

१८ औं वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

आ.व. २०८२/२०८३



शाइन रेसुर्जा डेवलपमेण्ट बैंक लिमिटेड

Shine for your Shining Life

वित्तीय चेतनाका लागि डिजिटल वित्तीय सेवाको प्रयोग गरौं

मोबाइल बैंकिङ, इन्टरनेट बैंकिङ र वालेट जस्ता डिजिटल वित्तीय सेवाले वित्तीय कारोबारलाई सहज, छिटो र सुरक्षित बनाएका छन्। यस्ता सेवाको प्रयोग गर्दा बैंकमा लाग्ने लाइन बस्नु नपर्ने वा भौतिक रूपमा उपस्थित हुनु नपर्ने र सम्बन्धित ग्राहकको खातामा सिधै भुक्तानी हुने भएकाले कारोबार पारदर्शी, विश्वसिलो र भरपर्दो हुनका साथै समयको समेत बचत हुन्छ।

डिजिटल वित्तीय सेवाको प्रयोग गर्दा सही व्यक्ति र सही खातामा मात्र कारोबार भएको सुनिश्चित गर्नुपर्छ। रकम स्थानान्तरण गर्नुअघि के प्रयोजनको लागि कसलाई भुक्तानी गर्ने हो सो सम्बन्धमा सावधानी अपनाउनुपर्ने दायित्व सम्बन्धित व्यक्तिकै हुने भएकोले बैंकको नाम, खाताको नाम, खाता नम्बर, मोबाइल नम्बर, भुक्तानीको प्रयोजन लगायतका विवरण यकिन गरेर मात्र कारोबार गर्नुपर्दछ।

कुनै गलत वा अनधिकृत कारोबार भएको शङ्का लागेमा तत्काल सम्बन्धित बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था वा सेवा प्रदायकलाई जानकारी गराई आवश्यक सुरक्षा तथा रोकथामका उपाय अपनाउनुपर्छ।

सजग बनौं,
सुरक्षित रूपमा डिजिटल
वित्तीय सेवा प्रयोग गरौं।



DIGISHINE मार्फत राष्ट्रिय परिचयपत्र (NID) अपडेट गर्नुहोस् !

नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशनअनुसार आफ्नो राष्ट्रिय परिचयपत्र (NID) सम्बन्धी विवरण अद्यावधिक गर्नु अनिवार्य रहेको छ। सम्पूर्ण ग्राहक महानुभावहरूलाई आफ्नो NID विवरण अनिवार्य रूपमा अद्यावधिक गर्नुहुन अनुरोध गर्दछौं।

DIGISHINE मार्फत NID Update गर्ने प्रक्रिया:



DigiShine App
खोल्नुहोस्।



More
मेनुमा जानुहोस्।



NID Update मेनु चयन
गरी आवश्यक विवरण मर्नुहोस्

समयमै विवरण अद्यावधिक
गरी आफ्नो बैंकिङ सेवा निरन्तर राख्नुहोस्।

Board of Directors

सञ्चालक समिति



थानेश्वर पौडेल
अध्यक्ष

श्री थानेश्वर पौडेल संस्थापक शेयरधनीको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्दै मिति २०८१ पौष १९ गतेदेखि सञ्चालक समितिको अध्यक्ष रहनु भएको छ ।

व्यवस्थापनमा स्नातकोत्तर पौडेल संस्थागत सुशासन र व्यावसायिक मूल्य मान्यता प्रति अडिग रहि इथिकल बैकिङ्ग प्रति प्रतिबद्ध हुनुहुन्छ । शिक्षा, अटोमोवाइल्स एवं बैकिङ्ग क्षेत्रमा विशेष दखल राख्नु हुने पौडेल अमृत इन्टरनेशनल प्रा.लि.को अध्यक्ष र बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था परिसंघ नेपाल (CBFIN) को कार्यकारी समिति सचिव, सामाजिक क्षेत्रमा इन्द्र-पूर्णा सामाजिक सेवा ट्रस्टको अध्यक्ष हुनुहुन्छ ।



ई. सुरज उप्रेती
सञ्चालक

(संस्थापक शेयरधनीहरूको तर्फबाट)

श्री ई. सुरज उप्रेती बैंकको संस्थापक शेयरधनीको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्दै मिति २०८१ पौष १९ गतेदेखि सञ्चालक समितिको सदस्य रहनु भएको छ । श्री उप्रेती कर्मचारी सेवा सुविधा समितिको संयोजक हुनुहुन्छ ।

सिभिल इन्जिनियरिङमा स्नातक र व्यवस्थापनमा स्नातकोत्तर उप्रेती एस.आर. स्टील, एस.आर.रोडा, एस.आर. कन्स्ट्रक्सन, एस.आर. लोजिष्टिक्स, एस.आर. फुड, एस.आर. एगो, एस.आर. ईन्जिनियरिङ कन्सल्टेन्सी जस्ता व्यवसायिक फर्म/कम्पनी मार्फत रियल स्टेट, होटल व्यवसाय, स्वास्थ्य, ट्रेडिङ तथा FMCG जस्ता व्यवसायमा आवद्ध हुनुहुन्छ । नेपाल उद्योग बाणिज्य महासंघको कार्यकारी समिति सदस्य रहनुभएका उप्रेती रुपन्देही जग्गा तथा आवास विकास संघको अध्यक्ष हुनुहुन्छ ।



बिरेन्द्र भुसाल
सञ्चालक

(संस्थापक शेयरधनीहरूको तर्फबाट)

श्री बिरेन्द्र भुसाल बैंकको संस्थापक शेयरधनीको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्दै मिति २०८१ पौष १९ गतेदेखि सञ्चालक समितिको सदस्य रहनु भएको छ । श्री भुसाल लेखापरिक्षण समितिको संयोजक हुनुहुन्छ ।

व्यवस्थापनमा स्नातकोत्तर भुसाल रामेछाप शेर्पा निर्माण प्रा. लि. को सञ्चालक, गुल्मी चेम्बर अफ कमर्सको उपाध्यक्ष, रेसुङ्गा बहुमुखी क्याम्पसको आजीवन सदस्य, नेपाल नेत्रज्योति संघ गुल्मीको कोषाध्यक्ष हुनुहुन्छ ।

Board of Directors

सञ्चालक समिति



बिरेन्द्र बिष्ट
सञ्चालक

(सर्वसाधारण शेयरधनीहरूको तर्फबाट)

श्री बिरेन्द्र बिष्ट बैंकको सर्वसाधारण शेयरधनीको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्दै मिति २०८१ पौष १९ गतेदेखि सञ्चालक समितिको सदस्य रहनु भएको छ ।

व्यवस्थापनमा स्नातकोत्तर बिष्ट गेटवे एकेडेमीको सञ्चालक र युनिग्लोव कलेजको सह-प्रध्यापक हुनुहुन्छ ।



नम्रता भण्डारी
सञ्चालक

(सर्वसाधारण शेयरधनीहरूको तर्फबाट)

श्री नम्रता भण्डारी सर्वसाधारण शेयरधनीको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्दै मिति २०८१ पौष १९ गतेदेखि सञ्चालक समितिको सदस्य रहनु भएको छ । श्री भण्डारी सम्पत्ति शुद्धिकरण निवारण समितिको संयोजक हुनुहुन्छ ।



डा. हिमाल भट्टराई
सञ्चालक

(सर्वसाधारण शेयरधनीहरूको तर्फबाट)

डा. हिमाल भट्टराई सर्वसाधारण शेयरधनीको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्दै मिति २०८१ पौष १९ गतेदेखि सञ्चालक समितिको सदस्य रहनु भएको छ । डा. भट्टराई जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समितिको संयोजक हुनुहुन्छ ।

भारतको REVA विश्वविद्यालयबाट बैकिङ्ग, कर्पोरेट वित्त र धितोपत्र कानूनमा विद्यावारिधि गर्नुभएका डा. भट्टराईसँग वाणिज्य बैंकमा काम गरेको अनुभव समेत रहेको छ भने सारथी इक्विटी फन्डको सञ्चालक हुनुहुन्छ ।



प्रा.डा. गणेश प्रसाद पाठक
स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालक

प्रा.डा. गणेश प्रसाद पाठक मिति २०८२ चैत्र १ गतेदेखि स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालकको रुपमा रहनु भएको छ । डा. पाठक लेखापरिक्षण समितिको सदस्य हुनुहुन्छ ।

साविक भृकुटी विकास बैंक लिमिटेड स्थापनाकालदेखि १२ वर्ष सञ्चालक रहनुभएका पाठक कुमारी बैंक लिमिटेडमा स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालकमा रही कार्य गरिसक्नु भएको छ । व्यवस्थापनमा स्नातकोत्तर गर्नुभएका पाठकले Conflict Management practices in Nepalese commercial Banks विषयमा विद्यावारिधि गर्नु भएको छ । त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालयबाट प्राध्यापक भई सेवानिवृत्त पाठक राममणी क्याम्पस, मणिग्राम रुपन्देहीमा क्याम्पस प्रमुख भई कार्य गरिसक्नुभएको छ भने तिलोत्तमा क्याम्पस, लुम्बिनी वाणिज्य क्याम्पस, भैरहवा बहुमुखि क्याम्पस, नेपाल कर्मश क्याम्पस लगायतका विभिन्न क्याम्पसहरूमा प्रध्यापन गर्नु भएको थियो ।

EXECUTIVE TEAM

कार्यकारी समुह



प्रकाश पौडेल
प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत/
कम्पनी सचिव

श्री प्रकाश पौडेलसंग करिव तीन दशक लामो बैकिङ्ग क्षेत्रको अनुभव रहेको छ भने स्थापनाकालदेखी नै यस बैंकको प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत हुनुहुन्छ। व्यवस्थापनमा स्नातकोत्तर पौडेल कुशल व्यवस्थापन, सामुहिकतामा विश्वास, समय सापेक्ष योजना निर्माण र सोको सफल कार्यान्वयन गर्न सक्ने, बैकिङ्ग क्षेत्रमा सूचना प्रविधिको समय अनुकूल प्रयोग, युवा नेतृत्वमा जोड उहाँको विशेषता रहेको छ।



लोकराज पनेरु
नायव प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत

दुई दशक भन्दा लामो बैकिङ्ग अनुभव संगाल्नु भएका लोकराज पनेरु कुशल बैंकरका रूपमा परिचित हुनुहुन्छ। व्यवस्थापनमा स्नातकोत्तर पनेरु योजना निर्माण र लक्ष्य प्राप्तिमा अनुभव तथा दक्षता प्रकट गर्दै आउनु भएको छ।



यशोधन पाण्डेय
सहायक महाप्रबन्धक

डेढ दशक लामो बैकिङ्ग अनुभव संगाल्नु भएका सिए यशोधन पाण्डेयले आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली र जोखिम व्यवस्थापनमा महत्वपूर्ण योगदान गर्दै आउनु भएको छ। व्यवस्थापनमा स्नातकोत्तर पाण्डे भारतको द इन्स्टिच्युट अफ चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्स अफ इन्डियाबाट चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्सी समेत उत्तीर्ण गर्नु भएकोछ, भने द इन्स्टिच्युट अफ चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्स अफ नेपालको समेत सदस्य हुनुहुन्छ।

विगत देखी वर्तमान सम्म

२०६५/२०६६

शाखा संख्या २

- मिति २०६५/०५/२६ मा शाइन डेमलपमेण्ट बैंक लिमिटेडको नामबाट कम्पनी दर्ता
- मिति २०६५/११/०९ मा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट इजाजत पत्रप्राप्त
- मिति २०६५/११/११ बाट वित्तीय कारोबार शुभारम्भ
- २०६६ आषाढ मसान्तमा सञ्चालन मुनाफामा

२०६६/२०६७

शाखा संख्या ४

- शाखा कार्यालय स्थापना र कारोवार बिस्तारमा केन्द्रीत

२०६७/२०६८

शाखा संख्या ६

- संस्थापक शेयरको १:१ हकप्रद शेयर निष्काशन
- सर्वसाधारणका लागि शेयर निष्काशन
- १५.००% नगद लाभांश वितरण (कर प्रयोजन सहित)

२०६८/२०६९

शाखा संख्या ७

- १७.८९% लाभांश वितरण
- १७.००% बोनस शेयर
- ०.८९% नगद लाभांश (कर प्रयोजन)

२०६९/२०७०

शाखा संख्या १४

- रेसुझा बिकास बैंक लिमिटेडसँग मर्ज गरि मिति २०६९/१२/०४ बाट शाइन रेसुझा डेमलपमेण्ट बैंक लिमिटेडको नामबाट एकिकृत कारोबार सञ्चालन
- आ.ब. २०६९/२०७० मा नेपाल सरकारलाई बढी कर बुझाउने करदाताको रुपमा आन्तरिक राजश्व विभागबाट सम्मानित
- २०.००% बोनस शेयर वितरण

२०७०/२०७१

शाखा संख्या १७

- २:१ हकप्रद शेयर निष्काशन
- २२.००% लाभांश वितरण
- १०.००% बोनस शेयर
- १२.००% नगद लाभांश (कर प्रयोजन सहित)

२०७१/२०७२

शाखा संख्या १७

- २८.४२% लाभांश वितरण
- २७.००% बोनस शेयर
- १.४२% नगद लाभांश (कर प्रयोजन)

२०७२/२०७३

शाखा संख्या २६

- गौमुखी बिकास बैंक लिमिटेडसँग मर्ज गारि मिति २०७३/०२/२९ एकिकृत कारोबार सञ्चालन
- २७.००% बोनस शेयर वितरण

२०७३/२०७४

शाखा संख्या ३१

- २५.००% बोनस शेयर वितरण
- केन्द्रीय कार्यालयको भवन निर्माण शुभारम्भ

२०७४/२०७५

शाखा संख्या ३६

- १८.६३% लाभांश वितरण
- १७.७०% बोनस शेयर
- ०.९३% नगद लाभांश (कर प्रयोजन)

२०७५/२०७६

शाखा संख्या ४१

- पुर्णिमा बिकास बैंक लिमिटेड र भार्गव बिकास बैंक लिमिटेडलाई प्राप्त गर्ने सम्बन्धी सम्झौता
- १५% बोनस शेयर वितरण

२०७६/२०७७

शाखा संख्या ७०

- पुर्णिमा बिकास बैंक लिमिटेड र भार्गव बिकास बैंक लिमिटेडलाई प्राप्त गरी मिति २०७६ आश्विन २७ गतेदेखी एकिकृत कारोबार सञ्चालन
- मिति २०७६ मंसिर १० गतेदेखी राष्ट्रियस्तरको बिकास बैकमा स्तरोन्नती
- १३.००% बोनस शेयर वितरण

२०७७/२०७८

शाखा संख्या ८०

- ११.५०% लाभांश वितरण
- १०.९३% बोनस शेयर
- ०.५७% नगद (कर प्रयोजन)
- केन्द्रीय कार्यालय आफ्नै भवनमा स्थानान्तरण
- काठमाण्डौमा शाखा कार्यालयहरू सञ्चालन
- सस्थापक शेयर ५१% र सर्वसाधारण शेयर ४९% कायम

२०७८/२०७९

शाखा संख्या ८४

- १४.००% लाभान्श वितरण
- १३.३०% बोनस शेयर
- ०.७०% नगद लाभान्श (कर प्रयोजन)
- Indian Chamber of Commerce (ICC) बाट २०२२ मा निम्न उपाधिहरूले सम्मानित
 - Best Performance on Profitability, Nepal (Development Bank),
 - Best Performance on Growth, Nepal (Development Bank)
- 7th NewBiz Business Conclave & Awards मा Best Managed Development Bank २०२२ उपाधिबाट सम्मानित
- नेपाल चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्स सस्था (ICAN) बाट आयोजित National Best Presented Annual Report Award २०२२ मा Certificate of Merit (Financial Services Sector) ले सम्मानित

२०७९/२०८०

शाखा संख्या ८८

- ११.०५% लाभान्श वितरण
- १०.५०% बोनस शेयर वितरण
- ०.५५% नगद लाभान्श (कर प्रयोजन)
- कमलादी काठमाण्डौमा कर्पोरेट कार्यालय स्थापना
- नेपाल चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्स सस्था (ICAN) बाट आयोजित National Best Presented Annual Report Award २०२३ मा Certificate of Merit (Financial Services Sector) ले सम्मानित

२०८०/२०८१

शाखा संख्या ८८

- ८.००% लाभान्श वितरण
- ३.००% बोनस शेयर
- ५.००% नगद लाभान्श (कर प्रयोजन सहित)
- Indian Chamber of Commerce (ICC) बाट २०२४ मा निम्न उपाधिहरूले सम्मानित
 - Best Performance on Profitability, Nepal (Development Bank),
 - Best Performance on Growth, Nepal (Development Bank)
 - Best Bank, Nepal (Development Bank - Runner Up),
- 8th NewBiz Business Conclave & Awards मा Best Managed Development Bank २०२४ उपाधिबाट सम्मानित
- नेपाल चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्स सस्था (ICAN) बाट आयोजित National Best Presented Annual Report Award २०२४ मा Certificate of Merit (Financial Services Sector) ले सम्मानित

२०८१/२०८२

शाखा संख्या ८८

- १३.००% लामांश वितरण
- ३.००% बोनस शेयर
- १०.००% नगद लामांश (कर प्रयोजन सहित)
- Indian Chamber of Commerce (ICC) बाट २०२५ मा निम्न उपाधिहरूले सम्मानित
 - Best Bank, Nepal (Development Bank – Mid Size),
 - Best Performance on Risk Management, Nepal (Development Bank),
 - Best Performance on Profitability, Nepal (Development Bank),
 - Best Performance on Growth, Nepal (Development Bank)
- नेपाल चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्स सस्था (ICAN) बाट आयोजित National Best Presented Annual Report Award २०२५ मा Certificate of Merit (Financial Services Sector) ले सम्मानित

२०८२/२०८३

शाखा संख्या ८७

- १६.००% लामांश प्रस्तावित
- ६.००% बोनस शेयर
- १०.००% नगद लामांश (कर प्रयोजन सहित)
- Indian Chamber of Commerce (ICC) बाट २०२६ मा निम्न उपाधिहरूले सम्मानित
 - Best Development Bank, Nepal
 - Best Performance on Profitability, Nepal
 - Best Performance on Growth, Nepal

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१८औं वार्षिक साधारण सभा सम्बन्धी सूचना

श्री शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू,

यस शाइन रेसुझा डेभलपमेण्ट बैंक लिमिटेडको मिति २०८३ आश्विन ०२ गते बसेको सञ्चालक समितिको ३३९औं बैठकको निर्णय बमोजिम १८औं वार्षिक साधारण सभा निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा देहायका विषयहरू उपर छलफल तथा निर्णय गर्न बस्ने भएको हुँदा सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूको जानकारी एवं उपस्थितीका लागि यो सूचना प्रकाशित गरिएको छ।

सभा हुने मिति, समय र स्थान :

मिति : २०८३ साल आश्विन २८ गते बुधवार (तदनुसार अक्टोबर १४, २०२६)।

समय : बिहान ११ : ३० बजे।

स्थान : होटल सेफ्रन सि.के. प्रा.लि. (हायात प्लेस), बुटवल, रुपन्देही।

छलफलका विषयहरू :

क. साधारण प्रस्तावहरू :

१. आ.व. २०८२/०८३ को सञ्चालक समितिको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन उपर छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने।
२. लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदन सहित २०८३ साल आषाढ मसान्तको वित्तीय अवस्थाको विवरण, सोही मितिमा समाप्त आ.व. २०८२/०८३ को नाफा वा नोक्सान विवरण, नगद प्रवाह लगायतका वित्तीय विवरणहरू छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने।
३. सञ्चालक समितिले प्रस्ताव गरे बमोजिम वितरणयोग्य सञ्चित मुनाफाबाट चुक्ता पूँजीको १० (दश) प्रतिशतले हुने रकम रु. ५०,२१,९७,२७२/९९ (अक्षरेपी पचास करोड एक्काइस लाख सन्तानब्वे हजार दुई सय बहत्तर रुपैया र पैसा उनान्सय मात्र) नगद लाभांश (नगद लाभांश र बोनस शेयरको कर सहित) वितरण गर्न स्विकृत गर्ने।
४. आर्थिक वर्ष २०८३/०८४ को लेखापरिक्षण कार्यको लागि लेखापरीक्षक नियुक्ती गर्ने र निजको पारिश्रमिक निर्धारण गर्ने।

ख. विशेष प्रस्तावहरू :

१. सञ्चालक समितिले प्रस्ताव गरे बमोजिम वितरणयोग्य सञ्चित मुनाफाबाट चुक्ता पूँजीको ६ (छ) प्रतिशतले हुने रकम रु. ३०,१३,१८,३६३/८० (अक्षरेपी तीस करोड तेह्र लाख अठार हजार तीन सय त्रिसठ्ठी रुपैया र पैसा असी मात्र) बराबरको बोनस शेयर वितरण गर्न स्वीकृत गर्ने र सोही बमोजिम जारी तथा चुक्ता पूँजी बृद्धि गरी प्रबन्धपत्रको सम्बन्धित दफा संशोधन गर्ने।
२. सञ्चालकको बैठक भत्ता तथा अन्य सुविधाहरू बृद्धि/थप गर्ने र सोही बमोजिम नियमावलीको सम्बन्धित नियम संशोधन गर्ने।
३. प्रबन्धपत्र तथा नियमावली संशोधन गर्ने सम्बन्धमा नियमनकारी निकायबाट फेरबदल गर्न निर्देशन भएमा आवश्यकता अनुसार सोमा थपघट, परिमार्जन, संशोधन तथा सच्याउनका लागि सञ्चालक समिति वा समितिले तोकेको व्यक्तिलाई अख्तियारी प्रदान गर्ने।

ग. विविध

सञ्चालक समितिको आज्ञाले
कम्पनी सचिव



वार्षिक साधारण सभा सम्बन्धी जानकारी

१. १८औं वार्षिक साधारण सभा प्रयोजनका लागी मिति २०८३/०६/१३ गते बैंकको शेयरधनी दर्ता किताब बन्द रहनेछ। मिति २०८३/०६/१२ गतेसम्म नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेञ्ज लिमिटेडमा कारोबार भई प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम यस बैंकको शेयर रजिष्ट्रार एनआइएमबि एस क्यापिटल लिमिटेडमा प्राप्त विवरणको आधारमा कायम शेयरधनीहरूले मात्र वार्षिक साधारण सभामा भाग लिन, मतदान गर्न र बोनस शेयर तथा नगद लाभांश प्राप्त गर्न सक्ने छन्।
२. सभामा उपस्थित हुने सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूले आफ्नो परिचय खुल्ने प्रमाणपत्र वा सोको प्रतिलिपी अनिवार्य रूपमा साथमा लिई आउनु हुन अनुरोध छ।
३. शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूको उपस्थिति पुस्तिकामा दस्तखत गर्न शेयरधनी उपस्थिति पुस्तिका विहान १०:०० बजेदेखि सभा सम्पन्न नहुँदासम्म खुल्ला रहनेछ।
४. वार्षिक साधारण सभामा सहभागी हुनका लागि प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) नियुक्त गर्न चाहने शेयरधनीहरूले प्रचलित कम्पनी कानूनले तोकेको ढाँचाको प्रतिनिधि पत्र (प्रोक्सी फारम) सभा शुरु हुनुभन्दा न्यूनतम ४८ घण्टा अगावै कार्यालय समय भित्र बैंकको केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, बुटवलमा दर्ता गराई सक्नु पर्नेछ। शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूले एकभन्दा बढी व्यक्तिलाई आफ्नो शेयर विभाजन गरी वा अन्य कुनै किसिमबाट छुट्ट्याई प्रोक्सी दिन पाउनु हुने छैन, दिएमा प्रोक्सी बदर हुनेछ। ईमेल, स्क्यान, फोटो वा अन्य विद्युतीय माध्यमबाट पठाएको प्रतिनिधिपत्र (प्रोक्सी) लाई पनि मान्यता दिइनेछ।
५. प्रोक्सी नियुक्त गरी सक्नु भएका शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू आफै सभामा उपस्थित भई हाजिर पुस्तिकामा दस्तखत गर्नु भएमा दिईसकेको प्रोक्सी स्वतः बदर हुनेछ।
६. नाबालक वा फरक किसिमले सक्षम शेयरधनीहरूको तर्फबाट बैंकको शेयर लगत किताबमा संरक्षकको रूपमा नाम दर्ता भएको व्यक्तिले सभामा भाग लिन वा प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) नियुक्त गर्न र मतदान गर्न सक्नु हुनेछ।
७. एकभन्दा बढी व्यक्तिहरूको संयुक्त नाममा शेयर दर्ता रहेको अवस्थामा सर्वसम्मतबाट प्रतिनिधि चयन गरिएको एक जनाले मात्र वा लगत किताबमा पहिलो नाम उल्लेख भएको व्यक्तिले सभामा भाग लिन सक्ने छन्।
८. छलफलका विषयहरू मध्ये विविध शीर्षक अन्तर्गत कुनै प्रस्ताव भएमा, छलफल गर्न इच्छुक शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूले साधारणसभा हुनुभन्दा ७ (सात) दिन अगावै छलफलको विषयको जानकारी कम्पनी सचिव मार्फत् सञ्चालक समितिको अध्यक्षलाई लिखित रूपमा दिनुपर्नेछ।

पुनश्च :

कम्पनीको आर्थिक विवरण, शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूले उपलब्ध गराएको ठेगानामा पठाइएको छ। साथै कम्पनी ऐन २०६३ अनुसारको वार्षिक आर्थिक विवरण, सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदन र लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदन, शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूले कम्पनीको केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, बुटवल ११, रुपन्देहीमा तथा यस कम्पनीको शेयर रजिष्ट्रार एनआइएमबि एस क्यापिटल लिमिटेड लाजिम्पाट, काठमाडौँमा आई निरीक्षण गर्न र प्राप्त गर्न सक्ने व्यहोरा समेत जानकारीका लागि सूचित गरिन्छ। आर्थिक विवरण लगायत वार्षिक साधारणसभामा पेश हुने सम्पूर्ण प्रस्तावहरू कम्पनीको वेबसाइट www.srdb.com.np मा हेर्न सक्नुहुनेछ। साधारण सभा सम्बन्धी कुनै जानकारी आवश्यक भएमा यस कम्पनीको केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, बुटवल ११, रुपन्देहीमा सर्म्पक राख्नुहुन वा कम्पनीको आधिकारिक ईमेल info@srdb.com.np मार्फत लिनुहुन अनुरोध गरिन्छ।



**(कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ दफा ७१ को उपदफा (३) सँग सम्बन्धित)
प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) फारम**

श्री सञ्चालक समिति

शाइन रेसुङ्गा डेभलपमेण्ट बैंक लिमिटेड
बुटवल ११, कालिकानगर, रुपन्देही ।

विषय : प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गरेको बारे ।

महाशय,

..... जिल्ला महा.न.पा./उप.महा.न.पा./न.पा./गा.पा., वडा नं. ... बस्ने
म/हामी ले त्यस कम्पनीको शेयरधनीको हैसियतले वि.सं. २०६३
साल आश्विन २८ गते बुधवारका दिन हुने १८औं 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 महा.न.पा./उप.महा.न.पा./न.पा./गा.पा., वडा नं.
बस्ने श्रीलाई मेरो/हाम्रो प्रतिनिधि मनोनित गरी पठाएको छु/छौं ।

प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त भएको व्यक्तिको

दस्तखत :
नाम :
शेयरधनी नं./
हितग्राही खाता नं. :
मिति :

निवेदक

दस्तखत :
नाम :
ठेगाना :
शेयरधनी नं./
हितग्राही खाता नं. :
शेयर संख्या :
मिति

द्रष्टव्य: यो निवेदन वार्षिक साधारण सभा हुनुभन्दा कम्तीमा ४८ घण्टा अगावै कम्पनीको केन्द्रीय कार्यालयमा पेश गरी
सक्नु पर्नेछ ।

शाइन रेसुङ्गा डेभलपमेण्ट बैंक लिमिटेड

१८औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा उपस्थिति हुन जारी गरिएको

प्रवेश-पत्र

शेयरधनीको नाम

.....
शेयरधनी नं./हितग्राही खाता नं.शेयर संख्या.....

द्रष्टव्य :

१. शेयरधनीले माथि उल्लेखित सम्पूर्ण विवरण अनिवार्य रूपमा भर्नुहुन अनुरोध छ ।
२. सभाकक्षमा प्रवेश गर्न यो प्रवेश-पत्र अनिवार्य छ ।

.....
कम्पनी सचिव

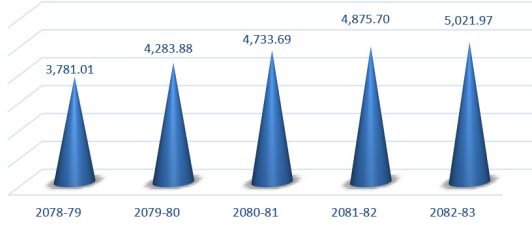




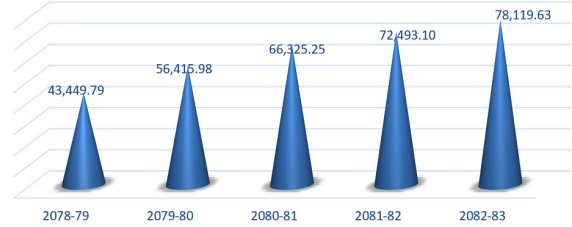
वित्तीय भलकहरू

(रु १० लाखमा)

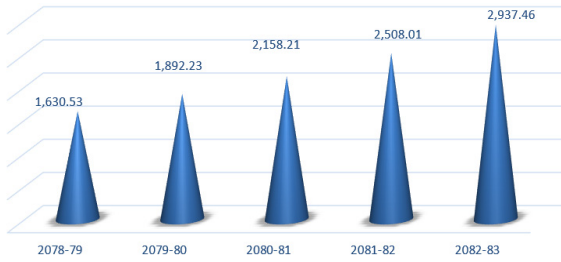
चुक्ता पूँजी (Paid-up Capital) :



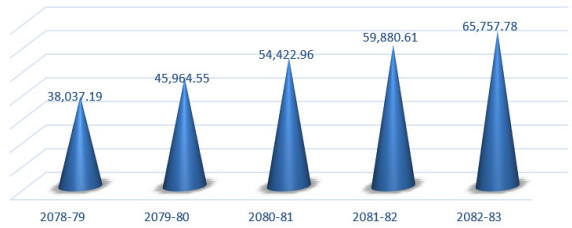
निकषे परिचालन (Deposit Mobilization) :



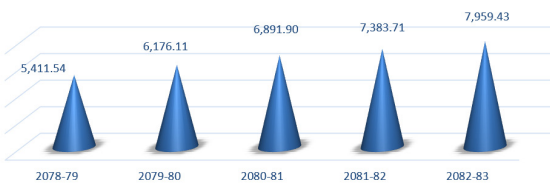
जगेडा तथा कोषहरू (Reserve & Surplus):



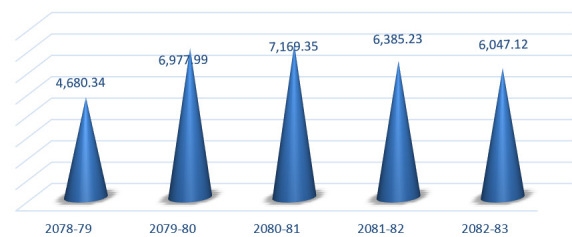
कर्जा तथा सापट (Loan & Advances) :



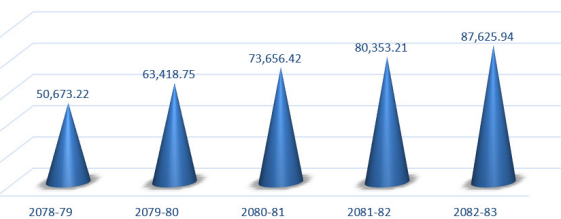
शेयरधनी कोष (Shareholder's Fund):



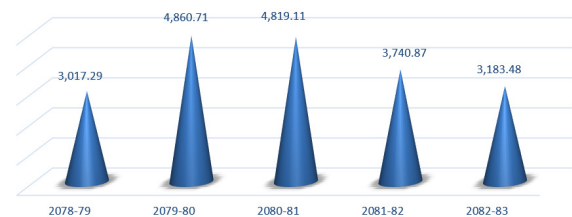
ब्याज आम्दानी (Interest Income):



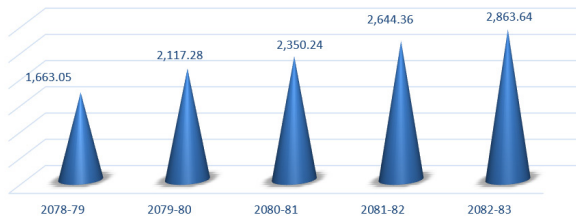
कूल सम्पत्ती (Total Assets) :



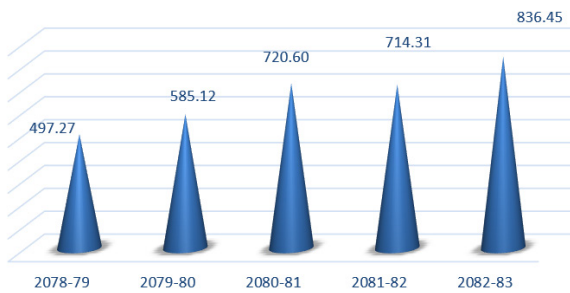
ब्याज खर्च (Interest Expenses):



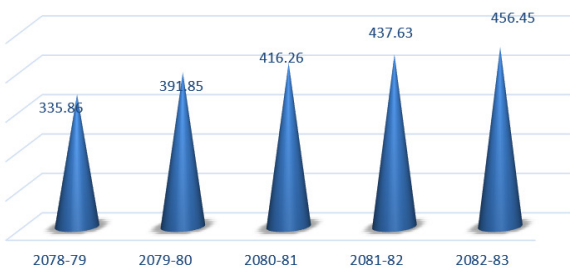
खूद ब्याज आम्दानी (Net Interest Income) :



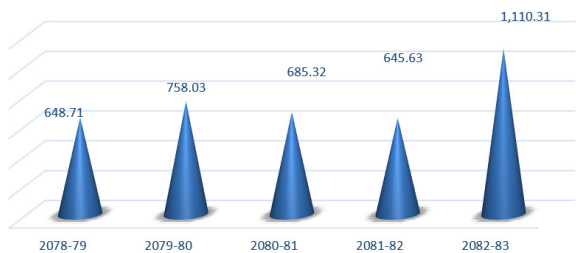
कर्मचारी खर्च (Personnel Expenses):



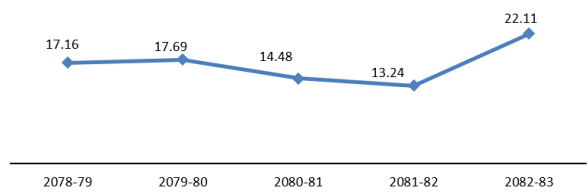
अन्य सञ्चालन खर्च (Other Operating Expenses):



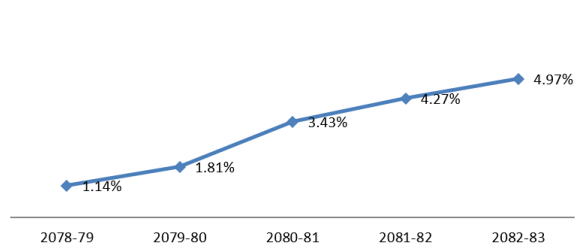
खूद मूनाफा (Net Profit) :



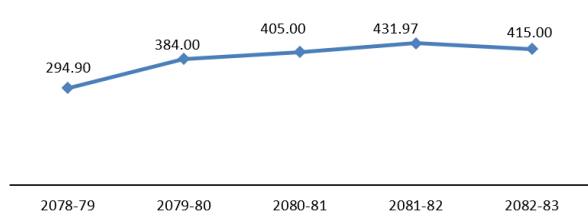
प्रति शेयर आम्दानी (Earning Per Share) :



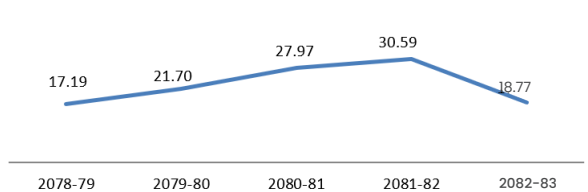
निष्कृत्य कर्जा (Non Performing Loan):



प्रति शेयर बजारमूल्य (Market Price Per Share) :



मूल्य आम्दानी अनुपात (Price Earning Ratio) :



Recognition and Awards

4th ICC Emerging Asia Banking Conclave & Awards

On July 24, 2026, at The Le Meridien, New Delhi, Shine Resunga Development Bank was honored with three awards at the 4th ICC Emerging Asia Banking Conclave & Awards 2026, organized by the Indian Chamber of Commerce. The award categories are:

- Best Bank, Nepal (Development Bank)
- Best Performance on Profitability, Nepal (Development Bank)
- Best Performance on Growth, Nepal (Development Bank)



3rd ICC Emerging Asia Banking Conclave & Awards

On August 29, 2025, at The Le Meridien, New Delhi, Shine Resunga Development Bank was honored with four awards at the 3rd ICC Emerging Asia Banking Conclave & Awards 2025, organized by the Indian Chamber of Commerce. Categories awarded:

- Best Bank, Nepal (Development Bank - Mid Size)
- Best Performance on Risk Management, Nepal (Development Bank)
- Best Performance on Profitability, Nepal (Development Bank)
- Best Performance on Growth, Nepal (Development Bank)



2nd ICC Emerging Asia Banking Conclave & Awards

On August 23, 2024, at The Leela Palace, New Delhi, Shine Resunga Development Bank was honored with three awards at the 2nd ICC Emerging Asia Banking Conclave & Awards 2024, organized by the Indian Chamber of Commerce. Categories awarded:

- Best Bank, Nepal (Runner Up)
- Best Performance on Profitability, Nepal
- Best Performance on Growth, Nepal



1st ICC Emerging Asia Banking Conclave & Awards

On July 8, 2023 in Goa India, Shine Resunga Development Bank was honored with two awards at the 1st ICC Emerging Asia Banking Conclave & Awards 2022, organized by the Indian Chamber of Commerce. Categories awarded:

- Best Performance on Profitability, Nepal
- Best Performance on Growth, Nepal



Certificate of Merit

- On June 30, 2026, Shine Resunga Development Bank was awarded a Certificate of Merit under the category of Financial Services Sector in the National Best Presented Annual Report Award 2025 organized by Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN). The award has been entitled on the basis of the evaluation of development bank's annual report & disclosures for the fiscal year 2081/82.
- On July 18, 2025, Shine Resunga Development Bank was awarded a Certificate of Merit under the category of Financial Services Sector in the National Best Presented Annual Report Award 2024 organized by Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN). The award has been entitled on the basis of the evaluation of development bank's annual report & disclosures for the fiscal year 2080/81.
- On July 20, 2024, Shine Resunga Development Bank was awarded a Certificate of Merit under the category of Financial Services Sector in the National Best Presented Annual Report Award 2023 organized by Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN). The award has been entitled on the basis of the evaluation of development bank's annual report & disclosures for the fiscal year 2079/80.
- On July 21, 2023, Shine Resunga Development Bank was awarded a Certificate of Merit under the category of Financial Services Sector in the National Best Presented Annual Report Award 2022 organized by Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN). The award has been entitled on the basis of the evaluation of development bank's annual report & disclosure for the fiscal year 2078/79.



