRS

As stated in Note 2.1, these are the Bank's first financial statements prepared in accordance with NFRS.

The accounting policies set out in Note 3 have been applied in preparing the Financial Statements for the year ended 16<sup>th</sup> July 2019, the comparative information presented for the year ended 15<sup>th</sup> July 2018 and in the preparation of an opening NFRS based Statement of Financial Position at 16<sup>th</sup> July 2017 (the date of transition).

#### Exemptions

NFRS 1 First- time adoption of Nepal Accounting Standards allows first time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain NFRS.

The Bank and has taken the following exemptions.

#### I. Business Combinations

Not applied for subsidiaries, which are considered business for NFRS, or in interest in associates and joint ventures that occurred before 17<sup>th</sup> July 2016.

Use of this exemption means that the NAS carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, which are required to be recognized under NFRS, is their deemed cost at the date of the acquisition. After the date of the acquisition, measurement is in accordance with NFRS. Assets and liabilities that do not qualify for recognition under NFRS are excluded from the opening NFRS statement of financial position.

The Bank did not recognize or exclude any previously recognized amounts as a result of NFRS recognition requirements. NFRS 1 also requires that the local NAS carrying amount of goodwill must be used in the opening NFRS statement of financial position (apart from adjustments for goodwill impairment and recognition or de-recognition of intangible assets).

#### II. The Bank has elected to disclose the following amounts prospectively from the date of transition (i) the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the fair value of the plan assets and the surplus or deficit in the plan; and (ii) the experience adjustments arising on the plan liabilities and the plan assets.

#### III. The Bank has designated unquoted equity Instruments held as at 16<sup>th</sup> July 2019 and 15<sup>th</sup> July 2018 as Available-for-Sale Investments.

### SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Disclosures)

#### A. Staff Loans measured at fair value

Under previous NAS, staff loans were recorded at cost less repayments net of loan loss provision, if any. Under NFRS, the Bank has to measure the staff loans granted below the market interest rate at their fair value, calculate based on the market interest rate of similar products.

The fair value (Amortized cost) of such loans as at Ashad 31 2076 was Rs.18,595,094 and their previous NAS carrying amount was Rs. 43,566,294. The difference between the fair value and NAS carrying amount was Rs. 24,971,199.92 has been netted off against staff loans & recognized as pre-paid staff cost in other assets.

On transition date Shrawan 1, 2074 was Rs. 2,959,636 and their previous NAS carrying amount was Rs. 3,125,354 The difference between the fair value and NAS carrying amount has been netted off from staff loans & recognized as pre-paid staff cost in other assets.

#### B. Adjustment on loan impairment

In compliance with the NRB Directives and subsequent amendment there to, specific loan loss provision were made based on the arrears time period and General provision were made at a specified rate given by NRB time to time.

Loan has been impaired with the amount which is higher between NFRS impairment and NRB 2.2 provisions as per the Carve-outs issued which has been calculated as below.

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Loan and Advances	2,043,287,624	1,602,422,592	1,424,155,049
Pass Loan	1,969,617,875	1,541,381,812	1,405,559,051
Watch List	40,333,981	14,327,916	6,591,497
Restructured / Rescheduled	-	-	-
Sub-standard	9,839,903	5,031,104	-
Doubtful	13,154,573	31,072,141	312,065
Bad	10,341,292	10,609,619	11,692,436
Staff loan	18,595,094	12,287,207	2,959,636
Accrued Interest Receivable	5,050,565	3,791,688	5,918,808
Total Loan As per NFRS	2,066,933,284	1,618,501,487	1,433,033,493
Total Loan Loss Provision	41,091,432	43,533,679	26,233,633
Pass	19,696,178.75	15,413,818.12	14,055,590.51
Watch List	2,016,699.07	716,395.81	329,574.87
Restructured / Rescheduled	-	-	-
Sub-standard	2,459,975.80	1,257,776.02	-
Doubtful	6,577,286.45	15,536,070.35	156,032.47
Bad	10,341,291.62	10,609,618.57	11,692,435.55
Opening of Loan Loss Provision	43,533,679	26,233,633	19,304,461
Additional Loan Loss Provision	2,442,247	(17,300,045)	(6,929,172)
Total Collective Impairment of Loans and Advances-NFRS	7,557,397.14	11,505,020.11	11,743,320.87
Total Loan loss provision as per NRB	41,091,822.39	43,533,678.87	26,233,633.40

### C. Financial Investments- Available for Sale

Under previous NAS, the Bank recognized its investment portfolios which are not held for trading activities at their cost. Under NFRS, the Bank has designated such investments as available-for-sale investments and measured at fair value. Such investments includes equity investments, Mutual Funds.

At the date of transition to NFRS, there were no investments in the quoted securities for which fair value where to be recognized.

As at Ashad 31 2076 the fair value of the investment was Rs 15,972,060 and NAS carrying amount was Rs 19,691,048. The difference between the instruments fair value and NAS carrying amount was Rs 718,477 has been recognized in the available-for-sale reserve and movement was charged to Other Comprehensive Income.

As at Ashad 32 2075 the fair value of the investment was Rs 16,689,137 and NAS carrying amount was Rs 19,689,648. The difference between the instruments fair value and NAS carrying amount was Rs 3,103,125 has been recognized in the available-for-sale reserve and movement was charged to Other Comprehensive Income.

### D. Deferred Taxation

The deferred tax asset previously identified under NAS accounts were reversed and relevant assets/liabilities were recognized where necessary.

Deferred Tax liabilities of Rs 539,369 was created as on 16<sup>th</sup> July 2017 under previous GAAP. Under NFRS on Deferred Tax Assets of Rs 258,059 was created.

As on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2018 Deferred Tax assets of Rs 1,022,437 was recognized as against the deferred tax liabilities of Rs 748,737 in previous GAAP.

As on 16<sup>th</sup> July 2019 Deferred Tax Assets of Rs 2,302,319 was recognized as against the deferred tax liabilities of Rs 819,119 in previous GAAP.

**E. Personnel Cost**

Additional expenses of Rs 2,047,575 was recognized as Personnel expenses as result of actuarial valuation and, amortization of prepaid staff loan for Financial Year 2017/18.

Additional expenses of Rs.5,763,116 was recognized as Personnel expenses as result of actuarial valuation and, amortization of prepaid staff loan for Financial Year 2018/19.

1. Bonus to staffs – as per the labour act, 10% bonus has been levied Before bonus and tax.
2. Tax – tax has been computed on the basis of profit computed from NFRS. The difference due to previous year has been booked in deferred tax.

**F. Capital Reserve**

The amount Rs 6,009,607.52/- received as share premium while issuing right shares during fiscal year 2074-75, which was kept under Capital Reserve Account, has been regrouped correctly under Share Premium Amount in the current fiscal year 2075-76.

**G. Staff Training Fund**

NRB directive 6 require BFIs to incur expenses towards employee and development equivalent to at least 3% of the preceding year's total staff expenses. Amount remaining to the incurred towards employee training and development has been presented as staff training fund as per the requirement of the NRB directive as shown below:

Particular	Asad End 2076	Asad End 2075
Opening Staff Training Fund	821,741.35	94,223.00
Add: 3% of the last year staff expenses	1,111,603.90	803,918.35
Less: Actual staff training expenses this year	(591,459.94)	(76,400.00)
<b>Closing Staff Training Fund</b>	<b>1,341,885.31</b>	<b>821,741.35</b>

**H. Corporate Social Responsibility Fund**

NRB directive 6 require BFIs to create towards corporate social development fund and appropriate an amount equivalent to 1% of net profit annually into this fund for covering expenditure related to CSR activities in the subsequent year. Accordingly bank has created fund as shown below:

Particular	Asad End 2076	Asad End 2075
Opening CSR Fund	208,335.89	367,944.74
Add: 1% of profit this year	406,259.32	150,391.16
Less: CSR Expenses this year	(236,200.00)	(310,000.00)
<b>Closing CSR Fund</b>	<b>378,395.21</b>	<b>208,335.89</b>

**I. Regulatory Reserve**

The amount to this reserve has been created from the profit/retained earnings as per the Directive of NRB for the purpose of implementation of NFRSs and is not regarded as free for distribution of dividend. Details are as presented under:

Particular	This Year
Opening Regulatory Reserve	-
Adjustments:	
Interest Suspense	2,291,021.34
Deferred Tax Assets	2,302,318.80
Actuarial Loss	928,859.40
Fair Value Reserve	2,717,941.81
<b>Closing Regulatory Reserve</b>	<b>8,240,141.34</b>

## Sindhu Bikash Bank Limited

Notes to Financial Statements  
 For the year ended 31 Asar 2076

### Cash and Cash Equivalent

**4.1**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Cash in Hand	66,806,422	100,356,948	47,064,617
Balances with BFIs	58,619,005	122,449,552	8,228,036
Money at Call and Short Notice	863,884,643	902,676,674	679,197,085
Other	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>989,310,069</b>	<b>1,125,483,173</b>	<b>734,489,738</b>

### Due from Nepal Rastra Bank

**4.2**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Statutory Balances with NRB	86,225,732	62,498,316	54,548,457
Securities purchased under Resale Agreement	-	-	-
Other Deposit and Receivable from NRB	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,225,732</b>	<b>62,498,316</b>	<b>54,548,457</b>

### Placements with Banks and Financial Institutions

**4.3**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Placement with Domestic BFIs	-	-	-
Placement with Foreign BFIs	-	-	-
Less: Allowances for Impairment	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### Derivative Financial Instruments

**4.4**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
<b>Held for Trading</b>			
Interest Rate Swap	-	-	-
Currency Swap	-	-	-
Forward Exchange Contracts	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-
<b>Held for Risk Management</b>			
Interest Rate Swap	-	-	-
Currency Swap	-	-	-
Forward Exchange Contracts.	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### Other Trading Assets

4.5

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Treasury Bills	-	-	-
Government Bonds	-	-	-
NRB Bonds	-	-	-
Domestic Corporate Bonds	-	-	-
Equities	-	-	-
Other Trading Assets	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

### Loans and Advances to BFIs

4.6

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Loans to Micro-Finance Institutions	340,193,980	118,543,940	55,044,029
Other	-	-	-
Less: Allowances for Impairment	(3,401,939.80)	(1,185,439.40)	(550,440.29)
Total	336,792,040	117,358,501	54,493,589

### Allowances for Impairment

4.6.1

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Balance at Shrawan 01	1,185,439	550,440	-
Impairment Losss for the year:	-	-	-
Charge for the year	2,216,500	634,999	-
Recoveries/Reversal	-	-	-
Amount Written Off	-	-	-
Balance at Asar End	3,401,940	1,185,439	550,440

### Loans and Advances to Customers

4.7

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Loans and Advances measured at Amortized Cost	1,726,739,303	1,499,957,547	1,377,989,464
Less: Impairment Allowances			
Collective Impairment	(18,310,938)	(14,944,775)	(13,834,725)
Individual Impairment	(19,378,554)	(27,403,465)	(11,848,468)
Net Amount	1,689,049,812	1,457,609,308	1,352,306,271
Loans and Advances measured at FVTPL	-	-	-
Total	1,689,049,812	1,457,609,308	1,352,306,271