Best Managed Development Bank Award 2024

On March 23, 2024 Shine Resunga Development Bank Ltd was awarded as "Best Managed Development Bank 2024" amid a grand ceremony during the 8th Newbiz Business Conclave & Awards organised by New Business Age Pvt Ltd. New Business Age has been organizing Business Conclave & Awards annually since 2013 with an aim to hold discourse on crucial business and economic issues and honour business excellence by recognising quality works done by people and organizations.

Best Managed Development Bank Award 2022

On December 12, 2022 Shine Resunga Development Bank Ltd was awarded as "Best Managed Development Bank 2022" amid a grand ceremony during the 7th Newbiz Business Conclave & Awards organized by New Business Age Pvt Ltd. New Business Age has been organizing Business Conclave & Awards annually since 2013 with an aim to hold discourse on crucial business and economic issues and honor business excellence by recognizing quality works done by people and organizations.



Major Events of the Year

17th Annual General Meeting

Shine Resunga Development Bank successfully conducted its 17th Annual General Meeting (AGM) on 26 Mangsir 2082 (December 12, 2025). The AGM marked an important milestone in the Bank's journey and provided an opportunity to engage with and acknowledge the continued trust and support of its valued shareholders and stakeholders. The Bank expressed its sincere gratitude to all stakeholders for their continued confidence and support. The occasion further reinforced the Bank's commitment to responsible banking, sustainable growth, sound corporate governance, and long-term value creation for its customers, shareholders, employees, and the communities it serves. The Bank remains committed to moving forward with purpose, accountability, and confidence while strengthening its contribution to the financial sector and the broader economy.



Shine Meet 2025

Shine Meet 2025 was a two-day leadership and management event organized on August 1 and 2, 2025, bringing together the Executive Team, Heads of Departments, Unit In-charges, Regional Heads, and Branch Managers from across the organization. The event was centered around the theme "Responsible, Accountable and Disciplined," highlighting the importance of taking ownership of responsibilities, maintaining accountability in decision-making and performance, and fostering a culture of discipline across all levels of the organization. The event provided a common platform for senior leaders and managers to reflect on organizational priorities, share insights and experiences, discuss challenges, and strengthen their commitment to achieving strategic goals. It also emphasized the importance of effective leadership, teamwork, operational excellence, and responsible execution in driving the organization forward. Overall, Shine Meet 2025 served as an important platform for leadership alignment, collaboration, and reinforcing a strong culture of responsibility, accountability, and discipline.



Home Development Bank Partner of Lumbini Lions – Nepal Premier League 2025

Shine Resunga Development Bank became the official Home Development Bank Partner of Lumbini Lions for the Nepal Premier League (NPL) 2025. The partnership reflected the Bank's commitment to empowering communities, nurturing local pride, and supporting platforms that promote unity, teamwork, and collective progress. As a bank born in Lumbini and grown across Nepal, Shine Resunga Development Bank shared a strong connection with the values and aspirations represented by the Lumbini Lions. The partnership provided an opportunity for the Bank to support and celebrate local talent on a national platform while reinforcing its commitment to the development of the Lumbini region and the communities it serves. The collaboration was further strengthened by Lumbini Lions' remarkable achievement of winning NPL Season 2, defeating Sudurpaschim Royals by six wickets. The victory added a memorable chapter to the partnership and reflected the shared values of resilience, teamwork, determination, and regional pride.



OI Conference 2025

Shine Resunga Development Bank organized the OI Conference 2025 across three locations—Butwal, Nepalgunj, and Kathmandu—during FY 2082. The conference brought together all Operations In-charges of the Bank, providing a common platform for learning, knowledge sharing, and professional development. The conference focused on capacity building, strengthening operational effectiveness, enhancing leadership and managerial capabilities, and promoting greater alignment across the Bank's operations. It also provided an opportunity for Operations In-charges to exchange experiences, discuss operational challenges, share best practices, and identify opportunities for continuous improvement. Through the conference, the Bank reinforced its commitment to developing capable operational leaders and strengthening service quality, efficiency, accountability, and consistency across its branch network.



Global Money Week 2026

Shine Resunga Development Bank Ltd. actively participated in Global Money Week 2026, held from March 16 to 22 under the theme "Smart Money Talks," reaching 746 participants across 12 districts: Palpa, Gulmi, Rupandehi, Surkhet, Nawalparasi West, Kapilvastu, Kailali, Banke, Pyuthan, Nawalparasi East, Bardiya, and Kathmandu. The bank conducted 14 branch-level financial literacy programmes and a range of youth-focused initiatives covering budgeting, responsible spending, digital finance, cyber and fraud prevention, and informed financial decision-making. Additional activities included social media quiz contests, digital security campaigns, student exposure visits, interactive digital banking demonstrations, a fraud awareness video competition, and participation in financial literacy rallies. Through these initiatives, the bank strengthened youth engagement, promoted financial inclusion and customer empowerment, and contributed to building a financially aware, digitally responsible, and informed society.





Digital Banking and Innovation

Shine Resunga Development Bank continues to advance its digital transformation, responding to evolving customer expectations, regulatory developments, and the growing demand for technology-driven banking. In FY 2082/83, more than 93% of customer transactions were conducted through digital channels, reflecting strong customer adoption and confidence in digital banking.

Through DigiShine, the Bank continued to enhance mobile banking by expanding access to convenient, secure, and customer-centric services. The integration and expansion of Fonepay and NepalPay QR, along with cross-border payment acceptance through supported UPI and Alipay+ networks, further strengthened the Bank's digital payment ecosystem and enabled merchants to serve a broader customer base.

The Bank remains focused on digital trust, security, fraud prevention, system resilience, and customer awareness, while increasingly leveraging data and analytics to improve customer engagement and deliver more relevant financial solutions. Through continued innovation and responsible technology adoption, the Bank remains committed to building a simpler, faster, secure, inclusive, and customer-centric digital banking ecosystem.

1. Digital Banking Journey



2. Mobile Banking Transformation

DigiShine, the Bank's mobile banking platform, underwent significant enhancement in FY 2082/83 expanding its product suite, improving security, and deepening accessibility for all customer segments.

Added Products & Features

- Virtual Credit Card Customers can now perform secure online transactions without a physical card.
- Multilingual Interface DigiShine now operates in both Nepali and English, improving accessibility for customers across diverse literacy profiles.
- Mobile Banking Self-Renewal Customers can independently renew their mobile banking credentials without branch assistance.
- Credit Card Management Full card lifecycle management including transaction history, card status, and service requests, all within the app.
- Email-Based Authentication for Nepalese Customers Living Abroad Enables secure mobile banking access for non-resident customers without dependency on Nepali mobile numbers.
- Statement View & Download Customers can access and download account statements for up to 180 days directly from the app.

**Experience Easy, Secure,
& Smart Banking with
the **DigiShine****

- View account details
- Transfer funds instantly
- Pay your bills with ease
- Scan & pay via QR
- Book tickets online
- Card Management
- Statement View upto 6 months
- Real Time Fixed Deposit Account
- Real time mobile banking & Card block
- Self Renew Mobile Banking
- Dual Language (Nepali & English)



3. Card System & ATM Services

The Bank continued to strengthen its card and ATM ecosystem in FY 2082/83, focusing on automation and customer convenience at the point of card issuance and renewal. An automated card activation system was implemented, reducing manual intervention, improving operational efficiency, and delivering a faster, seamless experience for customers receiving new or renewed debit and credit cards.

4. Expanding Online and Digital Self-Service Facilities

Shine Resunga Development Bank continued to broaden its digital and self-service channels in FY 2082/83, empowering customers to manage their banking needs from anywhere without requiring a branch visit.

Web Services & Digital Service Request Platform

- Strengthened customer validation and authentication for digital service requests.
- Dedicated Mobile Banking Request Platform for customers living abroad enabling remote enrollment and support.
- Digital Profile Management customers can submit Email Update Requests and Mobile Banking Profile Change Requests online, reducing branch dependency.
- Online DEMAT and Mero Share registration with CRN linking.
- Real-Time Fixed Deposit opening through digital channels.
- Online Service Requests: mobile banking activation, card request, QR registration.
- Real-Time Remittance Collection instant receipt of international funds.

5. Expanding the Digital Payment Ecosystem

Shine Resunga Development Bank has strengthened its position as a key participant in Nepal's growing digital payment infrastructure. In FY 2082/83, the Bank expanded its payment ecosystem across multiple dimensions deepening merchant QR penetration, enabling cross-border payment acceptance, and reinforcing its integration within national payment networks.

Merchant QR Network

The Bank significantly expanded its QR merchant network, extending digital payment acceptance across urban and rural markets and promoting cashless financial behavior at the grassroots level. Active QR merchant enrollment reached 72,134+ touch points by year-end. The Bank also provides its merchant with audio based QR for immediate notification of payment received.

Cross-Border Payments

- UPI Integration Seamless, real-time payment flows from India to Nepal, serving travelers, diaspora communities, and cross-border businesses.
- Ali PAY Integration Enabled for NepalPay and Fonepay-acquired merchants, broadening cross-border acceptance to Chinese payment networks.
- Union Pay Integration Expanded cross-border acceptance for Fonepay-acquired merchants.

National Payment Infrastructure

The Bank maintained active participation in ConnectIPS, CorporatePay, the Centralized Payment Infrastructure System (CIPS), and Fonepay ensuring seamless interoperability across Nepal's domestic payment networks and supporting the broader national agenda of financial digitization.

6. Operational Excellence and Digital Service Centralization

A key theme of FY 2082/83 was the centralization and automation of operational processes reducing manual effort, eliminating errors, and creating more efficient, scalable workflows across the Bank's digital service portfolio.

Centralized Reconciliation System

The Bank launched a centralized reconciliation system covering Mobile Banking, Cards, ConnectIPS, and CorporatePAY providing a unified, real-time view of transaction settlements, significantly reducing reconciliation time, and improving financial accuracy.



Digital Service Registration Centralization

Registration processes for all major digital services were centralized into a unified workflow, covering:

- Mobile Banking
- Debit and Credit Cards
- Fonepay QR
- NepalPay QR
- ConnectIPS
- CorporatePAY

This centralization has streamlined onboarding, improved data consistency, and enabled branch staff to provide faster, more accurate digital service delivery.

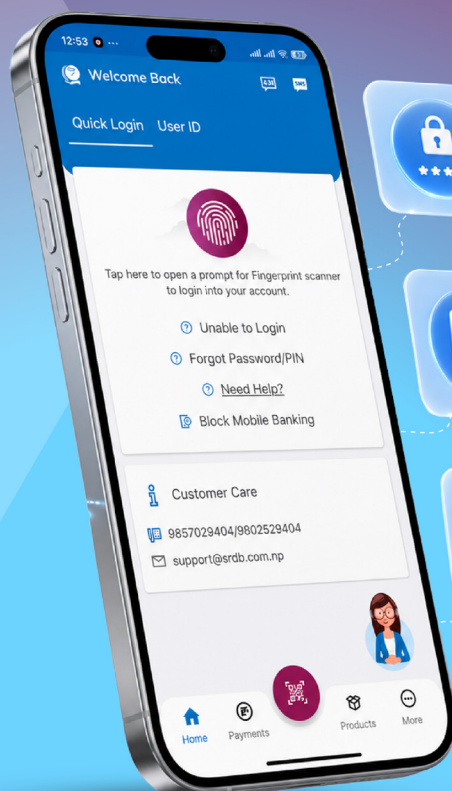
7. Security, Grievance Management, and Cyber Security

As digital transaction volumes grow, so do the responsibilities of safeguarding customer assets and managing the evolving cyber threat landscape. In FY 2082/83, the Bank adopted a multi-layered, proactive security posture backed by regulatory compliance and customer-focused grievance resolution.

Security Enhancements

- JASON Web Token (JWT) based APIs in Mobile Banking for protection and Transaction security.
- Strong user authentication upgrades across mobile and enterprise systems.
- QR-Based Web Login eliminating static password-only access.
- API-Based Account Validation reducing unauthorized access risk.
- Real-time fraud monitoring with transaction anomaly detection algorithms.
- Regular independent security audits, risk assessments, and patch management.
- Business continuity drills ensuring 99%+ system uptime across all digital channels.

Bank with confidence Bank with **DigiShine**



DigiShine uses bank-grade security because your money deserves the best protection



MPIN protection
Secure your account with MPIN



Two-factor authentication
Add an extra layer of security



Real-time alerts
Stay informed with instant notifications

MPIN protection

real-time alerts

two-factor authentication

**Your secure bank
is one tap away**

Fraud Awareness & Cyber Security Campaigns

Recognizing threats including phishing, vishing, social engineering, SIM swap fraud, and credential misuse, the Bank conducted targeted cyber security awareness campaigns via SMS, social media, and branch-level programs educating customers on safe digital banking behavior.

वित्तीय चेतनाका लागि

डिजिटल बैंकिङका लागि आवश्यक सतर्कता

डिजिटल बैंकिङ कारोबारका लागि सार्वजनिक स्थानका Wi-Fi नेटवर्क प्रयोग गर्दा तपाईंको बैंकिङ विवरणमा अनधिकृत व्यक्तिको पहुँच पुग्ने जोखिम हुन्छ । यस्ता नेटवर्कमा विभिन्न ह्याकरले वित्तीय विवरणमा पहुँच पुऱ्याई सोको दुरुपयोग गर्न सक्छन् । तसर्थ, आफ्नो व्यक्तिगत तथा बैंकिङ विवरणको सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित गर्न सुरक्षित र विश्वसनीय नेटवर्कमार्फत मात्र 'अनलाइन बैंकिङ' कारोबार गर्नुपर्दछ ।

अनलाइन बैंकिङ कारोबार गर्दा बैंकको आधिकारिक वेबसाइट र एप्लिकेशनको प्रयोग गरी कारोबार गर्ने पासवर्ड र पिन कोड समय-समयमा परिवर्तन गर्नुपर्दछ । साथै, वित्तीय कारोबारसम्बन्धी OTP र पिन कोड आफूसँग सुरक्षित राख्नुपर्दछ ।

सार्वजनिक स्थानका Wi-Fi नेटवर्क प्रयोग गरी विद्युतीय बैंकिङ कारोबार गर्दा सचेत रहौं ।



Grievance Resolution

The Bank's Digital Banking Support Desk continued to provide round-the-clock support to customer grievances arising from delayed fund transfers, failed transactions, login difficulties, duplicate debits, and temporary service interruptions. All grievances were tracked, analyzed, and fed back into process improvement cycles, maintaining a 100% resolution rate within defined SLA timelines.



8. Promoting Financial Inclusion through Technology

Digital banking has become a powerful enabler of financial inclusion particularly across Nepal's rural and semi-urban communities. In FY 2082/83, the Bank's digital onboarding programs, simplified mobile banking registration, and targeted financial literacy initiatives brought formal banking services within reach of a new wave of first-time banking customers.

Multilingual mobile banking in Nepali and English, combined with simplified KYC processes, has made the Bank's digital services accessible to a significantly broader customer base. Email-based authentication and remote mobile banking enrollment for customers residing abroad have also extended the Bank's digital reach beyond Nepal's borders.

Shine Resunga Development Bank remains deeply committed to narrowing the financial inclusion gap ensuring that digital progress is not confined to urban centers but reaches every community the Bank serves.

9. Digital Banking in Numbers FY 2082/83

The scale of the Bank's digital ecosystem is reflected in the following key metrics for FY 2082/83:

9. Digital Banking in Numbers FY 2082/83

The scale of the Bank's digital ecosystem is reflected in the following key metrics for FY 2082/83:

3,66,617+ Mobile Banking Users	51.7% Mobile Banking Adoption
99,530+ Cards Issued	14.58% Card Adoption
73,224+ QR Merchants	93% Digital Transactions (By Count)
74% Digital Transactions (By Value)	99%+ System Uptime

These figures reflect the depth of customer adoption and the operational reliability of the Bank's digital platforms with digital channels now accounting for the overwhelming majority of all banking activity by both volume and value.



DIGITAL BANKING IN NUMBERS



10. Looking Ahead Strategic Priorities for FY 2083/84

As Nepal's financial sector moves closer to the era of digital banks and CBDC, Shine Resunga Development Bank is proactively preparing for the next phase of its digital transformation. The Bank's strategic priorities for FY 2083/84 are designed to build on FY 2082/83 achievements and position it strongly in an increasingly competitive digital banking environment. The Bank remains committed to advancing its digital agenda in response to evolving customer expectations, technological developments, and the changing financial services landscape. The next phase of the Bank's digital journey will focus on creating measurable value through technology, data, innovation, and operational excellence, while maintaining customer trust at its core.



Strategic Digital Priorities

Artificial Intelligence & Advanced Analytics

The Bank will progressively explore Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), and advanced analytics to strengthen customer insights, enable personalized services, support data-driven decision-making, enhance fraud and risk management, and improve operational efficiency.

Data-Driven Banking

The Bank will strengthen the responsible use of customer and transaction data to better understand customer needs, improve product relevance, enhance engagement, and support informed business decisions.



Digital Process Transformation

Greater adoption of automation and straight-through digital processes will remain a priority to simplify customer journeys, reduce turnaround times, improve service consistency, and enhance operational productivity.

Digital Payments & Connected Ecosystems

The Bank will continue to expand its digital payment ecosystem and strengthen interoperability and strategic partnerships, including opportunities in domestic and cross-border payments, supporting customers and merchants in an increasingly connected economy.

Cybersecurity, Resilience & Digital Trust

As digital adoption continues to grow, the Bank will further strengthen cybersecurity, fraud prevention, data protection, technology resilience, and digital risk management to safeguard customers and ensure reliable service delivery.

Customer-Centric Innovation

The Bank will continue to enhance digital journeys around customer needs, making financial services simpler, faster, more accessible, and more relevant across customer segments.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Education

During fiscal year 2082/83, Shine Resunga Development Bank implemented 16 education-focused CSR initiatives across 12 districts, supporting students and schools through practical, community-focused interventions. In Gulmi, the Tamaghas Branch distributed stationery and school dresses to students of Isma Rural Municipality, while the Simaltari Branch carried out classroom wall writing at Shree Bararukha Adharbhut Vidhyalaya. In Baglung, the Burtibang Branch supported classroom wall writing at Shree Ganga Basic School, while in Palpa, the Dumre Branch distributed warm clothes to students of Shree Janadeep Secondary School. In Kanchanpur, the Mahendranagar Branch provided scholarships and stationery items to students from different schools, while in Chitawan, the Central Office supported the distribution of educational goods at a secondary school in Gawai. In Arghakhanchi, the Khanadaha Branch provided school uniforms and bags, while the Amarai Branch distributed school bags and stationery items at Shibadaha Secondary School. In Dang, the Hapure Branch distributed educational goods to students of Janashram Ni. Ma. Bi. In Kailali, the Attariya Branch distributed school bags, notebooks and pens, while in Bardiya, the Guluriya Branch distributed uniforms, bags and other educational goods and the Mainapokhar Branch distributed school uniforms to students of Shree Jana Jagriti Prathamik School. In Nawalpur, the Kawasoti Branch provided scholarships and stationery items, while in Surkhet, the Birendranagar Branch provided scholarships to underprivileged students. In Kaski, the New Road Pokhara Branch conducted an umbrella distribution programme for students, while in Jumla and Dailekh, the Central Office provided a computer, printer and whiteboard to Kalika Secondary School and Shree Nepal Rastriya Basic School. Through these initiatives, the Bank addressed a wide range of educational needs—from scholarships, stationery, uniforms, bags, warm clothing and umbrellas to classroom improvements and essential educational equipment—thereby contributing to more inclusive access to education, improved learning environments and stronger communities across its service network.



Environment

During fiscal year 2082/83, Shine Resunga Development Bank implemented 7 environment-focused CSR initiatives across 7 districts, supporting communities through practical interventions related to waste management, clean water, sanitation, public awareness and environmental conservation. In Kaski, the New Road Pokhara Branch conducted a compost bin distribution programme, while in Banke, the Agaiya Branch supported the installation of clean drinking water facilities for families living under poverty. In Kanchanpur, the Mahendranagar Branch implemented a clean water and sanitation programme, including the distribution of dustbins and other related items to community members. In Kapilbastu, the Jagdishpur Branch conducted a sanitation programme at Jaghadishpur Taal. In Bardiya, the Katarniya Branch supported the installation of a clean drinking water supply system with a water filter and tank. In Rupandehi, the Suryapura Branch conducted tree plantation and dustbin distribution activities in the Gaidahawa area, while in Parasi, the Badera Branch raised public awareness about cleanliness in the community and distributed dustbins. Through these initiatives, the Bank contributed to improved access to clean drinking water, strengthened sanitation practices, better waste management, increased environmental awareness and the promotion of cleaner, healthier and more sustainable communities across its service network.



Health

During fiscal year 2082/83, Shine Resunga Development Bank implemented 16 health-focused CSR initiatives across 10 districts, supporting communities through healthcare campaigns, medical assistance, health equipment, nutrition support and improvements to health and sanitation facilities. In Dang, the Narayanpur Branch conducted a clean water and sanitation programme, including the distribution of dustbins and other related items to the people, while the Rajpur Branch organized a free eye check-up campaign. In Kailali, the Attariya Branch conducted a free health campaign covering blood pressure, blood sugar and basic screening, along with the provision of necessary medicines. In Arghakhanchi, the Chutrabesi Branch distributed healthy food items such as rice, eggs and pulses, the Sandhikharka Branch distributed healthy food items including rice, pulses and cooking oil, and the Jeetpur Branch installed a water tank and dustbin at Shree Pawar Secondary School. In Rupandehi, the Chhapiya Branch distributed first-aid boxes, water jars and sports equipment to different schools. In Bardiya, the Patabhar Branch supported a blood donation campaign organized by Gagan Singh Kunwar Foundation Nepal and conducted a free medical check-up and free medicine distribution programme targeting senior citizens aged 80 years and above. In Surkhet, the Birendranagar Branch distributed health equipment—including an autoclave machine, drum set, ENT set and ANC bed—to a rural health post. In Baglung, the Burtibang Branch distributed attendants' beds and mattresses at Burtibang Provincial Hospital and provided fibre blankets, mattresses, bedsheets and pillows at Khunga Health Post. In Kaski, the New Road Pokhara Branch distributed first-aid boxes containing medicines and sanitary pads. In Gulmi, the Kharjyang Branch distributed healthy food items such as rice, pulses and cooking oil. In Kanchanpur, the Mahendranagar Branch supported the installation of a water-cooling machine at Mahakali Provincial Hospital and conducted a one-day eye health campaign. Through these initiatives, the Bank contributed to improved access to preventive and basic healthcare, essential medicines, health and hospital equipment, nutrition support, sanitation facilities and targeted medical services, thereby promoting healthier and more resilient communities across



Humanitarian Aid & Relief

During fiscal year 2082/83, Shine Resunga Development Bank implemented 10 humanitarian and relief-focused CSR initiatives across 8 districts, providing essential support to vulnerable individuals, underprivileged families, students and community organizations. In Gorkha, the New Road Pokhara Branch distributed warm clothing to poor students of Janajyoti Pra. Vi. In Pyuthan, the Baraula Branch distributed uniforms for students, while the Bahane Branch distributed rechargeable torches, traditional hand-loomed shawls and children's bags. In Kanchanpur, the Mahendranagar Branch distributed fibre blankets to community members. In Kapilbastu, the Chandrauta Branch distributed healthy food items such as rice, pulses and cooking oil. In Rupandehi, the Bankatti Branch and Rudrapur Branch each distributed healthy food items, including rice, pulses and cooking oil. In Palpa, the Tansen Branch provided similar food assistance through the distribution of rice, pulses and cooking oil. In Gulmi, the Central Office provided early childhood development (ECD) kits to Boudh dhik Apangataka Abhibhawak Sangh. In Kailali, the Attariya Branch conducted an essential relief distribution programme for underprivileged families, providing food, mosquito nets and cooking oil. Through these initiatives, the Bank responded to immediate humanitarian needs by supporting access to food, clothing, household essentials, educational resources and relief materials, thereby contributing to the well-being, dignity and resilience of vulnerable communities across its service network.



Sustainable Development Goals

During fiscal year 2082/83, Shine Resunga Development Bank implemented 13 sustainable development-focused CSR initiatives across 8 districts, supporting communities through interventions related to clean water, waste management, livelihood enhancement, agricultural support, food security, winter relief, environmental conservation and skills development. In Parasi, the Jimirebhar Branch supported the installation of clean drinking water facilities for families living under poverty, while the Parasi Branch conducted a wildlife conservation and tree plantation programme. In Gulmi, the Wami Branch distributed dustbins to promote sustainable waste management and the transition from waste management to wealth management, while the Majuwa Branch distributed livestock to improve the economic condition of community members. In Kailali, the Attariya Branch conducted a winter relief programme through the distribution of blankets and bedsheets to underprivileged people. In Dang, the Dang Branch distributed sewing machines to people living below the poverty line, while the Lalmatiya Branch distributed agricultural harvesting tools, including hand-holding seeders and small corn sty40. In Nawalpur, the Kawasoti Branch distributed water filters to provide safe and clean drinking water, conducted an agricultural spray pump distribution programme to support local farmers and distributed dustbins to promote a clean environment and better health. In Rupandehi, the Dhakdhai Branch distributed healthy food items such as rice, pulses and cooking oil. In Pyuthan, the Bhingri Branch distributed livestock to improve the economic condition of community members. In Banke, the Kohalpur Branch submitted a CSR project proposal for seven-day doll and artificial flower (Kusum) making training for low-income women. Through these initiatives, the Bank contributed to sustainable livelihoods, improved access to safe drinking water, enhanced agricultural productivity, environmental conservation, community health, winter resilience and income-generating opportunities, thereby supporting inclusive and sustainable development across its service network.



Financial Literacy Program (FLP) FY- 2082-83

Particulars	Total FLPs
Target Groups	Count of Participants
Daily Wages Earners	31
MSMEs (Micro, small and medium enterprises)	60
Remittance receivers, Farmer	30
Salaried worker	35
Students	846
Women	100
youths	161
Grand Total	1263

Particulars	Total FLPs
Target Group	No of Programs
Daily Wages Earners	1
MSMEs (Micro, small and medium enterprises)	2
Remittance receivers, Farmer	1
Salaried worker	1
Students	14
Women	3
youths	4
Grand Total	26

During the fiscal year excluding the Global Money Week 2026, the bank conducted 11 financial literacy outreach programmes across seven districts—Nawalparasi West, Kaski, Kapilvastu, Rupandehi, Kathmandu, Dang, and Nawalparasi East—covering Lumbini, Gandaki, and Bagmati Provinces. The programmes engaged students, women, youth, salaried workers, daily wage earners, remittance recipients, farmers, and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), with participation ranging from 20 to 170 individuals per programme. Delivered through branches, schools, municipal venues, community halls, and local settlements, the initiative brought financial education directly to diverse communities, including underserved and economically active groups. By tailoring outreach to the needs of specific participant segments, the programmes strengthened financial awareness, encouraged informed financial decision-making, and supported the bank's broader strategic objectives of financial inclusion, community engagement, and responsible banking.

Shine Resunga Development Bank Ltd. actively participated in Global Money Week 2026, held from March 16 to 22 under the theme "Smart Money Talks," reaching 746 participants across 12 districts: Palpa, Gulmi, Rupandehi, Surkhet, Nawalparasi West, Kapilvastu, Kailali, Banke, Pyuthan, Nawalparasi East, Bardiya, and Kathmandu. The bank conducted 15 financial literacy programmes and a range of youth-focused initiatives covering budgeting, responsible spending, digital finance, cyber and fraud prevention, and informed financial decision-making. Additional activities included social media quiz contests, digital security campaigns, student exposure visits, interactive digital banking demonstrations, a fraud awareness video competition, and participation in financial literacy rallies. Through these initiatives, the bank strengthened youth engagement, promoted financial inclusion and customer empowerment, and contributed to building a financially aware, digitally responsible, and informed society.



Human Capital & Bank Responsibility



Health and Safety Policy

A formal Employee Health and Safety Policy have been developed in accordance with Clause 74 of the Labor Act 2074, with necessary approvals received for implementation.

Employee Happiness Measurement and Feedback

Bank conducts an annual survey to assess employee happiness, wellbeing, and overall satisfaction at the workplace. For the fiscal year 2082/83, the survey results indicated an average score of 7.85 out of 10, where 10 represents the highest level of employee happiness. These insights help the Bank identify areas for improvement, design targeted initiatives, and strengthen programs aimed at enhancing staff engagement, motivation, and overall workplace satisfaction.

Employee Engagement, Wellbeing, L&D and Recognition

The Bank continued to strengthen its people-first culture through a comprehensive approach to employee engagement, wellbeing, learning and development, and recognition. An annual Employee Engagement Calendar was implemented with initiatives including CEO New Year gifts, employee competitions, motivation retreats, and a range of recognition programs such as Star Manager of the Region, Co-Pilot Award, Compliance Star, Recovery Star, and Token of Excellence awards for high-performing branches and employees across key business and operational indicators. The Bank also introduced the CEO's Token of Appreciation to recognize exceptional contributions from Heads of Departments, Unit Incharges, Regional Heads, Branch Managers, and HR team members. To support transformational leadership and employee wellbeing, one-on-one coaching sessions were facilitated by internationally certified coaches from the USA, Dubai, India, Nepal, and other locations for senior leaders, branch managers, and selected central office employees. In line with its commitment to continuous learning and digital capability building, all employees were provided access to AI-enabled online learning courses. The Bank also promoted flexible and employee-friendly work arrangements, including shift-wise and remote work arrangements for specialized departments, while ensuring timely overtime payments. Furthermore, the Bank reinforced work-life balance by promoting an eight-hour working culture and encouraging employees to maintain healthy boundaries between professional and personal responsibilities. These initiatives reflect the Bank's continued commitment to building an engaged, capable, motivated, and future-ready workforce.



Value Added Statement

The value added statement shows how much value(wealth) has been created by the bank through the utilization of its capacity capital manpower and other resources and allocated the same to the stakeholders, employees, government, community, shareholders and expansion and growth of the bank.

Particulars	2082/83	2081/82
Interest Earned	6,047,123,999	6,385,230,245
Other Income	384,255,251	369,934,679
Interest Expenses	3,103,342,473	3,740,691,346
Other Operating Expenses	389,765,665	330,140,643
Value addition from Operations	2,938,271,111	2,684,332,936
Impairments	286,607,256	950,401,153
Gross Value Added	2,651,663,855	1,733,931,783
Statement of Value added Application		
To Employees		
Salaries and other benefits	836,453,541	714,313,811
To Government		
Income Tax	515,165,818	281,463,467
To community		
Corporate Social Responsibility	4,992,045	3,573,436
To Providers of Capital		
Debt lenders	80,139,663	179,838
Dividends and Bonuses	633,841,218	378,695,277
To Growth and Expansion		
Reserve and Surplus	476,470,059	263,359,275
Depreciation and Amortization	122,078,758	122,957,115
Deferred Taxes	(17,477,247)	(30,610,435)
Total Value Added Allocation	2,651,663,855	1,733,931,783

Market Value Added

Market Value is the difference between the market value and the total Book Value of the Bank. It shows the difference between the current market value of the bank and capital contributed by the investors. It is the sum of all capital claims held against the bank plus the market value of debt and equity. Positive market value added depicts the bank has added value.

Particulars	2082/83	2081/82
Market Price of the Share (NPR)	415.00	431.97
No. of Shares	50,219,727	48,757,017
Total Market Value	20,841,186,705	21,061,568,633
Book Value per Share (NPR)	158.49	151.44
No. of Shares	50,219,727	48,757,017
Book Value	7,959,430,415	7,383,708,565
Market Value Added	12,881,756,290	13,677,860,069

Economic Value Added

Economic Value Added is a financial performance measurement tool which is an estimate of a Bank's Economic profit, or the value created in excess of the required return of the Bank's shareholders. It is the profit earned by the Bank less the cost of financing the bank's capital

Particulars	2082/83	2081/82
Net Operating profit after tax	1,110,311,278	645,627,987
Average Shareholders' Fund	7,671,569,498	7,137,806,650
Cost of Capital (%)	4.08%	5.16%
Cost of Capital Employed	313,000,036	368,310,823
Economic Value Added	797,311,242	277,317,164



नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकद्वारा जारी एकीकृत निर्देशन नं. २० (९) (च) बमोजिमको विवरण

सेवाग्राहीलाई पर्ने असुविधा तथा सर्वसाधारणको गुनासो सुनुवाइ गर्न “सूचना तथा गुनासो सुनुवाइ डेस्क” स्थापना गरी सहायक महाप्रबन्धलाई गुनासो सुन्ने अधिकारी तोकिएको उक्त अधिकारीको नाम, पद, फोन नम्बर, मोबाइल नम्बर, हटलाइन, गुनासो पोर्टल र इमेल ठेगाना वेबसाइट मार्फत जानकारी गराउँदै आएको छ।

शाखाहरूमा रहेका सुभाष पेटीका, बैंकको वेबसाइटमा रहेको गुनासो पोर्टल, इमेल तथा हटलाइनबाट प्राप्त गुनासोहरूको सुनुवाइ हुँदै आएको छ। विभिन्न माध्यमहरूबाट प्राप्त गुनासोहरूको सुनुवाइका निम्ति बैंकले आन्तरिक संयन्त्र तयार गरि लागू गरेको छ। शाखा कार्यालय मार्फत आउने गुनासो सुनुवाइको लागि प्रत्येक शाखामा गुनासो सुनुवाइ डेस्क तथा अधिकारी तोकिएको छ।

गुनासोको सुनुवाइ सहज बनाउन यस बैंकले नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको गुनासो पोर्टल gunaso.nrb.org.np को लिङ्क समेत उपलब्ध गराउँदै आएको छ। ग्राहकबाट प्राप्त भएको गुनासो र सोको निरूपण सम्बन्धी तथ्याङ्क नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकमा तोकिएको समयमा पेश गर्ने गरिएको छ।

नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशन नं. २०, बुँदा नं. ९ (च) मा भएको व्यवस्था बमोजिम आ.व. २०८२/८३ मा ग्राहक महानुभावहरूबाट लिखित निवेदन, गुनासो पोर्टल, इमेल, टेलिफोन तथा मौखिक माध्यमबाट प्राप्त हुन आएका गुनासो र त्यस उपर बैंकले गरेको कारवाहीका विवरण यस प्रकार छन्:

क्र.सं.	गुनासोको विवरण	कुल संख्या	समाधान भएको संख्या	समाधानको प्रक्रियामा रहेको संख्या
१	लिखित निवेदन प्राप्त			नरहेको
२	गुनासो पोर्टलबाट प्राप्त	१३	१३	नरहेको
३	अन्य (इमेल, टेलिफोन तथा मौखिक) माध्यमबाट प्राप्त	३१	३१	नरहेको
	जम्मा	४४	४४	नरहेको
४	गुनासोको विषय			
क	कर्जासँग सम्बन्धित			
ख	निक्षेपसँग सम्बन्धित			
ग	विद्युतीय सेवासँग सम्बन्धित	२४	२४	नरहेको
	प्राविधिक कठिनाई सम्बन्धित	२३	२३	नरहेको
	वित्तीय अपराधसँग सम्बन्धित	१	१	नरहेको
घ	सेवा शुल्कसँग सम्बन्धित			
ड	अन्य सेवासँग सम्बन्धित	२०	२०	नरहेको
	सेवा गुणस्तर सम्बन्धित	१०	१०	नरहेको
	ब्याजदरसँग सम्बन्धित			
	कर्मचारी आचरणसँग सम्बन्धित			
	अन्य	१०	१०	नरहेको

गुनासो दर्ता गर्ने माध्यम

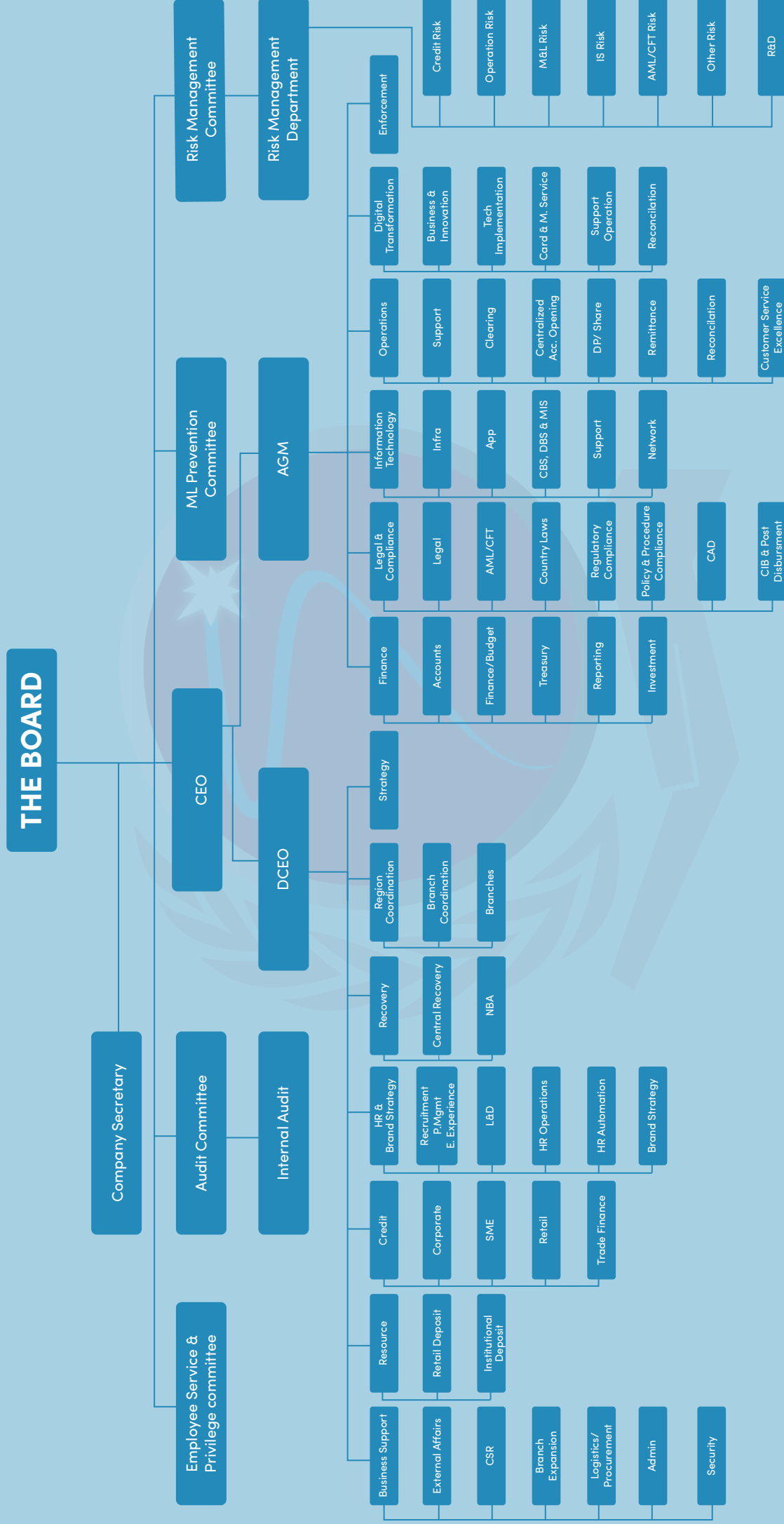
टोलफ्री नम्बर : १६६०-७१-५२०१०
 फोन नम्बर : ०७१-५९१६०१
 ईमेल : grievance@srdb.com.np
 वेबसाइट : www.srdb.com.np/grievance-handling