**Analysis of Loans and Advances - By Product**
**4.7.1**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Product			
Term Loans	343,233,539.89	146,943,302.89	148,738,295
Overdraft	249,292,786.69	327,949,639.79	564,017,526
Trust Receipt/Import Loans	-	-	-
Demand and other Working Capital Loans	201,180,286.48	230,888,178.99	2,997,092
Personal Residential Loans	507,988,517.70	363,985,911.15	263,835,008
Real Estate Loans	14,259,207.97	-	-
Margin Lending Loans	6,993,078.52	30,225,258.27	12,530,754
Hire Purchase Loans	281,270,545.35	314,714,159.75	315,805,165
Deprived Sector Loans	11,620,130.09	5,373,360.28	12,427,276
Bills Purchased	-	-	-
Staffs Loans	18,595,093.84	12,287,207	2,959,636
Other	87,255,551.65	63,798,840.23	48,759,904
Sub-Total	1,721,688,738	1,496,165,859	1,372,070,656
Interest Receivable	5,050,565	3,791,688	5,918,808
Grand Total	1,726,739,303	1,499,957,547	1,377,989,464

**Analysis of Loans and Advances - By Currency**
**4.7.2**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Nepalese Rupee	1,726,739,303	1,499,957,547	1,377,989,464
Indian Rupee	-	-	-
United States Dollar	-	-	-
Great Britain Pound	-	-	-
Euro	-	-	-
Japanese Yen	-	-	-
Chinese Yuan	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Grand Total	1,726,739,303	1,499,957,547	1,377,989,464

**Analysis of Loans and Advances - By Collateral**
**4.7.3**

Particulars	Asar End 2076		Asar End 2075		Asar End 2074
Secured					
Moveable/Immoveable Assets	1,616,137,710	-	1,397,702,041		1,314,205,993
Gold and Silver	72,417,421	-	48,371,219	-	41,613,152
Guarantee of Domestic BFls	-	333,295	-	-	-
Government Guarantee	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantee of International Rated Bank	-	-	-	-	-
Collateral of Export Document	-	-	-	-	-
Collateral of Fixed Deposit Receipt	12,596,000	-	11,371,820.00	-	6,632,000.00
Collateral of Government Securities	-	-	-	-	-
Counter Guarantee	-	-	-	-	-
Personal Guarantee	-	-	-	-	-
Other Collateral	6,993,079	-	30,225,260	-	12,578,683
Subtotal	1,708,144,210		1,487,670,340		1,375,029,828
Unsecured	18,595,094		12,287,207	0	2,959,636
Grand Total	1,726,739,303	-	1,499,957,547	-	1,377,989,464

### Analysis of Loans and Advances - By Currency

4.7.2

Particulars	Asar End 2076		Asar End 2075		Asar End 2074
Nepalese Rupee	1,726,739,303		1,499,957,547		1,377,989,464
Indian Rupee	-		-		-
United States Dollar	-		-		-
Great Britain Pound	-		-		-
Euro	-		-		-
Japanese Yen	-		-		-
Chinese Yuan	-		-		-
Other	-		-		-
Grand Total	1,726,739,303		1,499,957,547		1,377,989,464

### Analysis of Loans and Advances - By Collateral

4.7.3

Particulars	Asar End 2076		Asar End 2075		Asar End 2074
Secured					
Moveable/Immoveable Assets	1,616,137,710	-	1,397,702,041		1,314,205,993
Gold and Silver	72,417,421	-	48,371,219	-	41,613,152
Guarantee of Domestic BFIs	-	333,295	-	-	-
Government Guarantee	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantee of International Rated Bank	-	-	-	-	-
Collateral of Export Document	-	-	-	-	-
Collateral of Fixed Deposit Receipt	12,596,000	-	11,371,820.00	-	6,632,000.00
Collateral of Government Securities	-	-	-	-	-
Counter Guarantee	-	-	-	-	-
Personal Guarantee	-	-	-	-	-
Other Collateral	6,993,079	-	30,225,260	-	12,578,683
Subtotal	1,708,144,210		1,487,670,340		1,375,029,828
Unsecured	18,595,094		12,287,207	0	2,959,636
Grand Total	1,726,739,303	-	1,499,957,547	-	1,377,989,464

### Allowance for Impairment

4.7.4

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Specific Allowance for Impairment			
Balance at Shrawan 01	27,403,465	11,848,468	-
Impairment Loss for the year	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	15,554,997	-
Recoveries/Reversals during the year	-	-	-
Write-Offs	(8,024,911)	-	-
Exchange Rate Variance on Foreign Currency	-	-	-
Other Movement	-	-	-
Balance at Asar End	19,378,554	27,403,465	11,848,468
Collective Allowances for Impairment			
Balance at Sharawan 01	14,944,775	13,834,725	-
Impairment Loss for the year			
Charge/(Reversal) for the year	3,366,163	1,110,049	-
Exchange Rate Variance on Foreign Currency	-	-	-
Other Movement	-	-	-
Balance at Asar End	18,310,938	14,944,775	13,834,725
Total Allowances for Impairment	37,689,492	42,348,240	25,683,193

**Investment Securities**
**4.8**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Investment Securities measured at Amortized Cost	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Investment in Equity measured at FVTOCI	15,972,060	16,689,137	9,993,781
Total	25,972,060	26,689,137	19,993,781

**Investment Securities measured at Amortized Cost**
**4.8.1**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Debt Securities	-	-	-
Government Bonds	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Government Treasury Bills	-	-	-
Nepal Rastra Bank Bonds	-	-	-
Nepal Rastra Bank Deposit Instruments	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Less: Specific Allowances for Impairment	-	-	-
Total	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000

**Investment in Equity measured at FVTOCI**
**4.8.2**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Equity Instruments			
Quoted Equity Securities	15,972,060	16,689,137	9,993,781
Unquoted Equity Securities	-	-	-
Total	15,972,060	16,689,137	9,993,781
Note: Refer to 4.8.2			

4.8.3

Information

Particulars	Asar end 2076		Asar end 2075	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
Investment in Quoted Equity				
Barun Hydropower Company Limited 10 - Ordinary Share	1,000.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,500.00
Dibyashwori Hydropower Limited 11 - Ordinary Share	1,100.00	858.00	1,100.00	1,188.00
Janautthan Samudayic Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Limited 2 - Ordinary Share	-	1,870.00	-	5,842.00
Khani Khola Hydropower Company Limited 16 - Ordinary Share	1,600.00	1,056.00	1,600.00	1,712.00
Kisan Micro Finance Bittiya Sanstha 6 - Ordinary Share	-	4,980.00	-	9,666.00
Lumbini General Insurance Company Limited 1 - Ordinary Share	-	430.00	-	550.00
Laxmi Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Limited 4 - Ordinary Share	-	2,644.00	-	4,392.00
Neco Insurance Limited 3,630 - Ordinary Share	2,339,513.13	1,796,850.00	2,339,513.13	2,025,540.00
Nmb Microfinance Bittiya Sanstha Limited 5 - Ordinary Share	-	4,950.00	-	8,100.00
National Microfinance Bittiya Sanstha Limited 19 - Ordinary Share	1,900.00	42,920.00	1,900.00	42,066.00
Ridi Hydropower Development Company Limited 36 - Ordinary Share	3,600.00	3,780.00	3,600.00	4,428.00
Rsdcl Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Limited 7 - Ordinary Share	-	2,744.00	-	3,885.00
Swadeshi Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Limited 12 - Ordinary Share	2,600.00	15,606.00	1,200.00	20,040.00
Shikhar Insurance Company Limited 3,630 - Ordinary Share	5,311,005.12	2,439,444.00	5,311,005.12	3,116,540.00
	7,662,318.25	4,319,032.00	7,660,918.25	5,245,449.00
Mutual Fund:				
Laxmi Value Fund-1- 24,322 Units- Mutual Fund	243,220.00	248,084.40	243,220.00	249,300.50
Nibl Pragati Fund - 171,247 Mutual Fund	1,712,470.00	1,274,077.68	1,712,470.00	1,541,223.00
Nibl Samridhhi Fund-1 - 39,556 Mutual Fund	395,560.00	366,288.56	395,560.00	401,493.40
Siddhartha Equity Fund - 967,748 Mutual Fund	9,677,480.00	9,764,577.32	9,677,480.00	9,251,670.88
	12,028,730.00	11,653,027.96	12,028,730.00	11,443,687.78
Investment in Unquoted Equity				
	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,691,048</b>	<b>15,972,060</b>	<b>19,689,648</b>	<b>16,689,137</b>

**Current Tax Assets**
**4.9**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Current Tax Assets			
Current year Income Tax Assets	-	16,776,535	1,261,151
Tax Assets of Prior Periods	-	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities			
Current year Income Tax Liabilities	3,079,387	7,630,349	-
Tax Liabilities of Prior Periods	-	-	-
Total	(3,079,387)	9,146,186	1,261,151

**Investment in Subsidiaries**
**4.10**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Investment in Quoted Subsidiaries	-	-	-
Investment in Unquoted Subsidiaries	-	-	-
Total Investment			
Less: Impairment Allowances	-	-	-
Net Carrying Amount	-	-	-

**Investment in Quoted Subsidiaries**
**4.10.1**

Particular	Asar End 2076		Asar End 2075		Asar End 2074	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
Total						

**Investment in Unquoted Subsidiaries**
**4.10.2**

Particular	Asar End 2076		Asar End 2075		Asar End 2074	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
Total						

**Information relating to Subsidiaries of the Bank**
**4.10.3**

Particular	Percentage of Ownership held by Bank		
	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Total	-	-	-

**Non Controlling Interest of the Subsidiaries**

**4.10.4**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Equity Interest held by NCI (%)			
Profit (Loss) allocated during the year			
Accumulated Balances of NCI as on Asar End			
Dividend Paid to NCI			
Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Equity Interest held by NCI (%)			
Profit (Loss) allocated during the year			
Accumulated Balances of NCI as on Asar End			
Dividend Paid to NCI			

**Investment in Associates**

**4.11**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Investment in Quoted Associates			
Investment in Unquoted Associates			
Total Investment			
Less: Impairment Allowances			
Net Carrying Amount			

**Investment in Quoted Associates**

**4.11.1**

Particular	Asar End 2076		Asar End 2075		Asar End 2074	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
Total						

**Investment in Unquoted Associates**

**4.11.2**

Particular	Asar End 2076		Asar End 2075		Asar End 2074	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
Total						

**Information relating to Associates of the Bank**

**4.11.3**

Particular	Percentage of Ownership held by Bank		
	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074

**Equity Value of Associates**

**4.11.4**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
.....Ltd.			
.....Ltd.			
.....Ltd.			

**Investment Properties**

**4.12**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Investment Properties measured at Fair Value			
Balance as on Shrawan 01.	-		
Addition/(Disposal) during the year.	-		
Net Changes in fair value during the year.	-		
Adjustment/Transfer.	-		
Net Amount	-		
Investment Properties measured at Cost			
Balance as on Shrawan 01	-		
Addition/(Disposal) during the year	-		
Net Changes in fair value during the year	-		
Adjustment/Transfer	-		
Net Amount	-		
Total	-		