गुनासो सुनुवाई अधिकारीको विवरण

नाम : यशोधन पाण्डेय
 पद : सहायक महाप्रबन्धक
 मोबाइल नं. : ९८५७०५७९६४
 ईमेल : yashodhan.pandey@srdb.com.np



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



सञ्चालक समितिका अध्यक्ष श्री थानेश्वर पौडेलज्यूको मन्तव्य

यस शाइन रेसुझा डेभलपमेण्ट बैंक लिमिटेडको १८औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा उपस्थित आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू, सञ्चालकज्यूहरू, पूर्व अध्यक्षज्यू, पूर्व सञ्चालकज्यूहरू, नियमनकारी निकायका प्रतिनिधिज्यूहरू, आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य लेखापरीक्षकज्यू, प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत, उच्च व्यवस्थापन, मानव संसाधन, पत्रकार मित्रहरू लगायत उपस्थित सम्पूर्ण महानुभावहरूलाई स्वागत गर्न पाउँदा अत्यन्त खुशी लागेको छ ।

नियामक निकायहरूबाट वार्षिक साधारणसभामा पेश गर्नका लागि निर्देशित गरीएका विषयवस्तुहरू, आ.व.२०८२/०८३ र चालु आ.व.२०८३/८४ को हालसम्मका वित्तीय तथा अन्य कृत्याकलापहरू सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदनमा समावेश गरिएको हुँदा संक्षेपमा आफ्नो मन्तव्य राख्न चाहन्छु ।

२०६५ फाल्गुण ११ गते स्थापना भै १८औं साधारणसभासम्म आईपुग्दा अव्वल राष्ट्रियस्तरको विकास बैंकको पहिचान बनाउन सफल भएका छौं । यहाँहरूबाट स्थापनाकालदेखि नै निरन्तर विश्वास, सहयोग, रचनात्मक सल्लाह र सुझावहरू प्राप्त गर्दै आएकोमा सम्पूर्ण स्टेकहोल्डर्स प्रति हार्दिक आभार व्यक्त गर्दछु ।

संस्थागत सुशासन, पारदर्शिता, जवाफदेहिता र अनुपालनालाई बैंकको दिर्घकालिन सफलताको आधार स्तम्भको रूपमा लिएका छौं । नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको मार्गदर्शनलाई पूर्णरूपमा कार्यान्वयन गरी प्रुडेन्ट बैंकिङ्ग, सहज ग्राहक सेवा र सम्पूर्ण स्टेकहोल्डर्सहरूको हितलाई उच्च प्राथमिकतामा राख्दै आम सर्वसाधारणको आर्थिक उन्नति सहितको समावेशी अर्थतन्त्र निर्माणका लागि प्रतिबद्ध छौं । अत्याधुनिक प्रविधि र ग्राहकमैत्री सेवा मार्फत नागरिकलाई विश्ववर्षीय वित्तीय सेवा प्रदान गर्ने तथा बैंकिङ्ग क्षेत्रमा दिगो, विश्वासिलो र विशिष्ट पहिचान कायम गर्न सदैव क्रियाशिल रहेका छौं ।

पछिल्लो समय देशको अर्थतन्त्र तथा बैंकिङ्ग क्षेत्रमा विभिन्न अवसरहरू सँगै चुनौतीहरू पनि देखिएका छन् । अर्थतन्त्रका विभिन्न सूचकाङ्कहरूमा आएका उतारचढाव र गैर मौद्रिक अवस्थाले पारेको प्रभावका विचमा सही दिशानिर्देश तथा रणनीतिको साथ सफलतापूर्वक यहाँसम्म आइपुगेका छौं ।

आ.व. २०८२/०८३ मा समग्र अर्थतन्त्रमा परेको प्रभाव, कर्जाको न्युन माग, अधिक तरलता, कर्जा असुलीमा परेको दबाव, कर्जाको गुणस्तरमा परेको असरको व्यवस्थापन गर्दै वासलातको आकारमा ९.०५ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भै ८७ अर्ब ६३ करोड पुगेको छ भने खुद मुनाफा ७२ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भै १ अर्ब ११ करोड भएको छ ।

शेयरधनीकोषमा निरन्तर वृद्धि गर्दै लाभांशको निरन्तरता स्वरूप यस आर्थिक वर्षमा चुक्ता पुँजीको १० प्रतिशत नगद लाभांश (बोनस शेयर र नगद लाभांशको कर समेत) र ६ प्रतिशत बोनस शेयर गरी १६ प्रतिशत लाभांश वितरण गर्ने प्रस्ताव यस गरिमामय सभामा स्वीकृतिको लागि पेश गरिएको छ ।

विगत ५ वर्षमा शाइन रेसुझा डेभलपमेण्ट बैंकले इन्डियन चेम्बर अफ कमर्सद्वारा आयोजित 'आइसिसी इमर्जिङ एशिया बैंकिङ अवार्ड्स' मा चार वर्ष (२०२२, २०२४, २०२५ र २०२६) नेपालको उत्कृष्ट विकास बैंकको सम्मान पाएको छ भने न्यू बिजनेस एज प्रा. लि. द्वारा आयोजित 'न्यू बिज बिजनेस कन्फलेभ एण्ड अवार्ड्स' को सातौँ र आठौँ संस्करण (२०२२ र २०२४) मा 'बेस्ट म्यानेज्ड डेभलपमेन्ट बैंक' बाट पनि सम्मानित भएका छौं ।

विगत ४ वर्ष देखि लगातार नेपाल चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्स संस्था (ICAN) द्वारा National Best Presented Annual Report Award मा Certificate of Merit उपाधिबाट सम्मानित भएका छौं ।

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/०८३ मा आयकर तर्फ रु. ५१ करोड ५१ लाख ६६ हजार, ब्याजकर, पारिश्रमिक कर र अन्य श्रोतमा कर कट्टी तर्फ रु. २५ करोड ५२ लाख ३३ हजार सहित कुल रु ७७ करोड ०३ लाख ९९ हजार सरकारी कोषमा जम्मा गरि अर्थतन्त्रमा प्रत्यक्ष रूपमा योगदान गरेका छौं ।

बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको प्रत्यक्ष संलग्नता आर्थिक क्षेत्रमा रहेता पनि समाज र राष्ट्र प्रति समान रूपमा उत्तरदायी हुनुपर्ने हाम्रो सोंचलाई आत्मसात गर्दै २०८३ भाद्र १० गते रसुवा जिल्लाको भोटेकोशी क्षेत्रमा भएको प्रलयकारी विनासवाट प्रभावित नागरिकहरूको खोजी, उद्धार, राहत र पुनःस्थापनाका लागि प्रधानमन्त्री दैवीप्रकोप उद्धार कोषमा बैंकको तर्फबाट ५५ लाख र कर्मचारीहरूको तर्फबाट १० लाख गरी कूल ६५ लाख रुपैयाँ आर्थिक सहयोग गरेको व्यहोरा अनुरोध गर्दछु । सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व अर्न्तगत शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, मानविय सहायता र राहत, स्वच्छ वातावरण, वित्तीय साक्षरता लगायत दिगो विकासका लक्ष्यहरूसँग समन्वयात्मक रूपमा कार्य गर्दै आइरहेका छौं ।



महान ग्रीक दार्शनिक एरिस्टोटल (Aristotle) को भनाई जस्तै : “उत्कृष्टता कहिल्यै संयोगवश प्राप्त हुँदैन, यो त सधैं उच्च इच्छाशक्ति, निष्ठापूर्वक प्रयास, बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण निर्णय, कुशल कार्यान्वयन र अवरोधहरूलाई अवसरका रूपमा हेर्ने दृष्टिकोणको परिणाम हो ।” हामीले यस सिद्धान्तलाई आत्मसात गर्दै आएका छौं र हाम्रो सम्पूर्ण काम पनि यसै विचारबाट निर्देशित छ ।

हाम्रो बैंकको स्लोगन **SHINE FOR YOUR SHINING LIFE** को मर्म र भावनालाई अकाट्य सिद्धान्तको रूपमा आत्मसात गरि सम्पूर्ण स्टेकहोल्डर्सको जिवनमा खुशी ल्याउन हामि प्रतिबद्ध छौं ।

यस शाइन रेसुझा डेभलपमेण्ट बैंकको सफल सञ्चालनमा निरन्तर मार्गदर्शन, नियमन र सहयोग गर्नुहुने नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, नेपाल धितोपत्र बोर्ड, कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रारको कार्यालय, नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेञ्ज लिमिटेड लगायतका सम्पूर्ण नियामक निकाय, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था परिसंघ (सिबिफिन), डेभलपमेण्ट बैंकर्स एसोसिएसन नेपाल (डिबान), शेयर रजिष्ट्रार एनआइएमबि एस व्यापिटल, कर्जा सूचना केन्द्र, पूर्व अध्यक्षज्यू, पूर्व सञ्चालकज्यूहरू, सञ्चालक समिति, सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूज्यूहरू, ग्राहकवर्ग, शुभेच्छुकहरू, सञ्चारजगत एवं यस विकास बैंकको उन्नती र प्रगतीका लागि निरन्तर रूपमा उत्कृष्ट योगदान गर्नुहुने प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत, उच्च व्यवस्थापन, मानव संशाधन लगायत सम्पूर्ण स्टेकहोल्डर्सप्रति हार्दिक आभार तथा कृतज्ञता व्यक्त गर्दछु ।

अन्त्यमा, यस १८औं वार्षिक साधारणसभामा यहाँहरूको गरिमामय उपस्थितीका लागि हार्दिक धन्यवाद ज्ञापन गर्दछु ।

धन्यवाद ।

थानेश्वर पौडेल

अध्यक्ष

२८ आश्विन, २०८३



प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत श्री प्रकाश पौडेलज्यूको मन्तव्य

यस शाइन रेसुझा डेभलपमेण्ट बैंक लिमिटेडको १८औं वार्षिक साधारणसभामा उपस्थित सञ्चालक समितिका अध्यक्षज्यू, सञ्चालकज्यूहरू, पूर्व अध्यक्षज्यू, पूर्व सञ्चालकज्यूहरू, शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू र सहकर्मि मित्रहरूमा हार्दिक स्वागत अभिवादन गर्दछु।

स्थापनाकालदेखि नै यस विकास बैंकमा प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृतको रूपमा कार्य गरिरहंदा निरन्तर रूपमा प्राप्त मार्गदर्शन, विश्वास, सहयोग र सुभावहरूका लागि सञ्चालक समिति, शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू, बैंकको उन्तती र प्रगतीकालागी निरन्तर हातेमालो गर्नुहुने सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारी परिवार सहित सम्पूर्ण स्टेकहोल्डर्स प्रति हार्दिक आभार तथा कृतज्ञता व्यक्त गर्दछु।

बैंकिङ्ग आफैमा चुनौतीपूर्ण छ, नै, स्व:नियमन, जवाफदेहिता, प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक अवस्था, प्रविधीको उच्चतम परिवर्तन र सोको प्रयोग, आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य अर्थतन्त्रले पार्ने प्रभावको विचमा रहेर हरेक स्टेकहोल्डर्सको रोजाइमा पर्ने संस्थाको रूपमा कायम भएको पहिचानले हामी सबैलाई गौरवान्वीत तुल्याएको छ।

नेपालमा वित्तीय संस्था स्थापना गर्ने लहर चलेको समयमा रुपन्देही, नवलपरासी र अर्घाखाँची जिल्लालाई कार्यक्षेत्र बनाएर पछिल्लो Generation को वित्तीय संस्थाको रूपमा स्थापना भएको शाइन डेभलपमेण्ट बैंकमा रणनीतिक रूपमा रेसुझा विकास बैंकलाई मर्जर गरि १० जिल्लामा कार्यक्षेत्र, पूँजी, शाखा सञ्जाल र कारोवार विस्तार गर्न सफल भयौं। गौमुखी विकास बैंकलाई मर्जर गरि लुम्बिनी प्रदेशमा आफ्नो उपस्थितीलाई दरिलो रूपमा प्रस्तुत गर्‍यो भने पूर्णमा विकास बैंक र भार्गव विकास बैंकलाई प्राप्त गरि राष्ट्रियस्तरमा कार्यक्षेत्र विस्तार गरि सबै भन्दा कान्छो राष्ट्रियस्तरको विकास बैंक बन्यौं। हाम्रो दुरगामी सोंच अनुरूप लिइएको मर्जर/एक्वीजिशनको रणनीति सफल मात्र भएन, शाइन रेसुझा डेभलपमेण्ट बैंकको आजको वलियो धरातलको दरिलो जग बन्न पुग्यो।

राष्ट्रियस्तरको विकास बैंकहरूमा हामी कान्छो पकै थियौं तर नयाँ थिएनौं। स्थापनाकालदेखि नै रणनीतिक रूपमा स्पष्टता, लक्ष्य प्राप्ती तर्फका हरेक पाइलाहरूमा सहि दिशानिर्देश र इमान्दारिता, कार्यसम्पादनमा उत्कृष्टताको समिश्रणबाट नै शाइन रेसुझा डेभलपमेण्ट बैंक सबल र सुदृढ राष्ट्रियस्तरको

विकास बैंक बनेकोमा तपाईं हामी सबैको स्विकार्यता छ। विगत १० आर्थिक वर्षमा डेभलपमेण्ट बैंकहरूको इण्डष्ट्रिमा सबै भन्दा बढी औसत लाभांश वितरण गर्ने संस्था भएका छौं भने स्थापनाकाल देखि हालसम्म कुल २७५.४९ प्रतिशत लाभांश वितरण गरेको र औसत लाभांश दर १७.२२ प्रतिशत रहि उच्चतम लाभांश वितरण गर्ने दोश्रो संस्था बनेका छौं।

आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य राजनीतिक तथा आर्थिक चुनौतीहरूले समग्र व्यावसायिक वातावरणमा पारेका प्रभावहरू र सोसँगै अर्थतन्त्रमा आउने उतारचढावको व्यवस्थापन गर्दै निरन्तर रूपमा यस बैंकले लिएका व्यावसायिक लक्ष्यहरू हासिल गर्दै आएको छ। करिव १८ वर्षको सञ्चालन अवधिमा ८७ अर्ब ६३ करोडको वासलात आकार, प्रति शेयर सम्पत्ती १,७४४.८५, ७ अर्ब ९६ करोडको शेयरधनीकोष, प्रति शेयर नेटवर्थ १५८.४९, राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय संस्थाहरूबाट हामीलाई गरिएको प्रमाणिकरणले नै हाम्रा प्रमुख उपलब्धिहरूलाई प्रतिविम्बित गर्दछन्।

जलवायु परिवर्तन (Climate Change) आज नेपालको मात्र नभएर विश्वको नै एक प्रमुख चुनौती हो। यसलाई जोखिमको रूपमा स्वीकार गर्दै हामीले आफ्ना संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (CSR) का कार्यक्रमहरूलाई वातावरण संरक्षण र संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघको दिगो विकास लक्ष्यहरू (UN SDGs) सँग सामञ्जस्य गरि अगाडी बढाइरहेका छौं। साथै, कार्बन उत्सर्जन घटाउने क्षेत्रगत कर्जामा पनि हाम्रो अग्रसरता बढाउँदै लगेका छौं।

विगतका उपलब्धिहरूलाई कायम राख्दै अत्याधुनिक डिजिटल प्रविधिको सुव्यवस्थित उपयोग मार्फत् प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक क्षमता विकास गरी बैंकिङ्ग सेवा तथा सञ्चालनलाई आधुनिकीकरण गर्दै निरन्तर रूपमा थप सबल र सुदृढ वित्तीय संस्थाको रूपमा यस बैंकलाई अगाडी बढाउन हामी सबै प्रतिबद्ध छौं, सोको लागि यहाँहरूको स्नेह, मार्गदर्शन र विश्वास सदैव थियो, छ र रहनेछ, भन्ने विश्वास गरेको छु।

धन्यवाद।

प्रकाश पौडेल
प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत



सञ्चालक समितिको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

यस शाइन रेसुझा डेभलपमेण्ट बैंक लिमिटेडको १८औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा उपस्थित समस्त सेयरधनी महानुभावहरू, नियमनकारी निकायका प्रतिनिधिज्यूहरू, सञ्चालक समितिका सदस्यज्यूहरू, बैंकका बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक, प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत, बैंकका उच्च व्यवस्थापन तथा सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारी परिवार एवं उपस्थित सम्पूर्ण महानुभावहरूलाई यस गरिमामय सभामा हार्दिक स्वागत गर्दछु ।

नियामक निकायहरूबाट वार्षिक साधारण सभामा पेश गर्नु पर्ने भनी निर्देशित विषयवस्तुहरू तथा यस विकास बैंकले गरेका उल्लेख्य गतिविधिहरू सहितको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनीहरू लगायत सरोकारवाला सबैको जानकारीका लागि प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ । यस प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेखित विषयवस्तुहरू अध्ययन गरी थप सवाल र सुझाव विकास बैंकको रूपमा स्थापित हुन आवश्यक रचनात्मक सल्लाह र सुझावहरूको अपेक्षा राखेका छौ ।

नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, वित्तीय संस्था सुपरिवेक्षण विभागबाट मिति २०८३/०६/०२ गते वित्तीय विवरण प्रकाशनको सहमति तथा वार्षिक साधारण सभामा लाभांश घोषणा गर्न स्वीकृति प्राप्त भएकोले २०८३ साल आषाढ मसान्तको वित्तीय विवरण, सोही मितिमा समाप्त आ.व. २०८२/०८३ को नाफा वा नोक्सान विवरण, विस्तृत आयको विवरण (Statement of Comprehensive Income), नगद प्रवाह विवरण, इक्विटीमा भएको परिवर्तनको विवरण र सोसंग सम्बन्धित अनुसूचीहरू सहितको वित्तीय विवरणहरू तथा यस साधारण सभामा निर्णयार्थ पेश भएका साधारण तथा विशेष प्रस्तावहरूलाई छलफल गरी पारित गर्नको लागि यस गरिमामय सभामा पेश गर्दछौ ।

अन्तराष्ट्रिय तथा राष्ट्रिय आर्थिक तथा वित्तीय क्षेत्रको परिसूचक :

१. अन्तराष्ट्रिय आर्थिक स्थिति एवम् परिदृश्य:

विश्व अर्थतन्त्रमा बढ्दो भूराजनीतिक तनाव र युद्धको छायाँमा परेको छ । अन्तराष्ट्रिय मुद्राकोषका पछिल्ला प्रक्षेपणहरूले विश्वव्यापी उर्जा आपूर्तिमा आएको अवरोधका कारण आर्थिक वृद्धिदर सुस्त हुने र मुद्रास्फिती बढ्ने देखाएका छन् । अमेरिका-इरानविचको सम्झौताले पश्चिम एसियामा शान्ति पुनःस्थापित हुने आशा गरिएको भएतापनि पछिल्ला दिनहरूका घटनाहरूले उक्त शंशय अबै समाप्त भएको छैन । पश्चिम एसियामा बढेको द्वन्द्व कम भएमा तेलको मूल्यलाई युद्धपूर्वको स्तरमा ल्याउने तथा मुद्रास्फितीको दबाव कम गर्ने अपेक्षा लिईएको छ । विश्वका अधिकांश केन्द्रीय बैंकहरूले ब्याजदर कटौतीलाई रोकिसकेका छन् भने केही केन्द्रीय बैंकहरूले ब्याजदर वृद्धि समेत सुरु गरिसकेका छन् ।

विश्व अर्थतन्त्र हाल रसिया युक्रेनको द्वन्द्वबाट उत्पन्न लगातारका धक्काहरू तथा त्यसपछि पश्चिम एसियामा देखिएको पछिल्लो तनावका कारण बारम्बारका बाह्य आघातको बीचमा रहेको छ । अनिश्चितता र अव्यवस्थाले विश्वव्यापी उत्पादनमा नकारात्मक प्रभाव पारेको भएतापनि कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (Artificial Intelligence) बाट प्राप्त उत्पादकत्व वृद्धिले यसको प्रभावलाई केही हदसम्म न्यूनीकरण गर्ने अपेक्षा गरिएको छ । अन्तराष्ट्रिय मुद्राकोषले सन् २०२६ को विश्व आर्थिक वृद्धिदरको प्रक्षेपणलाई जनवरी २०२६ मा गरिएको अनुमान ३.३० प्रतिशतबाट अप्रिल २०२६ मा केही घटाएर ३.१० प्रतिशत कायम गरेको छ ।

सेप्टेम्बर २०२५ मा अमेरिका र उसका प्रमुख व्यापारिक साझेदारहरूबीच उल्लेखनीय रूपमा बढेको भन्सार दर र व्यापार युद्धको तिब्रताका कारण उच्च विन्दुमा पुगेको विश्वव्यापी अनिश्चितता सूचकांक त्यसपछि क्रमशः घट्दै गएको थियो । तथापी, मध्य पश्चिम एसियामा द्वन्द्व सुरु भएपछि उक्त सूचकांक पुनः बढेको छ, जसले विश्वव्यापी अनिश्चितताको पुनरुत्थानलाई संकेत गर्दछ ।

अन्तराष्ट्रिय मुद्राकोषले सन् २०२६ को विश्वव्यापी मुद्रास्फितीको जनवरी २०२६ मा गरिएको अनुमान ३.८० प्रतिशतबाट मार्च ०२६ मा बढाएर ४.४० प्रतिशतमा पुर्‍याएको छ । यसले उपभोक्ताको वास्तविक क्रयशक्तिमा संकुचन आउने संकेत गर्दछ । सन् २०२६ मा विकसित तथा उदयीमान अर्थतन्त्रहरूको मुद्रास्फीती क्रमशः करिब २.८० प्रतिशत र ५.५० प्रतिशत रहने अनुमान गरिएको छ ।



२. राष्ट्रिय आर्थिक स्थिति समीक्षा एवम् परिदृश्य : क. वास्तविक क्षेत्र:

राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क कार्यालयका अनुसार आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा आर्थिक वृद्धि ३.८५ प्रतिशत रहने अनुमान छ। कृषि क्षेत्रको वृद्धि १.५८ प्रतिशत, उद्योग क्षेत्रको ५.६७ प्रतिशत र सेवा क्षेत्रको वृद्धि ४.२१ प्रतिशत रहेको अनुमान छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा कृषि, उद्योग र सेवा क्षेत्रको अंश क्रमशः १२.५६ प्रतिशत, २४.५१ प्रतिशत र ६२.२३ प्रतिशत रहेको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा कुल विद्युत्को जडित क्षमता वृद्धि भई ४,१२० मेगावाट पुगेको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा कुल पर्यटक आगमन ४.९० प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई १२,०९,३५७ पुगेको छ।

ख. मुद्रास्फीति :

२०८३ जेष्ठ महिनामा वार्षिक विन्दुगत उपभोक्ता मुद्रास्फीति ५.२२ प्रतिशत रहेको छ। अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही महिनामा यस्तो मुद्रास्फीति २.७२ प्रतिशत रहेको थियो। समीक्षा महिनामा खाद्य तथा पेय पदार्थ समूहको मुद्रास्फीति ४.९५ प्रतिशत रहेको छ भने गैर-खाद्य तथा सेवा समूहको मुद्रास्फीति ५.३७ प्रतिशत रहेको छ। अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा उक्त समूहहरूको मुद्रास्फीति क्रमशः ०.५४ प्रतिशत र ३.९४ प्रतिशत रहेको थियो। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को एघार महिनाको औसत मुद्रास्फीति २.८९ प्रतिशत रहेको छ। अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिको औसत मुद्रास्फीति ४.२४ प्रतिशत रहेको थियो। २०८३ जेष्ठ महिनामा खाद्य तथा पेय पदार्थ समूह अन्तर्गत फलफूल उप-समूहको वार्षिक विन्दुगत उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकाङ्क १७.४० प्रतिशत, घ्यू तथा तेलको १५.१० प्रतिशत, माछा तथा मासुको ५.२६ प्रतिशत र तरकारीको ४.१४ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ। दाल तथा गेडागुडी उप-समूहको वार्षिक विन्दुगत उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकाङ्क ०.९३ प्रतिशतले घटेको छ। गैर-खाद्य तथा सेवा समूह अन्तर्गत विविध वस्तु तथा सेवा उप-समूहको वार्षिक विन्दुगत उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकाङ्क १६.६८ प्रतिशत, यातायातको १५.३१ प्रतिशत, मदिराजन्य पेय पदार्थको ७.२० प्रतिशत, शिक्षाको ५.५४ प्रतिशत र कपडा तथा जुत्ताचप्पलको ५.५३ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ।

प्रदेशगत रूपमा समीक्षा महिनामा कोशी प्रदेशको वार्षिक विन्दुगत उपभोक्ता मुद्रास्फीति ५.७५ प्रतिशत, मधेश प्रदेशको ५.६२ प्रतिशत, बागमती प्रदेशको ४.७९ प्रतिशत, गण्डकी प्रदेशको ५.०५ प्रतिशत, लुम्बिनी प्रदेशको ५.६२ प्रतिशत, कर्णाली प्रदेशको ४.८९ प्रतिशत र सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशको ४.६१ प्रतिशत रहेको छ। समीक्षा महिनामा काठमाडौं उपत्यकाको वार्षिक विन्दुगत उपभोक्ता मुद्रास्फीति ४.९८ प्रतिशत, तराईको ५.७४ प्रतिशत, पहाडको ५.०७ प्रतिशत र हिमालको ३.७१ प्रतिशत रहेको छ।

ग. विप्रेषण आप्रवाह :

समीक्षा अवधिमा विप्रेषण आप्रवाह ३८.२ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु. २,१२० अर्ब ८० करोड पुगेको छ। अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा विप्रेषण आप्रवाह १५.६ प्रतिशतले बढेको थियो। २०८३ जेष्ठ महिनामा विप्रेषण आप्रवाह रु. २०३ अर्ब ८९ करोड रहेको छ। अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही महिनामा विप्रेषण आप्रवाह रु. १७६ अर्ब ३२ करोड रहेको थियो। समीक्षा अवधिमा अमेरिकी डलरमा विप्रेषण आप्रवाह २९.६ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई १४ अर्ब ५९ करोड पुगेको छ। अघिल्लो वर्ष यस्तो आप्रवाह १२.८ प्रतिशतले बढेको थियो। समीक्षा अवधिमा खुद द्वितीय आय (खुद ट्रान्सफर) रु. २,३२१ अर्ब ७ करोड पुगेको छ। अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो आय रु. १,६६९ अर्ब ५१ करोड रहेको थियो।

समीक्षा अवधिमा वैदेशिक रोजगारीका लागि अन्तिम श्रम स्वीकृति (संस्थागत तथा व्यक्तिगत-नयाँ) लिने नेपालीको सङ्ख्या ३,६७,२११ र पुनः श्रम स्वीकृति लिनेको सङ्ख्या ३,५५,७३५ रहेको छ। अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो सङ्ख्या क्रमशः ४,५२,३२४ र ३,०८,०६७ रहेको थियो।

घ. वैदेशिक व्यापार :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को एघार महिनामा कुल वस्तु निर्यात १२.३ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु. २७७ अर्ब ९७ करोड पुगेको छ। अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो निर्यात ७७.८ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएको थियो। गन्तव्यका आधारमा



भारत र अन्य मुलुकतर्फको निर्यात क्रमशः १३.६ प्रतिशत र ९.२ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएको छ भने चीनतर्फको निर्यातमा ३५.८ प्रतिशतले कमी आएको छ। वस्तुगत आधारमा भटमासको तेल, पाम तेल, अलैंची, चाउचाउ, लगायतका वस्तुको निर्यात बढेको छ भने जिङ्ग सिट, पार्टिकल बोर्ड, चिया, ऊनी गलैचा, हस्तकलाका सामान लगायतका वस्तुको निर्यात घटेको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को एघार महिनामा कुल वस्तु आयात १५.२ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु. १,८९४ अर्ब १० करोड पुगेको छ। अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो आयात १३.१ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएको थियो। वस्तु आयात गरिने मुलुकका आधारमा भारत, चीन र अन्य मुलुकबाट भएको आयात क्रमशः ११.८ प्रतिशत, २१.५ प्रतिशत र १८.९ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएको छ। वस्तुगत आधारमा पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ, चाँदी, यातायातका उपकरण, सवारी साधन तथा स्पेयर पार्ट्स, रासायनिक मल, भटमासको कच्चा तेल लगायतका वस्तुको आयात बढेको छ भने खाने तेल, हट रोल्ड शिट इन क्वाइल, लसुन, एम.एस. तार, छड, बार, क्वाइल, एम.एस.विलेट लगायतका वस्तुको आयात घटेको छ।

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को एघार महिनामा कुल वस्तु व्यापार घाटा १५.७ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु. १,६१६ अर्ब १३ करोड पुगेको छ। अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो घाटा ६.३ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएको थियो। समीक्षा अवधिमा निर्यात/आयात अनुपात १४.७ प्रतिशत पुगेको छ। अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो अनुपात १५.१ प्रतिशत रहेको थियो।

समीक्षा अवधिमा भारतबाट परिवर्त्य विदेशी मुद्रा भुक्तानी गरी रु. १८० अर्ब १० करोड बराबरको वस्तु आयात भएको छ। अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो आयात रु. १६७ अर्ब ३० करोड बराबरको भएको थियो।

ड. चालु खाता एवम् शोधनान्तर स्थिति :

समीक्षा अवधिमा चालु खाता रु. ८०२ अर्ब ६ करोडले बचतमा रहेको छ। अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा चालु खाता रु. ३२१ अर्ब ७४ करोडले बचतमा रहेको थियो। अमेरिकी डलरमा अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा २ अर्ब ३७ करोडले बचतमा रहेको चालु खाता समीक्षा अवधिमा ५ अर्ब ५३ करोडले बचतमा रहेको छ। समीक्षा अवधिमा खुद पुँजीगत ट्रान्सफर रु. १७ अर्ब ३ करोड रहेको छ। अघिल्लो वर्ष कोसोही अवधिमा यस्तो ट्रान्सफर रु. ८ अर्ब ९६ करोड रहेको थियो। यसैगरी, समीक्षा अवधिमा रु. २२ अर्ब ८२ करोड प्रत्यक्ष वैदेशिक लगानी (इक्विटी मात्र) भित्रिएको छ। अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो प्रत्यक्ष वैदेशिक लगानी (इक्विटी मात्र) रु. ११ अर्ब ७ करोड रहेको थियो। समीक्षा अवधिमा शोधनान्तर स्थिति रु. ९२६ अर्ब ६ करोडले बचतमा रहेको छ। अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा शोधनान्तर स्थिति रु. ४९१ अर्ब ४४ करोडले बचतमा रहेको थियो। अमेरिकी डलरमा अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा ३ अर्ब ६२ करोडले बचतमा रहेको शोधनान्तर स्थिति समीक्षा अवधिमा ६ अर्ब ३९ करोडले बचतमा रहेको छ।

च. मौद्रिक स्थिति :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को एघार महिनामा विस्तृत मुद्राप्रदाय ९.८ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ। अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा उक्त मुद्राप्रदाय ८.२ प्रतिशतले बढेको थियो। वार्षिक विन्दुगत आधारमा २०८३ जेष्ठ मसान्तमा विस्तृत मुद्राप्रदाय १४.२ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ। समीक्षा अवधिमा खुद वैदेशिक सम्पत्ति (विदेशी विनिमय मूल्याङ्कन नाफा/नोक्सान समायोजित) रु. ९२६ अर्ब ६ करोड (३४.७ प्रतिशत) ले बढेको छ। अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा उक्त सम्पत्ति रु. ४९१ अर्ब ४४ करोड (२४.७ प्रतिशत) ले बढेको थियो। खुला बजार कारोबार र नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक ऋणपत्र जारी गरी अधिक तरलता प्रशोचन गरिएकोले समीक्षा अवधिमा सञ्चित मुद्रा २.८ प्रतिशतले मात्र बढेको छ। अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो मुद्रा ६.४ प्रतिशतले बढेको थियो। वार्षिक विन्दुगत आधारमा २०८३ जेष्ठ मसान्तमा सञ्चित मुद्रा १२.२ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ।

समीक्षा अवधिमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूमा रहेको निक्षेप १०.३ प्रतिशत (रु. ७४८ अर्ब ६२ करोड) ले वृद्धि भई रु. ८,०१२ अर्ब ४९ करोड पुगेको छ। अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो निक्षेप ८.० प्रतिशत (रु. ५१७ अर्ब ६० करोड) ले बढेको थियो। वार्षिक विन्दुगत आधारमा २०८३ जेष्ठ मसान्तमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूमा रहेको निक्षेप १५.० प्रतिशतले बढेको छ। २०८३ जेष्ठ मसान्तमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको कुल निक्षेपमा चल्ती, बचत र मुद्दती निक्षेपको अंश क्रमशः ६.९ प्रतिशत, ४६.६ प्रतिशत र ३७.३ प्रतिशत रहेको छ। अघिल्लो



वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो अंश क्रमशः ५.७ प्रतिशत, ३६.२ प्रतिशत र ५०.२ प्रतिशत रहेको थियो । २०८३ जेष्ठ मसान्तमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको कुल निक्षेपमा संस्थागत निक्षेपको अंश ३३.७ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । २०८२ जेष्ठ मसान्तमा यस्तो निक्षेपको अंश ३५.५ प्रतिशत रहेको थियो ।

समीक्षा अवधिमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूबाट निजी क्षेत्रमा प्रवाहित कर्जा ६.२ प्रतिशत (रु. ३४० अर्ब ५७ करोड) ले वृद्धि भई रु. ५,८३८ अर्ब २७ करोड पुगेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो कर्जा ८.० प्रतिशत (रु. ४०७ अर्ब ६२ करोड) ले बढेको थियो । वार्षिक विन्दुगत आधारमा २०८३ जेष्ठ मसान्तमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूबाट निजी क्षेत्रतर्फ प्रवाहित कर्जा ६.५ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ । २०८३ जेष्ठ मसान्तमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूबाट निजी क्षेत्रमा प्रवाहित कर्जामध्ये गैर-वित्तीय संस्थागत क्षेत्रतर्फ प्रवाह भएको कर्जाको अंश ६२.६ प्रतिशत र व्यक्तिगत तथा घरपरिवार क्षेत्रतर्फ प्रवाह भएको कर्जाको अंश ३७.४ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्षको सोही अवधिमा यस्तो अंश क्रमशः ६३.० प्रतिशत र ३७.० प्रतिशत रहेको थियो ।

२०८३ जेष्ठ मसान्तमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको लगानीमा रहेको कर्जामध्ये चालु सम्पत्ति (कृषि तथा गैर-कृषिजन्यवस्तु) को सुरक्षणमा १४.७ प्रतिशत रहेको छ भने घरजग्गा धितो सुरक्षणमा ६३.६ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । २०८२ जेष्ठ मसान्तमा यस्तो धितोमा प्रवाहित कर्जाको अंश क्रमशः १४.५ प्रतिशत र ६५.० प्रतिशत रहेको थियो । आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को एघार महिनामा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको लगानीमा रहेको कर्जामध्ये निर्माण क्षेत्रतर्फको कर्जा १५.१ प्रतिशत, उपभोग्य क्षेत्रतर्फको कर्जा १३.० प्रतिशत, यातायात, सञ्चार तथा सार्वजनिक सेवा क्षेत्रतर्फको कर्जा १२.५ प्रतिशत, औद्योगिक उत्पादन क्षेत्रतर्फको कर्जा ६.८ प्रतिशत, सेवा उद्योग क्षेत्रतर्फको कर्जा ४.० प्रतिशत र वित्त, बीमा तथा अचल सम्पत्ति क्षेत्रतर्फको कर्जा ०.६ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ भने कृषि क्षेत्रतर्फको कर्जा २.४ प्रतिशतले घटेको छ ।

छ. वित्तीय पहुँच र पुँजी बजार :

२०८३ जेष्ठ मसान्तमा २० वाणिज्य बैंक, १७ विकास बैंक, १७ वित्त कम्पनी, ५१ लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था र १ पूर्वाधार विकास बैंक गरी जम्मा १०६ वटा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरू सञ्चालनमा रहेका छन् । २०८२ असार मसान्तमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरू (लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थासमेत) को शाखा सङ्ख्या ११,५२६ रहेकोमा २०८३ जेष्ठ मसान्तमा ११,३४४ रहेको छ । २०८३ जेष्ठ मसान्तमा 'क', 'ख' र 'ग' वर्गका बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थामा रहेका निक्षेप खाताहरूको सङ्ख्या ६ करोड ३० लाख ६५ हजार ९९४ रहेको छ भने कर्जा खाताहरूको सङ्ख्या २० लाख ४८ हजार ९८५ रहेको छ ।

२०८२ जेष्ठ मसान्तमा २६५५.३९ रहेको नेप्से सूचकाङ्क २०८३ जेष्ठ मसान्तमा २७२४.०३ कायम भएको छ । २०८३ जेष्ठ मसान्तमा धितोपत्र बजार पुँजीकरण रु. ४,६५४ अर्ब ५५ करोड कायम भएको छ । २०८२ जेष्ठ मसान्तमा बजार पुँजीकरण रु. ४,४२३ अर्ब ०४ करोड रहेको थियो । २०८२ जेष्ठ मसान्तमा बजार पुँजीकरण कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको ७१.३४ प्रतिशत रहेकोमा २०८३ जेष्ठ मसान्तमा ७०.५२ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । २०८३ जेष्ठ मसान्तमा नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेन्ज लिमिटेडमा सूचीकृत कम्पनीहरूको संख्या ३९७ रहेको छ । सूचीकृत कम्पनीहरूमध्ये १३३ बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था र बीमा कम्पनी रहेका छन् भने १०५ जलविद्युत् कम्पनी, २९ उत्पादन तथा प्रशोधन उद्योग, ९ होटल, ७ लगानी कम्पनी, ४ व्यापारिक संस्था र १० अन्य समूहका रहेका छन् । २०८२ जेष्ठमा सूचीकृत कम्पनीहरूको संख्या २७२ रहेको थियो ।