**Property and Equipment**

4.13

Particulars	Land	Building	Leasehold Properties	Computer & Accessories	Vehicles	Furniture & Fixtures	Machinery	Equipment & others	Total Asar end 2076	Total Asar end 2075
Cost										
As on Shrawan 01 2074	-	-	-	5,109,595	10,888,608	38,456,288	10,964,832	5,506,503	70,925,827	70,925,827
Addition during the year	-	-	-	2,742,902	3,856,902	9,448,384	1,763,790	1,667,510	19,479,488	-
Acquisition	-	-	-	2,742,902	3,856,902	9,448,384	1,763,790	1,667,510	19,479,488	19,479,488
Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment/Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on Asar end 2075	-	-	-	7,852,498	14,745,509	47,904,672	12,728,622	7,174,014	90,405,315	90,405,315
Addition during the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition	-	27,469,500	2,701,990	1,155,952	-	6,120,535	1,294,337	627,284	39,369,599	-
Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment/Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on Asar end 2076	-	27,469,500	2,701,990	9,008,450	14,745,509	54,025,207	14,022,959	7,801,298	129,774,914	90,405,315
Depreciation and Impairment										
As on Shrawan 01 2074	-	-	-	2,620,171	1,327,240	14,500,979	2,449,912	2,726,916	23,625,217	23,625,217
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-	-	871,356	1,805,914	4,667,811	804,867	537,566	8,687,513	8,687,513
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As on Asar end 2075	-	-	-	3,491,526	3,133,154	19,168,790	3,254,779	3,264,482	32,312,730	32,312,730
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	357,104	47,372	1,224,860	1,740,472	4,532,671	972,314	594,163	9,468,954	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As on Asar end 2076	-	357,104	47,372	4,716,386	4,873,626	23,701,460	4,227,092	3,858,645	41,781,684	32,312,730
Capital Work in Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Book Value	-	27,112,397	2,654,619	4,292,064	9,871,884	30,323,747	9,795,867	3,942,653	87,993,229	58,092,585
As on Asar end 2074	-	-	-	2,489,425	9,561,368	23,955,310	8,514,921	2,779,587	47,300,610	-
As on Asar end 2075	-	-	-	4,360,971	11,612,356	28,735,883	9,473,843	3,909,532	58,092,585	58,092,585
As on Asar end 2076	-	27,112,397	2,654,619	4,292,064	9,871,884	30,323,747	9,795,867	3,942,653	87,993,229	87,993,229

**Goodwill and Intangible Assets**
**4.14**

Particulars	Goodwill	Software		Other	Total Asar end 2076	Total Asar end 2075
		Purchased	Developed			
Cost						
As on Shrawan 01 2074	-	1,108,428	-	-	1,108,428	1,108,428
Addition during the year						-
Acquisition	-	442,582	-	-	442,582	442,582
Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment/Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on Asar end 2075	-	1,551,010	-	-	1,551,010	1,551,010
Addition during the Year						
Acquisition	-	1,118,876	-	-	1,118,876	
Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-	
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	-	
Adjustment/Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance as on Asar end 2076	-	2,669,886	-	-	2,669,886	1,551,010
Amortisation and Impairment						
As on Shrawan 01. 2074	-	150,668	-	-	150,668	150,668
Amortisation charge for the year	-	62,454	-	-	62,454	62,454
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
As on Asar end 2075	-	213,122	-	-	213,122	213,122
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	
Amortisation charge for the year	-	118,563	-	-	118,563	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	
As on Asar end 2076	-	331,685	-	-	331,685	213,122
Capital Work in Progress						
Net Book Value	-	2,338,201	-	-	2,338,201	1,337,888
As on Asar end 2074	-	957,760	-	-	957,760	957,760
As on Asar end 2075	-	1,337,888	-	-	1,337,888	1,337,888
As on Asar end 2076	-	2,338,201	-	-	2,338,201	

**Deferred Tax**

**4.15**

Particulars	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Current Year
			Net Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)
Deferred tax on temporary differences on following items			
Loans and Advances to BFIs			-
Loans and Advances to Customers		-	-
Investment Properties			-
Investment Securities	1,115,696.49	931,648.20	184,048.28
Property and Equipment		2,253,497.49	(2,253,497.49)
Employees' Defined Benefit Plan	2,937,389.37		2,937,389.37
Lease Liabilities			-
Provisions			-
Other Temporary Differences	1,434,378.63		1,434,378.63
Deferred tax on temporary differences			2,302,318.80
Deferred tax on carry forward of unused tax losses			
Deferred tax due to changes in tax rate			
Net Deferred Tax Asset (Liabilities) as on year end of 2076			2,302,318.80
Deferred Tax (Asset)/ Liabilities as on Shrawan 01, 2075			(1,022,436.55)
Origination/(Reversal) during the year			(1,279,882)
Deferred Tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss			(1,299,454)
Deferred Tax expense (income) recognized in OCI			19,571
Deferred Tax expense (income) recognized directly in Equity			

Particulars	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Previous Year
			Net Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)
Deferred tax on temporary differences on following items			
Loans and Advances to BFIs			-
Loans and Advances to Customers		1,137,506.50	(1,137,506.50)
Investment Properties		-	-
Investment Securities	900,153.44		900,153.44
Property and Equipment		1,263,208.48	(1,263,208.48)
Employees' Defined Benefit Plan	1,472,444.25		1,472,444.25
Lease Liabilities			-
Provisions		931,648.31	(931,648.31)
Other Temporary Differences	1,982,202.15		1,982,202.15
Deferred tax on temporary differences			1,022,436.55
Deferred tax on carry forward of unused tax losses			-
Deferred tax due to changes in tax rate			-
Net Deferred Tax Asset (Liabilities) as on year end of 2075			1,022,436.55
Deferred Tax (Asset)/ Liabilities as on Shrawan 01, 2074			(258,058.91)
Origination/(Reversal) during the year			(764,378)
Deferred Tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss			(351,849)
Deferred Tax expense (income) recognized in OCI			(412,529)
Deferred Tax expense (income) recognized directly in Equity			-

**Other Assets**
**4.16**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Assets held for Sale	-	-	-
Other Non-Banking Assets	-	-	-
Bills Receivable	-	-	-
Accounts Receivable	1,099,848	22,299	18,306
Accrued Income	-	-	-
Prepayments and Deposits	439,152	9,500	187,537
Income Tax Deposit	-	-	-
Deferred Employee Expenditure	24,971,200	5,636,788	165,718
Other Assets	437,744	5,297,002	7,166,067
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,947,944</b>	<b>10,965,589</b>	<b>7,537,628</b>

**Due to Banks and Financial Institutions**
**4.17**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Money Market Deposits	-	-	-
Interbank Borrowing	-	-	-
Other Deposits from BFIs	-	-	-
Settlement and Clearing Accounts	-	-	-
Other Deposits from BFIs	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Due to Nepal Rastra Bank**
**4.18**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Refinance from NRB	-	-	-
Standing Liquidity Facility	-	-	-
Lender of Last Resort facility from NRB	-	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	-	-
Other Payable to NRB	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Derivative Financial Instruments**
**4.19**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Held for Trading			
Interest Rate Swap	-	-	-
Currency Swap	-	-	-
Forward Exchange Contracts	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-
Held for Risk Management			
Interest Rate Swap	-	-	-
Currency Swap	-	-	-
Forward Exchange Contracts.	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Deposits from Customers****4.20**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Institutional Customers:			
Term Deposits.	75,957,356	44,731,801	10,933,165
Call Deposits	-	-	-
Current Deposits.	251,186,439	92,768,304	-
Others.	760,362,233	530,458,798	627,322,637
Individual Customers:			-
Term Deposits	457,734,018	262,937,142	255,500,907
Saving Deposits	1,068,683,811	981,927,391	1,011,348,487
Current Deposits	1,806,280	361,287,115	-
Others	500,000	620,000	500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,616,230,137</b>	<b>2,274,730,551</b>	<b>1,905,605,196</b>

**Currency wise analysis of deposit from customers****4.20.1**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Nepalese Rupee	2,616,230,137	2,274,730,551	1,905,605,196
Indian Rupee	-	-	-
United States Dollar	-	-	-
Great Britain Pound	-	-	-
Euro	-	-	-
Japanese Yen	-	-	-
Chinese Yuan	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,616,230,137</b>	<b>2,274,730,551</b>	<b>1,905,605,196</b>

**Borrowings****4.21**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Domestic Borrowings			
Nepal Government	-	-	-
Other Institutions.	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Sub Total	-	-	-
Foreign Borrowings			
Foreign Banks and Financial Institutions	-	-	-
Multilateral Development Banks	-	-	-
Other Institutions	-	-	-
Sub Total	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Provisions**
**4.22**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Provisions for Redundancy	-	-	-
Provisions for Restructuring	-	-	-
Pending Legal Issues and Tax Litigation	-	-	-
Onerous Contracts	-	-	-
Other Provisions	1,565,646	1,299,068	986,441
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,565,646</b>	<b>1,299,068</b>	<b>986,441</b>

**Movement in Provision**
**4.22.1**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Balance at Shrawan 01	1,299,068	986,441	
Provisions made during the year	168,828	312,627	
Provisions used during the year	-	-	
Provisions reversed during the year	-	-	
Unwind of Discount	-	-	
<b>Balance at Asar end</b>	<b>1,467,896</b>	<b>1,299,068</b>	<b>986,441</b>

**Other Liabilities**
**4.23**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Liabilities for employees defined benefit obligations	8,079,168	6,623,053	7,091,674
Liabilities for long service leave	6,493,392	4,892,435	4,472,640
Short term employee benefits	548,430	-	-
Bills payable	-	-	-
Creditors and accruals	558,984	389,484	385,984
Interest payable on deposits	247,557	-	-
Interest payable on borrowing	-	-	-
Liabilities on deferred grant income	-	-	-
Unpaid Dividend	-	1,477,938	-
Liabilities under Finance Lease	-	-	-
Employee bonus payable	5,852,932	7,571,105	5,283,222
Other Liabilities	4,891,553	16,259,262	19,414,374
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,672,016</b>	<b>37,213,277</b>	<b>36,647,894</b>

**Defined Benefit Obligation**
**4.23.1**

The amounts recognised in the statements of financial positions are as follows :			
Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Present value of unfunded obligations	8,097,168	6,623,053	7,091,674
Present value of funded obligations	-	-	
<b>Total present value of obligations</b>	<b>8,097,168</b>	<b>6,623,053</b>	<b>7,091,674</b>
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	-
Present value of net obligations	8,097,168	6,623,053	7,091,674
<b>Recognised liability for defined benefit obligations</b>	<b>8,097,168</b>	<b>6,623,053</b>	<b>7,091,674</b>

**Plan Assets****4.23.2**

Plan assets comprise			
Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Equity securities	-	-	-
Government bonds	-	-	-
Bank deposit	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
Actual return on plan assets			

**Movement in the present value of defined benefit obligations****4.23.3**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Defined benefit obligations at Sawan 1	6,623,053	7,091,674	1,659,015
Actuarial losses	(783,715)	(1,728,028)	3,838,685
Benefits paid by the plan	(355,396)	(954,213)	(73,325)
Current service costs and interest	2,595,226	2,213,620	1,667,299
Defined benefit obligations at Asar end	8,079,168	6,623,053	7,091,674

**Movement in the fair value of plan assets****4.23.4**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Fair value of plan assets at Sawan 1	-	-	-
Contributions paid into the plan	-	-	-
Benefits paid during the year	-	-	-
Actuarial (losses) gains	-	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at Asar end	-	-	-

**Amount recognised in profit or loss****4.23.5**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Current service costs	2,014,297	1,657,345	1,534,578
Interest on obligation	580,929	556,275	132,721
Expected return on plan assets	-	-	-
Total	2,595,226	2,213,620	1,667,299

**Amount recognised in other comprehensive income****4.23.6**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(783,715)	(1,728,028)	3,838,685
Total	(783,715)	(1,728,028)	3,838,685

**Actuarial assumptions****4.22.7**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Discount rate	9.00%	9.00%	8.00%
Expected return on plan asset	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Future salary increase	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Withdrawal rate	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%

**Debt securities issued**
**4.24**

	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Debt securities issued designated as at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-
Debt securities issued at amortised cost	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

**Subordinated Liabilities**
**4.25**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Redeemable preference shares	-	-	-
Irredeemable cumulative preference shares (liabilities component)	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