सूचीकृत कम्पनीहरूमध्ये बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था र बीमा कम्पनीको धितोपत्र बजार पुँजीकरणको हिस्सा ५०.९ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । त्यसैगरी, जलविद्युत् कम्पनीको हिस्सा १७.५ प्रतिशत, लगानी कम्पनीको हिस्सा ६.८ प्रतिशत, उत्पादन तथा प्रशोधन उद्योगको हिस्सा ८.७ प्रतिशत, व्यापारिक संस्थाको हिस्सा ४.१ प्रतिशत, होटलको हिस्सा ३.३ प्रतिशत तथा अन्य समूहका कम्पनीहरूको हिस्सा ८.६ प्रतिशत रहेको छ ।



(क) विगत बर्षको कारोबारको सिंहावलोकन :

आ.व. २०८२/०८३ को वित्तीय अवस्थाको विवरण र नाफा वा नोक्सानका विवरण तथा मुख्य सूचकाङ्कहरू देहाय बमोजिम रहेका छन् :

वित्तीय अवस्थाको विवरण :

विवरण	आ.व. २०८२/०८३	आ.व. २०८१/०८२
सम्पत्ति		
नगद तथा नगद समान	१,६४४,९६९,३२८	२,११७,८९४,०१९
नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकमा रहेको मौज्दात	३,४८९,६६९,३७७	३,२७३,५७१,३३३
बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थामा रहेको मौज्दात	-	-
व्युत्पन्न वित्तीय उपकरण	-	-
अन्य व्यापारिक सम्पत्तिहरू	-	-
बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थालाई प्रदान गरिएको कर्जा तथा सापट	६८८,३५७,७३१	१,३१४,०९२,३७५
ग्राहकलाई प्रदान गरिएको कर्जा सापटी	६३,२१६,९४४,६२०	५६,९०७,१२२,१३७
सुरक्षणपत्रमा लगानी	१७,२३५,६२५,९२३	१५,२९३,५७६,०४५
चालु आ.व. को कर सम्पत्ति	-	११४,०८६,१११
सहायक कम्पनीमा लगानी	-	-
सम्बद्ध कम्पनीमा लगानी	-	-
सम्पत्तिमा लगानी	२०६,५९८,३९५	१५१,९९४,९९५
सम्पत्ति तथा उपकरण	६५५,६९८,२३४	७१५,११३,५६३
ख्याति तथा अदृष्य सम्पत्ति	१३४,९८८,७२८	१३६,८५६,९०२
स्थगन कर सम्पत्ति	१०,३८८,३७१	-
अन्य सम्पत्तिहरू	३४२,७०३,०८४	३२८,८९९,०६७
जम्मा सम्पत्तिहरू	८७,६२५,९४३,७९१	८०,३५३,२०६,५४६
दायित्वहरू		
बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थालाई तिर्न बाँकी	२६६,९७१,९२०	७२५,९७९,५३१
नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकलाई तिर्न बाँकी	-	-
व्युत्पन्न वित्तीय उपकरण	-	-
ग्राहकबाट निक्षेप	७७,८५२,६६२,१३६	७१,७६७,१२८,४४५
तिर्न बाँकी सापटी	-	३६५,६७८
यस आ.व. को कर दायित्व	४३०,७६७	-
व्यवस्थाहरू	-	-
स्थगन कर दायित्व	-	२६,९५७,०४२
अन्य दायित्वहरू	५४८,३५३,७१४	४४९,०६७,३१६
जारी गरिएको ऋण पत्र	९९८,०९४,७९२	-
सुरक्षण नराखिएको सहायक आवधिक दायित्व	-	-
जम्मा दायित्वहरू	७९,६६६,५१३,३२९	७२,९६९,४९८,०१२
इक्विटी		
शेयर पूँजी	५,०२१,९७२,७३०	४,८७५,७०१,६८०
शेयर प्रिमियम	-	-
संचित मुनाफा	८१४,०२५,८५३	६६८,५०५,४८५
जगेडा कोष	२,१२३,४३१,८७९	१,८३९,५०१,३७०
शेयरधनीहरूलाई बाडफाड योग्य पूँजी	७,९५९,४३०,४६२	७,३८३,७०८,५३४
गैर नियन्त्रण स्वार्थ	-	-
कुल पूँजी	७,९५९,४३०,४६२	७,३८३,७०८,५३४
कुल दायित्व तथा पूँजी	८७,६२५,९४३,७९१	८०,३५३,२०६,५४६
सम्भावित दायित्व र प्रतिबद्धता	१,२०२,४१५,७९५	१,७६७,६९४,६०१
प्रति शेयर खुद सम्पत्ति मूल्य	१५८.४९	१५१.४४



नाफा वा नोक्सान विवरण :

विवरण	आ.व. २०८२/०८३	आ.व. २०८१/०८२
ब्याज आम्दानी	६,०४७,१२३,९९९	६,३८५,२३०,२४५
ब्याज खर्च	३१८,३४८,२१३६	३,७४०,८७१,१८४
खुद ब्याज आम्दानी	२,८६३,६४१,८६२	२,६४४,३५९,०६१
शुल्क तथा कमिशन आम्दानी	३५६,०८४,४८५	३३७,३३४,२६६
शुल्क तथा कमिशन खर्च	४१,३४४,०९१	३५,४३८,२२०
खुद शुल्क तथा कमिशन आम्दानी	३१,४७४,०३९४	३०१,८९६,०४६
खुद ब्याज, शुल्क तथा कमिशन आम्दानी	३,१७८,३८२,२५६	२,९४६,२५५,१०७
खुद व्यापारिक आम्दानी		
अन्य संचालन आम्दानी	२८,१७०,७६६	३१,५००,४१३
कुल संचालन आम्दानी	३,२०६,५५३,०२२	२९७,७५५,५२०
कर्जा तथा अन्य नोक्सानीको जोखिम व्यवस्था/(फिर्ता	२८६,६०७,२५६	९५०,४०१,१५३
खुद संचालन आम्दानी	२,९१९,९४५,७६६	२,०२७,३५४,३६७
संचालन खर्च		
कर्मचारी खर्च	८३६,४५३,५४१	७४,३१३,८११
अन्य संचालन खर्च	२९३,०२६,८७१	२७८,९६७,८९३
ह्रासकट्टि तथा अपलेखन खर्च	१२२,०७८,७५८	१२२,९५७,११५
संचालन मूनाफा	१,६६८,३८६,५९७	९११,११५,५४९
गैर संचालन आम्दानी		१,१००,०००
गैर संचालन खर्च	६०,३८६,७४९	१५,७३४,५३०
आयकर अधिको मुनाफा	१६०,७९९,८४८	८९६,४८१,०१९
आयकर खर्च	४९७,६८८,५७०	२५०,८५३,०३२
चालु आयकर	५१५,१६५,८१८	२८१,४६३,४६७
स्थगन कर आम्दानी/खर्च	(१७,४७७,२४७)	(३०,६१०,४३५)
यस बर्षको खुद नाफा/(नोक्सान)	१,११०,३११,२७८	६४५,६२७,९८७
प्रति शेयर आम्दानी	२२.११	१३.२४



विगत ५ आर्थिक वर्षहरूको प्रमुख सूचकाङ्कहरू :

विवरण	मापक	आर्थिक वर्ष				
		२०७८-७९	२०७९-८०	२०८०-८१	२०८१-८२	२०८२-८३
१ पूँजीकोष प्रयाप्तता अनुपात						
प्राथमिक पूँजीकोष	रु.	५,१०४,६१२,६०५	५,७०७,६२७,६८१	६,२२९,३७६,४२८	६,७५४,६६३,१७७	७,२५९,९९९,४३५
कुल पूँजीकोष	रु.	५,६०७,६०३,६०५	६,३६३,३१३,३११	६,९१६,४४७,९१५	७,४९५,४६८,६५६	९,१०६,९३०,५२५
जोखिम भारीत सम्पत्ती	रु.	३९,०४३,३५६,०००	४७,८८५,२३७,०७२	५४,७२९,९७४,१४५	५९,७३४,१६९,७४३	६७,१४८,८७८,३४५
जोखिम भारीत सम्पत्तीमा पूँजीकोष अनुपात	%	१४.३६%	१३.२९%	१२.६४%	१२.५५%	१३.५६%
जोखिम भारीत सम्पत्तीमा प्राथमिक पूँजीकोष अनुपात	%	१३.०७%	११.९२%	११.३८%	११.३१%	१०.८१%
२ प्रति शेयर आम्दानी	रु.	१७.१६	१७.६९	१४.४८	१३.२४	२२.११%
३ प्रति शेयर बजार मूल्य	रु.	२९४.९	३८४	४०५	४३९.९७	४१५.००
४ प्रति शेयर किताबी मूल्य	रु.	१४३.१२	१४४.१७	१४५.५९	१५१.४४	१५८.४९
५ प्रति कर्मचारी खूद नाफा	रु.	८९२,३०७	१,०१६,१२४	९२८,६२०	८४६,१७०	१,४४३,८८८
६ प्रति कर्मचारीमा कर्मचारी खर्च	रु.	६८४,००३	७८४,३४९	९७६,४१९	९३६,१९१	१,०८७,७१६
७ संस्थापक शेयर	संख्या	१९,२८३,१४६	२१,८४७,८०४	२४,१४१,८२४	२४,८६६,०७९	२५,६१२,०६१
८ सर्वसाधारण शेयर	संख्या	१८,५२६,४४४	२०,९९१,०२८	२३,१९५,०८६	२३,८९०,९३८	२४,६०७,६६६
९ कुल कर्मचारी संख्या	संख्या	७२७	७४६	७३८	७६३	७६९
१० कुल शाखा संख्या	संख्या	८४	८८	८८	८८	८७
११ कुल एक्सटेन्सन कार्यालय संख्या	संख्या	१	१	१	१	०
१२ कुल एटिएम संख्या	संख्या	७	१६	१८	१८	१८
१३ मूल्य आम्दानी अनुपात	गुणा	१७.१९	२१.००	२७.९८	३२.६२	१८.७७
१४ प्रतिशत शेयर लाभांश (बोनस शेयर)	%	१३.३०%	१०.५०%	३.००%	३.००%	६.००%
१५ प्रति शेयर नगद लाभांश	%	०.७०%	०.५५%	५.००%	१०.००%	१०.००%
१६ खूद नाफा/कुल आम्दानी	%	१३.१९%	१०.४१%	९.१२%	९.५६%	१७.२६%
१७ खूद नाफा/कर्जा तथा सापट	%	१.७२%	१.६६%	१.२७%	१.११%	१.७४%
१८ कुल सम्पत्तीमा प्रतिफल	%	१.२८%	१.२०%	०.९३%	०.८०%	१.२७%
१९ कुल शेयरधनी कोषमा प्रतिफल	%	११.९९%	१२.२७%	९.९०%	८.७४%	१३.९५%
२० व्याज आम्दानी/कर्जा तथा सापट	%	१२.३८%	१५.२८%	१३.३४%	१०.९७%	९.४६%
२१ विनीमय लाभ/कुल आम्दानी	%	—	—	—	—	—
२२ व्याज खर्च/कुल निक्षेप र सापट	%	८.३०%	८.५७%	७.२७%	५.१६%	४.०८%
२३ कुल सञ्चालन खर्च/कुल सम्पत्ती	%	१.६०%	१.४९%	१.५०%	१.३९%	१.४६%
२४ कर्मचारी खर्च/ कुल सञ्चालन खर्च	%	६९.४९%	६१.८६%	६५.३३%	६३.९९%	६६.८३%
२५ कर्मचारी बोनस/कुल कर्मचारी खर्च	%	१९.६३%	२१.५७%	१६.२७%	१३.९४%	२१.३६%
२६ कुल कर्जा/ कुल निक्षेप	%	८७.५४%	८१.४७%	८२.०५%	८२.६०%	८४.१८%
२७ निष्कृत कर्जा/कुल कर्जा तथा सापट	%	१.१४%	१.८१%	३.४३%	४.२७%	४.९७%
२८ आधार दर (Base Rate)	%	११.०६%	११.३६%	८.३२%	६.४१%	५.३८%
२९ औषत व्याजदर अन्तर (Spread Rate)	%	४.४१%	४.६०%	४.३६%	४.१८%	४.०१%
३० निक्षेपमा औषत व्याज खर्च	%	८.९९%	९.३६%	६.५६%	४.८५%	३.६८%
३१ कर्जामा औषत व्याज आम्दानी	%	१३.४०%	१३.९६%	१०.९२%	९.०३%	७.६९%
३२ संस्थागत निक्षेप/कुल निक्षेप	%	९.५०%	१३.८१%	१६.७०%	१८.५७%	९.२४%

चुक्ता पूँजी (Paid-up Capital):

२०८३ आषाढ मसान्तमा चुक्ता पूँजी रु. ५ अर्ब २ करोड १९ लाख ७२ हजार रहेकोमा कुल सञ्चित वितरणयोग्य मुनाफा वाट ६ प्रतिशतले हुने रकम रु. ३० करोड १३ लाख १८ हजार बोनस शेयर र १० प्रतिशत ले हुने रकम रु. ५० करोड २१ लाख ९७ हजार नगद लाभांश (नगद लाभांश र बोनस शेयरको कर सहित) वितरणका लागि यस गरीमामय सभामा प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ। उक्त बोनस शेयर वितरण पश्चात चुक्ता पूँजी रु. ५ अर्ब ३२ करोड ३२ लाख ९० हजार पुग्नेछ।

जगेडा तथा कोषहरू (Reserve & Surplus):

२०८२ आषाढ मसान्तमा जगेडा तथा कोषमा रु २ अर्ब ५० करोड ८० लाख ०६ हजार रहेकोमा २०८३ आषाढ मसान्तमा १७.१२ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु. २ अर्ब ९३ करोड ७४ लाख ५८ हजार भएको छ।

शेयरधनी कोष (Shareholder's Fund):

२०८२ आषाढ मसान्तमा कूल शेयरधनी कोष रु. ७ अर्ब ३८ करोड ३७ लाख ८ हजार रहेकोमा २०८३ आषाढ मसान्तमा ७.८० प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु ७ अर्ब ९५ करोड ९४ लाख ३० हजार भएको छ।

कूल सम्पत्ती (Total Assets):

२०८२ आषाढ मसान्तमा कूल सम्पत्ती रु ८० अर्ब ३५ करोड ३२ लाख ६ हजार रहेकोमा २०८३ आषाढ मसान्तमा ९.०५ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु ८७ अर्ब ६२ करोड ५९ लाख ४३ हजार भएको छ।

निक्षेप परिचालन (Deposit Mobilization):

२०८२ आषाढ मसान्तमा निक्षेप परिचालन रु. ७२ अर्ब ४९ करोड ३१ लाख ८ हजार रहेकोमा २०८३ आषाढ मसान्तमा ७.७६ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु. ७८ अर्ब ११ करोड ९६ लाख ३४ हजार भएको छ। निक्षेप परिचालनमा वचत निक्षेप ६०.३४ प्रतिशत, मुद्दती निक्षेप ३२.८४ प्रतिशत, कल निक्षेप ४.३२ प्रतिशत चल्ती, तथा अन्य निक्षेप २.५० प्रतिशत रहेको छ।

कूल कर्जा तथा सापट (Gross Loan & Advances):

२०८२ आषाढ मसान्तमा कर्जा तथा सापट रु. ५९ अर्ब ८८ करोड ६ लाख ७ हजार रहेकोमा २०८३ आषाढ मसान्तमा ९.८१ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई ६५ अर्ब ७५ करोड ७७ लाख ७८ हजार भएको छ।

ब्याज आम्दानी (Interest Income):

आ.व. २०८१/०८२ मा ब्याज आम्दानी रु. ६ अर्ब ३८ करोड ५२ लाख ३० हजार रहेकोमा आ.व. २०८२/०८३ मा ५.३० प्रतिशतले कमी भई रु. ६ अर्ब ४ करोड ७१ लाख २३ हजार भएको छ।

ब्याज खर्च (Interest Expenses):

आ.व. २०८१/०८२ मा ब्याज खर्च रु. ३ अर्ब ७४ करोड ०८ लाख ७२ हजार रहेकोमा आ.व. २०८२/०८३ मा १४.९० प्रतिशतले कमी आई रु. ३ अर्ब १८ करोड ३४ लाख ८२ हजार भएको छ।

खुद ब्याज आम्दानी (Net Interest Income):

आ.व. २०८१/०८२ मा खुद ब्याज आम्दानी रु. २ अर्ब ६४ करोड ४३ लाख ५९ हजार रहेकोमा आ.व. २०८२/०८३ मा ८.२९ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु. २ अर्ब ८६ करोड ३६ लाख ४२ हजार भएको छ।

कर्मचारी खर्च (Personnel Expenses):

आ.व. २०८१/०८२ मा कर्मचारी खर्च रु. ७१ करोड ४३ लाख १३ हजार रहेकोमा आ.व. २०८२/०८३ मा १७.१० प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु. ८३ करोड ६४ लाख ५३ हजार भएको छ।



अन्य सञ्चालन खर्च (Other Operating Expenses):

आ.व. २०८१/०८२ मा अन्य सञ्चालन खर्च रु. ४३ करोड ७३ लाख ६३ हजार रहेकोमा आ.व. २०८२/०८३ मा ४.३६ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु. ४५ करोड ६४ लाख ५० हजार भएको छ।

खूद मुनाफा (Net Profit):

आ.व. २०८१/०८२ मा खूद मुनाफा रु. ६४ करोड ५६ लाख २८ हजार रहेकोमा आ.व. २०८२/०८३ मा ७१.९७ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु. १ अर्ब ११ करोड ३ लाख ११ हजार भएको छ।

निष्कृत्य कर्जा (Non Performing Loan):

२०८२ आषाढ मसान्तमा निष्कृत्य कर्जा अनुपात ४.२७ प्रतिशत रहेकोमा २०८३ आषाढ मसान्तमा निष्कृत्य कर्जा अनुपात ४.९७ प्रतिशत भएको छ।

प्रति शेयर आमदानी (Earning Per Share):

२०८२ आषाढ मसान्तमा प्रति शेयर आमदानी रु. १३.२४ रहेकोमा २०८३ आषाढ मसान्तमा प्रति शेयर आमदानी रु. २२.११ भएको छ।

आयकर तथा श्रोतमा करकट्टी तर्फ बैंकले गरेको भुक्तानी :

समीक्षा अवधिमा व्याजकर, पारिश्रमिक कर लगायत अन्य शिर्षकमा गरी श्रोतमा कर कट्टी तर्फ रु. २५ करोड ५२ लाख ३३ हजार, आयकर तर्फ रु. ५१ करोड ५१ लाख ६६ हजार गरी कुल रु. ७७ करोड ०३ लाख ९९ हजार सरकारी कोषमा जम्मा गरि यस विकास बैंकले प्रत्यक्ष रुपमा अर्थतन्त्रमा योगदान गरेको छ।

(ख) राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तराष्ट्रिय परिस्थितिबाट कम्पनीको कारोबारमा परेको असर

आन्तरीक तथा वाह्य अर्थतन्त्रको प्रभाव प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रुपमा यस बैंकको कारोबारमा परेको छ। आयातमुखी आन्तरीक अर्थतन्त्र भएकाले विश्व अर्थतन्त्रमा श्रृजीत अवस्थाको प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष रुपमा हाम्रो अर्थतन्त्रमा पार्ने असरबाट अछुतो नरहने हुँदा सोको संवेदनशिलतालाई विश्लेषण गर्दै जोखिम न्यूनीकरणको लागि व्यवस्थापन प्रतिबद्ध रहेको छ।

(ग) चालु आर्थिक वर्षको उपलब्धि र भविष्यका सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समितिको धारणा

- डिजिटल बैंकिङ सेवामा ग्राहकको सहज पहुँच पुर्याउने र ग्राहक सचेतनामा विशेष ध्यान दिई थप ग्राहकमैत्री र विश्वसनीय बनाइनेछ।
- कर्जा लगानीबाट हुने व्याज आमदानीमा थप वृद्धि गर्दै अन्य बैंकिङ सेवाहरूबाट हुने गैर व्याज आमदानी (Non Interest Income) लाई प्राथमिकतामा राखिनेछ।
- व्यावसाय विस्तार र व्यावसायको गुणस्तरलाई तुलनात्मक लाभको आधारमा अगाडी बढाई निष्कृत्य कर्जा अनुपात माथी परेको दबावलाई कम गरिनेछ।
- स्प्रेड रेटलाई नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले तोकेको सीमासम्म पुर्याई मुनाफा वृद्धिमा विशेष ध्यान केन्द्रित गरिनेछ।
- आन्तरीक कार्य प्रणालीलाई डिजिटाइज गर्दै आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीलाई प्रभावकारी र ग्राहक सेवालाई सहज बनाउन (Artificial Intelligence) को प्रयोगलाई प्राथमिकतामा राखिनेछ।
- आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीलाई थप मजबुत पार्दै संस्थागत सुशासनलाई थप सुदृढ गरिनेछ।
- संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व गरिवि निवारणका लागि लक्षित गरि नेपाल सरकारको दिगो विकास लक्ष्य सँग समन्वयात्मक रुपमा निरन्तरता दिइनेछ।

(घ) कम्पनीको औद्योगिक एवं व्यवसायीक सम्बन्ध

कारोबारसंग सम्बन्धित ग्राहकहरू, व्यवसायीक एवं औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान, संघ संस्थाहरू तथा विभिन्न नियामक निकायहरूसँग सौहार्दपूर्ण र व्यावसायीक सम्बन्ध कायम राख्दै आएको छ। संस्थाले व्यावसायीक कारोबारको सिलसिलामा ग्राहकहरूलाई सुविधा पुगोस भन्ने उद्देश्यले अन्य बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूसँग सहकार्य गरी



सेवा सुविधा पुर्‍याउने व्यवस्था मिलाइएको छ । बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरू बीचको सम्बन्ध तथा व्यावसायिक प्रतिस्पर्धामा स्वच्छता अभिवृद्धि गर्न बैंक सदैव प्रयत्नशील रहेको छ ।

(ड) सञ्चालक समितिमा भएको हेरफेर र सोको कारण

सञ्चालक समितिमा संस्थापक शेयरधनीको तर्फबाट ३ जना र सर्वसाधारण शेयरधनीको तर्फबाट ३ जना र स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालक १ जना गरी ७ जनाको सञ्चालक समिति रहने व्यवस्था रहेको छ ।

स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालक श्री गोपाल प्रसाद पाण्डेज्यूको कार्यकाल मिति २०८२/१०/२२ मा समाप्त भएकोले सञ्चालक समितिको मिति २०८२/१२/०१ गते बसेको बैठक नं. ३२६ को निर्णय नं. १ बाट मिति २०८२/१२/०१ गतेदेखि लागू हुनेगरी प्रा.डा.गणेश प्रसाद पाठकज्यूलाई स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालकमा नियुक्त गरिएको छ ।

(च) कारोबारलाई असर पार्ने मुख्य कुराहरू

- कार्य सञ्चालन जोखिमको व्यवस्थापनसंग सम्बन्धित चुनौती ।
- निष्कृत्य कर्जा र गैर बैकिङ्ग सम्पत्तीको व्यवस्थापन ।
- सञ्चालन लागत र सञ्चालन दक्षता विचको समन्वय ।
- अधिक तरल सम्पत्तीको व्यवस्थापन ।
- साइबर सुरक्षा ।

उपरोक्तानुसारका कारोबारलाई असर पार्ने मुख्य कुराहरूको कुशल व्यवस्थापनमा विशेष ध्यान केन्द्रित गरिएको छ ।

(छ) लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा कुनै कैफियत उल्लेख भएको भए सो उपर सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिक्रिया संस्थाको नियमित कारोबारको सिलसिलामा देखिएका सामान्य टिप्पणी बाहेक अन्य कुनै कैफियत उल्लेख नभएको ।

(ज) लाभांश बाँडफाँड गर्न सिफारिस गरिएको रकम

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/०८३ सम्मको वितरणयोग्य सञ्चित मुनाफाबाट शेयरधनीहरूलाई चुक्ता पूँजी रु. ५,०२,१९,७२,७२९/९३ (अक्षरेपी पाँच अर्ब दुई करोड उन्नाईस लाख बहत्तर हजार सात सय उनन्तिस रुपैया र पैसा त्रियान्नब्बे मात्र) को ६ प्रतिशतले हुन आउने रकम रु. ३०,१३,१८,३६३/८० (अक्षरेपी तीस करोड तेह्र लाख अठार हजार तीन सय त्रिसठ्ठी रुपैया र पैसा असी मात्र) बोनस शेयर र १० प्रतिशतले हुन आउने रकम रु. ५०,२१,९७,२७२/९९ (अक्षरेपी पचास करोड एक्काइस लाख सन्तानब्बे हजार दुई सय बहत्तर रुपैया र पैसा उनान्सय मात्र) नगद लाभांश (नगद लाभांश र बोनस शेयरको कर सहित) वितरण गर्ने प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ ।

(झ) कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ को दफा १०९ को उपदफा ४ सँग सम्बन्धित सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदनमा खुलाउनु पर्ने आ.ब. २०८२/०८३ को अन्य विवरण :

यसै प्रतिवेदनको अनुसूची-१ मा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

(ञ) अन्य आवश्यक कुराहरू :

१. पूँजीकोषको पर्याप्तता :

२०८३ आषाढ मसान्त सम्मको वित्तीय विवरण अनुसार चुक्ता पूँजी, साधारण जगेडा कोष, सञ्चित मुनाफा र अन्य स्वतन्त्र कोषहरू गरी कूल प्राथमिक पूँजी रु. ७ अर्ब २५ करोड ९९ लाख ९९ हजार रहेको छ भने कूल पूँजीकोष रु. ९ अर्ब १० करोड ६९ लाख ३१ हजार रहेको छ । समिक्षा अवधीमा विकास बैंकको प्राथमिक पूँजीकोष (Tier 1 Capital) १०.८१ प्रतिशत र कूल पूँजीकोष (Total Capital) १३.५६ प्रतिशत रहेको छ, जुन नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकद्वारा बैंक वित्तीय संस्थालाई जारी एकीकृत निर्देशनमा भएको व्यवस्था अनुसार “ख” वर्गको वित्तीय संस्थाहरूले न्यूनतम कायम गर्नुपर्ने पूँजीकोष सम्बन्धी व्यवस्थाको अधिनमा रहेको छ ।

२. लेखापरीक्षकको नियुक्ती र पारिश्रमिक :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८३/०८४ को लेखापरीक्षण गर्न कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ को दफा १११ र बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था सम्बन्धी ऐन २०७३ को दफा ६१(ड) बमोजिम लेखापरीक्षकको नियुक्तिको लागी लेखापरीक्षण समितिको सिफारिस बमोजिम यस गरीमामय सभामा पेश गरिएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध गर्दछौं ।



लेखापरीक्षक एन.वि.एस.एम.एण्ड एसोसिएट्स, चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्टसले आ.व. २०८२/०८३ को लेखापरीक्षण कार्य समयमा नै सम्पन्न गरेकोमा धन्यवाद ज्ञापन गर्दछौं ।

३. संस्थापक शेयर सर्वसाधारण शेयरमा परिणत भएको सम्बन्धमा

समिक्षा अवधिमा शेयर संरचनामा कुनैपनी परिवर्तन नभएको ।

४. मानव संसाधन :

२०८३ आषाढ मसान्तमा प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत सहित कुल ७६९ जना कर्मचारीहरू कार्यरत रहेका छन् । ग्राहकहरूलाई सहज र सरल रूपमा सेवा प्रदान गर्न सक्ने, प्रभावकारी आन्तरीक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली अन्तर्गत रही प्रतिस्पर्धी बजारमा प्रतिस्पर्धा गर्न सक्ने र व्यावसायिक लक्ष्य हासिल गर्न सक्ने अनुशासित र दक्ष मानव संसाधन नै संस्थाको आवश्यकता भएकोले सोही अनुरूप कार्य गर्दै आएका छौं ।

५. संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (Corporate Social Responsibility):

बैंकलाई समाजको अभिन्न अंगको रूपमा लिएका छौं । समाज प्रतिको हाम्रो दायित्व पूर्ण रूपमा पालना गर्दै आएको तथ्य यहाँहरूलाई अवगत नै छ । समिक्षा अवधिमा विभिन्न सामाजिक कार्यहरूमा रु. ४९ लाख ९२ हजार ४५ रुपैयाँ खर्च गरिएको छ । साथै, सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व कोषमा रु. १ करोड ११ लाख ०३ हजार १ सय १३ रुपैयाँ व्यवस्था गरिएको छ, जुन रकम आगामी वर्षको वास्तविक खर्चसँग समायोजन गरिनेछ ।

चालु आ.व.मा रसुवा जिल्लाको भोटेकोशी नदीमा आएको विनासकारी बाढीवाट प्रभावित नागरिकहरूको खोजी, उद्धार, राहत तथा पुनःस्थापनाका लागि प्रधानमन्त्री दैवीप्रकोप उद्धार कोषमा संस्थाको तर्फबाट ५५ लाख र कर्मचारीहरूको तर्फबाट १० लाख गरी कूल ६५ लाख रुपैयाँ आर्थिक सहयोग गरिएको छ ।

६. आन्तरीक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली तथा संस्थागत सुशासन

आन्तरीक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीलाई प्रभावकारी बनाई कार्य गर्दै आएका छौं । प्रभावकारी आन्तरीक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली तथा संस्थागत सुशासनका लागि देहाय बमोजिम समिति तथा उप-समितिहरू गठन भई कार्य गर्दै आएको छ । विस्तृत विवरण संस्थागत सुशासन अनुपालना प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिएको छ ।

७. सम्बन्धित पक्ष विवरण (Related Parties Disclosure):

संस्थाले सञ्चालक समितिको वित्तीय स्वार्थ भएको कुनैपनि पक्षसँग वित्तीय कारोवार गरेको छैन । सञ्चालक तथा कार्यकारी प्रमुखको विवरण र निजहरूलाई उपलब्ध गराइएको सुविधा यसै प्रतिवेदनको अनुसूची-१ को बुँदा नं. १२ मा उल्लेख गरिएको छ ।

८. धितोपत्र दर्ता तथा निष्काशन नियमावली, २०६५ को नियम २२ को उप-नियम १ सँग सम्बन्धित थप विवरणहरू :

उपरोक्त अनुसारको विवरण यसै प्रतिवेदनको अनुसूची-२ मा उल्लेख गरिएको छ ।

९. धन्यवाद ज्ञापन

यस विकास बैंकको सञ्चालनमा अमूल्य सहयोग तथा सुझाव दिनु हुने सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू, ग्राहकवर्ग तथा शुभेच्छुकहरू, नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, नेपाल धितोपत्र बोर्ड, कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रारको कार्यालय, नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेञ्ज लिमिटेड, शेयर रजिष्ट्रार कम्पनी, नेपाल क्लियरिङ हाउस लिमिटेड, सिडिएस एण्ड क्लियरिङ लिमिटेड, कानूनी सल्लाहकार, आन्तरीक तथा बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक, सञ्चारजगत लगायत यस विकास बैंकसँग सम्बन्धित सम्पूर्ण स्टेकहोल्डर्स प्रति सञ्चालक समिति हार्दिक आभार तथा कृतज्ञता व्यक्त गर्दछ ।

अन्त्यमा, प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत लगायत सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारी परिवार प्रति धन्यवाद व्यक्त गर्दछौं ।

धन्यवाद ।



सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदनसँग सम्बन्धित थप विषयहरू :
कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ को दफा १०९ को उपदफा ४ सँग सम्बन्धित थप विवरण

१. बैंकको औद्योगिक तथा व्यवसायीक सम्बन्ध

यस विकास बैंकको कारोवारको सम्बन्धमा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रारको कार्यालय, नेपाल धितोपत्र बोर्ड, नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेन्ज लिमिटेड, सिडिएस एण्ड क्लियरिङ लिमिटेड, नेपाल क्लियरिङ हाउस लिमिटेड, अन्य नियमनकारी निकायहरू, विभिन्न बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरू तथा यस विकास बैंकसँग प्रत्यक्ष वा अप्रत्यक्ष रूपमा सम्बन्धित अन्य विभिन्न संघ संस्थाहरूसँग व्यवसायीक हितका आधारमा सुमधुर सम्बन्ध रहेको छ ।

२. सञ्चालक समितिमा भएको हेरफेर र सोको कारण
सञ्चालक समिति

क्र.सं.	सञ्चालकको नाम	पद	समूह
१.	थानेश्वर पौडेल	अध्यक्ष	संस्थापक
२.	ई. सुरज उप्रेती	सञ्चालक	संस्थापक
३.	विरेन्द्र भुसाल	सञ्चालक	संस्थापक
४.	विरेन्द्र विष्ट	सञ्चालक	सर्वसाधारण
५.	नम्रता भण्डारी	सञ्चालक	सर्वसाधारण
६.	डा. हिमाल भट्टराई	सञ्चालक	सर्वसाधारण
७.	प्रा.डा.गणेश प्रसाद पाठक	सञ्चालक	स्वतन्त्र

स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालक श्री गोपाल प्रसाद पाण्डेज्यूको कार्यकाल मिति २०८२/१०/२२ मा समाप्त भएकोले सञ्चालक समितिको मिति २०८२/१२/०१ गते बसेको बैठक नं. ३२६ को निर्णय नं. १ बाट मिति २०८२/१२/०१ गतेदेखि लागू हुनेगरी प्रा.डा.गणेश प्रसाद पाठकज्यूलाई स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालकमा नियुक्त गरिएको छ ।

३. कारोवारलाई असर पार्ने मुख्य कुराहरू

- सञ्चालन जोखिमको व्यवस्थापनसँग सम्बन्धित चुनौती ।
- निष्कृय कर्जा र गैर बैकिङ्ग सम्पत्तिको व्यवस्थापन ।
- सञ्चालन लागत र सञ्चालन दक्षता विचको समन्वय ।
- अधिक तरल सम्पत्तिको व्यवस्थापन ।
- साइबर सुरक्षा ।

उपरोक्तानुसारका कारोवारलाई असर पार्ने मुख्य कुराहरूको कुशल व्यवस्थापनमा विशेष ध्यान केन्द्रित गरिएको छ ।

४. लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा कुनै कैफियत उल्लेख भएको भए सो उपर सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिक्रिया
 संस्थाको नियमित कारोवारको सिलसिलामा देखिएका सामान्य टिप्पणी बाहेक अन्य कुनै कैफियत उल्लेख नभएको ।

५. लाभांश बाँडफाँड गर्न सिफारिस गरिएको रकम

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/०८३ सम्मको वितरणयोग्य सञ्चित मुनाफावाट शेयरधनीहरूलाई चुक्ता पूँजी रु. ५,०२,१९,७२,७२९.९३ (अक्षरेपी पाँच अर्ब दुई करोड उन्नाईस लाख बहत्तर हजार सात सय उनन्तिस रुपैया र पैसा त्रियान्त्व मात्र) को ६ प्रतिशतले हुन आउने रकम रु. ३०,१३,१८,३६३/८० (अक्षरेपी तिस करोड तेह्र लाख अठार हजार तिन सय त्रिसष्टी रुपैया र पैसा असि मात्र) बोनस शेयर र १० प्रतिशतले हुन आउने रकम रु. ५०,२१,९७,२७२/९९ (अक्षरेपी पचास करोड एकाईस लाख सन्तानब्बे हजार दुई सय बहत्तर रुपैया र पैसा उनान्सय मात्र) नगद लाभांश (नगद लाभांश र बोनस शेयरको कर सहित) वितरण गर्ने प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ ।

६. जफत गरिएको शेयरहरूको विवरण :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/०८३ मा कुनैपनि शेयर जफत गरेको छैन ।

७. सहायक कम्पनीहरूसंगको कारोवार :

सहायक कम्पनीहरू रहेका छैनन् ।

८. आधारभूत शेयरधनीहरूबाट बैंकलाई उपलब्ध गराइएको जानकारी :

यस्तो कुनै प्रकारको जानकारी उपलब्ध गराइएको छैन ।

९. आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्पनीका सञ्चालक तथा पदाधिकारीहरूले लिएको शेयरको स्वामित्वको विवरण र कम्पनीको शेयर कारोवारमा निजहरू संलग्न रहेको भए सो सम्बन्धमा निजहरूबाट कम्पनीले प्राप्त गरेको जानकारी :

सञ्चालक तथा पदाधिकारीले लिएको शेयर स्वामित्वको विवरण देहाय बमोजिम रहेको छ । शेयर कारोवारमा निजहरू संलग्न भएको विवरण कम्पनीलाई प्राप्त भएको छैन ।

क्र.सं.	सञ्चालकको नाम	पद	ग्रहण गरेको शेयर संख्या	कूल शेयर रकम
१.	थानेश्वर पौडेल	अध्यक्ष	११,४६,१८३ कित्ता	११,४६,१८,३००
२.	ई.सुरज उप्रेती	सञ्चालक	२६०,७१२ कित्ता	२६०,७१,२००
३.	विवेन्द्र भुसाल	सञ्चालक	२५६,२०६ कित्ता	२५६,२०,६००
४.	विवेन्द्र बिष्ट	सञ्चालक	२,५२२ कित्ता	२,५२,२००
५.	नम्रता भण्डारी	सञ्चालक	६६४ कित्ता	६६,४००
६.	डा. हिमाल भट्टराई	सञ्चालक	१,०६० कित्ता	१,०६,०००
७.	प्रा.डा.गणेश प्रसाद पाठक	स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालक	४,६४० कित्ता	४,६४,०००

१०. आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्पनी सँग सम्बन्धित सम्भौताहरूमा कुनै सञ्चालक तथा निजको नजिकको नातेदारको व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थको बारेमा उपलब्ध गराइएको जानकारी व्यहोरा :

यस प्रकारको जानकारी प्राप्त भएको छैन ।

११. कम्पनीले आफ्नो शेयर आफैले खरिद गरेको भए त्यसरी आफ्नो शेयर खरिद गर्नुको कारण, त्यस्तो शेयर संख्या र अंकित मूल्य तथा त्यसरी शेयर खरीद गरेवापत बैंकले भुक्तानी गरेको रकम: हालसम्म कम्पनीले आफ्नो शेयर आफैले खरिद गरेको छैन ।

१२. कुल व्यवस्थापन खर्चको विवरण :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/०८३ मा भएको कूल व्यवस्थापन खर्च देहाय बमोजिम रहेको छ ।

- कूल कर्मचारी खर्च - रु. ८३,६४,५३,५४१/-
- कूल सञ्चालन खर्च - रु. ४५,६४,४९,७९९/-
- कूल व्यवस्थापन खर्च - रु. १,२९,२९,०३,२६०/-

(खर्च सम्बन्धी विस्तृत विवरण लेखापरीक्षण भएको वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण यसैसाथ संलग्न)

१३. लेखापरीक्षण समितिका सदस्यहरूको नामावली, निजहरूले प्राप्त गरेको पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता तथा सुविधा, सो समितिले गरेका काम कारवाहीको विवरण र सो समितिले कुनै सुझाव दिएको भए सोको विवरण :

(क) गैरकार्यकारी सञ्चालकको संयोजकत्वमा ३ सदस्यीय देहाय बमोजिम लेखापरीक्षण समिति गठन गरिएको छ ।

- १. विवेन्द्र भुसाल - संयोजक
- २. प्रा.डा.गणेश प्रसाद पाठक - सदस्य
- ३. सि.ए. जगत कुमार महतारा - सदस्य सचिव