**Share capital**
**4.26**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Ordinary shares	500,027,317	500,027,317	262,192,500
Convertible preference shares (equity component only)	-	-	-
Irredeemable preference shares (equity component only)	-	-	-
Perpetual debt (equity component only)	-	-	-
Total	500,027,317	500,027,317	262,192,500

**Ordinary Shares**
**4.26.1**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Authorized Capital			
7,000,0000 Ordinary share of Rs. 100 each	700,000,000	700,000,000	700,000,000
Issued capital			
5000,3730 Ordinary share of Rs. 100 each	500,027,317	500,027,317	262,192,500
Subscribed and paid up capital			
5000,3730 Ordinary share of Rs. 100 each	500,027,317	500,027,317	262,192,500
Total	500,027,317	500,027,317	262,192,500

**Ordinary share ownership**
**4.26.2**

Particulars	Previous Year		Amount
	Percent	Amount	
Domestic ownership			
Nepal Government	-	-	-
"A" class licensed institutions	-	-	-
Other licensed intitutions	-	-	-
Other Institutions	-	-	-
Public	49.00%	245,013,385	245,013,385
Other	51.00%	255,013,932	255,013,932
Foreign ownership	-	-	-
Total	100.00%	500,027,317	500,027,317

## Reserves

4.27

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Statutory general reserve	32,359,182	24,233,996	21,226,173
Exchange equilisation reserve	-	-	-
Corporate social responsibility reserve	378,395	208,336	367,945
Capital redemption reserve	-	-	-
Regulatory reserve	8,240,141	-	-
Investment adjustment reserve	-	393,793	197,823
Capital reserve	18,746	18,746	18,746
Assets revaluation reserve	-	-	-
Fair value reserve	(2,603,292)	(2,100,358)	71,829
Dividend equalisation reserve	-	-	-
Actuarial gain	(928,859)	(1,477,460)	(2,687,080)
Special reserve	-	-	-
Other reserve	1,341,885	821,741	94,223
Total	38,806,199	22,098,794	19,289,660

## Contingent liabilities and commitments

4.28

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Contingent liabilities	11,000,000	14,200,000	7,500,000
Undrawn and undisbursed facilities	8,924,833	27,589,556	17,972,943
Capital commitment	-	-	-
Lease Commitment	-	-	-
Litigation	-	-	-
Total	19,924,833	41,789,556	25,472,943

## Contingent Liabilities

4.28.1

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Acceptance and documentary credit	-	-	-
Bills for collection	-	-	-
Forward exchange contracts	-	-	-
Guarantees	11,000,000	14,200,000	7,500,000
Underwriting commitment	-	-	-
Other commitments	-	-	-
Total	11,000,000	14,200,000	7,500,000

## Undrawn and undisbursed facilities

4.28.2

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Undisbursed amount of loans	-	-	-
Undrawn limits of overdrafts	8,924,833	27,589,556	17,972,943
Undrawn limits of credit cards	-	-	-
Undrawn limits of letter of credit	-	-	-
Undrawn limits of guarantee	-	-	-
Total	8,924,833	27,589,556	17,972,943

**Capital commitments**
**4.28.3**

Capital expenditure approved by relevant authority of the bank but provision has not been made in financial statements			
Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Capital commitments in relation to Property and Equipment	-	-	-
Approved and contracted for	-	-	-
Approved but not contracted for	-	-	-
Sub total	-	-	-
Capital commitments in relation to Intangible assets	-	-	-
Approved and contracted for	-	-	-
Approved but not contracted for	-	-	-
Sub total	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

**Lease commitments**
**4.28.4**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075	Asar End 2074
Operating lease commitments			
Future minimum lease payments under non cancellable operating lease, where the bank is lessee			
Not later than 1 year	-	-	-
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	-	-	-
Later than 5 years	-	-	-
Sub total	-	-	-
Finance lease commitments			
Future minimum lease payments under non cancellable operating lease, where the bank is lessee			
Not later than 1 year	-	-	-
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	-	-	-
Later than 5 years	-	-	-
Sub total	-	-	-
Grand total	-	-	-

**Litigation**
**4.28.5**

Explanatory paragraphs are required for litigation contingent liabilities as per their own case of each bank

**Interest Income****4.29**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075
Cash and cash equivalent	41,533,303	28,902,952
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Placement with bank and financial institutions	-	-
Loan and advances to bank and financial institutions	23,774,437	8,567,346
Loans and advances to customers	213,738,016	179,521,423
Investment securities	349,000	349,000
Loan and advances to staff	5,598,024	497,300
Other Interest Income	168,684	-
<b>Total interest income</b>	<b>285,161,465</b>	<b>217,838,021</b>

**Interest Expenses****4.30**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075
Due to bank and financial institutions	-	-
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Deposits from customers	144,956,400	111,101,537
Borrowing	4,106,876	-
Debt securities issued	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-
Other Charges	-	-
<b>Total Interest expense</b>	<b>149,063,275</b>	<b>111,101,537</b>

**Fees and Commission Income****4.32**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075
Loan administration fees	10,000	7,500
Service fees	1,410,000	1,087,103
Consortium fees	-	-
Commitment fees	333,916	263,656
DD/TT/Swift fees	-	-
Credit card/ATM issuance and renewal fees	-	-
Prepayment and swap fees	-	-
Investment banking fees	-	-
Asset management fees	11,798,743	10,855,437
Brokerage fees	284,492	-
Remittance fees	2,345,947	2,806,332
Commission on letter of credit	-	-
Commission on guarantee contracts issued	-	-
Commission on share underwriting/issue	-	-
Locker rental	-	-
Other fees and commission income	1,779,041	290,951
<b>Total Fees and Commission Income</b>	<b>17,962,139</b>	<b>15,310,979</b>

**Fees and Commission Expense**
**4.32**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075
ATM management fees	-	-
VISA/Master card fees	-	-
Guarantee commission	-	-
Brokerage	-	-
DD/TT/Swift fees.	-	-
Remittance fees and commission	557,335.9	4,635,710.3
Other fees and commission expense	-	-
<b>Total Fees and Commission Expense</b>	<b>557,336</b>	<b>4,635,710</b>

**Net Trading income**
**4.33**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075
Changes in fair value of trading assets	-	-
Gain/loss on disposal of trading assets	-	-
Interest income on trading assets	-	-
Dividend income on trading assets	-	-
Gain/loss foreign exchange transaction	-	-
Other	-	-
<b>Net trading income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Other Operating Income**
**4.34**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075
Foreign exchange revaluation gain	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of investment securities	-	-
Fair value gain/loss on investment properties	-	-
Dividend on equity instruments	-	71,493
Gain/loss on sale of property and equipment	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of investment property	862,703	-
Operating lease income	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of gold and silver	-	-
Other Operating Income	-	167,494
<b>Total</b>	<b>862,703</b>	<b>238,987</b>

**Impairment charge/(reversal) for loan and other losses**
**4.35**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075
Impairment charge/(reversal) on loan and advances to BFIs	2,216,500	634,999
Impairment charge/(reversal) on loan and advances to customers	(4,658,748)	16,665,046
Impairment charge/(reversal) on financial investment	-	-
Impairment charge/(reversal) on placement with BFIs	-	-
Impairment charge/(reversal) on property and equipment	-	-
Impairment charge/(reversal) on goodwill and intangible assets	-	-
Impairment charge/(reversal) on investment properties	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(2,442,247)</b>	<b>17,300,045</b>

**Personnel Expenses****4.36**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075
Salary	29,052,630	24,335,204.50
Allowances	8,074,032	5,873,135.85
Gratuity Expense	2,595,226	2,213,619.94
Provident Fund	2,147,674	1,776,986.01
Uniform	24,965	151,820.00
Training & development expense	591,460	76,400.00
Leave encashment	2,269,821	2,063,193.00
Medical	1,961,101	1,645,821.41
Insurance	-	-
Employees incentive	-	-
Cash-settled share-based payments	-	-
Pension expense	-	-
Finance expense under NFRS	4,988,686	88,277.06
Other expenses related to staff	3,819,520	876,580.00
Subtotal	55,525,114	39,101,038
Employees Bonus	5,852,932	2,287,883
Grand total	61,378,046	41,388,921

**Other Operating Expense****4.37**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075
Directors' fee	970,500	910,000
Directors' expense	213,629	315,508
Auditors' remuneration	502,850	519,800
Other audit related expense	65,610	78,230
Professional and legal expense	100,000	50,000
Office administration expense	5,344,794	5,538,116
Operating lease expense	7,453,522	5,621,930
Operating expense of investment properties	-	-
Corporate social responsibility expense	236,200	310,000
Onerous lease provisions	-	-
Other Expenses	12,425,956	11,295,544
Total	27,313,060	24,639,128

**Depreciation and Amortisation****4.38**

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075
Depreciation on property and equipment	9,255,832	8,536,845
Depreciation on investment property	-	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	331,685	213,122
Total	9,587,517	8,749,967

## Sindhu Bikash Bank Limited

### Statement of Distributable Profit or Loss

For the year ended 31 Asar 2076

(As per NRB Regulation)

Particulars	Asar End 2076	Asar End 2075
Net profit or (loss) as per statement of profit or loss	40,625,931.90	18,294,177.03
Opening Balance in Retained Earnings	30,576,902.95	29,849,350.42
Appropriations:		
a. General reserve	(8,125,186.38)	(3,007,823.12)
b. Foreign exchange fluctuation fund	-	-
c. Capital redemption reserve	-	-
d. Corporate social responsibility fund	(406,259.32)	159,608.84
e. Employees' training fund	(520,143.96)	(727,518.35)
f. Other		
a) Bonus share		(9,504,815.40)
b) Cash Dividend Paid		(1,477,937.72)
c) Investment Adjustment Fund	393,792.97	(195,969.60)
d) CSR Expenses	236,200.00	
e) Share Issue Expenses	-	(2,812,169.15)
Profit or (loss) before regulatory adjustment	62,781,238.16	30,576,902.95
Regulatory adjustment :		
a. Interest receivable (-)/previous accrued interest received (+)	2,291,021.34	
b. Short loan loss provision in accounts (-)/reversal (+)	-	
c. Short provision for possible losses on investment (-)/reversal (+)	-	
d. Short loan loss provision on Non Banking Assets (-)/resersal (+)	-	
e. Deferred tax assets recognised (-)/ reversal (+)	2,302,318.80	
f. Goodwill recognised (-)/ impairment of Goodwill (+)	-	
g. Bargain purchase gain recognised (-)/resersal (+)	-	
h. Acturial loss recognised (-)/reversal (+)	928,859.40	
i. Other (+/-)		
- Fair Value Reserves	2,717,941.81	
Distributable profit or (loss)	54,541,096.82	30,576,902.95

## 5. Disclosures and Additional Information

### 5.1. Risk Management

Risk is inherent in the Bank's activities but is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement, monitoring and controlling. The bank has set risk limits and implemented controls. Each individual within the Bank is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and continuous development of Bank's risk management framework. The board oversee the appropriateness and sufficiency risk management policies and its implementation. The board receives risk reports from risk management committee, deliberate on reports and issue instructions to committee and the management.

Management committee ensures all risk management related policies are implemented. It oversee the functions of Integrated Risk Management Department which is fully responsible for compliances of legal, regulatory or contractual requirements on a continuous basis. Management Committee submits reports to board level risk management committee and the board. The Integrated Risk Management Department ensures compliance of internal policies and procedures, prepares risk related reports and submit to management and Risk management committee. Risk Management structure is depicted below:

#### 5.1.1. Risk Management Committee

Board of Directors is the apex and supreme authority of the Bank and is responsible to frame and implement robust policies and framework for effective compliance of regulation and direction issued by the regulatory authority. BOD ensures the strategies, policies and procedure is in accordance with the risk appetite/tolerance limit for effective management of risk within the Bank. The board understands the nature of risk of the bank, and periodically reviews reports on risk management, including policies and standards, stress testing, liquidity and capital adequacy through the reporting by the Risk Management Committee and the Management Committee.