(ख) लेखापरीक्षण समितिका संयोजक र सदस्यलाई प्रति बैठक भत्ता रु. ९,०००/- का दरले बैठक भत्ता प्रदान गरिएको छ । आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/०८३ मा लेखापरीक्षण समितिका संयोजक र सदस्यहरूलाई कुल बैठक भत्ता रु. १,८०,०००/- (अक्षरेपी एक लाख असी हजार मात्र) प्रदान गरिएको छ । लेखापरीक्षण समितिमा कर्मचारीको तर्फबाट प्रतिनिधित्व गर्नुहुने सदस्य सचिवलाई बैठक भत्ता प्रदान गरिएको छैन ।

(ग) यस समितिले बैंकको वित्तीय स्थिति, आन्तरीक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली र विभिन्न नीति नियमहरूको पालना सम्बन्धमा अनुगमन गर्ने तथा आन्तरीक लेखापरीक्षक र वाह्य लेखापरीक्षकले पेश गरेका प्रतिवेदन उपर छलफल गरी सुधारका लागी आफ्नो राय सल्लाह सञ्चालक समितिको बैठकमा पेश गर्ने गरेको छ ।

१४. सञ्चालक, प्रबन्ध सञ्चालक, कार्यकारी प्रमुख, वित्तीय संस्थाका आधारभूत शेयरधनी वा निजको नजिकको नातेदार वा निज संलग्न रहेको फर्म, कम्पनी वा संगठित संस्थाले कम्पनीलाई कुनै रकम बुझाउन बाँकी भए सोको विवरण : सो नभएको ।

१५. सञ्चालक, प्रबन्ध सञ्चालक, कार्यकारी प्रमुख तथा पदाधिकारीहरूलाई भुक्तानी गरिएको पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता तथा सुविधाको रकम :

सञ्चालक समितिको बैठकमा उपस्थित भएवापत अध्यक्षलाई प्रति बैठक भत्ता रु. १० हजार र अन्य सदस्यलाई प्रति बैठक भत्ता रु. ९ हजार प्रदान गरिएको छ । आ.व. २०८२/०८३ मा सञ्चालक समिति बैठक भत्ता रु. १३ लाख १७ हजार, लेखापरीक्षण समितिको बैठक भत्ता रु. १ लाख ८० हजार, जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समितिको बैठक भत्ता रु. १ लाख २६ हजार, कर्मचारी सेवा सुविधा समितिको बैठक भत्ता रु. २७ हजार र सम्पत्ती शुद्धीकरण निवारण समितिको बैठक भत्ता रु. ५४ हजार गरी कुल बैठक भत्ता रु. १७,०४,०००/- तथा यातायात, सञ्चालक शिक्षा तथा अन्य खर्च (उप-समिति बैठक खर्च समेत) वापत कुल रकम रु. १३,९४,२३२/- गरी जम्मा रकम रु. ३०,९८,२३२/- (अक्षरेपी तिस लाख अठ्ठानब्बे हजार दुई सय बत्तिस रुपैया मात्र) भुक्तानी गरिएको छ ।

प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत प्रकाश पौडेललाई आ.व. २०८२/०८३ मा तलब, भत्ता, दशैं, बोनस, सञ्चयकोष तथा विदा वापतको तलब गरी जम्मा रु. १,०७,००,३२८/६९ (एक करोड सात लाख तिन सय अठ्ठाईस रुपैया र पैसा एकसट्टी मात्र) भुक्तानी गरिएको छ भने उपदान वापत रु ४,००,०००/- (अक्षरेपी चार लाख मात्र) व्यवस्था गरिएको छ ।

१६. शेयरधनीहरूले बुझिलिन बाँकी रहेको लाभांश रकम :

२०८३ आषाढ मसान्त सम्ममा शेयरधनीहरूले बुझिलिन बाँकी लाभांश रु ४,०१,०३,४९०/१५ (अक्षरेपी चार करोड एक लाख तिन हजार चार सय नब्बे रुपैया र पैसा पन्ध्र मात्र) रहेको छ ।

आ.व	बुझिलिन बाँकी लाभांश रु
२०८०/०८१ मा वितरण गरिएको लाभांश मध्ये	१,५२,२९,२२४/२०
२०८१/०८२ मा वितरण गरिएको लाभांश मध्ये	२,४८,७४,२६५/९५
कुल बुझिलिन बाँकी लाभांश रु	४,०१,०३,४९०/१५

१७. कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ को दफा १४१ बमोजिम सम्पत्ति खरिद वा बिक्री गरेको कुराको विवरण :

आ.व. २०८२/०८३ मा तात्त्विक असर पार्ने सम्पत्ती खरिद बिक्री गरेको छैन । कारोवारका लागी आवश्यक सम्पत्ती खरिद बिक्री गरेको विवरण अनुसूची ४.१३ र ४.१४ मा उल्लेख गरिएको छ ।

१८. कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ को दफा १७५ बमोजिम सम्बद्ध कम्पनी बीच भएको कारोवारको विवरण :
नभएको ।

१९. कम्पनी ऐन तथा प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदनमा खुलाउनु पर्ने अन्य कुनै कुराहरू : नभएको ।

२०. अन्य आवश्यक कुराहरू : नभएको ।



संस्थागत सुशासन सम्बन्धी वार्षिक अनुपालना प्रतिवेदन
(सूचीकृत संगठित संस्थाहरूको सुशासन सम्बन्धी निर्देशिका २०७४ बमोजिम)

सूचीकृत संगठित संस्थाको नाम	शाइन रेसुझा डेभलपमेण्ट बैंक लिमिटेड
ठेगाना, इमेल र वेबसाईट सहित	बुटवल उप-महानगरपालिका वडा नं. ११, कालिकानगर, बुटवल, रुपन्देही Email : info@srdb.com.np Website : www.srdb.com.np
फोन नम्बर	०७१-४१५५०२, ४१५५०३
प्रतिवेदन पेश गरिएको आर्थिक वर्ष	२०८२/०८३

१. सञ्चालक समिति सम्बन्धी विवरण

(क) सञ्चालक समितिको अध्यक्षको नाम तथा नियुक्ती मिति :

श्री थानेश्वर पौडेल, २०८१/०९/१९

(ख) संस्थाको शेयर संरचना सम्बन्धी विवरण (संस्थापक, सर्वसाधारण तथा अन्य) :

क्र.सं.	शेयर संरचना	शेयर संख्या
१	संस्थापक शेयर	२५६,१२,०६०/९२
२	सर्वसाधारण शेयर	२४६,०७,६६६/३८
३	अन्य	-
	जम्मा	५०,२१९,७२७/३०

(ग) सञ्चालक समिति सम्बन्धी विवरण

क्र.सं.	सञ्चालकहरूको नाम, ठेगाना	प्रतिनिधित्व समूह	शेयर संख्या (कित्ता)	नियुक्त भएको मिति	पद तथा गोपनीयताको शपथ लिएको मिति	सञ्चालक नियुक्त तरिका
१.	थानेश्वर पौडेल	संस्थापक	११,४६,१८३	२०८१/०९/१९	२०८१/०९/२२	निर्वाचन
२.	ई. सुरज उप्रेती	संस्थापक	२६०,७१२	२०८१/०९/१९	२०८१/०९/२९	निर्वाचन
३.	बिरेन्द्र भुसाल	संस्थापक	२५६,२०६	२०८१/०९/१९	२०८१/०९/२९	निर्वाचन
४.	बिरेन्द्र बिष्ट	सर्वसाधारण	२,५२२	२०८१/०९/१९	२०८१/०९/२९	निर्वाचन
५.	नम्रता भण्डारी	सर्वसाधारण	६६४	२०८१/०९/१९	२०८१/०९/२९	निर्वाचन
६.	डा.हिमाल भट्टराई	सर्वसाधारण	१,०६०	२०८१/०९/१९	२०८१/०९/२९	निर्वाचन
७	प्रा.डा.गणेश प्रसाद पाठक	स्वतन्त्र	४,६४०	२०८२/१२/०१	२०८२/१२/०१	मनोनयन

(घ) सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक

क्र.सं.	यस आ.व. मा बसेको समितिको बैठकको मिति	उपस्थित सञ्चालकको संख्या	बैठकको निर्णयमा भिन्न मत राखी हस्ताक्षर गर्ने सञ्चालकको संख्या	गत आ.व. मा बसेको बैठकको मिति
१	२०८२/०४/१५	७	नरहेको	२०८१/०४/१६
२	२०८२/०४/२६	७	नरहेको	२०८१/०४/३२
३	२०८२/०५/२६	७	नरहेको	२०८१/०५/१९
४	२०८२/०६/२६	७	नरहेको	२०८१/०६/०४
५	२०८२/०७/२१	७	नरहेको	२०८१/०६/२९
६	२०८२/०८/०४	७	नरहेको	२०८१/०७/११
७	२०८२/०८/२५	७	नरहेको	२०८१/०७/२३



८	२०८२/०९/११	७	नरहेको	२०८१/०८/०४
९	२०८२/०९/२८	७	नरहेको	२०८१/०८/२३
१०	२०८२/१०/१५	७	नरहेको	२०८१/०९/०७
११	२०८२/११/१७	६	नरहेको	२०८१/०९/१९
१२	२०८२/१२/०१	६	नरहेको	२०८१/०९/२९
१३	२०८२/१२/२३	७	नरहेको	२०८१/१०/१२
१४	२०८२/१२/२७	७	नरहेको	२०८१/११/१०
१५	२०८३/०१/११	७	नरहेको	२०८१/१२/१२
१६	२०८३/०२/०४	७	नरहेको	२०८१/१२/३१
१७	२०८३/०२/२९	६	नरहेको	२०८२/०१/१२
१८	२०८३/०३/१२	७	नरहेको	२०८२/०२/०२
१९	२०८३/०३/२२	७	नरहेको	२०८२/०३/०१
२०	२०८३/०३/२४	७	नरहेको	२०८२/०३/१७
२१	२०८३/०३/३१	७	नरहेको	२०८२/०३/२८

- कुनै सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक आवश्यक गणपूरक संख्या नपुगी स्थगित भएको भए सोको विवरण : **नभएको ।**

सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक सम्बन्धी अन्य विवरण :

सञ्चालक समितिको बैठकमा सञ्चालक वा वैकल्पिक सञ्चालक उपस्थित भए नभएको (नभएको अवस्थामा बैठकको मिति सहित कारण खुलाउने)	वैकल्पिक सञ्चालक नभएको ।
सञ्चालक समितिको बैठकमा उपस्थित सञ्चालकहरू, छलफल भएको विषय र तत्सम्बन्धमा भएको निर्णयको विवरण (माईन्यूट) को छुट्टै अभिलेख राखे नराखेको	निर्णयको छुट्टै अभिलेख राख्ने गरिएको ।
सञ्चालक समितिको दुई लगातार बसेको बैठकको अधिकतम अन्तर (दिनमा)	३२ दिन (मिति २०८२/१०/१५ देखि २०८२/११/१७)
सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक भत्ता निर्धारण सम्बन्धमा बसेको वार्षिक साधारण सभाको मिति	२०७८/०८/२९ (तेहीँ वार्षिक साधारण सभाबाट)
सञ्चालक समितिको प्रति बैठक भत्ता रु.	अध्यक्ष रु. १०,००० सञ्चालक रु. ९,०००
आ.व. को सञ्चालक समितिको कुल बैठक खर्च रु.	चालु आ.व. मा सञ्चालक समिति र अन्य सञ्चालक स्तरीय समितिको बैठक भत्ता वापत रु. १७,०४,०००/- तथा यातायात, सञ्चालक शिक्षा तथा अन्य खर्च (उप-समिति बैठक खर्च समेत) वापत कुल रकम रु. १३,९४,२३२/- गरी जम्मा रकम रु. ३०,९८,२३२/- (अक्षरेपी तिस लाख अठानव्वे हजार दुई सय बत्तिस रुपैया मात्र) खर्च भएको ।

२. सञ्चालकको आचरण सम्बन्धी तथा अन्य विवरण :

- सञ्चालकको आचरण सम्बन्धित संस्थाको आचार संहिता भए/नभएको : **भएको ।**
- एकाघर परिवारको एकभन्दा बढी सञ्चालक भए सो सम्बन्धी विवरण : **नभएको ।**
- सञ्चालकहरूको वार्षिक रुपमा सिकाई तथा पुनरताजगी कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी विवरण : चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा सञ्चालक समितिका सदस्यहरू नेशनल बैकिङ्ग इन्स्टिट्युटले मिति २०८३ वैशाख १८ र १९ गते सञ्चालन गरेको सञ्चालक शिक्षा कार्यक्रममा सञ्चालक समितिका अध्यक्ष र सदस्यहरूको सहभागिता भएको ।

प्रत्येक सञ्चालकले आफु सञ्चालकको पदमा नियुक्त वा मनोनयन भएको पन्ध्र दिनभित्र देहायका कुराको लिखित जानकारी गराएको/नगराएको र नगराएको भए सोको विवरण : गराएको ।

- संस्थासंग निज वा निजको एकाघरको परिवारको कुनै किसिमको करार गरेको वा गर्न लागेको भए सोको विवरण : **नरहेको ।**
- निज वा निजको एकाघरको परिवारको कुनै सदस्यले संस्था वा सो संस्थाको मुख्य वा सहायक कम्पनीमा लिएको शेयर वा डिभेन्चरको विवरण : **नरहेको ।**
- निज अन्य कुनै संगठित संस्थाको आधारभूत शेयरधनी वा सञ्चालक रहेको भए सोको विवरण : **नरहेको ।**
- निजको एकाघरको परिवारको कुनै सदस्य संस्थामा पदाधिकारी वा कर्मचारीको हैसियतमा काम गरिरहेको भए सोको विवरण : **पदाधिकारी वा कर्मचारीको हैसियतमा नरहेको ।**



- सञ्चालकले उस्तै प्रकृतिको उद्देश्य भएको सूचीकृत संस्थाको सञ्चालक, तलवी पदाधिकारी, कार्यकारी प्रमुख वा कर्मचारी भई कार्य गरेको भए सोको विवरण : **नभएको** ।
- सञ्चालकहरूलाई नियमन निकाय तथा अन्य निकायहरूबाट कुनै कारवाही गरिएको भए सोको विवरण : **जानकारी नभएको** ।

३. संस्थाको जोखिम व्यवस्थापन तथा आन्तरीक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली सम्बन्धी विवरण :

(क) जोखिम व्यवस्थापनका लागि कुनै समिति गठन भए/नभएको : गठन भएको ।

(ख) जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति सम्बन्धी जानकारी : (सञ्चालक स्तरीय)

(अ) समितिको संरचना (संयोजक तथा सदस्यहरूको नाम तथा पद) :

सि.नं.	पदाधिकारीको नाम	पद
१	डा. हिमाल भट्टराई - सञ्चालक	संयोजक
२	बिरेन्द्र भुसाल - सञ्चालक	सदस्य
३	यशोधन पाण्डेय - प्रमुख सञ्चालन अधिकृत	सदस्य
४	बद्री केदार श्रेष्ठ - प्रमुख जोखिम अधिकृत	सदस्य सचिव

(आ) समितिको बैठक संख्या : ७ वटा

(इ) समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण :

विद्यमान जोखिम पहिचान तथा व्यवस्थापन प्रणालीको पर्याप्तता र उपयुक्तताका सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समितिलाई जानकारी गराउने र उपयुक्त प्रणालीको विकासका लागि सुझाव दिने उद्देश्यले जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति गठन गरिएको छ । समितिले व्यावसायिक गतिविधिमा निहित जोखिम स्तर, जोखिम बहन क्षमता, जोखिम व्यवस्थापनका लागि विकास गरेको रणनीति, नीतिगत व्यवस्था र मार्गदर्शनको पुनरावलोकन तथा पर्याप्तताका सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समितिमा सुझाव पेश गर्ने गरेको छ । व्यवस्थापनबाट प्राप्त हुने जोखिम व्यवस्थापन प्रतिवेदनको विश्लेषण गरी सञ्चालक समितिमा आवश्यक सुझाव पेश गर्ने गरिएको छ । त्यस्तै, देशको विद्यमान अर्थतन्त्रको अवस्थाको कारणले संस्थामा पर्नसक्ने असरको सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समितिमा राय सुझाव पेश गर्ने गरिएको छ ।

(ग) आन्तरीक नियन्त्रण कार्यविधि भए/नभएको :

आन्तरीक नियन्त्रण पद्धतिलाई व्यवस्थित बनाउन संस्थाले विभिन्न कार्यविधिहरू बनाई लागु गरिएको छ ।

(घ) आन्तरीक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीको लागि कुनै समिति गठन भए/नभएको गठन नभएको भए सोको कारण :

आन्तरीक नियन्त्रण पद्धतिलाई सुदृढ गर्न सञ्चालक तथा व्यवस्थापन स्तरीय विभिन्न समितिहरू गठन गरिएको छ ।

(ङ) आन्तरीक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली समिति सम्बन्धी विवरण :

समितिको संरचना (संयोजक तथा सदस्यहरूको नाम तथा पद)

(१) लेखापरीक्षण समिति (सञ्चालक स्तरीय) :

सि.नं.	पदाधिकारीको नाम	पद
१	बिरेन्द्र भुसाल - सञ्चालक	संयोजक
२	प्रा.डा.गणेश प्रसाद पाठक - सञ्चालक	सदस्य
३	सिए जगत कुमार महतारा - प्रमुख, आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षण विभाग	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या : १० वटा

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण :

समग्र वित्तीय अवस्था, आन्तरीक नियन्त्रण, लेखापरीक्षण योजना र आन्तरीक लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा औल्याइएका विषयहरूमा आवधिक रूपमा समीक्षा गरी आवश्यक सुधारको लागी व्यवस्थापनलाई निर्देशन दिने गरेको । बाह्य लेखापरीक्षकले पेश गरेको लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा औल्याइएका बुँदा/कैफियतहरू उपर समीक्षा गरी सुधारात्मक कदम चाल्न व्यवस्थापनलाई निर्देशन दिने गरिएको । नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट निरीक्षण तथा सुपरिवेक्षण गरी प्रतिवेदनमा औल्याइएका कैफियतहरूको कार्यान्वयनको अवस्थाको समीक्षा गर्ने गरिएको तथा समग्रमा सञ्चालक समितिलाई आवश्यक जानकारी तथा सुझाव उपलब्ध गराउने गरिएको ।



(२) कर्मचारी सेवा सुविधा समिति (सञ्चालक स्तरीय) :

सि.नं.	पदाधिकारीको नाम	पद
१	ई. सुरज उप्रेती - सञ्चालक	संयोजक
२	प्रकाश पौडेल - प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	सदस्य
४	भुवन प्रसाद पन्थ - प्रमुख वित्त अधिकृत	सदस्य
३	प्रवास राई - प्रमुख मानव संसाधन अधिकृत	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या : ३ वटा

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण :

कर्मचारी सेवा विनियमावलीमा भएको व्यवस्था अनुसार कर्मचारी दरवन्दी कायम गर्न तथा कर्मचारी सेवा विनियमावलीको अनुसूचीहरू संशोधनका लागि सञ्चालक समिति समक्ष सिफारिस गर्ने गरेको । संस्थाको “पारिश्रमिक निर्धारण नीति” बमोजिम सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारीहरूको पारिश्रमिक वृद्धि गर्न सञ्चालक समितिमा सिफारिस गरिएको । कर्मचारी सेवा सुविधा सँग सम्बन्धित विभिन्न नीतिहरू समय सापेक्ष संशोधनका लागि सञ्चालक समिति समक्ष सिफारिस गर्ने गरिएको ।

(३) सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण निवारण सम्बन्धी समिति (सञ्चालक स्तरीय) :

सि.नं.	पदाधिकारीको नाम	पद
१	नम्रता भण्डारी - सञ्चालक	संयोजक
२	बद्री केदार श्रेष्ठ - प्रमुख जोखिम अधिकृत	सदस्य
३	गोपाल खनाल - प्रमुख अनुपालना तथा कानून अधिकृत	सदस्य
४	भरत खरेल - इन्चार्ज, सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण निवारण सम्बन्धी विभाग	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या : ६ वटा

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण :

सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण निवारण सम्बन्धी विद्यमान कानून अनुसार संस्थामा भए गरेका काम कारवाहीहरूको सम्बन्धमा व्यवस्थापनबाट प्राप्त प्रतिवेदन उपर छलफल गरी व्यवस्थापनलाई आवश्यक निर्देशन दिने गरेको तथा तत्सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समिति समक्ष प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्ने गरेको ।

(च) कर्मचारी स्तरीय समिति र कार्यहरू :

(१) कार्यकारी समिति :

सि.नं.	पदाधिकारीको नाम	पद
१	प्रकाश पौडेल - प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	संयोजक
२	लोकराज पनेरु - नायब प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	सदस्य
३	यशोधन पाण्डेय - सहायक महाप्रबन्धक	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या : १० वटा

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण :

प्रचलित ऐन, नियम, कानून तथा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट जारी निर्देशनहरू, विकास बैंकको प्रवन्धपत्र तथा विनियमावली, नीति निर्देशनहरू र सञ्चालक समितिबाट भएका निर्णयहरूको कार्यान्वयन सम्बन्धमा आवश्यक छलफल तथा निर्णयहरू गर्ने गरेको ।

(२) व्यवस्थापन समिति :

सि.नं.	पदाधिकारीको नाम	पद
१	प्रकाश पौडेल - प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	संयोजक
२	लोकराज पनेरु - नायव प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	सदस्य
३	यशोधन पाण्डेय - सहायक महाप्रबन्धक	सदस्य
४	भुवन प्रसाद पन्थ - प्रमुख वित्त अधिकृत	सदस्य
५	किरण प्रसाद शर्मा नेपाल - प्रमुख कर्जा अधिकृत	सदस्य
६	लालमणी पन्थी - प्रमुख बिजनेस सर्पोट अधिकृत	सदस्य
७	बद्री केदार श्रेष्ठ - प्रमुख जोखिम अधिकृत	सदस्य
८	नम्रता थापा - प्रमुख रिटेल कर्जा तथा निक्षेप अधिकृत	सदस्य
९	गोपाल खनाल - प्रमुख अनुपालना तथा कानून अधिकृत	सदस्य
१०	शैलेश कुमार श्रीवास्तव - प्रमुख टेक्निकल अधिकृत	सदस्य
११	मित्रमणी पोखरेल - प्रमुख सञ्चालन विभाग	सदस्य
१२	लेखनाथ पौडेल - प्रमुख कर्जा असुली विभाग	सदस्य
१३	प्रवास राई - प्रमुख मानव संसाधन अधिकृत	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या : ४ वटा

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण :

दैनिक कार्य सम्पादन तथा कार्यकारी समितिबाट भएको निर्णयहरू कार्यान्वयन सम्बन्धमा छलफल तथा निर्णय गर्ने गरेको ।

(३) Process Reengineering समिति :

सि.नं.	पदाधिकारीको नाम	पद
१	लोकराज पनेरु - नायव प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	संयोजक
२	यशोधन पाण्डेय - सहायक महाप्रबन्धक	सदस्य
३	भुवन प्रसाद पन्थ - प्रमुख वित्त अधिकृत	सदस्य
४	किरण प्रसाद शर्मा नेपाल - प्रमुख कर्जा अधिकृत	सदस्य
५	लालमणी पन्थी - प्रमुख बिजनेस सर्पोट अधिकृत	सदस्य
६	बद्री केदार श्रेष्ठ - प्रमुख जोखिम अधिकृत	सदस्य
७	गोपाल खनाल - प्रमुख अनुपालना तथा कानून अधिकृत	सदस्य
८	शैलेश कुमार श्रीवास्तव - प्रमुख टेक्निकल अधिकृत	सदस्य
९	मित्रमणी पोखरेल - प्रमुख सञ्चालन विभाग	सदस्य
१०	जगत कुमार महतारा - प्रमुख आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षण	सदस्य
११	सुभाष पाण्डेय - प्रमुख डिजिटल रुपान्तरण विभाग	सदस्य
१२	प्रवास राई - प्रमुख मानव संसाधन अधिकृत	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या : ३ वटा

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण :

दैनिक कार्य सम्पादनलाई छिटो छरितो र सहज रुपमा सम्पादन गर्नका लागि हाल कायम गरिएको प्रक्याहरूलाई पुनरावलोकन गर्ने तथा उपयुक्त प्रक्याहरू तय गरी लागू गर्ने सम्बन्धमा छलफल गरि प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत समक्ष सिफरिस गर्ने गरेको ।

(४) पदपूर्ति समिति :

सि.नं.	पदाधिकारीको नाम	पद
१	लोकराज पनेरु - नायव प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	संयोजक
२	भुवन प्रसाद पन्थ - प्रमुख वित्त अधिकृत	सदस्य
३	प्रवास राई - प्रमुख मानव संसाधन अधिकृत	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या : ३१ वटा



समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण :

कर्मचारी दरबन्दी अनुसार रिक्त पद पहिचान गर्ने, भर्ना योजना विकास गर्ने, उम्मेदवारहरूको समीक्षा गर्ने, अन्तरवार्ता/लिखित परीक्षा सञ्चालन गर्ने, योग्य कर्मचारी छनौट गर्ने, कर्मचारी भर्ना तथा कर्मचारीहरूको कार्यसम्पादन मूल्याङ्कन सम्बन्धी व्यवस्थापन लगायतको कार्यहरू गर्ने गरेको ।

(५) सम्पत्ति दायित्व व्यवस्थापन समिति :

सि.नं.	पदाधिकारीको नाम		पद
१	प्रकाश पौडेल	- प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	संयोजक
२	लोकराज पनेरु	- नायव प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	सदस्य
३	यशोधन पाण्डेय	- प्रमुख सञ्चालन अधिकृत	सदस्य
४	किरण प्रसाद शर्मा नेपाल	- प्रमुख कर्जा अधिकृत	सदस्य
५	नम्रता थापा	- प्रमुख रिटेल कर्जा तथा निक्षेप अधिकृत	सदस्य
६	भुवन प्रसाद पन्थ	- प्रमुख वित्त अधिकृत	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या : १६ वटा

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण :

सम्पत्ति तथा दायित्वको उचित व्यवस्थापन, तरलता व्यवस्थापन, व्याजदर मूल्याङ्कन र कर्जा तथा निक्षेप परिवर्तनको अध्ययन तथा आवश्यक व्यवस्थापन गर्ने गरेको छ । त्यस्तै लगानीको समीक्षा, लगानीसँग सम्बन्धित उचित निर्णय, अन्तराल विश्लेषण तथा तरलता योजनाको समीक्षा गर्ने गरेको । बजार जोखिम, व्याजदर जोखिम र तरलता जोखिम लगायतका जोखिमहरूको विश्लेषण तथा जोखिम न्युनिकरणका लागि आवश्यक पहल गर्ने गरेको ।

(६) खरीद समिति :

सि.नं.	पदाधिकारीको नाम		पद
१	लोकराज पनेरु	- नायव प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	संयोजक
२	भुवन प्रसाद पन्थ	- प्रमुख वित्त अधिकृत	सदस्य
३	लालमणी पन्थी	- प्रमुख बिजनेस सर्पोट अधिकृत	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या : ५ वटा

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण :

यस समितिले सम्पत्तिको गुणस्तर, मूल्य, संस्थाको आर्थिक प्रशासन विनियमावलीमा भएको व्यवस्था बमोजिम संस्थामा खरिद सम्बन्धी कार्यहरू गर्ने गरेको ।

(७) आर्थिक निर्देशन समिति :

सि.नं.	पदाधिकारीको नाम		पद
१	प्रकाश पौडेल	- प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	संयोजक
२	लोकराज पनेरु	- नायव प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	सदस्य
३	यशोधन पाण्डेय	- प्रमुख सञ्चालन अधिकृत	सदस्य
४	भुवन प्रसाद पन्थ	- प्रमुख वित्त अधिकृत	सदस्य
५	लालमणी पन्थी	- प्रमुख बिजनेस सर्पोट अधिकृत	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या : ५ वटा

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण :

यस समितिले सामान्य सेवा विभागले पहिचान गरेको विभिन्न आपूर्तिकर्ता वा सेवा प्रदायकको वस्तु वा सेवाको गुणस्तर, लागत प्रभावकारीता, दक्षता, जोखिमस्तर तथा विश्वसनीयताको मूल्याङ्कन गरी सबैभन्दा उपयुक्त आपूर्तिकर्ता वा सेवा प्रदायकको नाम सिफारिश गर्ने गरेको । वस्तु वा सेवाहरूको प्रभावकारिता, दक्षता र अर्थ व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी मापदण्ड पुरा गरी खरिद भएको सुनिश्चित गर्ने लगायतका कार्यहरू गर्ने गरेको ।

आर्थिक प्रशासन विनियमावली भए/नभएको : भएको ।



(८) स्थिर सम्पत्ति लिलाम समिति :

सि.नं.	पदाधिकारीको नाम	पद
१	प्रकाश पौडेल - प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	संयोजक
२	यशोधन पाण्डेय - प्रमुख सञ्चालन अधिकृत	सदस्य
३	भुवन प्रसाद पन्थ - प्रमुख वित्त अधिकृत	सदस्य
४	लालमणी पन्थी - प्रमुख बिजनेस सर्पोट अधिकृत	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या : २ वटा

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण :

यस समितिले चालु अवस्थामा रहेका वा पुरानो भई काम नलाग्ने भएका स्थिर सम्पत्तीहरू लिलाम गर्ने तथा अपलेखन सम्बन्धमा आवश्यक कार्यहरू गर्ने गरेको ।

(९) कागजात धुल्याउने समिति :

सि.नं.	पदाधिकारीको नाम	पद
१	लालमणी पन्थी - प्रमुख बिजनेस सर्पोट अधिकृत	संयोजक
२	बिमल कडेरिया - लेखा विभाग	सदस्य
३	रेशम बहादुर कार्की - सूरक्षा गार्ड	सदस्य
४	मालती ज्ञवाली - सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण :

यस समितिले आर्थिक प्रशासन विनीयमावलीमा भएको व्यवस्था अनुसार कागजात धुल्याउने सम्बन्धी आवश्यक कार्यहरू गर्ने गरेको ।

(१०) कर्मचारी सुविधा तथा सापटी उप-समिति :

सि.नं.	पदाधिकारीको नाम	पद
१	लोकराज पनेरु - नायव प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	संयोजक
२	प्रवास राई - प्रमुख मानव संसाधन अधिकृत	सदस्य
३	रुपा श्रेष्ठ - मानव संसाधन विभाग	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण :

यस समितिले कर्मचारी सेवा विनीयमावली तथा कर्मचारी सुविधा तथा सापटी विनीयमावली तथा सञ्चालक समितिको निर्णयहरूको आधारमा कर्मचारीहरूलाई प्रदान गर्ने सुविधा तथा सापटी प्रदान गर्ने सम्बन्धमा आवश्यक कार्यहरू गर्ने गरेको ।

(११) कर्जा जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति:

सि.नं.	पदाधिकारीको नाम	पद
१	प्रकाश पौडेल - प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	संयोजक
२	लोकराज पनेरु - नायव प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	सदस्य
३	यशोधन पाण्डेय - सहायक महाप्रबन्धक	सदस्य
४	किरण प्रसाद शर्मा नेपाल - प्रमुख कर्जा अधिकृत	सदस्य
५	बद्री केदार श्रेष्ठ - प्रमुख जोखिम अधिकृत	सदस्य
६	गोपाल खनाल - प्रमुख अनुपालना तथा कानून अधिकृत	सदस्य
७	प्रेम सुवेदी - प्रमुख कर्जा जोखिम	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या : ४ वटा

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण :

यस समितिले कर्जा जोखिम व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धमा आवश्यक कार्यहरू गर्ने गरेको ।



(१२) सञ्चालन जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति :

सि.नं.	पदाधिकारीको नाम	पद
१	प्रकाश पौडेल - प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	संयोजक
२	लोकराज पनेरु - नायव प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	सदस्य
३	यशोधन पाण्डेय - सहायक महाप्रबन्धक	सदस्य
४	लालमणी पन्थी - प्रमुख विजनेस सर्पोट अधिकृत	सदस्य
५	बद्री केदार श्रेष्ठ - प्रमुख जोखिम अधिकृत	सदस्य
६	शैलेश कुमार श्रीवास्तव - प्रमुख टेक्नोलोजी अधिकृत	सदस्य
७	मित्रमणी पोखरेल - प्रमुख सञ्चालन विभाग	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या : ४ वटा

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण :

यस समितिले सञ्चालन जोखिम व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धमा आवश्यक कार्यहरू गर्ने गरेको ।

(१३) संस्थागत सुशासन इकाई :

सि.नं.	पदाधिकारीको नाम	पद
१	यशोधन पाण्डेय - सहायक महाप्रबन्धक	संयोजक
२	गोपाल खनाल - प्रमुख अनुपालना तथा कानून अधिकृत	सदस्य
३	मित्रमणी पोखरेल - प्रमुख सञ्चालन विभाग	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या : १२ वटा

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण:

यस समितिले संस्थागत सुशासन पालना सम्बन्धमा अनुगमन गर्ने, पालना नभएको अवस्थामा पालना गर्न लगाउने लगायतका कार्यहरू गर्ने गरेको ।

(१४) कर्जा असुली समिति:

सि.नं.	पदाधिकारीको नाम	पद
१	प्रकाश पौडेल - प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	संयोजक
२	लोकराज पनेरु - नायव प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	सदस्य
३	किरण प्रसाद शर्मा नेपाल - प्रमुख कर्जा अधिकृत	सदस्य
४	गोपाल खनाल - प्रमुख अनुपालना तथा कानून अधिकृत	सदस्य
५	लेखनाथ पौडेल - प्रमुख कर्जा असुली विभाग	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या : २८ वटा

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण :

यस समितिले कर्जा असुली सम्बन्धी आवश्यक कार्यहरू असुली सम्बन्धी सूचनाहरू प्रकाशन गर्ने, धितो लिलाम सम्बन्धी सूचनाहरू प्रकाशन गर्ने, कर्जाको साँवा, ब्याज, हर्जना ब्याज आदी छुटका लागी सिफारिस गर्ने, धितो लिलाम सम्बन्धी आवश्यक कार्यहरू गर्ने लगायत कर्जा असुली सम्बन्धी सम्पूर्ण कार्यहरू गर्ने गरेको ।

(१५) कर्जा अपलेखन उपसमिति :

सि.नं.	पदाधिकारीको नाम	पद
१	प्रकाश पौडेल - प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	संयोजक
२	लोकराज पनेरु - नायव प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	सदस्य
३	किरण प्रसाद शर्मा नेपाल - प्रमुख कर्जा अधिकृत	सदस्य
४	गोपाल खनाल - प्रमुख अनुपालना तथा कानून अधिकृत	सदस्य
५	लेखनाथ पौडेल - प्रमुख कर्जा असुली विभाग	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या : ७ वटा

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण :

यस समितिले कर्जाको साँवा, ब्याज, हर्जना ब्याज आदी असुली नभई अपलेखन गर्नुपर्ने भएमा अपलेखनका लागी सिफारिस गर्ने लगायत कर्जा अपलेखन सम्बन्धी सम्पूर्ण कार्यहरू गर्ने गरेको ।



(१६) Information Technology Incident Resposnse Team (ITIRT) :

सि.नं.	पदाधिकारीको नाम	पद
१	यशोधन पाण्डेय - सहायक महाप्रबन्धक	संयोजक
२	देवी प्रसाद पौडेल - प्रमुख सफ्टवेयर	सदस्य
४	अश्विनी कुमार चौधरी - इन्चार्ज सूचना प्रविधि सुरक्षा	सदस्य
३	शैलेश कुमार श्रीवास्तव - प्रमुख टेक्नोलोजी अधिकृत	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या : ३ वटा

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण :

यस समितिले सूचना प्रविधि सँग सम्बन्धित घटनाहरूको जानकारी लिने, विश्लेषण गर्ने र आगामी दिनमा यस प्रकारका घटनाहरू घट्न नदिन आवश्यक कार्यहरू गर्ने गरेको ।

(१७) श्रम सम्बन्ध समिति :

सि.नं.	पदाधिकारीको नाम	पद
१	भुवन प्रसाद पन्थ - प्रमुख वित्त अधिकृत	संयोजक
२	गोपाल खनाल - प्रमुख अनुपालना तथा कानून अधिकृत	सदस्य
३	प्रवास राई - प्रमुख मानव संसाधन अधिकृत	सदस्य
४	लालमणी पन्थी - प्रमुख बिजनेस सपोर्ट अधिकृत	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या : ३ वटा

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण :

यस समितिले कर्मचारी श्रम सम्बन्धमा आवश्यक कार्यहरू गर्ने गरेको ।

(१८) कर्मचारी स्वास्थ्य तथा सुरक्षा समिति :

सि.नं.	पदाधिकारीको नाम	पद
१	लालमणी पन्थी - प्रमुख बिजनेस सपोर्ट अधिकृत	संयोजक
२	प्रवास राई - प्रमुख मानव संसाधन अधिकृत	सदस्य
३	रुपा श्रेष्ठ - मानव संसाधन विभाग	सदस्य
४	भरत पाण्डेय - प्रतिष्ठानको सुरक्षा हेर्ने जिम्मेवारी पाएको श्रमिक मध्ये बरिष्ठ श्रमिक	सदस्य सचिव

समितिको बैठक संख्या : ३ वटा

समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण :

यस समितिले कर्मचारीको स्वास्थ्य र सुरक्षा सम्बन्धमा आवश्यक कार्यहरू गर्ने, प्राथमिक उपचारको व्यवस्था मिलाउने लगायतका कार्यहरू गर्ने गरेको ।



४. सूचना तथा जानकारी प्रवाह सम्बन्धी विवरण :

(क) संस्थाले सार्वजनिक गरेको सूचना तथा जानकारी प्रवाहको विवरण :

विषय	माध्यम	सार्वजनिक गरेको मिति
सत्रौं वार्षिक साधारण सभाको सूचना	राष्ट्रिय दैनिक पत्रिका र बैंकको वेबसाईटमा	२०८२/०८/०५ गते अभियान राष्ट्रिय दैनिक र २०८२/०८/१५ गते नागरिक राष्ट्रिय दैनिक
वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन	राष्ट्रिय दैनिक पत्रिका	२०८२/०९/२४ गते लुम्बिनी राष्ट्रिय दैनिक
त्रैमासिक प्रतिवेदन प्रकाशन	राष्ट्रिय दैनिक पत्रिका	प्रथम त्रयमास, मिति : २०८२/०७/२९ दोश्रो त्रयमास, मिति : २०८२/१०/१५ तेस्रो त्रयमास, मिति : २०८३/०१/१५ चौथो त्रयमास, मिति : २०८३/०४/१९
धितोपत्रको मूल्यमा प्रभाव पार्ने मूल्य संवेदनशील सूचना	तुरुन्त पत्राचार	आ.व २०८१/०८२ सम्मको वितरणयोग्य सञ्चित मुनाफाबाट ३ प्रतिशत बोनस शेयर तथा १० प्रतिशत नगद लाभांश (कर प्रयोजनका लागि) वितरण गर्ने बारे सञ्चालक समितिको निर्णय मिति २०८२/०८/०४ मा, सत्रौं वार्षिक साधारणसभा र शेयरधनी दर्ता किताब बन्द गर्ने सूचना मिति २०८२/०८/०५ मा र लेखापरीक्षक नियुक्ती सम्बन्धी साधारणसभाको निर्णय २०८२/०८/२६ मा गराईएको ।
अन्य	नभएको	