Pursuant to the NRB directive on corporate governance, the Bank has established Risk Management Committee with well-defined terms of reference in line the NRB directive. At least four meeting is conducted on annual basis however number of meeting can be increased as per the requirement. The committee supervises overall risk management of the Bank broadly classified as liquidity risk, market risk, operational risk and credit risk.

#### 5.1.2. Credit Risk

The Bank has its own Credit Policy Guidelines to handle the Credit Risk Management philosophy that involves a continual measurement of probability of default/loss; identification of possible risks and mitigations. The provisions of Capital Adequacy Framework -2007 are compiled in line to line basis to overcome the Credit Risk. In order to manage and eliminate the credit risk, the Bank has a practice of maintaining the best quality assets in its book. The Bank's Credit Policy elaborates detailed procedures for proper risk management. The Bank has delegated credit approval limits to various officials to approve and sanction various amount of credit request based on their individual expertise and risk judgment capability.

As a check and balance mechanism, each credit case requires dual approval. Regular monitoring of the credit portfolio ensures that the Bank does not run the risk of concentration of portfolio in a particular business sector or a single borrower. Similarly the Bank also exercises controlled investment policy with adequately equipped resource looking after the investment decisions.

The Bank has developed a risk assessment culture and has in place the required reports for assessing concentration of risks. Periodic performance reporting based on Balanced Scorecard, in line with capital strength, to the Board is also in place. These reports are periodically put up to the board. Board also reviews the same and issues instructions, as appropriate, to the Bank's management.

During the current financial year, the Bank has availed the benefits of credit risk mitigation as under:

	2019 (Rs.)	2018 (Rs.)
Deposits with own bank	12,596,000	11,371,824
Deposit with other banks and financial institutions	-	-
Securities issued by Nepal Government and Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Gold & Silver	70,920,316	48,371,204
Total	83,516,316	59,743,027

#### Collateral and other credit enhancements

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are in place covering the acceptability and valuation of each type of collateral.

The general creditworthiness of customers tends to be the most relevant indicator of credit quality of a loan. However, collateral provides additional security and the Bank generally requests large borrowers to provide same. The Bank may take collateral in the form of a first charge over real estate and residential properties, floating charges over all corporate assets and other liens and guarantees.

The Bank's policy is to pursue timely realization of the collateral in an orderly manner. The proceeds are used to reduce or repay the outstanding claim. The Bank generally does not use non-cash collateral for its own operations.

#### Definition of Past Due

Bank consider that any amounts uncollected one day or more beyond their contractual due date are 'past due'.

#### Past due but not impaired loans

Past due but not impaired loans are those for which contractual interest or principal payments are past due, but the Bank believes that impairment is not appropriate on the basis of the stage of collection of amounts owed to the Bank. All loans and advances have been impaired.

### 5.1.3. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices and equity prices. The bank classifies exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios and manages each of those portfolios separately.

#### i. Currency Risk:

Foreign exchange risk is the potential for the Bank to experience volatility in the value of its assets, liabilities and solvency and to suffer actual financial losses as a result of changes in value between the currencies of its assets and liabilities and its reporting currency.

The Bank does not have carried out any transactions in foreign currency & do not owned any assets in foreign currency.

#### ii. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The major interest rate risk that the bank is exposed to is the discount rate for determining.

#### iii. Equity Price Risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in equity prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or by factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The bank's equity price risk exposure relates to financial investment held at FVTOCI, whose values fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices.

### 5.1.4. Operational Risk

Operational Risk is defined as the risk of potential loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from the impact of external events, including legal risks for the bank. Operational Risk is pervasive across all the functions of the Bank and is influenced by all resources, including human resource, systems and procedural designs, deployed by the Bank to carry out those functions. Operational Risk can be caused by both internal and external sources such as fraud, business interruptions, system failures, damage to physical infrastructure, failure in execution and service delivery, inherent risks in products, customers, inadequacy in procedures or flawed process designs, and business practices. The risk can occur in any business function or the business supporting functions.

The Bank is committed to be governed with a strong culture of risk management and ethical business practices and therefore to averse it from potentially damaging operational risk events and is in a sound position to deal effectively with those events that do occur. The actions of the board and senior management, and policies, processes and systems provide the foundation for a sound risk management culture

Bank seek to minimize our exposure to operational risk by use of key control standards, key control self-assessments and key risk indicators as toolkits to identify, assess, monitor and control operational risk events through timely acknowledgement of emerging threats and underlying vulnerabilities. The Bank shall also ensure highest level of governance standards and adherence to Code of Conduct and robust compliance to all regulatory as well as the Bank's internal policy, procedures and guidelines.

The Bank has adopted dual control mechanism in its all operational activities where each and every financial and non-financial transaction is subject to approval from an authority higher than the transaction initiator. Regular review meetings are conducted to assess the adequacy of risk monitoring mechanism and required changes are made as and when felt necessary.

Effective policies, procedural guidelines and standard operating procedure are crucial tools for sound risk management. Therefore, adequacy and effectiveness of the policies and procedures and their effective implementation is closely monitored by the department to ensure that they have continuing relevance in line with regulatory requirement and adjusts to dynamic risk environment of the industry

### 5.1.5. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will encounter difficulties in meeting its financial commitments that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Hence the bank may be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under both normal and stress circumstances. To limit this risk, management has arranged diversified funding sources in addition to its core deposit base, and adopted a policy of continuously managing assets with liquidity in mind and of monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. The bank has formulated separate internal control processes and contingency plans for managing liquidity risk. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure additional funding if required.

The Bank maintains a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets assumed to be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of expected cash flow. The Bank also has committed lines of credit that could be utilized to meet liquidity needs. Further, the Bank maintains a statutory deposit with the Nepal Rastra Bank equal to approx. 9.53% of customer local deposits. In accordance with the bank's policy, the liquidity position is assessed and managed under a variety of scenarios, giving due consideration to stress factors relating to both the market in general and specific to the Bank. The most important of these is to maintain the required ratio of liquid assets to liabilities, to meet the regulatory requirement. Liquid assets consist of cash, short-term bank deposits and liquid debt securities available for immediate sale. Further the Statutory Liquid Assets Ratio of the Bank for the month of Ashad 31 2076 is 46.59%.

### 5.1.6. Risk Governance

Bank has a policies and procedures to mitigate the risk at enterprises level arising to the bank and has inculcated risk culture among the employees by establishing ownership mentality, capacity building programs, well defined job responsibilities and inhabiting good ethical culture.

Through its Risk Management Framework, the Bank seeks to efficiently manage credit, market and liquidity risks which arise directly through the Bank's activities as well as operational, regulatory and reputational risks which arise as a normal consequence of any business undertaking.

## 5.2. Capital Management

Capital management approach is driven by its desire to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business and to meet the regulatory capital requirements. The Bank's capital management policies and practices support its business strategy and ensure that it is adequately capitalised to withstand even in severe macroeconomic downturns. Sindhu Bikas Bank is a licensed institution providing financial services therefore it must comply with capital requirement of central bank so called Nepal Rastra Bank. The Bank's capital consists of Tier I capital and Tier II capital.

### 5.2.1. Qualitative disclosures

The bank is assessing capital adequacy as per the framework as provided in Unified Directive-2075, directive no.1 as issued by the Nepal Rastra Bank.

The bank is calculating, assessing, analyzing & monitoring the capital adequacy periodically.

The Board shall be primarily responsible for ensuring the current and future capital needs of the bank in relation to strategic objectives. The management shall review and understand the nature and level of various risks that the bank is confronting in the course of different business activities and how this risk relates to capital levels and accordingly implement sound risk management framework specifying control measures to tackle each risk factor.

## a) Capital structure and capital adequacy

## Tier 1 Capital and breakdown of its components

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Paid up Equity Share Capital	500,027,317
Irredeemable Non-cumulative preference shares	-
Share Premium	6,009,608
Proposed Bonus Equity Shares	-
Statutory General Reserves	32,359,182
Retained Earnings	54,541,097
Un-audited current year cumulative profit	
Special Reserve Fund	-
Capital Adjustment Reserves	18,746
Dividend Equalization Reserves	-
Capital Redemption Reserves Fund	-
Deferred Tax Reserve	-
Less: Goodwill	-
Less: Intangible Assets	(2,338,201)
Less: Fictitious Assets	-
Less: Deferred Tax Assets	(2,302,319)
Less: Investment in equity of licensed Financial Institutions	-
Less: Investment in equity of institutions with financial interests	-
Less: Investment in equity of institutions in excess of limits	-
Less: Investments arising out of underwriting commitments	-
Less: Purchase of Land & Building in excess of limit & utilized	-
Less: Reciprocal crossholdings	-
Less: Other Deductions	-
<b>Total Tier 1 Capital</b>	<b>588,315,430</b>

• Tier 2 Capital and Breakdown of its Components:	
Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Cumulative and/or Redeemable Preference Share	
Subordinated Term Debt	-
Hybrid Capital Instruments	
General loan loss provision	41,091,432
Exchange Equalization Reserves	-
Investments Adjustment Reserves	393,821
Assets Revaluation Reserves	
Special Reserve Fund	-
<b>Total Tier 2 Capital</b>	<b>41,485,253</b>
• Total Qualifying Capital:	
Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Core Capital (Tier 1)	588,315,430
Supplementary Capital (Tier 2)	41,485,253
<b>Total Capital Fund</b>	<b>629,800,683</b>

## Capital Adequacy Ratio:

Tier I Capital to Total Risk weighted exposures as on 16<sup>th</sup> 019 is 24.40%

Tier II Capital to Total Risk weighted exposures as on 16th July, 2019 is 25.66%

### Summary of the bank's internal approach to assess the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities, if applicable:

Sindhu Bikas Bank adopts healthy risk management framework. The bank follows Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and Risk Management Guideline while taking decision on any business. It has always taken note of ICAAP and has taken steps accordingly in ensuring soundness of capital position and sustainability of the business. The bank's policies and procedures are approved by the Board of Directors and these documents provide guidance on independent identification, measurement and management of risks across various businesses. Bank's different committees like Audit Committee, Risk Management Committee review the business and risks periodically and take account of stress test results, scenario analysis so as to align risk, return and capital in sustainable manner.

The bank also defines risk aspects, considering domestic economic scenario, and puts in place the system to minimize and remove such risk. The risk appetite and approach towards risk taking is well discussed in management level and board level. It is always aligned with the business, its return and capital. Basel disclosures have been complied with, addressing the risks and adopting measures to minimize their impact. Increasing complexities in risks, weakness of businesses and fast changing world with intense competition pose a threat to sustainability.

Capital planning is an integral part of the bank's medium term strategic planning and annual budget formulation process. Total risk weighted exposures for the projected level of business operations is calculated, the required capital level is projected, and a plan is formulated to retain the required capital. The bank is well capitalized and able to maintain the required capital through internal generation, and equally through capital markets if needed.