(ख) सूचना सार्वजनिक नगरेको वा अन्य कारणले धितोपत्र बोर्ड तथा अन्य निकायबाट कारवाहीमा परेको भए सो सम्बन्धी जानकारी : कारवाहीमा नपरेको ।

(ग) पछिल्लो वार्षिक तथा विशेष साधारण सभा सम्पन्न भएको मिति :

- वार्षिक साधारण सभा मिति २०८२/०८/२६ गते

५. संस्थागत संरचना र कर्मचारी सम्बन्धी विवरण

(क) कर्मचारीहरूको संरचना, पदपूर्ति, वृत्ति विकास, तालिम, तलब, भत्ता तथा अन्य सुविधा, हाजिर र बिदा, आचार संहिता लगायतका कुराहरू समेटिएको कर्मचारी सेवा विनियमावलीको व्यवस्था भए/नभएको : भएको ।

(ख) सांगठनिक संरचना संलग्न गर्ने : यसैसाथ संलग्न रहेको ।

(ग) उच्च व्यवस्थापन तहका कर्मचारीहरूको नाम, शैक्षिक योग्यता तथा अनुभव सम्बन्धी विवरण

सि.नं.	कर्मचारीको नाम	पद	शैक्षिक योग्यता	अनुभव
१	प्रकाश पौडेल	प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	स्नातकोत्तर (व्यवस्थापन)	३२ वर्ष
२	लोकराज पनेरु	नायव प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	स्नातकोत्तर (व्यवस्थापन)	२४ वर्ष
३	यशोधन पाण्डेय	सहायक महाप्रबन्धक	सिए., स्नातकोत्तर (व्यवस्थापन)	१८ वर्ष

(घ) कर्मचारी सम्बन्धी अन्य विवरण :

संरचना अनुसार कर्मचारी पदपूर्ति गर्ने गरे/नगरेको :	गरेको ।
नयाँ कर्मचारीहरूको पदपूर्ति गर्दा अपनाएको प्रक्रिया :	बैंकको कर्मचारी सेवा विनियमावलीमा भएको व्यवस्था बमोजिमको प्रक्रिया अपनाई विज्ञापन प्रकाशन गरी लिखित, मौखिक वा ट्यालेन्ट हन्ट मार्फत पदपूर्ति गर्ने गरिएको ।
व्यवस्थापन स्तरका कर्मचारीहरूको संख्या :	३० जना ।
कुल कर्मचारी संख्या :	७६९ जना ।
कर्मचारीहरूको सक्सेसन प्लान भए/नभएको :	कर्मचारीहरूको सक्सेसन प्लान रहेको ।
यस आ.व. मा कर्मचारीहरूलाई दिइएको तालिम संख्या तथा सम्मिलित कर्मचारीको संख्या :	तालिम संख्या : ७२ सम्मिलित कर्मचारी संख्या : सबै
यस आ.व. को कर्मचारी तालिम खर्च :	रु. १,३१,६५,२९४/-
कुल खर्चमा कर्मचारी खर्चको प्रतिशत :	१७.३४ प्रतिशत ।
कुल कर्मचारी खर्चमा कर्मचारी तालिम खर्च प्रतिशत	१.५७ प्रतिशत ।



६. संस्थाको लेखा तथा लेखापरीक्षण सम्बन्धी विवरण :

(क) लेखा सम्बन्धी विवरण

संस्थाको पछिल्लो आ.व. को वित्तीय विवरण NFRS अनुसार तयार गरे/नगरेको, नगरेको भए सोको कारण :	NFRS बमोजिम तयार गरिएको ।
सञ्चालक समितिबाट पछिल्लो वित्तीय विवरण स्वीकृत भएको मिति :	२०८३/०५/२८
त्रैमासिक वित्तीय विवरण प्रकाशन गरेको मिति :	बुँदा नं. ४ (क) मा उल्लेख गरिएको ।
अन्तिम लेखापरीक्षण सम्पन्न भएको मिति :	२०८३/०५/२८
साधारण सभाबाट पछिल्लो वित्तीय विवरण स्वीकृत भएको मिति	२०८२/०८/२६
संस्थाको आन्तरीक लेखापरीक्षण सम्बन्धी विवरण :	
(अ) आन्तरीक रुपमा लेखापरीक्षण गर्ने गरिएको वा बाह्य विज्ञ नियुक्त गर्ने गरिएको	बाह्य विज्ञ नियुक्त गर्ने गरिएको ।
(आ) बाह्य विज्ञ नियुक्त गरिएको भए सोको विवरण	श्री आर.एस.एम.एस एसोसिएटस् चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेण्ट्स
(इ) आन्तरीक लेखापरीक्षण कति अवधिको गर्ने गरिएको (त्रैमासिक, चौमासिक वा अर्धवार्षिक)	त्रैमासिक रुपमा ।

(ख) लेखापरीक्षण समिति सम्बन्धी विवरण

संयोजक तथा सदस्यहरूको नाम, पद तथा योग्यता :	क्र.सं.		नाम	पद	योग्यता
	१	बिरेन्द्र भुसाल		संयोजक	स्नातकोत्तर (व्यवस्थापन)
	२	प्रा.डा.गणेश प्रसाद पाठक		सदस्य	विधावारिधी
	३	सिए. जगत कुमार महतारा		सदस्य सचिव	चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट
बैठक बसेको मिति तथा उपस्थित सदस्य संख्या :	क्र.सं.	बैठक बसेको मिति		उपस्थित सदस्य संख्या	
	१	२०८२/०४/१४		३ जना	
	२	२०८२/०४/२६		३ जना	
	३	२०८२/०६/२४		३ जना	
	४	२०८२/०७/२१		३ जना	
	५	२०८२/०८/०४		३ जना	
	६	२०८२/१०/१४		३ जना	
	७	२०८३/०१/१०		३ जना	
	८	२०८३/०२/१९		३ जना	
	९	२०८३/०३/११		३ जना	
	१०	२०८३/०३/२२		३ जना	
प्रति बैठक भत्ता	संयोजक तथा सदस्यहरूलाई रु. ९,०००/- सदस्य सचिवलाई भत्ता उपलब्ध नगराईएको ।				
समितिले काम कारवाहीको विवरण सञ्चालक समितिमा पेश गरेको मिति :	लेखापरीक्षण समितिको बैठकबाट भएको निर्णयहरू सञ्चालक समितिको बैठकमा पेश गरिएको मिति : १. मिति २०८२/०४/१५ बैठक नं. ३१५ २. मिति २०८२/०४/२६ बैठक नं. ३१६ ३. मिति २०८२/०६/२६ बैठक नं. ३१८ ४. मिति २०८२/०७/२१ बैठक नं. ३१९ ५. मिति २०८२/०८/०४ बैठक नं. ३२० ६. मिति २०८२/१०/१५ बैठक नं. ३२४ ७. मिति २०८३/०१/११ बैठक नं. ३२९ ८. मिति २०८३/०२/२९ बैठक नं. ३३१ ९. मिति २०८३/०३/१२ बैठक नं. ३३२ १०. मिति २०८३/०३/२४ बैठक नं. ३३४				



७. अन्य विवरण

संस्थाले सञ्चालक तथा निजको एकाघरको परिवारको वित्तीय स्वार्थ भएको व्यक्ति, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाबाट ऋण वा सापटी वा अन्य कुनै रूपमा रकम लिए/नलिएको	नलिएको ।
प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम कम्पनीको सञ्चालक, शेयरधनी, कर्मचारी, सल्लाहकार, परामर्शदाता को हैसियतमा पाउने सुविधा वा लाभ बाहेक सूचीकृत सङ्गठित संस्थाको वित्तीय स्वार्थ भएको कुनै व्यक्ति, फर्म, कम्पनी, कर्मचारी, सल्लाहकार वा परामर्शदाताले संस्थाको कुनै सम्पत्ति कुनै किसिमले भोगचलन गरे/नगरेको	सम्पत्ति भोगचलन नगरेको ।
नियमकारी निकायले इजाजतपत्र जारी गर्दा तोकेको शर्तहरूको पालना भए/नभएको	पालना भएको ।
नियमकारी निकायले संस्थाको नियमन निरीक्षण वा सुपरीवेक्षण गर्दा संस्थालाई दिइएको निर्देशन पालना भए/नभएको	पालना भएको ।
संस्था वा सञ्चालकहरू विरुद्ध अदालतमा कुनै मुद्दा चलेको भए सोको विवरण	जानकारी नभएको ।

अनुपालन अधिकृतको नाम : गोपाल खनाल

धितोपत्र दर्ता तथा निष्काशन नियमावली, २०७३ को नियम २६ को उपनियम (२) सँग सम्बन्धित अनुसूची १५ बमोजिमको विवरण

१. सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदन

यस समग्र प्रतिवेदन नै सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदन रहेको छ ।

२. लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदन

यसै साथ संलग्न गरिएको ।

३. लेखापरीक्षण भएको वित्तीय विवरण

शाइन रेसुङ्गा डेभलपमेण्ट बैंक लिमिटेडको लेखापरीक्षण गरिएको आ.व. २०८२/०८३ को वासलात, नाफा नोक्सान हिसाब, नगद प्रवाह विवरण तथा सोसँग सम्बन्धित अनुसूचीहरू यसैसाथ संलग्न गरिएको छ ।

४. कानुनी कारवाही सम्बन्धी विवरण

(क) समीक्षा अवधिमा संगठित संस्थाले वा संस्थाको विरुद्ध कुनै मुद्दा दायर भएको भए : **नभएको** ।

(ख) संगठित संस्थाको संस्थापक वा सञ्चालकले वा संस्थापक सञ्चालकको विरुद्धमा प्रचलित नियमको अवज्ञा वा फौजदारी अपराध गरेको सम्बन्धमा कुनै मुद्दा दायर गरेको वा भएको भए : **नभएको** ।

(ग) कुनै संस्थापक वा सञ्चालकको विरुद्ध आर्थिक अपराध गरेको सम्बन्धमा कुनै मुद्दा दायर भएको भए : **नभएको** ।

५. संगठित संस्थाको शेयर कारोवार तथा प्रगतिको विश्लेषण

(क) धितोपत्र बजारमा संगठित संस्थाको शेयर कारोवारमा व्यवस्थापनको धारणा :

धितोपत्र बजारमा शेयर कारोवारमा हुने उतार चढावमा खुल्ला बजारले तय गरेको मूल्यको आधारमा हुने भएकोले यसलाई बैंक व्यवस्थापनले स्वभाविक रूपमा लिएको छ र सो सम्बन्धमा बैंक व्यवस्थापन एवं सञ्चालकहरूको धारणा तटस्थ रहेको छ ।

(ख) समीक्षा अवधि आ.व. २०८२/०८३ मा नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेञ्जबाट भएको शेयर कारोवार विवरण देहाय बमोजिम रहेको छ ।

विवरण	प्रथम त्रैमासिक अवधि	दोश्रो त्रैमासिक अवधि	तेश्रो त्रैमासिक अवधि	चौथो त्रैमासिक अवधि
अधिकतम मूल्य रु.	४९०	४२४	४४९	४२०
न्यूनतम मूल्य रु.	३९०	३९०.१०	३९५.१०	३९६.४
अन्तिम मूल्य रु.	३९३.१०	४०३.४०	४१३	४१५
कूल कारोवार भएको दिन	५२ दिन	५५ दिन	५३ दिन	६४ दिन
कूल कारोवार भएको शेयर संख्या	४०,७१,५३९ किता	१२,२१,७०७ किता	२६,७२,५५५ किता	१०,५०,९३७ किता

६. समस्या र चुनौती

- सञ्चालन जोखिमको व्यवस्थापनसँग सम्बन्धित चुनौती ।
- निष्कृत्य कर्जा र गैर बैकिङ्ग सम्पत्तीको व्यवस्थापन ।
- सञ्चालन लागत र सञ्चालन दक्षता विचको समन्वय ।
- अधिक तरल सम्पत्तीको व्यवस्थापन ।
- साइबर सुरक्षा ।

उपरोक्तानुसारका कारोवारलाई असर पार्ने मुख्य कुराहरूको कुशल व्यवस्थापनमा विशेष ध्यान केन्द्रित गरिएको छ ।

७. संस्थागत सुशासन

बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था सम्बन्धी ऐन, कम्पनी ऐन लगायत प्रचलित ऐन, नियम कानूनहरू, नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट जारी निर्देशनहरूको पूर्ण पालना गर्नुका साथै गैर कार्यकारी सञ्चालकको संयोजकत्वमा लेखापरीक्षण समिति, जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति, कर्मचारी सेवा सुविधा समिति, सम्पत्ती सुदृढिकरण निवारण समिति तथा व्यवस्थापन स्तरमा कार्यकारी समिति, व्यवस्थापन समिति, पदपुर्ति समिति, सम्पत्ती तथा दायित्व व्यवस्थापन समिति, खरिद समिति, आर्थिक निर्देशन समिति, कर्जा जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति, सञ्चालन जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति, कर्जा असुली समिति, कर्जा अपलेखन समिति, सुशासन इकाई लगायत विभिन्न किसिमका समिति मार्फत संस्थागत सुशासन सम्बन्धमा विश्लेषण गर्ने गरिएको छ । नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट हुने स्थलगत र गैर स्थलगत निरीक्षण, आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदनको आधारमा संस्थागत सुशासनमा व्यवस्थापन प्रतिबद्ध रहँदै स्वनियमनलाई समेत मार्गदर्शनको रूपमा लिइएको छ ।

नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूलाई सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतंकवादी कार्यमा वित्तीय लगानी गर्ने व्यवस्था सम्बन्धमा

सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण (मनी लाउण्डरिङ्ग) निवारण ऐन, नियम तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित कानून बमोजिम जारी भएका सम्पूर्ण निर्देशन, आदेश तथा परिपत्रहरूको पूर्णरूपमा पालना गरिएको छ ।



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**To The Shareholders of M/s Shine Resunga Development Bank Limited****Report on the Audit of Financial Statements****Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of M/s Shine Resunga Development Bank Limited (referred to as the "Bank"), which comprises the Statement of Financial Position as at Ashadh 32, 2083 (July 16, 2026), and the Statement of Profit or Loss, Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows 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 give a true and fair view, in all material respects, the Financial Position of the Bank as at Ashadh 32, 2083 (July 16, 2026), and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards [NFRS].

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing [NSA]. 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 ICAN's Handbook of Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Nepal, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report:

S. No.	Key Audit Matters	Auditor's Response
a)	Interest Income: The Bank has implemented NRB's Guidance Note on Interest Income Recognition, 2025. The guidelines require staging of loans (Stage 1, 2, 3) with different recognition methods - accrual basis for Stage 1 & 2 based on coupon interest rate and cash basis (incremental) for Stage 3 assets. The transitional arrangement involves complex quarterly tracking at account level and reconciliation between interest suspense, accrued interest, and actual collections. Given the significant system changes, manual interventions during transition, and risk of misstatement in interest income, we considered this as a key audit matter.	Our audit approach included: - Obtained understanding of the Bank's implementation framework and tested quarterly interest computation processes at account level. - Verified staging classification (Stage 1, 2, 3) for sample loans based on ECL guidelines and tested stage migration reports. - For Stage 3 assets, tested cash basis approach by tracing collections to bank statements, recalculating interest suspense movements, and verifying that suspense doesn't exceed accrued interest.

d. Performed reconciliation between CBS interest calculations and GL entries and verified quarterly interest income aggregation.

b) Investment valuation, identification and impairment:

Investment of the bank comprises of investment in government bonds, T-bills, development bonds and investment in quoted and unquoted securities. The valuation of the aforesaid securities has been done in compliance with NFRS 9 and NRB Directive number 8. The investment in the government and NRB bonds and T-bills has been done on Amortized cost and rest have been valued through Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income. The valuation of the investment requires special attention and further in view of the significance of the amount of the investment in the financial statement the same has been considered as Key Audit Matters in our audit.

Our audit approach regarding Investment of the bank is based on the NRB Directive and NFRS issued by the Accounting Standard Board of Nepal.

For the investment valuation that are done at amortized cost, we checked the EIR and amortization schedule on test basis.

For the investment valued through OCI i.e. for quoted investment, we relied on the Last transaction price in NEPSE as on 16.07.2026. And for the unquoted investment the fair value has been determined based on latest available Net Assets Value (NAV), i.e., Level 3 valuation. Further the income and bonus have been cross verified from Demat statement of the bank wherever applicable.

c) Impairment of Loans and Advances:

Requirement under NFRS 9 read with (carve-out on NFRS-9 issued by ICAN dated 2082/05/09 and opted by Bank), bank shall measure impairment loss on loans and advances at the higher of:

- a) Amount derived as per norms prescribed by NRB for loan loss provisioning or;
- b) Amount determined as per para 5.5 of NFRS adopting the expected credit loss model

As per the norms prescribed by the NRB, provision at the prescribed rate shall be created on the loans and advances based on overdue status of loans and advances as well as utilization status of the facility, status of security etc. Hence, assessment of availability and accuracy of data for impairment under NRB provisioning norms is regarded as key audit matters.

Expected credit losses of loans and advances measured at amortized cost as disclosed in Note 3.4.6 (Notes to the Financial Statements)

This was a key audit matter due to

- The involvement of significant management judgements, assumptions and level of uncertainty associated with

Our audit approach included:

- a. Reviewing the overdue status of loans and advances by obtaining data from the system and matching the same with NRB 2.2 report.
- b. Sample credit files were reviewed for the purpose of assuring the utilization of loan & advances for the intended purpose, account movement and account turnover.
- c. Assessed the alignment of the Bank's Impairment for expected credit losses computations and underlying methodology including responses to current economic conditions with its accounting policies, based on the best available information up to the date of our report.
- d. Evaluated the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of controls over estimation of expected credit losses, which included assessing the level of oversight, review and approval of impairment for expected credit losses, policies and procedures by the Board and management.
- e. Tested the completeness, accuracy and reasonableness of the underlying data used in the expected credit loss computations by agreeing details to



estimating future cash flows to recover such loans and advances; and

- The materiality of the reported amount of expected credit losses.

Key areas of significant judgements, assumptions and estimates made by management in the assessment of expected credit losses for loans and advances include forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios, associated weightages and considerations that indicate significant increase in credit risk. These are subject to inherently heightened levels of estimation uncertainty.

Information of such key estimates, assumptions and judgements are disclosed in Note 3.4.6.

relevant source documents and accounting records of the Bank.

- f. Evaluated the reasonableness of credit quality assessments and related stage classifications.

In addition to the above, the following procedures were performed:

- g. For loans and advances assessed on an individual basis for impairment:
 - Tested the arithmetical accuracy of the underlying individual impairment calculations.
 - Evaluated the reasonableness of key inputs used in the impairment for expected credit losses made with economic conditions. Such evaluations were carried out considering the value and timing of cash flow forecasts particularly relating to elevated risk industries and status of recovery actions of the collaterals.
- h. For loans and advances assessed on a collective basis for impairment:
 - Tested the key inputs and the calculations used in the impairment for expected credit losses.
 - Assessed the reasonableness of judgements, assumptions and estimates used by the Management in the underlying methodology and the management overlays. Our testing included evaluating the reasonableness of forward-looking information used, economic scenarios considered, and probability weighting assigned to each scenario.
- i. Assessed the adequacy of the related financial statement disclosures set out in Disclosure 3.4.6 (*Notes to Financial Statements*)

d) **Information Technology:**

IT controls with respect to recording of transactions, generating various reports in compliance with NRB guidelines and other compliances to regulators is an important part of the process. Such reporting is highly dependent on the effective working of Core Banking Software and other allied systems.

Our audit approach regarding Information Technology of the bank is based upon the Information Technology Guidelines 2012 issued by NRB and it also included:

- a. Understanding of IT process, mapping of application and control measures adopted by the bank such as users' access and authority across operating systems.
- b. Verification of the interest income and expense booking regarding loan and



We have considered this as key audit matter as any control lapses, validation failures, incorrect input data and wrong extraction of data may result in wrong reporting of data to the management, shareholders and regulators.

deposit on test basis with the CBS of the bank.

- c. Reliance on the IT audit conducted by the bank.
- d. Verification of the provisioning of the loan and advances based on ageing on the test check basis

Other Information

Management is responsible for the preparation of other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Financial Statement does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of 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 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, 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 Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether caused 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.

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 bank'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 company's ability to continue as going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosure is inadequate, to modify our audit opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidences obtained up to date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statement, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Bank's Activities to express an opinion on Financial Statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance, regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We have obtained 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, the statement of financial position as at 16 July 2026 (32 Ashadh 2083), the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies have been prepared in the format prescribed by the Nepal Rastra Bank Unified Directives No. 4 and in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2063 and Section 59 of the Banks and Financial Institution Act, 2073 and are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the Bank; and proper books of account as required by law including relevant records relating to the preparation of the aforesaid financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and records of the Bank.

In our opinion, the returns received from the branches were sufficient for the purpose of the audit though these statements were independently not audited.

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 so far appeared from our examination of the books of account of the Bank, we have not come across cases where the Board of Directors or any employees of the Bank have acted contrary to the provisions of law relating to the accounts, 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.

For NBSM & Associates
Chartered Accountants



CA. Durga Prasad Gnawali, FCA
Senior Partner
Date: 28/05/2083
Place: Naxal, Kathmandu, Nepal
UDIN: 260913CA00461brdSc

Statement of Financial Position
As on Ashad End, 2083 (16th July, 2026)

Particulars	Notes	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Cash and cash equivalent	4.1	1,644,969,328	2,117,894,019
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	4.2	3,489,669,377	3,273,571,333
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	4.3	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	4.4	-	-
Other trading assets	4.5	-	-
Loan and Advances to B/FIs	4.6	688,357,731	1,314,092,375
Loans and advances to customers	4.7	63,216,944,620	56,907,122,137
Investment in securities	4.8	17,235,625,923	15,293,576,045
Current Tax Assets	4.9	-	114,086,111
Investment in subsidiaries	4.10	-	-
Investment in Associates	4.11	-	-
Investment property	4.12	206,598,395	151,994,995
Property and equipment	4.13	655,698,234	715,113,563
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	4.14	134,988,728	136,856,902
Deferred tax assets	4.15	10,388,371	-
Other assets	4.16	342,703,084	328,899,067
TOTAL ASSETS		87,625,943,791	80,353,206,546
LIABILITIES			
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	4.17	266,971,920	725,979,531
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	4.18	-	-
Derivative Financial instruments	4.19	-	-
Deposit from customers	4.20	77,852,662,136	71,767,128,445
Borrowings	4.21	-	365,678
Current Tax Liabilities	4.9	430,767	-
Provisions	4.22	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	4.15	-	26,957,042
Other liabilities	4.23	548,353,714	449,067,316
Debt securities issued	4.24	998,094,792	-
Subordinated Liabilities	4.25	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		79,666,513,329	72,969,498,012
EQUITY			
Share Capital	4.26	5,021,972,730	4,875,701,680
Share Premium		-	-
Retained Earning		814,025,853	668,505,485
Reserves	4.27	2,123,431,879	1,839,501,370
Total equity attributable to equity holders		7,959,430,462	7,383,708,534
Non-controlling interests		-	-
TOTAL EQUITY		7,959,430,462	7,383,708,534
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		87,625,943,791	80,353,206,546
Contingent liabilities and commitment	4.28	1,202,415,795	1,767,694,601
Net assets value per share		158.49	151.44

As per our attached report of even date

For and on Behalf of Board of
Shine Resunga Development Bank Ltd

For NBSM & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Bhuwan Prasad Panth
Chief Finance Officer

Prakash Poudel
Chief Executive Officer

Thaneshor Poudel
Chairman

FCA. Durga Prasad Gnowali
Senior Partner

Er.Suraj Upreti
Director

Birendra Bhusal
Director

Birendra Bista
Director

Date : Bhadra 28, 2083
Place : Kathmandu

Namrata Bhandari
Director

Dr. Himal Bhattarai
Director

Prof. Dr. Ganesh Prasad Pathak
Independent Director



Statement of Profit or Loss

For the period commencing on Shrawan 1, 2082 and ending on Ashad 32, 2083

Particulars	Notes	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
Interest Income	4.29	6,047,123,999	6,385,230,245
Interest Expense	4.30	3,183,482,136	3,740,871,184
Net interest income		2,863,641,862	2,644,359,061
Fees and Commission Income	4.31	356,084,485	337,334,266
Fees and Commission Expense	4.32	41,344,091	35,438,220
Net fee and Commission income		314,740,394	301,896,046
Net interest fee and commission income		3,178,382,256	2,946,255,107
Net Trading Income	4.33	-	-
Other Operating Income	4.34	28,170,766	31,500,413
Total operating income		3,206,553,022	2,977,755,520
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	4.35	286,607,256	950,401,153
Net Operating income		2,919,945,766	2,027,354,367
Operating expenses			
Personnel Expense	4.36	836,453,541	714,313,811
Other Operating Expenses	4.37	293,026,871	278,967,893
Depreciation and amortisation	4.38	122,078,758	122,957,115
Operating Profit		1,668,386,597	911,115,549
Non operating income	4.39	-	1,100,000
Non operating expense	4.40	60,386,749	15,734,530
Profit before income tax		1,607,999,848	896,481,019
Income tax expense	4.41	497,688,570	250,853,032
Current tax		515,165,818	281,463,467
Deferred tax Expenses/(Income)		(17,477,247)	(30,610,435)
Profit for the period		1,110,311,278	645,627,987
Profit attributable to:			
Equity holders of the bank		1,110,311,278	645,627,987
Non-controlling interest		-	-
Profit for the period		1,110,311,278	645,627,987
Earnings per share:			
Basic earnings per share		22.11	13.24
Diluted earnings per Share		22.11	13.24

As per our attached report of even date

For and on Behalf of Board of
Shine Resunga Development Bank Ltd

For NBSM & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Bhuwan Prasad Panth
Chief Finance Officer

Prakash Poudel
Chief Executive Officer

Thaneshor Poudel
Chairman

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Senior Partner

Er.Suraj Upreti
Director

Birendra Bhusal
Director

Birendra Bista
Director

Date : Bhadra 28, 2083
Place : Kathmandu

Namrata Bhandari
Director

Dr. Himal Bhattarai
Director

Prof. Dr. Ganesh Prasad Pathak
Independent Director



Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

For the period commencing on Shrawan 1, 2082 and ending on Ashad 32, 2083

Particulars	Notes	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
Profit for the period		1,110,311,278	645,627,987
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax			
a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
• Gains/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value		(67,162,360)	61,325,104
• Gains/(losses) on disposal of equity shares recycled to equity		13,909	1,916,951
• Gains/(losses) on revaluation			
• Actuarial gain/(losses) on defined benefit plans		935,141	(7,138,506)
• Income tax relating to above items		19,863,993	(16,831,065)
Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(46,349,317)	39,272,484
b) Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss			
• Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge			
• Exchange gains/(losses) (arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)			
• Income tax relating to above items			
• Reclassify to profit or loss			
Net other comprehensive income that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
c) Share of other comprehensive income of associate accounted as per equity method			
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of Income Tax		(46,349,317)	39,272,484
Total comprehensive income for the period		1,063,961,960	684,900,471
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Bank		1,063,961,960	684,900,471
Non-controlling interest		-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the period		1,063,961,960	684,900,471

As per our attached report of even date

For and on Behalf of Board of
Shine Resunga Development Bank Ltd

For NBSM & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Bhuvan Prasad Panth
Chief Finance Officer

Prakash Poudel
Chief Executive Officer

Thaneshor Poudel
Chairman

FCA. Durga Prasad Gnowali
Senior Partner

Er.Suraj Upreti
Director

Birendra Bhusal
Director

Birendra Bista
Director

Date : Bhadra 28, 2083
Place : Kathmandu

Namrata Bhandari
Director

Dr. Himal Bhattarai
Director

Prof. Dr. Ganesh Prasad Pathak
Independent Director



Statement of Cash Flows

As on Ashad End, 2083 (16th July, 2026)

Particulars	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
Cash flows from operating activities		
Interest Received	5,955,135,278	6,489,126,955
Fees and other income received	356,084,485	338,434,266
Dividend Received	27,579,186	10,304,673
Receipts from other operating activities	605,489	19,832,625
Interest paid	(3,152,869,088)	(3,738,122,366)
Commission and fee paid	(41,344,091)	(35,438,220)
Cash payments to employee	(717,729,326)	(628,428,927)
Other expense paid	(297,336,646)	(199,003,192)
Operating cash flows before change in operating assets and liabilities	2,130,125,286	2,256,705,814
(Increase)/Decrease in operating assets	(6,167,769,438)	(6,058,969,239)
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	(216,098,044)	(535,082,634)
Placement with bank and financial institutions	-	-
Other Trading assets	-	-
Loan and advances to bank and financial institutions	625,734,644	436,517,363
Loan and advances to customer	(6,563,602,021)	(5,964,509,058)
Other Assets	(13,804,017)	4,105,090
Increase/(Decrease) in operating liabilities	5,577,123,307	5,919,379,945
Due to bank and financial institutions	(459,007,611)	356,953,797
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Deposits from customers	6,085,533,691	5,810,904,099
Borrowings	(365,678)	(4,244,563)
Other Liabilities	(49,037,095)	(244,233,388)
Net Cash flow from operating activities before tax paid	1,539,479,155	2,117,116,520
Income taxes paid	(400,360,067)	(265,207,488)
Net Cash flow from operating activities	1,139,119,087	1,851,909,032
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of investment securities	(2,009,233,879)	(1,689,370,242)
Receipts from sale of investment securities	21,640	-
Purchase of plant and equipment	(58,415,907)	(218,948,487)
Receipt from sale of property and equipment	655,360	1,339,182
Purchase of intangible assets	(3,034,708)	(5,441,445)
Receipt from sale of intangible assets	-	-
Purchase of investment properties	(74,303,400)	(21,977,652)
Receipt from the sale of investment properties	19,700,000	-
Interest received	-	-
Dividend received	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,124,610,893)	(1,934,398,644)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Receipt from issue of debt securities	1,000,000,000	-
Repayment of debt securities	-	-
Receipt from issue of subordinated liabilities	-	-
Repayment of subordinated liabilities	-	-
Receipt from issue of shares	-	-
Dividend paid	(487,570,168)	(23,674,091)
Interest paid	-	-
Other receipt/payment	-	-
Net cash from financing activities	512,429,832	(23,674,091)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(473,061,974)	(106,163,703)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the period	2,117,894,019	2,224,033,789
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents held	137,282	23,934
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of periods	1,644,969,327	2,117,894,019

As per our attached report of even date

For and on Behalf of Board of
Shine Resunga Development Bank Ltd

For NBSM & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Bhuwan Prasad Panth
Chief Finance Officer

Prakash Poudel
Chief Executive Officer

Thaneshor Poudel
Chairman

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Senior Partner

Er.Suraj Upreti
Director

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Director

Birendra Bista
Director

Date : Bhadra 28, 2083
Place : Kathmandu

Namrata Bhandari
Director

Dr. Himlal Bhattarai
Director

Prof. Dr. Ganesh Prasad Pathak
Independent Director



१८औं वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन
आ.व. २०८२/८३

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the period commencing on Shrawan 1, 2082 and ending on Ashad 32, 2083

Attributable to Equity-Holders of the Bank												
Particulars	Share Capital	Share Premium	General Reserve	Exchange Equalization Reserve	Regulatory Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earning	Other Reserve	Total	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
Balance at Ashad End, 2081	4,733,690,950	-	1,132,324,638	446,809	458,021,223	79,992,955	-	417,351,437	70,076,753	6,891,904,766	-	6,891,904,766
Adjustments/restatements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at Shrawan 01, 2081	4,733,690,950	-	1,132,324,638	446,809	458,021,223	79,992,955	-	417,351,437	70,076,753	6,891,904,766	-	6,891,904,766
Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	645,627,987	-	645,627,987	-	645,627,987
Adjustments for Retained Earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,923,063	-	43,923,063	-	43,923,063
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains/(losses) from investment in equity	-	-	-	-	-	44,269,438	-	-	-	44,269,438	-	44,269,438
Instruments measured at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains/(losses) on revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gain/(losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,996,954)	(4,996,954)	-	(4,996,954)
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange gains/(losses) (arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)	-	-	-	5,983	-	-	-	(5,983)	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	5,983	-	44,269,438	-	689,545,067	(4,996,954)	728,823,534	-	728,823,534
Transfer to General Reserves during the year	-	-	129,125,597	-	-	-	-	(129,125,597)	-	-	-	-
Adjustment of Investment Adjustment Reserve no longer required	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Creation of Training Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,033,541)	13,033,541	-	-	-
Utilization of Training Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,531,074	(8,531,074)	-	-	-
Creation of CSR Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,456,280)	6,456,280	-	-	-
Utilization of CSR Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,573,436	(3,573,436)	-	-	-
Transfer for Accrued Interest Receivable	-	-	-	-	(89,940,140)	-	-	89,940,140	-	-	-	-
Creation of Dererrd Tax Reserve	-	-	-	-	17,142,322	-	-	(17,142,322)	-	-	-	-
Creation of Regulatory Reserve for Reduction in Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Creation of Regulatory Reserve for NBA	-	-	-	-	(6,263,017)	-	-	6,263,017	-	-	-	-
Creation of Regulatory Reserve for Actuarial Loss	-	-	-	-	2,868,926	-	-	(2,868,926)	-	-	-	-
Transactions with Owners, directly recognized in Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount transferred from premium to share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share Issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share Based Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend to Equity-Holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonus Shares Issued	142,010,729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(142,010,729)	-	-	-	-
Share issue expenses directly charged to equity-Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(236,684,548)	(236,684,548)	(236,684,548)	-	(236,684,548)
Impact	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,300,435)	(1,300,435)	(1,300,435)	-	(1,300,435)
Tax effect of share issue expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390,130	-	390,130	-	390,130
Gain on Disposal of Share Classified into OCI	-	-	383,390	-	-	(1,341,865)	-	1,533,561	-	575,085	-	575,085
Current Tax on Gain on Disposal of Share Classified into OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goodwill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Transfer to Investment Equalization Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Contributions and Transfers	142,010,729	-	129,508,988	-	(76,191,910)	(1,341,865)	-	(438,391,020)	7,385,311	(237,019,767)	-	(237,019,767)
Balance at Ashad End, 2082	4,875,701,679	-	1,261,833,626	452,793	381,829,313	122,920,528	-	668,505,485	72,465,110	7,383,708,533	-	7,383,708,533
Adjustments/restatements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at Shrawan 01, 2082	4,875,701,679	-	1,261,833,626	452,793	381,829,313	122,920,528	-	668,505,485	72,465,110	7,383,708,533	-	7,383,708,533
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,110,311,278	-	1,110,311,278	-	1,110,311,278
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Gains/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value			(47,003,916)	-	(47,003,916)	(47,003,916)
Gains/(losses) on revaluation						
Actual gain/(losses) on defined benefit plans				-	654,599	654,599
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge						
Exchange gains/(losses)(arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)	34,321			(34,321)	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	34,321	-	(47,003,916)	1,110,276,957 (222,062,256)	854,599	1,063,961,960
Transfer to General Reserves during the year		222,062,256				-
Transfer to Retained Earning during the year						-
Creation of Training Fund						
Utilization of Training Fund				(13,924,863)	13,924,863	-
Creation of CSR Fund				13,165,294	(13,165,294)	-
Utilization of CSR Fund				(11,103,113)	11,103,113	-
Transfer to Retained Earnings from Regulatory Reserve for Accrued Interest Receivable				4,992,045	(4,992,045)	-
Creation of Deferred Tax Reserve				(57,320,809)	-	-
Creation of Regulatory Reserve for Reduction in Investment				(17,477,247)	-	-
Transfer to Retained Earnings from Regulatory Reserve for NBA				(27,176,112)		-
Creation of Regulatory Reserve for Acturial Loss				654,599	-	-
Transactions with Owners, directly recognized in Equity						
Amount transferred from premium to share capital	-					-
Share issued						-
Share Based Payments						-
Dividend to Equity-Holders						-
Bonus Shares Issued	146,271,050			(146,271,050)		-
Cash Dividend Paid	-			(487,570,168) (962,910)	(487,570,168) (962,910)	(487,570,168) (962,910)
Share issue expenses directly charged to equity-Tax Impact						
Tax effect of share issue expenses		2,782		288,873 11,127	288,873 4,173	288,873 4,173
Gain on Disposal of Share Classified into OCI						
Current Tax on Gain on Disposal of Share Classified into OCI						
Other Transfer to Investment Equilization Fund						
Total Contributions by and Distributions balance as Ashad End, 2083	146,271,050 5,021,972,730	222,065,037 1,483,898,653	(9,736) 75,906,876	(964,756,589) 814,025,853	6,870,636 79,990,345	(488,240,032) 7,959,430,461

As per our attached report of even date

**For and on Behalf of Board of
Shine Resunga Development Bank Ltd**

For NBSM & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Bhuwan Prasad Panth
Chief Finance Officer

Prakash Poudel
Chief Executive Officer

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Birendra Bhusal
Director

Birendra Bista
Director

Date: Bhadra 28, 2083
Place: Kathmandu

Dr. Himal Bhattarai
Director

Pro.Dr. Ganesh Prasad Pathak
Independent Director

Statement of Distributable Profit or Loss

As on Ashad End, 2083 (16th July, 2026)

Particulars	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
Net profit or (loss) as per statement of profit or loss	1,110,311,278	645,627,987
Appropriations:		
a. General reserve	(222,062,256)	(129,125,597)
b. Foreign exchange fluctuation fund	(34,321)	(5,983)
c. Capital redemption reserve	-	-
d. Corporate social responsibility fund	(11,103,113)	(6,456,280)
e. Employees' training fund	(13,924,863)	(13,033,541)
f. Other	-	-
Investment Adjustment Reserve	-	-
Share issue expense charged to equity	(674,037)	(910,305)
Net Gain on Disposal of Shares	11,127	1,533,561
Transfer from Reserve during the year (CSR & Traing Fund)	18,157,340	12,104,509
Profit or (loss) before regulatory adjustment	880,681,156	509,734,350
Regulatory adjustment :		
a. Interest receivable (-)/previous accrued interest received (+)	(57,320,809)	89,940,140
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 (-)/reversal (+)	(27,176,112)	6,263,017
e. Deferred tax assets recognised (-)/ reversal (+)	(17,477,247)	(17,142,322)
f. Goodwill recognised (-)/ impairment of Goodwill (+)	-	-
g. Bargain purchase gain recognised (-)/resersal (+)	-	-
h. Acturial loss recognised (-)/reversal (+)	654,599	(2,868,925)
i. Negative Fair Value Reserve charged to RE	-	-
j. Other (+/-) Investment Adjustment Reserve	-	-
Net profit for the period end of Ashad 2083 available for distribution	779,361,586	585,926,260
Opening Retained Earnings	668,505,485	417,351,437
Adjustment in Opening RE due to NFRS 16	-	43,923,063
Distribution		
Bonus Shares Issued	(146,271,050)	(142,010,729)
Cash Dividend Paid	(487,570,168)	(236,684,548)
Distributable profit or (loss)	814,025,853	668,505,485

As per our attached report of even date

For and on Behalf of Board of
Shine Resunga Development Bank Ltd

For NBSM & Associates
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Date : Bhadra 28, 2083
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Director

Prof. Dr. Ganesh Prasad Pathak
Independent Director



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Notes to the Financial Statements

Shine Resunga Development Bank Limited

Year ended 16th July 2026

1. Reporting Entity

1.1 General

Shine Resunga Development Bank Limited ("The Bank") is domiciled and incorporated in Nepal as a "B" class National Level Development bank, registered as a Public Limited Company under Companies Act 2063 on 26th Bhadra 2065. Its financial transaction has been started from Falgun 11, 2065 after the approval from Nepal Rastra Bank as B class National Level Development Bank. The registered address of the Bank is located at Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City Ward No 11, Kalikanagar, Rupandehi, Nepal. Shine Resunga Development Bank Limited is listed on Nepal Stock Exchange with its stock symbol "SHINE".