### b) Risk exposures

• Risk weighted exposures for credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk:	
RISK WEIGHTED EXPOSURES	Amount (Rs.)
Risk Weighted Exposure for Credit Risk	2,215,781,024
Risk Weighted Exposure for Operational Risk	195,741,728
Risk Weighted Exposure for Market Risk	0
Total Risk Weighted Exposures (Before Bank's adjustment of Pillar II)	2,411,522,753
• Risk Weighted exposures under each 11 categories of Credit Risk:	
Categories	Amount (Rs.)
Claims on Government and Central Bank	-
Claims on Other Financial Entities	-
Claims on Banks	-
Claims on Domestic Corporate and Securities Firms	321,138,843
Claims on Regulatory Retail Portfolio & Other Retail Portfolio	1,280,929,987
Claims secured by residential properties	-
Claims secured by Commercial real estate	-
Past due claims	-
High Risk claims	441,218,794
Other Assets	-
Off Balance Sheet Items	-
Total	2,043,287,624
• Total Risk Weight Exposures calculation Table:	
RISK WEIGHTED EXPOSURES	Amount (Rs.)
Risk Weighted Exposure for Credit Risk	2,215,781,024
Risk Weighted Exposure for Operational Risk	195,741,728
Risk Weighted Exposure for Market Risk	

Add: 3% of the total RWE added by Supervisory Review			
Add: RWE equivalent to reciprocal of capital charge of 3% of Gross Income			
Total Risk Weighted Exposures (After Bank's adjustment of Pillar II)			2,411,522,753
Total Core Capital			590,615,284
Total Capital			632,100,537
• Amount of Non-Performing Assets (both Gross and Net):			
Particulars	Gross Amount (Rs)	Net NPL (Rs)	
Restructured	0	-	
Sub-Standard	9,839,903	7,379,927	
Doubtful	13,154,573	6,577,286	
Loss	10,341,292	0	
Total	33,335,768	13,957,214	

### 5.3. Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The financial assets and liabilities are classified in Amortised Cost, fair value through profit and loss and fair value through other comprehensive income. The following table exhibit the the classification of financial assets and liabilities:

Financial Assets	As on 31st Ashar 2076			
	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	-	-
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	86,225,732	-	-	86,225,732
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-
Other Trading Assets	-	-	-	-
Loans and Advances to BFIs	336,792,040	-	-	336,792,040
Loans and Advances to Customers	1,689,203,931	-	-	1,689,049,812
Investment Securities	15,972,060	-	10,000,000	25,972,060
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Investment in Associates	-	-	-	-
Investment Property	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	26,947,944	-	-	26,947,944
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>2,154,987,588</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>2,164,987,588</b>

Financial Liabilities				
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-	
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-	
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	
Deposits from Customers	2,616,230,137	-	-	2,616,230,137
Borrowings	-	-	-	
Other Liabilities	26,672,016	-	-	26,672,016
Debt Securities Issued	-	-	-	
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>2,642,902,153</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,642,902,153</b>
Financial Assets	As on 31st Ashar 2075			
	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	-	-
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	62,498,316	-	-	62,498,316
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-
Other Trading Assets	-	-	-	-
Loans and Advances to BFIs	117,358,501	-	-	117,358,501
Loans and Advances to Customers	1,457,609,308	-	-	1,457,609,308
Investment Securities	16,689,137	-	10,000,000	26,689,137
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Investment in Associates	-	-	-	-
Investment Property	1,752,397	-	-	1,752,397
Other Assets	10,965,589	-	-	10,965,589
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>1,666,873,248</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>1,676,873,248</b>
Financial Liabilities				
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-	
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-	
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	

Deposits from Customers	2,274,730,551	-	-	2,274,730,551
Borrowings	-	-	-	
Other Liabilities	37,213,277	-	-	37,213,277
Debt Securities Issued	-	-	-	
Total Financial Liabilities	2,311,943,828	-	-	2,311,943,828

#### 5.4. Operating Segment Information

##### 1. General Information:

Factors that management used to identify the entity's reportable segments

An operating segment is a component of the Bank that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenue and incur expenses, including revenue and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Bank's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. Based on the nature of the business, transactions, products and services, the management have identified three reporting segment for the purpose of financial reporting:

#### 2. Information about profit or loss, assets and liabilities

Particulars	Dolakha	Kavre	Sindhupalchok	All Others	Total
Revenues from external customers	27,336,686.95	130,475,508.85	132,677,775.40	13,496,335.73	303,986,307
Inter Segment Expenses/revenues	1,229.90	1,685,926.65	16,456,763.11	49,824,382.52	67,968,302
Net Revenue	27,335,457	128,789,582	116,221,012	(36,328,047)	236,018,005
Interest revenue	25,657,678.10	122,461,753.02	124,528,757.20	12,667,395.95	285,315,584
Interest expense	13,404,867.27	63,980,206.56	65,060,113.97	6,618,087.60	149,063,275
Net interest expenses/revenue	12,238,951	58,415,396	59,401,376	6,042,466	136,098,190
Depreciation and amortization	643,453.93	3,774,328.92	3,650,826.70	1,518,907.57	9,587,517
Segment profit /(loss)	6,768,628.42	12,658,214.18	9,868,751.99	11,330,337.31	40,625,932
					-
Impairment of assets					-
Segment assets	217,913,642.07	1,278,223,230.45	1,236,397,676.05	514,396,857.95	3,246,931,406.52
Segment liabilities	172,956,604.87	1,046,165,704.79	1,014,713,046.56	413,711,830.04	2,647,547,186.27

#### 3. Measurement of operating segment profit or loss, assets and liabilities

The transaction between the department are recorded using the inter branch and inter department account. These accounts are reconciled and inter department balances are cancelled out at each reporting date. The inter department revenue and expenses are the transfer pricing of the funds which is calculated using the bank's policy.

#### 4. Reconciliations of reportable segment revenues, profit or loss, assets and liabilities

a. Revenue	Amount
Total revenues for reportable segments	371,954,609
Other revenues	
Elimination of intersegment revenues	(67,968,302)
Entity's revenues	303,986,307

<b>b. Profit or loss</b>	
Total profit or loss for reportable segments	40,625,932
Other profit or loss	
Elimination of intersegment profits	
Unallocated amounts:	
Profit before income tax	40,625,932
<b>c. Assets</b>	
Total assets for reportable segments	3,246,931,407
Other assets	
Unallocated amounts	
Entity's assets	3,246,931,407
<b>d. Liabilities</b>	
Total liabilities for reportable segments	2,647,547,186
Other liabilities	
Unallocated liabilities	
Entity's liabilities	2,647,547,186

## 5. Information about geographical areas

Revenue from following geographical areas

Areas	Amount
Domestic	
Province 1	-
Province 2	-
Province 3	303,986,307
Province 4	-
Province 5	-
Province 6	-
Province 7	-
Foreign	
Total	303,986,307
<b>6. Information about major customers</b>	
The bank does not have any customer, which generate more than 10% of the entity's revenue.	

### 5.5. Share options and share based payment

A share-based payment is a transaction in which the bank receives goods or services either as consideration for its equity instruments or by incurring liabilities for amounts based on the price of the entity's shares or other equity instruments of the entity. The bank does not have any share option and share based payment.

## 5.6. Contingent liabilities and commitment

### Contingent Liabilities:

Where the Bank undertakes to make a payment on behalf of its customers for guarantees issued, such as for performance bonds or as irrevocable letters of credit as part of the Bank's transaction banking business for which an obligation to make a payment has not arisen at the reporting date, those are included in these financial statements as contingent liabilities.

Other contingent liabilities primarily include revocable letters of credit and bonds issued on behalf of customers to customs, for bids or offers.

### Commitments:

Where the Bank has confirmed its intention to provide funds to a customer or on behalf of a customer in the form of loans, overdrafts, future guarantees, whether cancellable or not, or letters of credit and the Bank has not made payments at the reporting date, those instruments are included in these financial statement as commitments.

Please refer Note No. 4.28.1 to 4.28.4 for the detail of contingent liabilities and commitments as at 16 July 2019.

### Litigations:

Litigations are anticipated in the context of business operations due to the nature of the transactions involved. The Bank are involved in various such legal actions and the controls have been established to deal with such legal claims. There are no pending litigations existing as at the end of the reporting period against the Bank, resulting through normal business operations.

## 5.7. Related parties disclosures

### a) List of Related Party

The following parties have been identified as the related party transaction as per NAS 24:

S.N.	Name of the Related Party	Relationship	Date appointment	Date retirement
1	Rajendra Kumar Shrestha	Chairman	11/22/2067	-
2	Dhurba lal Shrestha	Director	11/22/2067	9/28/2075
3	Neeva Dangol Shrestha	Director	11/22/2067	-
4	Prabhu Ram Shrestha	Director	9/19/2070	-
5	Rajendra Prasad Pokharel	Director	9/19/2070	-
6	Yadav Dahal	Director	9/19/2070	-
7	Dinesh Kumar K C	Director	9/28/2075	-
8	Ramesh Prasad Joshi	Key Managerial Personnel		
9	Pramod Neupane	Key Managerial Personnel		
10	Rabin Kunwar Chettri	Key Managerial Personnel		
11	Suman Thapa	Key Managerial Personnel		

### Related Party Transactions

## Board of Directors Allowances and Facilities

S.N.	Particulars	No of Meetings	Sitting Fees
1	Board Meeting	32	855,500
2	Audit Committee Meeting	5	15,000
3	Risk Management Committee	4	22,000
4	Assets Money Laundering Prevention Committee	3	9,000
5	Others	23	69,000
Total			970,500

In addition to above meeting allowance, the Chairman of the board and other member are entitled to NPR 2500.00 and NPR 2000.00 respectively for telephone and newspaper expenses. The total amount of Rs.150000.00 is paid during the year as telephone and newspaper reimbursement to the board of directors.

### Key Managerial Personnel Emoluments and Facilities

S.N.	Particulars	Amount
1	Short Term Employee Benefits	6,619,847
2	Retirement Benefits	468,274
3	Others	-
Total		7,088,121

In addition to above, the bank also provide other facilities like telephone as per the approved employee facilities of the bank.

#### 5.8. Rental Income classified under commission Income

The Bank has earned rental income amounting to NRs. 406,674.00 during the financial year 2075-76 from Banking Assets held by the Bank at Charikot Branch. However, the Bank has classified such rental income under Other fees and Commission Income while preparing statement of Profit & Loss for the aforesaid period.

#### 5.9. Merger and acquisition

The bank has neither entered into merger nor acquired any bank and financial institutions.

#### 5.10. Additional disclosures of non-consolidated entities

The Bank does not have any subsidiaries.

#### 5.11. Events after reporting period

There are no material events that have occurred subsequent to 16 July, 2019 till the signing of this financial statement on 17 December, 2019 (1 Poush, 2076).