1.2 Financial Statements

The Financial Statement of Bank for the year ended 16th July, 2026 comprises Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss, Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Distributable profit or Loss, Notes to the Financial Statements and Significant Accounting Policies of the Company.

1.3 Principal Activities and Operations

The Bank has been offering wide range of Financial Services encompassing acceptance of deposits, corporate and retail credit, micro credit, project financing, hire purchase financing, corporate and personal banking, internet banking, mobile banking, remittance facilities, issuing of debit card, ATM related services, dealing in government securities and treasury related products, agency services and other services permitted by the Banking and Financial Institutions Act, 2073.

2. Basis of Preparation

2.1. Going Concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, as 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.

2.2. Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements of Bank for the year ended 16th July, 2026 comprising Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to the Financial Statements (including Significant Accounting Policies), have been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS), laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal and in compliance with the requirements of all applicable laws and regulations.

The bank has applied certain carve-outs which are as described in Notes to Accounts.

2.3. Reporting Period and Approval of Financial Statements

a. Reporting Period

The Development Bank follows the Nepalese financial year based on the Nepalese calendar. The reporting period of financial statement is as:



Relevant Financial Statement	English Calendar Date/ Period	Nepali Calendar Date/ Period
Statement of Financial Position (SOPF)	16.07.2026	32.03.2083
Comparative SOPF	16.07.2025	31.03.2082
Reporting Period	16.07.2025–16.07.2026	01.04.2082 –32.03.2083
Comparative Reporting Period	16.07.2024–16.07.2025	01.04.2081–31.03.2082

b. Responsibility for Financial Statements

The preparation and presentation of Financial Statements is the responsibility of the Board of Directors as per the governing provisions.

c. Approval of Financial Statements by Directors

The accompanied Financial Statements have been approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors vide its 338th resolution dated on 2083/05/28 and have been recommended for approval by shareholders in the Annual General Meeting.

2.4. Functional and Presentation Currency

The Financial statements are denominated in Nepalese Rupees, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Bank.

All financial information presented in NPR has been rounded off to the nearest rupee except where indicated otherwise.

2.5. Use of Estimates, Assumptions and Judgments

The Bank, under NFRS, is required to apply accounting policies that most appropriately suit its circumstances and operating environment. Further, the Bank is required to make judgment in respect of items where the choice of specific policy, accounting estimate or assumption to be followed could materially affect the financial statements. Later on, this may be determined that a different choice could have been more appropriate.

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. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed periodically. Revision to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates is revised, and are applied prospectively.

Disclosures of the accounting estimates have been included in the relevant section of the notes wherever the estimates have been applied along with the nature and effect of changes of accounting estimates, if any.

Reporting Pronouncement

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

However, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN) vide its notice dated 02.04.2079 has resolved that Carve-outs in NFRS with Alternative Treatment and effective period shall be provided to the Banks and Financial Institutions regulated by NRB on the specific recommendation of Accounting Standard Board (ASB). Further 354th meeting of Council dated on 2082/05/22 has issued the carve-outs on NFRS 9 on Financial Instruments until FY 2082/83



2.6. Changes in Accounting Policies

The bank has changed its accounting policies, wherever required, to ensure compliance with NFRS. Detailed accounting policies are mentioned in Note 3. The effect of change in accounting policy at the date of transition has been given to the retained earnings (and reserves, if applicable).

2.7. New Standards in issue but not yet effective

The Institute of chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN) has issued new NFRS called NFRS 2018 with the decision of the 244th council dated 11th Ashad 2077 which has prescribed NFRS 9 on Financial Instruments, NFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts, NFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and NFRS 17 Insurance Contracts to be applicable from 16th July 2021. Later on 143rd meeting of Accounting Standard Board dated 15th July 2022 has issued carve-out on NFRS 9 on Financial Instruments until FY 2081/82. Further 354th meeting of Council dated on 2082/05/22 has issued the carve-outs on NFRS 9 on Financial Instruments until FY 2082/83. The impact of these standards especially NFRS 9 and NFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers can have significant impact on the financial statement of the Bank which is yet to be assessed and quantified.

2.8. Discounting

When the realization of assets and settlement of obligation is for more than one year, the Bank considers the discounting of such assets and liabilities where the impact is material. Various internal and external factors have been considered for determining the discount rate to be applied to the cash flows of company.

Service fees charged by the bank on loans and advances unless immaterial or impracticable to determine reliably is to be considered for computation of Effective Interest Rate. However, bank has opted the Carve-out (optional) pronounced by Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN) on 20th September 2018 as per the notice issued by ICAN regarding the extension of a year time for its implementation. Further 354th meeting of Council dated on 2082/05/22 has issued the carve-outs on NFRS 9 on Financial Instruments until FY 2082/83.

In case where the bank assesses that the transaction amount of a financial assets or a financial liability does not represent its fair value, the related future cash flows are discounted at prevailing interest rate to determine the initial fair value.

2.9. Materiality and Aggregation

In compliance with Nepal Accounting Standard – NAS 01 (Presentation of Financial Statements), each material class of similar items is presented separately in the Financial Statements. Items of dissimilar nature or functions too are presented separately unless they are immaterial. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are not offset in the Statement of Profit or Loss unless required or permitted by an Accounting Standard.

2.10. Comparative Information

The Financial Statement of the Bank provides comparative information in respect of previous periods. The accounting policies have been consistently applied by Bank with those of the previous financial year in accordance with NAS 01 Presentation of Financial Statements, except those which had to be changed as a result of application of the new NFRS or expiry of the carve out period. Further, comparative information is reclassified wherever necessary to comply with the current presentation.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these Financial Statements, and deviations if any have been disclosed accordingly.



3.1. Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following material items:

Items	Basis of Measurement
Financial Assets	Fair Value both through Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
Assets held for Sale & discontinued Operations	Fair Value less costs of sell.
Employees Defined Benefit obligation	Present value of defined benefit obligation (as calculated by Actuary) less than fair value of the plan assets.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis where the accounting policies and judgments as required by the standards are consistently used and in case of deviations disclosed specially.

3.2. Basis of consolidation

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

a. Business Combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date i.e. when control is transferred to the Development Bank. Control is power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, the Group takes into consideration potential voting rights that currently are exercisable.

The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquire and equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquire. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in the profit or loss as incurred.

Development Bank doesn't possess any control to govern the financial and operating policies of any entities in the reporting period.

There is no business combination during the fiscal year 2022.83.

b. Non-Controlling Interest

Non-controlling interest represents the equity in a subsidiary not attributable directly or indirectly to a parent. Non-controlling interests are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within equity, separately from equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Development Bank.

For each business combination, the Development Bank elects to measure any non-controlling interests in the acquire either:

- At fair value or
- At their proportionate share of the acquire identifiable net assets, which are generally at fair value.

The Development Bank does not have any Non-Controlling Interest in the reporting date.

c. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity if it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The Group reassesses whether it still has control, if there are changes to one or more of the elements of control. An investment in a subsidiary is consolidated into the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

The Development Bank does not have any subsidiaries in the reporting date.



d. Loss of Control

When the Development Bank loses control of a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the former subsidiary from the consolidated statement of financial position. The Development Bank recognizes any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value when control is lost and

Subsequently accounts for it and for any amounts owed by or to the former subsidiary in accordance with relevant NFRS. It is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for financial instruments depending on the level of influence retained. That fair value shall be regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset in accordance with NFRS 9 or, when appropriate, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or joint venture. Any gain or loss associated with the loss of control attributable to the former controlling interest is also recognized.

e. Special Purpose Entity (SPE)

Special purpose entities (SPEs) are entities that are created to accomplish narrow and well-defined objectives. An SPE is consolidated if, based on an evaluation of the substance of its relationship with the Development Bank and the SPE's risks and rewards, the Development Bank concludes that it controls the SPE.

The Development Bank does not have any Special Purpose Entity.

f. Transaction elimination on consolidation

Intra-group balances, transactions and any unrealized profit or loss arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

g. Investment in Associates – Equity Accounting

An associate is an entity over which the Development Bank has significant influences but not control or joint control. This is generally the case where the Development Bank holds between 20% to 50% of the voting rights or the Development Bank has power to participate in the financial and operating policy decision of the investee.

The existence of significant influence by an entity is usually evidenced in one or more of the following ways:

- Representation of board of directors or equivalent governing body of investee.
- Participation in Policy making processes, including participation in decision about dividends or other distributions.
- Material transaction between the entity and investee etc.

The Development Bank does not have any Associates in the reporting date.

3.3. Cash & Cash Equivalent

The fair value of cash is the carrying amount. Cash and cash equivalent represent the amount of cash in hand, balances with other bank and financial institutions, money at short notice and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their value and used by the Bank in the management of short-term commitment. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortized cost in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

3.4. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

3.4.1. Recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Development Bank becomes a party to the contract embodying the related financial instruments. All financial assets, financial liabilities and



financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at transaction cost and where such values are different from the fair value, at fair value. The bank's principal financial assets comprise assets held at fair value through profit and loss, assets measured at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to generate a return on the investment made by shareholders. The company's principal financial liabilities comprise accrued expenses and other payables which arise directly from its operations.

In accordance with NFRS 9 Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement, the company's interest receivables are classified and measured at Amortized cost method. Investment in Equity securities / debentures are classified as fair value through profit and loss or Fair Value through OCI. The amount attributable to shareholders is classified as equity and is carried at the redemption amount being net asset value. Payables are measured at amortized cost. Debenture issued by the development Bank are measured at Amortized cost method

3.4.2. Classification

The financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value based on business model for managing the financial assets and contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

The Company's investments are classified as fair value through profit or loss, fair value through OCI and at amortized cost.

As required under NFRS 9, Financial Assets are classified under three categories, namely:

a. Financial assets measured at Amortized Cost:

The development bank measures financial assets at amortized cost only if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial asset in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Business model assessment

- The development bank determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective:
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected)

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realized in a way that is different from the Development Bank's original expectations, the Bank does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

The SPPI test

As a second step of its classification process, the Development Bank assesses the contractual terms of the financial asset to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset. The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and associate risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Bank applies judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

b. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial assets whose objective/ business model is not to collect Contractual Cash flow but to gain from movement in fair value is classified at fair value through profit or loss. These include investment in equity shares. Gain on movement of fair value is charged to statement of profit or loss.

c. Financial assets measured at fair value through OCI:

In rare circumstances, financial assets whose objective or business model is not to collect Contractual Cash flow is classified at fair value through OCI. Investments in equity which are not regularly traded are classified at fair value through OCI. The gain/loss on movement in fair value is charged to OCI. Its tax impact is also charged into OCI. The gain or loss on disposal of investment classified as fair value through OCI is charged to equity after recycling from OCI.

As required under NFRS 9, Financial Liabilities are classified under two categories, namely:

a. Financial Liabilities measured 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 at fair value through profit or loss. Upon initial recognition, transaction cost directly attributable to the acquisition is recognized in Statement of profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent Changes in fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

b. Financial Liabilities measured at Amortized Cost:

All financial Liabilities other than measured at fair value through profit or loss are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest method.

3.4.3.De- recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The development bank also derecognizes the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition.

The development bank has transferred the financial asset if, and only if, either:

- It has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset; or
- It retains the rights to the cash flows, but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement.

A transfer only qualifies for de-recognition if either:

- The development 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

Investments are derecognized when the right to receive cash flows from the investments has expired or the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or expired.

Realized gains and realized losses on de-recognition are determined and are included in the profit or loss in the period in which they arise. The realized gain is the difference between an instrument's cost and disposal amount.

3.4.4.Measurement

a. Financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset at its fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the statement of profit or loss and



other comprehensive income within net gains/(losses) on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Fair value is the price that would be received on sell of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets is subsequently based on their quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period without any deduction for estimated future selling costs. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the company is the closing price.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using valuation techniques.

b. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets at this category are measured initially at fair value plus transaction cost and subsequently amortized using the effective interest rate method, less impairment losses if any. Such assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

If evidence of impairment exists, an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

If in a subsequent period the amount of an impairment loss recognized on a financial asset carried at amortized cost decreases and the decrease can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the write-down, the write-down is reversed through profit or loss.

Receivables may include amounts for dividends, interest and trade receivables. Dividends are accrued when the right to receive payment is established. Interest is accrued at the end of each reporting period from the time of last payment in accordance with the policy set out in note 2(6) above.

Receivable are recognized and carried at amortized cost, less a provision for any uncollectable debts. An estimate for doubtful debt is made when collection of an amount is no longer probable.

Recoverability of receivable is reviewed on an ongoing basis at an individual portfolio level, individual debts that are known to be uncollectable are written off when identified. An impairment provision is recognized when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect the receivable. Financial difficulties of the debtor, default payments are considered objective evidence of impairment. The amount of the impairment loss is the receivable carrying amount compared to the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

3.4.5.Determination of Fair Value

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

Level 1

Fair value measurements are those derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2

Valuations are those with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where



all significant inputs are observable. Investment in promoter's share of quoted equity instrument has been valued at 50% of the market value of the same class of share.

Level 3

Portfolios are those where at least one input, which could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation, is not based on observable market data.

3.4.6. Impairment of Financial Assets – Adoption of NFRS 9– Financial Instruments:

The Bank has adopted NFRS 9: Financial Instruments, which introduces a forward-looking Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for the recognition of impairment on financial assets. NFRS 9 replaces the previous incurred loss model under NAS 39, and requires recognition of credit losses based on a three-stage model, reflecting changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

NFRS 9 mandates an impairment model that requires the recognition of Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on all financial debt instruments held at Amortized cost, Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI), undrawn loan commitments and financial guarantees.

To facilitate a consistent and robust implementation of the ECL framework, the **Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB)** has issued detailed **ECL Implementation Guidelines**, developed in alignment with international practices and regulatory frameworks of comparable jurisdictions. These guidelines are intended to support institutions in applying NFRS 9 requirements prudently and uniformly across the banking sector.

Significant Increase in Credit Risk:

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Bank's historical experience and expert credit assessment and including forward-looking information. The objective of the assessment is to identify whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure. The bank has defined the criteria for Significant increase in credit risk in its Expected Credit Loss Policy 2082 which are in consistent with the NFRS 9 – Expected Credit Loss Related Guidelines, 2024 issued by Nepal Rastra Bank. The criteria are as follow:

1. More than 30 days past dues
2. Absolute lifetime PD is 5% or more
3. Relative lifetime PD is increased by 100% or more.
4. Risk rating downgraded by 2 notches since initial recognition.
5. Risk rating downgraded to non-investment grade by external credit rating agency.
6. Deterioration of relevant determinant of credit risk
7. Expectation of forbearance or restructuring due to financial difficulties
8. Deterioration of prospects for sector or industries within which a borrower operates
9. Borrower affected by macroeconomic conditions based on reasonable and supportable forecasts.
10. Modification of terms resulting in restructuring/ rescheduling.
11. Credit Quality Indicators determined as per internal credit assessment of performing loans which are subject to individual monitoring and review, are weaker than that in the initial recognition.

The bank is determined to develop mechanisms for implementation of all SICR criteria in near future, however for this period, the bank has used following criteria for determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk:

1. Qualitative Factor

The bank uses the Asset Classification as per the Directive issued by Nepal Rastra Bank for determining the increase in Credit Risk. Eg: Loan which was in Pass Category in previous quarter has been moved to Watchlist Category then such loan is deemed to have significant increase in credit risk as a result the loan is categorized under stage 2 from stage 1.



2. Quantitative Factor

The bank uses the backstop measure for determining the quantitative factor for determining the increase in credit risk. The bank uses NFRS 9- Expected Credit Loss Related Guidelines, 2024 for determining the SICR criteria which is more than one month past due. Eg: Loans which are one month past due are categorized under stage 2 from stage 1.

Default Definition:

- The bank considers loan to be in default when it is unlikely that the borrower will repay its credit obligations in full without recourse to actions such as realizing security, or when the borrower is past due on any material credit obligation by **more than 3 months**.
- The bank may consider other qualitative factors, such as management's assessment of the borrower's creditworthiness, which could indicate a significant deterioration in the ability to meet obligations. The bank may use their own definitions of default if they are consistent with this principle and applied in a manner aligned with their credit risk management practices. Default definitions play a critical role in determining expected credit losses (ECL) and the bank has applied it consistently across the ECL measurement process.

Portfolio Segmentation of credit risk exposures:

For measurement of ECL, portfolio segmentation is based on similar credit risk characteristics. In performing the portfolio segmentation of credit assets, the bank considers product types, customer types, industry and customer size. The bank retests and revises the rationality of portfolio segmentation of credit risk exposures every year.

Staging of Financial Instruments:

NFRS 9: Financial Instruments, the bank classifies financial assets into three stages based on the change in credit risk since the initial recognition. This staging framework forms the basis for calculating Expected Credit Losses (ECL) and reflects the level of credit deterioration.

Financial instruments that are not already credit-impaired are originated into stage 1 and a 12 month expected credit losses provisions is recognized.

Instrument will remain in stage 1 until they experience significant credit deterioration (Stage 2) or they become credit impaired (stage 3).

Instruments will transfer to stage 2 and a lifetime expected credit loss provision is recognized when there has been a significant change in Credit risk compared to what was expected at origination.

The framework used to determine a significant increase in credit risk is set out below:

Particulars	Financial Instrument	ECL
Stage 1	Performing	12 months
Stage 2	Performing but has exhibited Significant increase in credit risk	Lifetime
Stage 3	- Non-performing - Credit Impaired	Lifetime
Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired (POCI) financial assets		Lifetime

Parameters for Estimating Expected Credit Losses:

Expected credit losses are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses (i.e. Present Value of all cash shortfalls) over the expected life of the financial instruments. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that an entity expects to receive. Because expected credit losses consider the amount and timing of payments, a credit loss arises even if the entity expects to be paid in full but later than when contractually due.

The relevant parameters of ECL measurement include Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default



(LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD). The bank establishes its PD models, LGD models and EAD models on the basis of the historical information available with the bank along with the incorporation of forward-looking information.

The parameters are defined as follows:

S.N.	Component	Definition
1	Probability of Default (PD)	The Probability of Default (PD) represents the likelihood that the counterparty will not be able to meet its contractual obligation. For Stage 1 assets, PD is calculated over the next 12 months; for Stage 2, PD reflects the lifetime of the asset. Stage 3 exposures are assumed to have a PD of 100% (Since already in default). PD estimates incorporate forward-looking macroeconomic assumptions (e.g., GDP growth, inflation) and are updated periodically based on statistical models calibrated to historical defaults and adjusted for the current and expected economic environment
2	Loss Given Default (LGD)	Loss Given Default (LGD) represents the proportion of exposure not expected to be recovered in the event of default, after considering the present value of expected cash flows from recoveries and collateral realizations, net of costs. The LGD is determined based on the historical recovery rates and takes into accounts the recovery of any collateral (applying haircuts) that is integral to the financial assets.
3	Exposure at Default (EAD)	The Exposure at Default (EAD) represents the potential exposure to the lender in the event of a default by the borrower. It reflects the total amount the lender is at risk of losing if the borrower defaults, considering both the outstanding balance and any potential increases in exposure due to undrawn commitments or principal repayments. For revolving loans, the EAD is calculated as the outstanding balance of the loan, plus any additional undrawn amounts that may be utilized, adjusted for the Credit Conversion Factor (CCF). The CCF reflects the likelihood that the undrawn portions of the loan will be utilized before the default occurs. This adjustment is important as it accounts for the potential increase in exposure if the borrower draws on the available credit. The bank has utilized the CCF ratio and Utilization ratio provided by Nepal Rastra Bank in its Expected Credit Losses (ECL) Guideline, 2024 For term loans, the EAD is based on the outstanding balance of the loan, adjusted for any principal repayments made by the borrower. Since term loans are typically repaid over time according to a fixed amortization schedule, the EAD decreases as principal is repaid, reducing the exposure in the event of default. Therefore, the EAD for term loans reflects the amount remaining after accounting for any principal recoveries, as per the amortization plan.

To determine the expected credit loss, these components are multiplied together. PD for the reference period (up to 12 months or lifetime) * LGD * EAD and discounted to the balance sheet dates using the Coupon Rate of the reporting date as the discount rate.

For stage 3 loans, the Probability of Default is already 100% (since already defaulted) so the Expected Credit Loss is calculated as LGD * EAD.

Credit Impaired Financial Instrument:

A financial instrument is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial instrument have occurred. Evidence that a financial instrument is credit-impaired include observable data about the following events:

- i. Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower.
- ii. A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- iii. The lenders of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lenders would not otherwise consider.
- iv. It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial re-organization.
- v. The disappearance of an active market for that financial instrument because of financial difficulties
- vi. The purchase or origination of a financial instrument at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.
- vii. The borrower is overdue for more than 90 days in any principal, advances, interest or investment in bonds due to the bank.

The credit impairment of a financial asset may be caused by the combined effect of multiple events rather than any single discrete event.

Estimation of Expected Credit loss for Credit Impaired Financial Assets:

For credit-impaired exposures, the Probability of Default (PD) is assumed to be 100%, as these loans have already met the default criteria under the Bank's credit risk policy.

The recovery horizon for such exposures is determined based on Plateau Analysis, which assesses historical recovery trends over time. The Loss Given Default (LGD) is derived from the Bank's recovery model for exposures where the recovery period has not yet expired. For exposures where the recovery period has lapsed, an LGD of 100% is applied to reflect full loss recognition.

The Exposure at Default (EAD) for credit-impaired exposures is measured as the total outstanding balance of the loan, including accrued interest and fees, as at the reporting date.

Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets are those financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition.

The bank does not have any financial assets that qualify as **Purchased or originated credit Impaired (POCI)** under NFRS 9.

Investment:

The bank applies the **NFRS 9 Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model** on investments in **debt instruments measured at amortized cost and FVOCI**. The **Vasicek single factor credit risk model** is used to estimate probability of default (PD), incorporating both systematic and idiosyncratic risk. The model is calibrated using S&P Global historical default and transition data, adjusted for the Bank's portfolio and forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios. **Loss Given Default (LGD)** is estimated based on recovery experience and external benchmarks, while **Exposure at Default (EAD)** represents the amortized cost carrying amount including accrued interest.

Staff Loans:

Staff loans are classified at amortized cost in accordance with NFRS 9. In the absence of historical default events, the Bank has adopted the regulatory floor Probability of Default (PD) of 2.5% as prescribed by



NFRS 9, ECL Guideline issued by Nepal Rastra Bank, together with an average Loss Given Default (LGD) derived from Bank's recovery experience. The Exposure at Default (EAD) is represented by the outstanding loan balance, including accrued interest. Although staff loans are generally considered low risk due to repayment through salary deductions and end-of-service benefits, an Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is recognized to ensure compliance with NFRS 9 and regulatory requirements. The staff loans are assessed under stage 1 unless objective evidence of impairment exists. This conservative approach ensures prudence in financial reporting and alignment with sound risk management practices.

Off Balance Sheet items:

Off-balance sheet items such as letters of credit, guarantees, and unutilized loan commitments are not recognized as financial assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position. However, these exposures are subject to Expected Credit Loss (ECL) under NFRS 9. For estimating ECL, the Bank applies the Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) derived from its business portfolio, and utilizes the credit conversion factors (CCF) / utilization ratios as prescribed in the NFRS 9 ECL Guideline issued by Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB). This approach ensures that ECL reflects both the likelihood of default and the expected drawdown of off-balance sheet exposures. All off-balance sheet exposures are recognized under Stage 1 (12-month ECL) unless there is objective evidence of impairment. This approach ensures that ECL reflects both the likelihood of default and the expected drawdown, maintaining prudence and compliance with NFRS 9 and NRB requirements.

Write off:

Financial assets are written off (either partially or fully) when recovery is no longer considered realistic. A write-off is treated as a derecognition event, where the asset's carrying amount is reduced by the amount written off. This occurs when the bank determines that further collection efforts are unlikely to result in significant recoveries. Any recoveries on written-off amounts are recognized as income in the period in which they are received.

The following loans were written off during the period.

SN	Name	Principal Write off	Interest Write-off	Total	Write off Date	Recovery (after Writeoff)
1	Kasbin Krishi Firm Pvt Ltd	13,669,421	-	13,669,421	21/10/2082	-
2	R and P Suppliers	723,292	-	723,292	21/10/2082	-
3	Baishnabi Kirana Pasal	3,999,734	125,423	4,125,156	21/10/2082	-
4	City Village Lounch and Restaurant	7,328,191	-	7,328,191	22/10/2082	-
5	Rashmi Fancy Store	1,556,085	-	1,556,085	22/10/2082	-
6	Arghakhanchi Soon Chadi Pasal	-	145,430	145,430	22/10/2082	-
7	Bhim Prasad Adhikari	531,074	278,678	809,752	20/09/2082	-
8	Koushila Panthi	2,806,000	-	2,806,000	10/12/2082	-
9	Bhattarai Driving Institute	1,777,789	-	1,777,789	24/01/2083	-
10	Aasia & Binisa Cold Store	3,628,072	-	3,628,072	25/01/2083	-
11	Pranisha Traders	347,367	-	347,367	27/02/2083	-
12	New Ganesh Palpali Sun Chadi Pasal	1,560,925	-	1,560,925	12/03/2083	-
13	Ankita Hardware	7,673,000	-	7,673,000	25/03/2083	-
14	New Samrat Suppliers	1,082,031	-	1,082,031	25/03/2083	-
15	Shiva Shankar Alumunium	9,277,148	2,651,344	11,928,492	26/03/2083	-
Total		55,960,128	3,200,874	59,161,003		

Enforcement Activity after Write off:

The bank conducts the following enforcement activity after the write off of a financial instrument:

Name	Recovery Process
Kasbin Krishi Firm Pvt Ltd	Blacklisted, Regular Follow-up, Under Process for DRT
R and P Suppliers	
Baishnabi Kirana Pasal	
City Village Lunch and Restaurant	
Rashmi Fancy Store	
Bhattarai Driving Institute	
Aasia & Binisa Cold Store	
Bhim Prasad Adhikari	Process for DRT
Arghakhanchi Soon Chadi Pasal	Blacklisted, Regular Follow-up
Pranisha Traders	
New Ganesh Palpali Sun Chadi Pasal	
Ankita Hardware	
New Samrat Suppliers	
Shiva Shankar Alumunium	

Transfer between stages:

Financial assets can be transferred between the different categories (excluding POCI) depending on their relative change in credit risk since initial recognition. Financial instruments are transferred out of stage 2 if their credit risk is no longer considered to be significantly increased since initial recognition based on bank's assessments. Financial instruments are transferred out of Stage 3 when they no longer exhibit any evidence of credit impairment as described above as per the ECL Policy.

Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1:

If all due contractual payments associated with such credit facility as at the date of upgrading are fully settled.

Transfer Out of Stage 3:

Though the conditions for an exposure to be classified in Stage 3 no longer exist, the Bank continues to monitor for a minimum probationary period of 3 months to upgrade from Stage 3.

For Restructured/Rescheduled Exposures:

Restructured and rescheduled facilities are gradually upgraded upon satisfactory repayment for a stipulated period according to the policy while exercising prudence principles. The Bank monitor restructured/rescheduled exposures classified under Stage 3 for a minimum probationary period of 24 months before upgradation.

The transfer of the loans among different stages are shown in quantitative disclosure.

Modification of Financial Instrument:

The bank has not made any modification to financial instruments that have a material impact of the financial Statements.

Key Inputs, Assumptions and Estimation Techniques:**Recognition of Expected Credit Losses Approaches****a. General Approach**

The bank applies the general approach for recognition of Expected Credit Losses loans and advances to customers, loans to banks and financial institutions, investment securities measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, and loan commitments and financial guarantees and staff loans. Under this approach, exposures are classified into Stage 1, Stage 2, or Stage 3 based on changes in credit risk since initial recognition, with a 12-month ECL recognized for Stage 1 and lifetime ECL for Stages 2 and 3. Interest income is calculated on the gross carrying amount for Stages 1 and 2, and on the actual receipt basis for Stage 3.

b. Simplified Approach

The Bank's policy is to apply the simplified approach to trade receivables without a significant financing component, lease receivables, contract assets under NFRS 15, and certain short-term staff or retail loans. Under this approach, lifetime ECL is recognized from initial recognition without staging assessment, typically using a provision matrix or simplified statistical model adjusted for forward-looking information. However, no ECL has been calculated for these items during the reporting period.

c. Individual Assessment Approach

Loans and Advance meeting the Bank's criteria for individual significance, credit lines under wholesale lending product and consortium loans where client code limit is Rs. 10 crores and above are assessed individually, given their materiality and distinct risk characteristics. The Probability of Default (PD) for such borrowers is estimated using a logistic regression-based framework, combining a systematic risk component reflecting sensitivity to macroeconomic and sectoral conditions with behaviors adjustment based on borrower's days-past due history. Loss Given Default (LGD) is determined on an industry/sector basis. Exposure at Default (EAD) is assessed case-by-case basis, reflecting facility-level outstanding balances and accrued interest. Where an exposure doesn't meet the individual assessment threshold, or borrower-specific data is insufficient, it reverts to the General Approach.

Methodology and Data Source

The Bank's Expected Credit Loss (ECL) estimates are based on a combination of internal historical data, regulatory guidance and forward-looking macroeconomic information. Historical default rates are derived from the bank's internal portfolio performance records, covering default rates actually observed by the bank in past. Historical loss rates are derived from the banks internal portfolio covering default, recoveries and write offs over the past years. This includes portfolio level default histories, Days Past Due (DPD) migration trends, collateral recovery rates and cure rates.

Where internal history is insufficient to produce statistically reliable estimates- particularly for certain loan products or off-balance sheet exposures - the bank supplements its analysis with:

- Parameters and indicative ratios provided in the Nepal Rastra Bank's ECL Implementation Guidelines (eg, Credit Conversion Factor [CCF], utilization ratios.)
- Floor rates prescribed by Nepal Rastra Bank for Probability of Default (PD)

Forward looking adjustments are applied to historical rates to reflect expected changes in the economic environment. These adjustments are informed by macroeconomic forecasts sourced from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The Bank uses scenario-weighted projections (baseline, upturn, downturn) to modify Probability of Default (PD) estimates, ensuring that the ECL reflects both past performance and anticipated future conditions.

Incorporation of Forward-Looking Information

It is a fundamental principal of NFRS 9 that the provisions bank hold against the potential future Credit Risk losses should depend, not just on the health of the economy today, but should also take into account potential changes to the economic environment.

To capture the effect of changes to the economic environment, the Probability of Default (PD) used to calculate ECL incorporate the forward- looking information in the form of forecasts of the values of economic variable.

Variable Selection

The bank initially considered a broad range of macroeconomic variables sourced from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Through statistical testing including correlation analysis, regression significant testing and model fit evaluation only those variables with a consistent and statistically significant relationship with default rates for the Bank's portfolios were retained in the final model.

Different portfolios may use different subsets of these variables, depending on their relevance to the credit behavior.

Macroeconomic Scenario

Para 5.5.17 (a) requires the estimate of expected credit losses to reflect an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes. The three possible scenarios are taken into account i.e. Baseline, Upturn and downturn. The base line forecasts are used to create the upturn and downturn scenarios. The bank determines the upturn and downturn of the macroeconomic variable using +/- Standard Deviation of the baseline. The bank uses the following probability weights:

Particulars	Probability Weights
Base Line	40%
Upturn	30%
Downturn	30%

These weights reflect management's assessment of the relative likelihood of each scenario over the forecast horizon.

Macro-Economic Variables used in the model

The table below presents the variables incorporated in the ECL model for the next 12 months. These variables are applied at a portfolio level, with relevance determined by the statistical significance and predictive power for each product segment.

Baseline

Variables	Units	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total investment (Y1)	Percent of GDP	33.446	33.740	33.951	34.005
General government net lending/borrowing (lag2_B3)	Percent of GDP	-1.928	-1.977	-2.006	-2.010
Gross national savings (lag4_Z1)	Percent of GDP	36.883	37.288	37.526	37.550
Inflation, average consumer prices(A1)	Percent change	-1.227	-0.866	-0.482	-0.184
Total investment (Scaled_Y1)	Percent of GDP	1.240	1.843	2.399	2.811
General government revenue (diff_B1)	Percent of GDP	0.339	0.470	0.483	0.378
General government total expenditure (Scaled_B2)	Percent of GDP	0.381	0.518	0.652	0.751

Upturn

Variables	Units	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total investment (Y1)	Percent of GDP	36.0897	36.38363	36.59545	36.64896
General government net lending/borrowing (lag2_B3)	Percent of GDP	-3.731	-3.780	-3.810	-3.813
Gross national savings (lag4_Z1)	Percent of GDP	40.809	41.214	41.452	41.476
Inflation, average consumer prices(A1)	Percent change	-2.227	-1.866	-1.482	-1.184
Total investment (Scaled_Y1)	Percent of GDP	2.240	2.843	3.399	3.811
General government revenue (diff_B1)	Percent of GDP	1.883	2.150	2.177	1.963
General government total expenditure (Scaled_B2)	Percent of GDP	0.263	0.541	0.812	1.014

Downturn

Variables	Units	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total investment (Y1)	Percent of GDP	30.802	31.096	31.307	31.361
General government net lending/borrowing (lag2_B3)	Percent of GDP	-0.125	-0.174	-0.203	-0.207
Gross national savings (lag4_Z1)	Percent of GDP	32.957	33.362	33.600	33.623
Inflation, average consumer prices(A1)	Percent change	-0.227	0.134	0.518	0.816
Total investment (Scaled_Y1)	Percent of GDP	0.240	0.843	1.399	1.811
General government revenue (diff_B1)	Percent of GDP	-0.098	0.169	0.195	-0.019
General government total expenditure (Scaled_B2)	Percent of GDP	-1.718	-1.441	-1.170	-0.968

Probability Weighted

Variables	Units	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total investment (Y1)	Percent of GDP	22.1460	22.3703	22.5176	22.5450
General government net lending/borrowing (lag2_B3)	Percent of GDP	11.4036	11.6137	11.7884	11.8835
Gross national savings (lag4_Z1)	Percent of GDP	14.1571	14.6083	14.9854	15.2079
Inflation, average consumer prices(A1)	Percent change	0.1517	0.5571	0.8853	1.0641
Total investment (Scaled_Y1)	Percent of GDP	0.5453	0.9502	1.2617	1.4229
General government revenue (diff_B1)	Percent of GDP	0.2145	0.3501	0.4366	0.4554
General government total expenditure (Scaled_B2)	Percent of GDP	0.1522	0.2071	0.2606	0.3006

The above quarterly macroeconomic forecasts are applied in the bank's ECL models to adjust Probability of Default (PD) estimates for each quarter within the forecast horizon. For lifetime ECL calculations, these quarterly forecasts are extended beyond 12 months using econometric models.

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, gold, Government Securities, Letters of Credit/Guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories, other non-financial assets etc.,

While determining loss rate or recovery rate for the purpose of calculation of loss allowance, expected cash flows from collateral realization have been considered based on latest reliable internal/external valuations.

Collateral values are excluded from the loss allowance calculation for loans that have defaulted and where the collateral has not been realized within 5 years of default.

The Bank determines the Net Realizable value of collateral as the current fair value reduced by estimated realization costs and the applicable haircut, in accordance with the **Nepal Rastra Bank's NFRS 9 - Expected Credit Loss Related Guidelines, 2024**.

The realization cost and haircuts used are as follows:

S.N.	Collateral Details	Realization Cost	Haircut
1	Land & Building	5%	25%
2	Vehicle	0%	50%
3	Guarantees	0%	0%
4	Fixed Assets	5%	25%
5	Gold & Silver	5%	10%
6	Non-Governmental Securities	5%	10%
7	Others	0%	25%
8	Insurance Policy	5%	25%
9	Governmental Securities	2%	0%
10	Share Securities	5%	10%
11	Gold	10%	0%
12	Other Fixed Assets	5%	25%



The bank has not recognized an ECL Provision for the following loans, as the collateral held is considered sufficient to fully mitigate the credit risk.

S.N.	Loan type	Gross Carrying Amount	NRB Provision	ECL Provision	Reason for no ECL
1	Loan Against Fixed Deposit	242,989,348	2,619,444	-	Guaranteed by Fixed Deposit
2	Investments	16,207,125,000	-	-	Government Backed Securities

Quantitative Information

A. Impairment Charges

The following table shows the total Impairment Allowance of the Bank for the year ending.

Particulars	Previous Year	Current Year
	2081/82	2082/83
Loans and Advances to Customers (A)	2,208,181,719	1,931,181,357
Loans and Advances to BFIs (B)		
Loans to Staffs (C)	1,712,027	2,455,892
Off- Balance sheet Items (D)	260,179	940,697
Investments (E)		
Total Impairment (A+B+C+D+E)	2,210,153,925	1,934,577,946

B. Impairment Charges as per Staging

The following table shows the total impairment allowance of the bank as per the staging.

Particulars	Expected Credit Loss (ECL) For the year ending on 2083			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans & Advances to Customers (A)	355,291,135	413,009,663	1,162,880,559	1,931,181,357
Loans and Advances to BFIs (B)				
Loans to Staffs (C)	2,455,892			2,455,892
Off Balance Sheet Items (D)	940,697			940,697
Investment (E)				
Total (A+B+C+D+E)	358,687,724	413,009,663	1,162,880,559	1,934,577,946

C. Recognition of Impairment Charges on Loans and Advances

The Bank, following regulatory backstop as mentioned in Clause 16 of "NFRS 9- Expected Credit Loss Related Guidelines, 2024" has recognized impairment on credit exposures as the Higher of total ECL calculated as per NFRS 9 and existing regulatory provisions as mentioned in Unified NRB Directives no 02.

Following is the details of impairment under both methods:

Particulars	Amount
Total Impairment as per NRB	2,817,103,735
Total Impairment as per ECL	1,934,577,946

As mandated in Unified NRB Directives, the higher amounts two above (i.e **NPR 2,817,103,735**) has been taken into account for impairment loss on loan and advances for the reporting period.