## Principal Indicators of Last 5 Year Financial

Indicators	Unit	FY 2070-71	FY 2071-72	FY 2072-73	FY 2073-74	FY 2074-75	FY 2075-76 NFRS
Net Profit/ Gross Income	Percent	10.63	15.59	21.29	20.34	6.38	13.40
Earnings Per Share	Rs.	10.47	17.22	26.87	12.68	3.01	8.12
Market Value Per Share	Rs.	160.00	227.00	580.00	366.00	131.00	144.00
PE Ratio	Ratio	15.28	9.29	21.59	28.87	43.56	17.72
Dividend (Including Bonus) Share Capital	Percent	0.37	0.58	0.76	0.51	0.00	0.00
Cash Dividend on Share Capital	Percent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interest income / Loans & Advances & Investements	Percent	15.58	14.30	12.34	11.46	13.74	14.08
Staff Expenses / Total Operating Expenses	Percent	17.87	20.68	26.82	25.57	20.57	25.76
interest Expenses/ Total Deposit & Borrowings	Percent	5.93	4.79	3.68	3.36	4.88	5.70
Exchange Gain/Total Income	Percent						
Staff Bonus/ Total Staff Expenses	Percent	11.08	16.56	19.66	19.72	6.17	9.54
NetProfit/Total Loans & Advances	Percent	1.78	2.47	2.96	2.58	0.94	2.01
Net Profit/Total Assets	Percent	1.09	1.42	1.98	1.62	0.52	1.25
Total loan & Advances/ Deposit	Percent	70.00	65.47	76.43	74.74	70.44	77.43
Total Operation Expenses/ Total Assests	Percent	5.14	6.95	6.50	5.54	6.68	2.73
Capital Adequacy (On Risk Weighted Assets)							
a. Core Capital	Percent	15.00	14.38	14.06	18.68	26.93	24.40
b. Supplementay Capital	Percent	0.77	0.72	0.81	0.81	0.76	1.26
c. Total Capital Fund	Percent	15.77	15.10	14.87	19.49	27.69	25.66
Liquidity (CRR)	Percent	3.63	1.27	3.84	4.44	5.40	4.72
Non- Performing Loan / Total Loans & Advances	Percent	1.97	1.63	1.18	0.84	2.92	1.61
Weighted Average Interest Rate Spread		8.99	8.56	8.52	7.69	7.30	6.98
Book Net Worth (Per Share)	NPR	113.12	129.63	155.43	113.79	112.21	119.87
Number of Shares	Nos.	1075000	1209375	1412550	2902733	5000273.17	5000273
Number of Staff	Nos.	57	57	82	93	123.00	143

## Comparison Unaudited and Audited Financial Statements as of FY 2075/76

Statement of Financial Position	As per unaudited Financial Statement	As per Audited Financial Statement	Variance		Reasons for Variance
			In amount	In %	
<b>Assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalent	987,793,521	989,310,069	1,516,549	0.15%	Due to rectification as per audit observation
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	86,225,732	86,225,732	-	0.00%	
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions		-	-	0.00%	
Derivative financial instruments		-	-	0.00%	
Other trading assets		-	-	0.00%	
Loan and advances to B/Fls	333,294,505	336,792,040	3,497,535	1.05%	Due to change in impairment provision
Loans and advances to customers	1,687,496,391	1,689,049,812	1,553,421	0.09%	Due to reclassification interest accrued and staff loan
Investment securities	25,972,060	25,972,060	-	0.00%	
Current tax assets		-	-	0.00%	
Investment in subsidiaries		-	-	0.00%	
Investment in associates		-	-	0.00%	
Investment property		-	-	0.00%	
Property and equipment	87,993,229	87,993,229	-	0.00%	
Goodwill and Intangible assets	2,338,201	2,338,201	-	0.00%	
Deferred tax assets		2,302,319	2,302,319	100.00%	Change in deferred tax due to NFRS Adjustment
Other assets	40,996,672	26,947,944	(14,048,728)	-34.27%	Due to Reclassification of staff loans & advance
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>3,252,110,312</b>	<b>3,246,931,407</b>	<b>(5,178,905)</b>	<b>-0.16%</b>	
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions		-	-	0.00%	
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank		-	-	0.00%	
Derivative financial instruments		-	-	0.00%	
Deposits from customers	2,616,180,137	2,616,230,137	50,000	0.00%	
Borrowing		-	-	0.00%	
Current Tax Liabilities	2,006,544	3,079,387	1,072,843	53.47%	Recomputation and Readjustment of Tax
Provisions	1,467,896	1,565,646	97,750	6.66%	Due to rectification as per audit observation
Deferred tax liabilities	4,125,788	-	(4,125,788)	-100.00%	Change in deferred tax due to NFRS Adjustment
Other liabilities	17,053,870	26,672,016	9,618,146	56.40%	Due to first time adjustment of actuarial valuation
Debt securities issued		-	-	0.00%	
Subordinated Liabilities		-	-	0.00%	
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>2,640,834,235</b>	<b>2,647,547,186</b>	<b>6,742,200</b>	<b>0.26%</b>	
<b>Equity</b>				<b>0.00%</b>	
Share capital	500,027,317	500,027,317	-	0.00%	
Share premium	6,009,608	6,009,608	-	0.00%	
Retained earnings	57,787,637	54,541,097	(3,246,540)	-5.62%	Due to change in Net profit and Equity movement from Reserves to Retained Earnings
Reserves	47,451,516	38,806,199	(8,645,317)	-18.22%	Due to change in Regulatory Reserves and Other Reserves after change in Recognition of accrued interest income and deferred tax
<b>Total equity attributable to equity holders</b>	<b>611,276,077</b>	<b>599,384,221</b>	<b>(11,891,857)</b>	<b>-1.95%</b>	
Non-controlling interest					
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>611,276,077</b>	<b>599,384,221</b>	<b>(11,891,857)</b>	<b>-1.95%</b>	
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>3,252,110,312</b>	<b>3,246,931,407</b>	<b>(5,178,906)</b>	<b>-0.16%</b>	
<b>Statement of Profit or Loss</b>					
Interest income	286,350,583	285,161,465	(1,189,118)	-0.42%	Due to recognition of interest income on accrual basis and Recognition and Remeasurement of deferred revenue on staff loan
Interest expense	149,063,275	149,063,275	-	0.00%	
Net interest income	137,287,307	136,098,190	(1,189,118)	-0.87%	
Fee and commission income	17,677,648	17,962,139	284,491	1.61%	Reclassification and Regrouping of fees and commission income
Fee and commission expense	557,336	557,336	-	0.00%	

Net fee and commission income	17,120,312	17,404,804	284,491	1.66%	
Net interest, fee and commission income	154,407,619	153,502,993	(904,626)	-0.59%	
Net trading income		-	-	0.00%	
Other operating income	1,197,194	862,703	(334,491)	-27.94%	Reclassification of non operating income
Total operating income	155,604,813	154,365,696	(1,239,118)	-0.80%	
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	(4,194,254)	(2,442,247)	1,752,007	-41.77%	Audit Adjustments
Net operating income	159,799,067	156,807,943	(2,991,124)	-1.87%	
Operating expense			-	0.00%	
Personnel expenses	60,794,017	61,378,046	584,029	0.96%	Due to change in staff finance cost and Staff bonus provision
Other operating expenses	27,198,060	27,313,060	115,000	0.42%	Due to rectification as per audit observation
Depreciation & Amortization	9,587,517	9,587,517	-	0.00%	
Operating profit	62,219,473	58,529,320	(3,690,153)	-5.93%	
Non operating income		-	-	0.00%	
Non operating expense		-	-	0.00%	
Profit before income tax	62,219,473	58,529,320	(3,690,153)	-5.93%	
Income tax expense					
Current Tax	18,665,842	19,202,842	537,000	2.88%	Due to change in various income and expenses as stated above
Deferred Tax		(1,299,454)	(1,299,454)	0.00%	Due to changes in valuation of investment securities and Gratuity expenses
Profit/(loss) for the period	43,553,631	40,625,932	(2,927,699)	-6.72%	
			-	0.00%	
Profit/(loss) for the period	43,553,631	40,625,932	(2,927,699)	-6.72%	
Other Comprehensive Income	(502,933)	45,667	548,600	-109.08%	
Total comprehensive income	43,050,698	40,671,599	(2,379,100)	-5.53%	

## सिन्धु विकास बैंक

### दशौं वार्षिक साधारण सभा

### नियमावलीको प्रस्तावित संशोधन

३ महले

यस विकास बैंकको नियमावलीको निम्न नियमहरू संशोधन गर्नु पर्ने कारण सहित देहायमा उल्लेखित नियमहरू संशोधनका लागि यो प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ ।

हालको व्यवस्था -दफा १ (ख)	प्रस्तावीत संशोधन -दफा १ (ख)	संशोधन गर्नु पर्ने कारण
<p>३२. संचालकको पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता र सुविधा सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था : १)</p> <p>(ख) संचालक समितिको बैठकमा उपस्थित भए वापत अध्यक्षले रु. ४५००/- र अन्य संचालकले पाउने प्रति बैठक भत्ता रु.४०००/- रहेको । संचालक समितिको अध्यक्ष र संचालकहरूको पत्र पत्रिका खर्च वापत मासिक रु. १०००/- रहेको। संचालक समितिको अध्यक्ष र संचालकहरूको टेलीफोन/मोवाईल सुविधा वापत मासिक क्रमसः रु. १५००/- र रु. १०००/-</p>	<p>३२. संचालकको पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता र सुविधा सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था : १)</p> <p>(ख) संचालक समितिको बैठकमा उपस्थित भए वापत अध्यक्षको रु. ११,५००/- र अन्य संचालकको रु.९,५००/- प्रति बैठक भत्ता हुनेछ । संचालक समितिको अध्यक्ष र संचालकहरूको पत्र पत्रिका खर्च वापत मासिक रु. १०००/- हुनेछ । टेलीफोन/मोवाईल सुविधा वापत मासिक अध्यक्षको रु. २०००/- र अन्य संचालकहरूको रु. १५,०००/- हुनेछ ।</p>	<p>समय सापेक्ष बनाउन आवश्यक भएकोले ।</p>

**सिन्धु विकास बैंक**  
दशौं वार्षिक साधारण सभा  
प्रवन्ध पत्रको प्रस्तावित संशोधन

३ महले

यस विकास बैंकको प्रवन्ध पत्रको निम्न दफा संशोधन गर्नु पर्ने कारण सहित देहायमा उल्लेखित दफाहरू संशोधनका लागि यो प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ ।

हालको व्यवस्था	प्रस्तावित संशोधन	संशोधन गर्नु पर्ने कारण
दफा ६ क  विकास बैंकको अधिकृत पुँजी रु. ७०,००,००,०००/- (सत्तरी करोड) हुनेछ । सो पुँजीलाई प्रति शेयर रु. १००/- का दरका ७०,००,००० (सत्तरी लाख थान साधारण शेयरमा विभाजन गरिएको छ ।	दफा ६ क  विकास बैंकको अधिकृत पुँजी रु. ७०,००,००,०००/- (सत्तरी करोड) हुनेछ । सो पुँजीलाई प्रति शेयर रु. १००/- का दरका ७०,००,००० (सत्तरी लाख थान साधारण शेयरमा विभाजन गरिएको छ ।	(हाल कुनै परिवर्तन नगरिएको)
दफा ६ ख  विकास बैंकको चुक्ता पुँजी रु.५०,००,२७,३१६।७५/- (पच्चास करोड सत्ताइस हजार तिन सय सोह्र रूपै या पचहत्तर पैसा मात्र ) हुनेछ । सो पुँजीलाई प्रति शेयर रु. १००/- का दर का ५०,००,२७३ (पच्चास लाख दुई सय त्रीहत्तर मात्र ) थान साधारण शेयरमा विभाजन गरिएको छ ।	दफा ६ ख  विकास बैंकको जारी शेयर पुँजी रु.५५,७६,००,०००/- (पचपन्न करोड छहयत्तर लाख मात्र ) हुनेछ । सो पुँजीलाई प्रति शेयर रु. १००/- का दरका ५५,७६,०००.०० (पचपन्न लाख छयहत्तर हजार मात्र ) थान साधारण शेयरमा विभाजन गरिएको छ ।	बोनश शेयर जारी पश्चात पुँजी वृद्धी हुने भएकोले ।
दफा ६ ग  विकास बैंकको चुक्ता पुँजी रु.५०,००,२७,३१६।७५/- (पच्चास करोड सत्ताइस हजार तिन सय सोह्र रूपैया पचहत्तर पैसा मात्र ) हुनेछ ।	दफा ६ ग  विकास बैंकको चुक्ता पुँजी रु.५५,७६,००,०००/- (पचपन्न करोड छयहत्तर लाख मात्र )	बोनश शेयर जारी पश्चात पुँजी वृद्धी हुने भएकोले ।



## नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक

### विकास बैंक सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



केन्द्रीय कार्यालय  
 बालुवाटार, काठमाडौं  
 हाल पुल्चोक, ललितपुर ।  
 फोन नं.: ०१-५०१०१६३  
 Site: www.nrb.org.np  
 Email: nrbdsd@nrb.org.np  
 पोष्ट बक्स: ७३

पत्रसंख्या: वि.बै.स.वि./गैरस्थलगत/सिन्धु/०७६/७७

च.नं. १४९

मिति: २०७६/०९/०७

सिन्धु विकास बैंक लिमिटेड  
 सिन्धुपाल्चोक ।

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

महाशय,

त्यस संस्थाले पेश गरेको आर्थिक वर्ष २०७५/७६ को लेखापरीक्षण भएको वित्तीय अवस्थाको विवरण, नाफा वा नोक्सानको विवरण, विस्तृत आयको विवरण (Statement of Comprehensive Income), नगद प्रवाह विवरण, इक्विटीमा भएको परिवर्तनको विवरण सोसँग सम्बन्धित अनुसूचीहरु, लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदन, लङ्गफर्म अडिट रिपोर्ट समेतका आधारमा गैरस्थलगत सुपरिवेक्षण गर्दा देखिएका कैफियतहरुका सम्बन्धमा देहाय बमोजिमका निर्देशनहरु शेयरधनीहरुको जानकारीका लागि वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनको छुट्टै पानामा प्रकाशित एवं कार्यान्वयन गर्ने गरी संस्थाले प्रस्ताव गरेको आ.व. २०७५/७६ सम्मको मुनाफा र शेयर प्रिमियमबाट बाट रु.५,७५,७२,६८२।२५ (अक्षरेपि पाँच करोड पचहत्तर लाख बहत्तर हजार छ सय बयासी पैसा पच्चीस मात्र) बराबरको बोनस शेयर र उक्त बोनस शेयरमा लाग्ने कर प्रयोजनार्थ नगद लाभांश रु.२८,७८,६३४।११ (अक्षरेपि अठ्ठाइस लाख अठहत्तर हजार छ सय चौतीस पैसा एघार मात्र) गरी जम्मा रु.६,०४,५१,३१६।३६ (अक्षरेपि छ करोड चार लाख एकाउन्न हजार तीन सय सोह्र पैसा छतीस मात्र) अन्य प्रचलित कानूनी व्यवस्थाको समेत पालना हुने गरी वार्षिक साधारण सभाबाट स्वीकृत भएको अवस्थामा मात्र वितरण गर्न स्वीकृति र आ.व. २०७५/७६ को वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण प्रकाशन गर्न सहमति प्रदान गरिएको व्यहोरा निर्णयानुसार अनुरोध गर्दछु ।

- Core Banking System मा पर्याप्त आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीको व्यवस्था मिलाई संचालन जोखिम न्यूनीकरण गर्नेतर्फ सजग रहनु हुन ।
- यस बैंकबाट जारी एकीकृत निर्देशन नं १९/०७५ बमोजिम सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतंकवादी कार्यमा वित्तीय लगानी निवारण सम्बन्धी व्यवस्थाको पूर्णरूपमा पालना गर्नुहुन ।
- आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षक, बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक तथा यस बैंकबाट औल्याएका थप अन्य कैफियतहरु पुनः नदोहोरिने व्यवस्था गर्नुहुन ।

भवदीय,

(पुष्पा अधिकारी)  
 उप निर्देशक

#### बोधार्थ:

श्री नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था नियमन विभाग ।  
 श्री नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, विकास बैंक सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग, कार्यान्वयन इकाई ।

सिन्धु विकास बैंकको वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण स्विकृती पत्रमा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकद्वारा दिईएका निर्देशनहरू उपर बैंक संचालक समितिको प्रत्युत्तर :

- क) निर्देशन बमोजिम आन्तरीक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीको व्यवस्था मिलाई संचालन जोखिम न्यूनीकरण गर्ने छौं ।
- ख) निर्देशन बमोजिम गर्ने छौं ।
- ग) निर्देशन बमोजिम आन्तरीक लेखापरीक्षक, बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक तथा राष्ट्र बैंक बाट औल्याएको कैफियतहरू पुन : नदोहरीने गरी सुधार गर्ने छौं ।

## Sindhu Bikash Bank Limited

0.5% Above Share Holding Details as of Asar End 2076

S.No.	Name	Address	Kitta	Amount	Holding %
1	EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND	LALITPUR	358488	35848800	7.17
2	RAJENDRA KUMAR SHRESTHA	SANKHAMOOL	175012	17501200	3.50
3	SANTOSHI SHRESTHA	BASBARI	98329	9832900	1.97
4	PRABHU RAM SHRESTHA	BHIMESHWOR	93757	9375700	1.88
5	SHASHI KANT AGARWAL	KATHMANDU	93428	9342800	1.87
6	GLOBAL IME SAMMUNAT	KATHMANDU	67061	6706100	1.34
7	SURAJ SHRESTHA	MAHABOUDHA	63950	6395000	1.28
8	AMRIT KHADKA	SINDHUPALCHOK	50003	5000300	1.00
9	DURGA BAHADUR SHRESTHA	SINDHUPALCHOK	50003	5000300	1.00
10	JANAK KUMAR SHRESTHA	SINDHUPALCHOK	50002	5000200	1.00
11	NARESH LAL SHRESTHA	KATHMANDU	50002	5000200	1.00
12	TANKA BAHADUR KHATRI	SINDUPALCHOWK	49266	4926600	0.99
13	SINDHUPALCHOK CCI	SINDHUPALCHOK	40002	4000200	0.80
14	KESHAV BAHADUR BASUKALA	BHAKTAPUR	38350	3835000	0.77
15	BISHNU BDR KHATRI	SINDHUPALCHOK	37414	3741400	0.75
16	PRABHU RAM SHRESTHA	DOLKHA	32501	3250100	0.65
17	MAHIMA BASUKALA	BHAKTAPUR	32500	3250000	0.65
18	RAM HARI PAUDEL	KATHMANDU	32314	3231400	0.65
19	HEERA KC	KATHMANDU	32314	3231400	0.65
20	TULASHI MAYA BASUKALA	BHAKTAPUR	31943	3194300	0.64
21	PADAM BAHADUR CHHETRI	KATHMANDU	31702	3170200	0.63
22	PREMIER INSURANCE COMPANY (NEPAL) LIMITED	KATHMANDU	31001	3100100	0.62
23	NIRAB BHANDARI	KATHMANDU	27778	2777800	0.56
24	TIRTHA MAN SHRESTHA	SINDHUPALCHOK	26950	2695000	0.54
25	MAHIMA BASUKALA	BYASI	26788	2678800	0.54
26	DEVI BAHADUR SHRESTHA	MANKHA	26156	2615600	0.52
27	BED BAHADUR SHRESTHA	KATHMANDU	25003	2500300	0.50
28	PRATAP KHATRI	SINDHUPALCHOWK	25002	2500200	0.50
29	BALARAM SHRESTHA	BAGMATI	25002	2500200	0.50
30	SHYAM KRISHNA SHRESTHA	SINDHUPALCHOK	25001	2500100	0.50
31	SHARMILA SHRESTHA SAKHA	KATHMANDU	25001	2500100	0.50
32	SANTOSHI SHRESTHA	KATHMANDU	25001	2500100	0.50
	Total		1797024	179702400	35.93887794

## Branches

Barhabise Branch	BM	Sulochana Khadka	sulochana.khadka@sindhubank.com.np	011-489245 , 011-489246
Banepa Branch	BM	Ramesh Sanjel	ramesh.sanjel@sindhubank.com.np	011-662340 , 011-662341
Melamchi Branch	BM	Sitaram Dulal	sitaram.dulal@sindhubank.com.np	011-401007 , 401069
Khadichaur Branch	BM	Jeevan Shrestha	jeevan.shrestha@sindhubank.com.np	011-482148, 011-482149
Dolalghat Branch	BM	Harisharan Thapa	harisharan.thapa@sindhubank.com.np	011-498201 , 011-498200
Mude Branch	BM	Rupak Bastakoti	rupak.bastakoti@sindhubank.com.np	9751065341
Sipaghat Branch	BM	Bhakta Ram Dulal	bhakta.dulal@sindhubank.com.np	011-422006
Bhakunde Branch	BM	Mukesh Kumar Shrestha	mukesh.shrestha@sindhubank.com.np	011-404120
Pachkhal Branch	BM	Kabita Raya	kabita.raya@sindhubank.com.np	011-499353 , 011-499354
Charikot Branch	BM	Bibek Shrestha	bibek.shrestha@sindhubank.com.np	049-421979
Chautara Branch	ACT BM	Umesh Nepal	umesh.nepal@sindhubank.com.np	011-620429
Singati Branch	BM	Ishwor Paudel	ishwor.poudel@sindhubank.com.np	049-410034
Jalbire Branch	BM	Muna Thapa	muna.thapa@sindhubank.com.np	011-403006
Panauti Branch	BM	Jenish Tamrakar	jenish.tamrakar@sindhubank.com.np	011-440175
Tandi Branch	ACT BM	Ramu Acharya	ramu.acharya@sindhubank.com.np	056-563144
Parsa Branch	BM	Biswash Thapa	biswash.thapa@sindhubank.com.np	056-583145
Palung Branch	BM	Ashish Baniya Chhetri	ashish.baniya@sindhubank.com.np	057-400026
Bikashchowk Branch	BM	Milan Koirala	milan.koirala@sindhubank.com.np	056-418212 , 056-418213
Laurechowk Branch	BM	Manoj Pathak	manoj.pathak@sindhubank.com.np	056-413183 , 056-413184
Narayangadh Branch	BM	Sudip Ghimire	sudip.ghimire@sindhubank.com.np	056-571115 , 056-571101
Chanuli Branch	BM	Durga Prasad Dhungana	durga.dhungana@sindhubank.com.np	056-592128
Hetauda Branch	ACT BM	Mausham Rishal	mausham.rishal@sindhubank.com.np	057-520118

## Limited Banking Outlet

Sukute LBO	Incharge	Shyama Devi Paudel	shyama.paudyal@sindhubank.com.np	011-400033
Sildhunga LBO	Incharge	Manju Khadka	manju.khadka@sindhubank.com.np	9751061394





## Management Team



**Ramesh Prasad Joshi**  
Chief Executive Officer



**Pramod Neupane**  
Deputy General Manager



**Rabin Kunwar Chhetri**  
Manager



**Rabi Kumar Upadhyay**  
Manager



**Suman Thapa**  
Deputy Manager



**Sunita Baidar**  
Head-Operation



**Binod Shrestha**  
Head-CAU



**Mohan Prasad Timalina**  
Head-Information Technology



**CA. Madhu Sudan Giri**  
Head-Integrated Risk Management



**Sindhu Bikash Bank Ltd.**

**सिन्धु विकास बैंक लि.**

नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट 'ख' वर्गको ईजाजत पत्र प्राप्त संस्था

**Head Office:** Barhabise, Sindhupalchowk, Nepal, Tel: 011-489245, 489246, Fax: 977-11-489247

**Corporate Office:** Banepa, Kavre, Tel: 011-662340/41, Fax: 977-11-662346

Email: [info@sindhubank.com.np](mailto:info@sindhubank.com.np), Web: [www.sindhubank.com.np](http://www.sindhubank.com.np)

सधैं..... तपाईं सँग