Movement of Impairment during the year ending on 2083.

The following table below shows the movement of the impairment during the year for Loans and Advances.

Particulars	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Gross Carrying amount	ECL	Gross Carrying amount	ECL	Gross Carrying amount	ECL	Gross Carrying amount	ECL
At Beginning	50,153,754,661	203,359,367	6,380,349,431	453,079,684	3,846,519,744	1,551,742,668	60,380,623,836	2,208,181,720
New assets originated or purchased	17,874,270,779	73,142,014	1,172,239,145	71,415,267	279,962,762	44,685,561	19,326,472,686	189,242,842
Assets derecognized	7,579,096,346	28,503,185	1,364,943,103	71,839,103	1,306,912,379	556,445,377	10,250,951,829	656,787,665
Transfers to Stage 1	1,500,963,933	130,949,482	(1,156,354,696)	(88,694,415)	(344,609,237)	(42,255,067)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(2,516,994,140)	(41,238,966)	2,743,789,146	70,889,388	(226,795,006)	(29,650,423)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(1,828,079,902)	(31,152,984)	(424,018,567)	(27,282,259)	2,252,098,469	58,435,243	-	-
Unwind of Discount		20,826,352		28,520,635		93,558,960	142,905,946	
Change in Model (b/f)		(29,097,315)		(166,757,740)		(1,070,081,760)	-	(1,265,936,815)
GCA Adjustment (b/f)	(17,103,913,493)		(3,763,676,834)		(2,836,780,006)		(23,704,370,334)	-
At closing	55,659,098,184	355,291,135	6,317,270,728	413,009,663	4,277,309,105	1,162,880,559	66,253,678,016	1,931,181,357

*GCA is the Gross Carrying of the Loan.

*ECL is the Expected Credit Losses.

The following table below shows the movement of the impairment during the year for Staff Loans.

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount (GCA)	ECL
Opening Balance	775,866,495	1,712,027
New assets originated	62,595,611	165,729
Assets derecognized	(36,362,937)	(79,652)
Unwinding of Discount	-	69,447
Change in Model	-	588,341
GCA Adjustment	(3,218,828)	-
Closing Balance	798,880,341	2,455,892

The following table below shows the movement of the impairment during the year for Off Balance Sheet Items:

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount (GCA)	ECL
Opening Balance	238,115,020	260,179
New assets originated	89,901,716	615,251
Assets derecognized	(107,934,300)	(117,935)
Unwinding of Discount	-	15,490
Change in Model	-	167,713
GCA Adjustment	131,852,575	-
Closing Balance	351,935,011	940,697

Carve out adopted for assessment of impairment charge

The Bank has opted to apply carve out on impairment of loans and receivables. Accordingly, individual and collective impairment loss amount calculated as per NFRS is compared with the impairment provision required under NRB directive no. 2, higher the amount derived from these measures is taken as impairment loss for loans and receivables.

3.4.7. Impairment of Financial Investments – at FVPL or FVOCI

The Bank also records impairment charges on equity investments considering the movement on share price computed as per three levels of valuation.

Refer Note 4.8 for details.

3.4.8. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

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

3.5. Derivatives Assets and Derivative Liabilities

Bank doesn't deal with any derivative financial instruments.

3.6. Property and Equipment

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

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognized as a separate asset,



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

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

Category	FY 2082/83	FY 2081/82
Building	50 Years	50 Years
Computer and Accessories	3 Years	3 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	7 Years	7 Years
Machinery and Equipment	9 Years	9 Years
Office Equipment	5 Years	5 Years
Vehicles	6 Years	6 Years
Leasehold	10 Years	10 Years
Other Assets	4 Years	4 Years
Right of Use Assets (ROU)	Lease Tenure	Lease Tenure

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

The bank has adopted Straight line basis for depreciation. The life has been estimated as above and depreciation has been charged on the basis of given life.

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

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

Gains and losses on disposals are included in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

3.7. Intangible Assets

Acquired Intangible Assets

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

Computer software

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs associated with the development of software are capitalized where it is probable that it will generate future economic benefits in excess of its cost. Computer software costs are amortized over the period of 5 years in Straight Line method (SLM). Costs associated with maintaining software are recognized as an expense as incurred.

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

Goodwill

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired in Business Combination is recognized as goodwill. Goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually, or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. The goodwill is not impaired during the year.

The bank has entered into merger with Bhargav Bikas Bank Ltd and Purnima Bikas Bank Ltd as on 27th Ashwin 2076. As per NFRS 3 on Business combinations, the merger resulted into goodwill amounting to NRs. 118,496,289 shown as Goodwill and intangibles in schedule 4.14 which has not yet been impaired. So, no impairment is required on goodwill. Share premium amounting to NRs. 171,140,440 has been created due to the same standard. Out of the total share premium resulting from business combination NRs. 52,644,151 relates to gap in paid up capital due to swap ratio while the remaining NRs. 118,496,289 has resulted purely from Valuation effect as given in the table below. Share premium on business combination resulting from gap in paid up capital is allowed for distribution of bonus shares by Nepal Rastra Bank, while the remaining amount is earmarked as Regulatory Reserve which will be allowed for movement to retained earning only when the goodwill is impaired. According to NFRS 3 Business Combination, Goodwill/ Bargain Purchase to be valued on the basis of Fair Value of Consideration transferred and Net Assets transferred. Accordingly, goodwill has been computed as below during the business combination

Particulars	Purnima	Bhargav	Total
Consideration Transferred	755,778,744	687,666,012	1,443,444,757
Net Assets Transferred*	715,030,114	609,918,353	1,324,948,468
Goodwill	40,748,630	77,747,659	118,496,289

3.8. Investment Property

An investment property is property held by the Development Bank to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than own-occupied. The investment property of the Development Bank solely consists of land or building acquired under the Non-Banking Assets.

The Development Bank has adopted a policy to measure the investment property in cost model. Any depreciation and impairment in the subsequent period has been charged through the profit and loss account in the reporting period. Details of Investment property as follows:

S.N	Branch Name	Name of Borrower	Amount	Recorded Date
1	Tansen Branch	Shrestha Nirman Sewa	24,319,000	14/12/2079
2	Gulariya Branch	Uttam Bahadur Chand	2,488,911	08/03/2080
3	Badera Branch	Adhikari Darpan Enterprises	22,281,000	25/03/2080
4	Badera Branch	Kiran Suppliers	15,720,000	31/03/2080
5	Bansgadhi Branch	R.K.Enterprises	15,894,084	31/03/2081
6	Bhumahi Branch	Darsan Trading Center	17,760,000	10/04/2081
7	Butwal Branch & Corporate Branch	Thapa Rice Mill And Suppliers Pvt. Ltd.	48,226,000	08/06/2081
8	Shankarnagar Branch	Kasbin Krishi Firm Pvt Ltd and Kasbin Khadyanna Suppliers	19,550,000	19/08/2082
9	Badera Branch	R and P Suppliers	1,340,000	19/08/2082
10	Amarpath Branch	Baisnabi Kirana Pasal	1,750,000	19/08/2082
11	Jhimirebhar Branch	Rashmi Fancy Store	2,420,000	22/08/2082
12	Nepalgunj Branch	Arghakhanchi Sunchadi Pashal	10,410,400	17/09/2082

13	Tamaghas Branch	Bhattarai Driving Institute	950,000	23/01/2083
14	Kotihawa Branch	Aaisa & Binisa Cold Store	5,329,000	25/01/2083
15	Pharsatikar Branch	New Ganesh Palpali Sun Chadi Pasal	3,900,000	12/03/2083
16	Pharsatikar Branch	Ankita Hardware	12,030,000	25/03/2083
17	Pharsatikar Branch	New Samrat Suppliers	2,230,000	25/03/2083
	Total		206,598,395	

3.9. Income Tax

The Bank is subject to income tax and judgment is required to determine the total provision for current, deferred and other taxes due to the uncertainties that exist with respect to the interpretation of the applicable tax laws, at the time of preparation of these Financial Statements.

As per Nepal Accounting Standard- NAS 12 (Income Taxes) tax expense is the aggregate amount included in determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current and deferred taxation. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of Profit or Loss, except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income in which case it is recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income. The Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to tax authorities.

Current Tax

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

Deferred Tax

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

- Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, and at the time of transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carried forward unused tax credits and unused tax losses (if any), to the extent that it is probable that the taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, and at the time of transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in Subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference will be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is probable that sufficient profit will be available to allow the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent



that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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.

3.10. Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities

a. Deposits

Deposit by banks & customers are financial liabilities of the bank as there is an obligation to deliver cash or financial assets back to the depositing bank or customer and are initially recognized at fair value, plus for those financial liabilities not at fair value through profit and loss. The transaction price is considered as the fair value for measuring the deposits.

b. Debt Securities Issued

Debt Securities are initially measured at the Fair value less incremental direct cost and subsequently at their amortized cost using effective interest method except where the bank designates liabilities at Fair value through profit or loss.

The issued Debenture amounting to NPR. 1,000,000,000/- bearing interest rate of 8% p.a for a tenure of 10 Years .

c. Subordinate Liabilities

These are the liabilities subordinated at the event of winding up to claims of depositors, debt securities issued and other creditors. It shall include redeemable preference shares, subordinated notes issues, borrowings etc.

The bank does not have any Subordinate Liabilities.

3.11. Provisions, Commitments and Contingencies

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.

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 off any reimbursement.

All discernible risks are accounted for in determining the amount of all known liabilities. Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events or present obligations where the transfer of economic benefit is not probable or cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the Statement of Financial Position but are disclosed unless they are remote.

The Bank receives legal claims against it in the normal course of business. Management has made judgments as to the likelihood of any claim succeeding in making provisions. The time of concluding legal claims is uncertain, as is the amount of possible outflow of economic benefits.



3.12. 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

Interest Income on financial instruments measured at amortized cost is recognized using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method in accordance with NFRS 9- Financial Instruments and the NRB Guidance note on Interest Income Recognition, 2025.

Effective Interest 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. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the Effective Interest rate (EIR) but excludes expected credit losses.

Application of Transitional Arrangement

In line with the NRB Guidance note on Interest Income Recognition, 2025, the Bank has adopted a three-year transitional arrangement for interest income recognition:

FY 2081/82 (Year 1) and FY 2082/83 (Year 2):

Stage 1 Financial Assets:

Stage 1 refers to the relevant financial assets classified as stage 1 as per Expected Credit Loss (ECL) guideline issued by Nepal Rastra Bank or assets classified as pass category as per unified directives if have not developed policy or stages for classification of assets as per ECL guidelines. For stage 1 financial assets Interest income recognized on accrual basis using coupon rate or effective rate and any interest suspense at the beginning of quarter is also recognized as interest income.

Stage 2 Financial Assets:

Stage 2 refers to the relevant financial assets classified as stage 2 as per Expected Credit Loss (ECL) guideline issued by Nepal Rastra Bank or assets classified as Watchlist category and restructure/ rescheduling but performing category as per unified directives if have not developed policy or stages for classification of assets as per ECL guidelines. For stage 2 financial assets Interest income recognized on accrual basis using coupon rate or effective rate and any interest suspense at the beginning of quarter is also recognized as interest income.

Stage 3 Financial Assets:

Stage 3 refers to the relevant financial assets classified as stage 3 as per Expected Credit Loss (ECL) guideline issued by Nepal Rastra Bank or assets classified as non-performing category and restructure/ rescheduling but non-performing category as per unified directives if have not developed policy or stages for classification of assets as per ECL guidelines. For stage 3 financial assets Interest income recognized on cash basis (incremental approach). Interest income recognized on accrual basis using coupon rate or effective rate shall be adjusted against the movement in accrued interest receivable during the current quarter and interest suspense at beginning of quarter and only cash-based interest income during the quarter shall be recognized.

FY 2083/84 (Year 3) onwards:

Stage 1 Financial Assets:

For stage 1 financial assets, Interest income recognized using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) or (Deemed EIR for old term loans booked up to Asadh end 2083) on gross carrying amount applicable for the current quarter. Deemed Effective Interest rate refers to the EIR as defined in NFRS 9 without considering integral fees obtained but considering all other discounts, premiums and other integral costs.



Stage 2 Financial Assets:

For stage 2 financial assets, Interest income recognized using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) or (Deemed EIR for old term loans booked up to Asadh end 2083) on gross carrying amount applicable for the current quarter. Deemed Effective Interest rate refers to the EIR as defined in NFRS 9 without considering integral fees obtained but considering all other discounts, premiums and other integral costs.

Stage 3 Financial Assets or Purchased/Originated Credit Impaired(POCI) Financial Assets:

For stage 3 financial assets, Interest income recognized on amortized cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) or (Deemed EIR for old term loans).

Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired (POCI) Assets:

Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired (POCI) refers to the financial assets that are purchased or originated credit impaired as defined in NFRS 9, recognized the relevant quarter and also refers to the new loan disbursed the quarter for accounts that were classified under stage 3 of Non performing Loan (NPL) at previous quarter end. For POCI assets, Interest income recognized using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) on amortized costs.

Interest income is recorded every quarter based on the stage of loans and advances at the end of the previous quarter. The Bank keeps detailed records for each loan, including accrued interest, suspense, cash received, Expected Credit Loss (ECL) provisions, and reconciles them quarterly to meet the transitional requirements.

Accrued interest income of 16th July 2026 which has been realized till 31th July 2026 has been factored in computation in Regulatory Reserve in line with regulator's guidelines.

Bank has adopted the Guidance Note on Interest Income Recognition, 2025 issued by Nepal Rastra Bank issued on 27th July 2025 for the recognition of Interest Income i.e. the criteria for suspension of interest income and cessation of accrued Interest which requires cessation of recognition interest income for loans which are significantly impaired i.e stage 3. As on Ashad End 2083 the bank has ceased acquisition on interest amounting to NPR. 180,731,327 related to Stage 3 Loan corresponding amount as on Ashad End 2082 was NPR. 225,086,778.

Further the reconciliation of Accrued Interest Receivable on Loan & Advance as on Ashad end 2083 is below:

Particular	Accrued Interest Receivable
Opening Balance	352,377,451
Add: Adjustment during the Year	233,053,481
Less: Interest derecognized during the year on Stage 3 Loan	(180,731,327)
Closing Balance	404,699,605

Fee and Commission Income

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over the period, which include service fees and commission income. The bank has availed the option provided as per carve-out of NFRS for transaction cost to be included in computing effective interest rate.

Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognized when the 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 on financial assets held for trading and foreign exchange differences as wells as unrealized changes in fair value of trading assets and liabilities.



Net income from other financial instrument measured 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 instruments 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.

3.13. Interest expense

For financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, interest expense is recognized using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) to the extent material and practicable. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liabilities or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial liability.

3.14. Employee Benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by employees or for the termination of employment. Such benefits include short term, long term, termination and other long-term benefits.

a. Short Term Employee Benefits

Short term Employee Benefits include items such as following, if expected to be settled before twelve months after the end of annual reporting period in which employee rendered the related services.

- Wages, salaries and Social Security contribution.
- Paid annual leave and paid sick leave
- Profit Sharing and Bonus
- Non-Monitory Benefits for current employees

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is also recognized for the amount expected to be paid under bonus required by the Bonus Act, 2030 to pay the amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably under short term employee benefits.

b. Post-Employment Benefits Plan

Post-employment benefits plan of the Development Bank includes the followings;

- **Defined Contribution Plan – Provident Fund**
Under Defined Contribution plan the entity's legal and constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it agrees to contribute to the fund.

Obligations for contribution to defined contribution plans are recognized as personnel expenses in profit or loss in the periods during which related services are rendered. Contribution to a defined contribution plan that are due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value.

Under this plan of provident fund, the Development Bank pays pre-defined amounts to separate funds and does not have any legal or informal obligation to pay additional sums. Contributions to defined contribution schemes (Provident fund) are charged to the profit or loss statement in the year to which they relate as the Development Bank has no further defined obligations beyond monthly contributions. 10% of the Basic Salary as Contributions to defined contribution schemes by the Development Bank along with same contribution from employees are deposited with Employees Provident Fund (Karmachari Sanchaya Kosh) and other approved retirement funds.

- **Defined Benefit Plan – Gratuity**

Under defined benefit plans, the entity obligation is to provide the agreed benefits to current and former employees. A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Development Bank's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees



have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognized past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted.

- i. The Development Bank provides for defined benefits in the form of gratuity. The liability or asset recognized in the Statement of Financial Position in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan is the present value of defined benefit obligations at the end of the reporting period less fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries through actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.
- ii. The Development Bank recognizes the following changes in the defined benefit obligation to the profit or loss statement:
 - Service costs comprising current service costs and past-service costs
 - Interest expenses

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expenses in the statement of the profit & loss.

- iii. Any changes in the liabilities over the year due to changes in assumptions or experience within the scheme are recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.
- iv. NAS 19 requires the exercise of judgment in relation to various assumptions including future pay rises, inflation and discount rates and employee and pensioner demographics. The Development Bank determines the assumptions in conjunction with its actuaries, and believes these assumptions to be in line with best practice, but the application of different assumptions could have a significant effect on the amounts reflected in the income statement, other comprehensive income and balance sheet. There may also be interdependency between some of the assumptions.
- v. The classification of the Development Bank's net obligation into current and non-current obligation is as per the actuarial valuation report.
- vi. Gratuity is funded and deposited to a separate entity (Retirement Fund maintained by Employees Provident Fund) towards meeting the gratuity obligation.

• **Other long-term employment benefits**

- i. A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.
- ii. Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognized as a liability at the present value of the obligation as at the Balance sheet date determined based on an actuarial valuation.
- iii. The Development Bank recognizes the following changes in the defined benefit obligation to the profit or loss statement:
 - Service costs comprising current service costs and past-service costs
 - Interest expenses
 - Any changes in the liabilities over the year due to changes in assumptions or experience within the scheme are recognized in profit or loss account in the period in which they arise.

Explanatory Notes

Gratuity benefit obligations, plan assets, movement in gratuity liability & fair value of assets etc. related with long term employee benefits has been presented under schedule 4.23.1 A.



Accumulated Leave

The Bank provides accumulated leave benefit as per its employee's by-laws. The Home Leave is accumulated up to 90 days and there is no limit for the accumulation of Sick Leave.

Accumulated leave benefits are treated as long term benefit liability. Accumulated leave obligations are estimated on the basis of actuarial Valuation. Long term benefit liability is not subject to same degree of uncertainty as defined benefit plan. Therefore, re-measurement gain/(loss) on accumulated leave is charged to Profit and Loss account as on Ashad end 2083.

The bank has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

• Staff Bonus

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

3.15. Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. At the lease commencement date, the bank recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. Right-of-use asset is measured at cost and lease liability at present value of future lease payments discounted using the incremental borrowing rate.

Identifying a lease

At the inception of a contract, the bank assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to use of a specific asset or assets for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The development bank has applied accounting for lease component with the true spirit of NFRS 16 which states that a lessee (bank) has the right to direct the use of an identified asset if either:

- The lessee has the right to direct how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout its period of use; or
- The relevant decisions about use are pre-determined and the lessee has the right to operate the asset throughout the period of use without the lessor having the right to change these operating instructions.

With a very few exceptions, NFRS 16 abolishes the distinction between an operating lease and a finance lease in the financial statements of lessees. Hence, the bank recognizes the right of use asset and an associated liability at the inception of the lease.

a. Right of use asset

The development bank measures the right-of-use asset initially at the amount of the lease liability plus any initial direct costs incurred by the bank. The bank has made adjustments required for lease incentives, payments at or prior to commencement and restoration obligations or similar.

After lease commencement, the development bank shall measure the right-of-use asset using a cost model. Under the cost model a right-of-use asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The development bank determines the estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.



b. Lease Liability

The development bank measures lease liability initially at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is subsequently re-measured to reflect changes in:

- The lease term (using a revised discount rate);
- The assessment of a purchase option (using a revised discount rate);
- The amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees (using an unchanged discount rate); or
- Future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments (using an unchanged discount rate).

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost and is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in discounting rate, if there is a change in the bank's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under the lease, or if the bank changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option under the contract of lease.

When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The development bank has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The bank recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on accrual basis on statement of Profit and loss.

Development bank has disclosed and recognizes the right of use asset and an associated liability at the inception of the lease and depreciated the Right to use of assets (Lease) and amortized the lease liability as following:

The bank uses Cost model prescribed under NFRS 16 to measure the right of use (ROU) asset and Lease Liability. During the year the bank has recognized new ROU assets and Lease Liability amounting to NPR. 29,471,153. Further, the bank has charged depreciation and amortization expenses on ROU Assets amounting to NPR. 43,653,868. During the year, Finance charges of NPR 30,389,537 has been recognized as interest expenses on Lease liability. The actual cash rental outflow for the year amounts to NPR. 63,460,961. As on Ashadh 2083, bank has ROU assets amounting to NPR. 148,214,608 and Lease liability amounting to NPR. 173,845,499 which are included in Property and Equipment and Other Liability in Statement of Financial Position respectively

Particulars	Right to Use Assets	Lease Liability
Value at Shrawan 1, 2082	162,397,323	177,445,770
Re-stated as per NFRS 16	-	-
Adjusted Opening Balance	162,397,323	177,445,770
Addition during the Year	29,471,153	29,471,153
Add: Finance Charges		30,389,537
Less: Amortization	43,653,868	
Less: Rental Payments		63,460,961
Value in Ashad End 2083	148,214,608	173,845,499
Other Assumptions		
Incremental Borrowing Rate	9%	9%
Lease Term	Remaining Lease Term	

3.16. Foreign currency translation

The Financial Statement is presented in Nepalese Rupees which is the functional and presentation currency of the company.



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

3.17. Financial guarantee and loan commitments

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank issues performance guarantees, bid bond guarantees and advance payment guarantee. These guarantees are initially disclosed in the financial statement (within 'contingent liabilities') at guaranteed value. The premium received is recognized in the statement of profit or loss in net fees and commission income on a straight-line basis over the life of the guarantee.

Loan commitment is the commitment where the Development 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 Development Bank has not made payments at the reporting date, those instruments are included in this financial statement as commitments.

3.18. Share Capital and Reserves

a. Share Capital

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

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

The share capital of the Development Bank includes the equity share capital with 51 % of Promoter and 49% of the public. The Development Bank has also maintained several statutory reserves and free reserves which are presented in the statement of changes in equity.

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

b. Reserves

The reserves include regulatory and free reserves.

- **General Reserve**

20% of the net profit is set aside to general reserve until the reserve is twice the paid of share capital as per Bank and Financial Institution Act. The reserve is the accumulation of setting aside profits over the years.

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

- **Exchange Equalization Reserve**

25% of the revaluation gain on foreign currency is set aside to exchange equalization reserve as per Bank and Financial Institution Act. The Reserve is cushion against adverse movement in foreign currency.

- **Assets Revaluation Reserve**

Any Reserve created from revaluation of assets (such as Property & Equipment, Intangible Assets, Investment Property) shall be presented under this heading. Revaluation reserve is created for the property and equipment transferred from Bhargav Bikas Bank at Fair Value.



- **Corporate Social Responsibility Fund**

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

- **Employee Training Fund**

The fund created for the purpose of employee training by allocating 3% of employee expenses of previous year excluding staff bonus and winding up interest cost on staff loan. The fund is utilized for the training of employees.

- **Fair Value Reserve**

The amount that is allocated from profit or retained earnings of the Bank to this reserve as per the Directive of NRB which shall not be regarded as free for distribution of dividend (cash as well as bonus shares) shall be presented under this account head. The fair value reserve of the bank includes the reserve net of tax created relating to Market Value of Share investment.

- **Actuarial Gain/(Loss) Reserve**

The amount that is allocated from profit or retained earnings of the Bank both positive or negative to this reserve as per the Directive of NRB which shall not be regarded as free for distribution of dividend (cash as well as bonus shares) shall be presented under this account head. This reserve includes actuarial gain/(loss) net of tax on defined benefit plan and long-term employee benefits.

- **Investment Adjustment Reserve**

It is a reserve created on investment such as investment in subsidiary or unlisted investment in equity for more than two years as per the investment related directive of Nepal Rastra Bank.

- **Debenture Redemption Reserve:**

This is a statutory reserve under banking regulations specified in NRB directive no.16. As per the NRB directive no. 16(5)(2) Banks and Financial Institutions are required to create a separate reserve and transfer the balance out of the profit to the said reserve in proportionate basis with exception for the financial years in which the debenture is issued or redeemed, and in the circumstance mentioned in directives no. 16(5)(2)(Ka) and 16(5)(2)(Kha). Accordingly, the bank has not created such reserves for current financial year in which debenture was issued.

- **Regulatory Reserve**

The amount that is allocated from profit or retained earnings of the Bank to this reserve as per the Directive of NRB for the purpose of implementation of NFRS and which shall not be regarded as free for distribution of dividend (cash as well as bonus shares) shall be presented under this account head. The regulatory reserve of the bank includes the reserve net of tax created relating to Accrued Interest Receivable as on Ashad End 2083 not recovered till Shrawan 15, 2083, Reserve on Deferred Tax Assets, Non-Banking Assets, reduction in fair value of investment in equity below cost price, actuarial loss etc. Movement of Regulatory reserve is presented below.



Fiscal Year	Interest Receivable	Short Provision on NBA	Deferred Tax	Goodwill	Actuarial Loss Recognized	Fair Value Recognized in OCI	Total
Balance at Shrawan 01, 2074							
Adjustment/Restatement	5,420,907		4,119,972		303,766	18,929	9,863,573
Transfer from RE to Regulatory Reserve against NBA							-
Transfer from RE to Regulatory Reserve against Deferred Tax			6,237,571				6,237,571
Transfer from RE to Regulatory Reserve against Actuary Reserve	-				966,160		966,160
Transfer from RE to Regulatory Reserve against FV Reserve						1,098,721	1,098,721
Transfer from RE to Regulatory Reserve against Interest Receivable	1,629,969						1,629,969
Balance at Ashad 32, 2075	7,050,876	-	10,357,542	-	1,269,925	1,117,650	19,795,994
Balance at Shrawan 01,2075	7,050,876	-	10,357,542	-	1,269,925	1,117,650	19,795,994
Transfer from RE to Regulatory Reserve against NBA							-
Transfer from RE to Regulatory Reserve against Deferred Tax			11,707,282				11,707,282
Transfer from RE to Regulatory Reserve against Actuary Reserve					(291,533)		(291,533)
Transfer from RE to Regulatory Reserve against FV Reserve						(966,599)	(966,599)
Transfer from RE to Regulatory Reserve against Interest Receivable	6,629,245						6,629,245
Balance at Ashad 31, 2076	13,680,122	-	22,064,824	-	978,392	151,050	36,874,388
Balance at Shrawan 01, 2076	13,680,122	-	22,064,824	-	978,392	151,050	36,874,388
Transferred from Purnima	25,193,958	-	10,906,855		3,528,519	19,889,902	59,519,234
Transferred from Bhrgav	33,579,012	2,316,174	(6,777,082)		69,575	3,993,704	33,181,383
Adjusted Opening	72,453,092	2,316,174	26,194,597	-	4,576,487	24,034,656	129,575,006
Transfer from RE to Regulatory Reserve against NBA		(2,316,174)					(2,316,174)
Transfer from RE to Regulatory Reserve against Deferred Tax			(26,194,597)				(26,194,597)
Transfer from RE to Regulatory Reserve against Actuary Reserve					12,095,728		12,095,728
Transfer from RE to Regulatory Reserve against FV Reserve						(24,034,656)	(24,034,656)
Transfer from RE to Regulatory Reserve against Interest Receivable	(60,101,874)						(60,101,874)
Balance at Ashad 31, 2077	12,351,218	-	-	-	16,672,215	-	29,023,433
Balance at Shrawan 01,2077	12,351,218	-	-	118,496,289	16,672,215	-	147,519,722
Transfer from RE to Regulatory Reserve against NBA							-
Transfer from RE to Regulatory Reserve against Deferred Tax							-
Transfer from RE to Regulatory Reserve against Actuary Reserve					(6,213,490)		(6,213,490)
Transfer from RE to Regulatory Reserve against FV Reserve							-
Transfer from RE to Regulatory Reserve against Interest Receivable	20,030,361						20,030,361
Balance at Ashad 31, 2078	32,381,578	-	-	118,496,289	10,458,724	-	161,336,593
Balance at Shrawan 01,2078	32,381,578	-	-	118,496,289	10,458,724	-	161,336,593
Adjusted Opening							-
Transfer from RE to Regulatory Reserve against NBA							-
Transfer from RE to Regulatory Reserve against Deferred Tax			1,848,730		(3,099,466)		1,848,730
Transfer from RE to Regulatory Reserve against Actuary Reserve							(3,099,466)



Movement of Regulatory reserve on Accrued Interest Receivables FY 2082/83:

Accrued Interest	585,430,932
Interest on Stage 3 Loan	(180,731,327)
Interest Received 2083.04.15	(23,051,609)
Restructure Interest	70,420,873
Net Interest Receivable for RRP Calculation	452,068,869
Less: Staff Bonus effect	(45,206,887)
Less: Tax Effect	(122,058,595)
Retained earnings after Bonus & Tax	284,803,387
General Reserve	(56,960,677)
CSR Reserve	(2,848,034)
Net Regulatory Reserve	224,994,676

- Other reserve**

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

Particulars	CSR Fund Reserve	Training Fund Reserve	Assets Revaluation Reserve	Actuary Reserve	Total	Investment Related Reserve	Exchange Fluctuation Reserve	Total Other Reserve
Balance at Ashad 32, 2082	11,068,384	23,739,798	38,025,854	(2,868,926)	69,965,110	2,500,000	452,793	72,917,903
Adjusted Opening	11,068,384	23,739,798	38,025,854	(2,868,926)	69,965,110	2,500,000	452,793	72,917,903
Transfer from Investment Adjustment Reserve					-	-		-
Transfer to Employee Training Fund		13,924,863			13,924,863			13,924,863
Utilization from Employee Training Fund		(13,165,294)			(13,165,294)			(13,165,294)
Transfer to CSR Fund	11,103,113				11,103,113			11,103,113
Utilization from CSR Fund	(4,992,045)				(4,992,045)			(4,992,045)
Transfer from Exchange Fluctuation Reserve							34,321	34,321
OCI				654,599	654,599			654,599
Balance at Ashad 32, 2083	17,179,452	24,499,366	38,025,854	(2,214,327)	77,490,345	2,500,000	487,113	80,477,458

3.19. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/ (loss) for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/ (loss) for the year as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

The Bank measures earning per share on the basis of the earning attributable to the equity shareholders for the period. The number of shares is taken as the weighted average number of shares for the relevant period as required by NAS 33 – Earnings Per Share. Earnings per share are disclosed in Statement of Profit or Loss.

There are no instruments, such as convertibles, that would require dilution of EPS, therefore diluted EPS has not been computed and disclosed.



3.20. Segmental Reporting

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

The Bank has determined segments based on the province of operation by the management for decision making purpose. Such segmental information has been provided under Disclosures & Additional Information (Point No. 5.5).

No revenue from transactions with a single external customer or counterparty amounted to 10% or more of the bank's total revenue in any of the periods reported.

3.21. Interim Financial Reporting

Interim reports corresponding to the financial statements had been reported in accordance with the regulatory reporting requirements. Those statements have been published quarterly in national level newspaper.



Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements

4.1 Cash and cash equivalent

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Cash in Hand	703,872,372	739,528,434
Balances with B/Fis	4,608,185	4,578,969
Money at call and short notice	936,488,771	1,373,786,616
Other (Interbank Lending)	-	-
Total	1,644,969,328	2,117,894,019

4.2 Due from Nepal Rastra Bank

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Statutory balances with NRB	3,489,669,377	3,273,571,333
Securities purchased under resale agreement	-	-
Other deposit and receivable from NRB	-	-
Total	3,489,669,377	3,273,571,333

4.3 Placements with Bank and Financial Institutions

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Placement with domestic B/Fis	-	-
Placement with Foreign B/Fis	-	-
Less: Allowances for impairment	-	-
Total	-	-

4.4 Derivative Financial Instruments

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Held for trading	-	-
Interest rate swap	-	-
Currency Swap	-	-
Forward exchange contract	-	-
Others	-	-
Held for risk management	-	-
Interest rate swap	-	-
Currency Swap	-	-
Forward exchange contract	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	-	-

4.5 Other Trading assets

Particulars	As on Ashad 32, 2083	As on Ashad 31, 2082
Treasury Bills	-	-
Government bond	-	-
NRB bonds	-	-
Domestic Corporate bonds	-	-
Equities	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	-	-
Pledged	-	-
Non- Pledged	-	-

4.6 Loans and advances to B/Fis

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Loan to Microfinance Institutions	695,306,958	1,377,732,214
Other	-	-
Less: Allowances for Impairment (Sub No 4.6.1)	(6,949,227)	(63,639,839)
Total	688,357,731	1,314,092,375



4.6.1 Allowances for Impairment

Particulars	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
Balance as at Shrawan 1	63,639,839	71,560,294
Impairment loss for the year:		
Charge for the year	(56,690,612)	(7,920,456)
Recoveries/Reversal		
Amount written off		
Balance as at Ashad End	6,949,227	63,639,839

4.7 Loans and advances to customers

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Loans and advances measured at amortized cost	66,027,099,128	59,373,978,777
Less: Impairment allowances (Sub note 4.7.4)		
Collective Impairment	(2,810,154,508)	(2,466,856,640)
Individual Impairment	-	-
Net amount	63,216,944,620	56,907,122,137
Loan and advances measured at FVTPL	-	-
Total	63,216,944,620	56,907,122,137

4.7.1 Analysis of loan and advances - By product

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Product		
Long Term Loans		
- Personal		-
- Business	24,141,830,451	23,510,925,050
- Working Capital		-
Overdraft (Personal)	598,904,320	673,911,343
Cash Credit Loan	9,764,016,493	10,120,232,235
Trust Receipt Loan/Import Loan	-	-
Short Term Working Capital/Demand Loan	1,936,038,541	670,997,243
Personal Residential Loan	5,615,768,545	4,444,680,835
Real Estate Loan	7,243,549,083	4,936,592,547
Margin Nature Loan	2,285,993,501	2,331,211,324
Hire Purchase Loan	847,560,952	876,265,307
Deprived Sector Loan	3,083,724,160	3,091,444,959
Bills Purchased	-	-
Other Product	9,545,085,727	9,224,346,746
Staff Loans	559,927,748	518,725,950
Sub-total	65,622,399,523	60,399,333,539
Interest Receivable	404,699,605	351,319,936
Grand Total	66,027,099,128	60,750,653,475

4.7.2 Analysis of loan and advances - By Currency

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Nepalese Rupee	66,027,099,128	60,750,653,475
Indian Rupee		
United States Dollar		
Great Britain Pound		
Euro		
Japanese Yen		
Chinese Yuan		
Other		
Grand Total	66,027,099,128	60,750,653,475



4.7.3 Analysis of loan and advances – By Collateral

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Secured		
Moveable/Immoveable Assets	64,943,264,805	58,874,835,519
Gold and Silver		
Guarantee of Domestic BFIs	694,922,676	1,376,674,702
Government Guarantee	-	-
Guarantee of International Rated Bank	-	-
Collateral of Export Document	-	-
Collateral of Fixed Deposit Receipt	242,868,658	362,949,577
Collateral of Government Securities	-	-
Counter Guarantee	-	-
Personal Guarantee	146,042,989	136,193,677
Other Collateral	-	-
Sub Total	66,027,099,128	60,750,653,475
Unsecured	-	-
Grand Total	66,027,099,128	60,750,653,475

4.7.4 Allowances for Impairment

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Specific allowances for impairment		
Balance at Shrawan 1, 2082	-	641,683,355
Impairment loss for the year:	-	(641,683,355)
Charge for the year	-	(641,683,355)
Recoveries/reversal during the year		
Write- offs	-	-
Exchange rate variance on foreign currency		
Other movement		
Balance at Ashad End, 2083	-	-
Collective allowances for impairment		
Balance at Shrawan 1, 2082	2,466,856,641	866,851,677
Impairment loss for the year:	343,297,867	1,600,004,964
Charge/(reversal) for the year	343,297,867	1,600,004,964
Exchange rate variance on foreign currency	-	-
Other movement	-	-
Balance at Ashad End, 2083	2,810,154,508	2,466,856,641
Total allowances for impairment	2,810,154,508	2,466,856,641

4.8 Investment in securities

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Investment securities measured at amortized cost (Sub note 4.8.1)	16,412,329,700	14,643,649,110
Investment in equity measured at FVTOCI (Sub note 4.8.2)	823,296,222	649,926,934
Total	17,235,625,923	15,293,576,045

4.8.1 Investment in securities measured at amortized cost

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Debt Securities	-	-
Government Bond*	11,738,929,700	11,643,649,110
Government treasury bills	-	100,000,000
Nepal Rastra Bank bonds	-	-
Nepal Rastra Bank deposit instruments*	4,673,400,000	2,900,000,000
Other	-	-
Less: Specific allowances for impairment	-	-
Total	16,412,329,700	14,643,649,110

*Accrued interest receivables on government Securities included in Government Bond .



4.8.2 Investment in equity measured at fair value through other Other comprehensive income

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Equity Instrument		
Quoted equity securities	646,944,622	592,181,834
Unquoted equity securities	176,351,600	57,745,100
Total	823,296,222	649,926,934

4.8.3 Information relating to investment in equities

S.N	Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083		As on Ashad End, 2082	
		Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
	INVESTMENT IN EQUITY INSTRUMENTS – QUOTED				
1	Aarambha Chautari Laghubittiya Bittiya Sastha Ltd				
	69,660 Promoter Share of Rs. 100 each	5,000,000	32,461,560	5,000,000	37,874,490
2	Asian Life Insurance Co. Limited				
	3 Bonus Share of Rs. 100 each	-	-	100	1,495
3	Chilime Hydropower Company Limited				
	2,291 Share of Rs. 100 each	1,521,567	1,088,454	1,521,567	1,222,134
4	Citizen Mutual Fund 2				
	250,000 Units of Rs. 10 each	2,500,000	2,475,000	2,500,000	2,670,000
5	Global Ime Balance Fund 1				
	500,000 Units of Rs. 10 each	5,000,000	5,250,000	5,000,000	5,455,000
6	Sanima General Insurance Company Nepal Ltd				
	78,321 Promoter Share of Rs. 100 each	7,285,700	18,366,275	7,285,700	23,887,513
7	Surya Jyoti Life Insurance Company Ltd				
	36,428 Promoter Share of Rs. 100 each	3,303,800	7,522,382	3,303,800	8,136,012
8	Nabil Balance Fund-3				
	16,670 Units of Rs. 10 each	166,700	165,533	166,700	166,533
9	Nabil Balance Fund -2				
	309,099 Units of Rs. 15.44 each	4,771,334	3,060,080	4,771,334	3,124,991
10	National Life Insurance Co. Ltd.				
	41,922 Share of Rs. 100 each	24,333,480	24,272,838	24,333,480	23,938,613
11	Nepal Life Insurance Co. Ltd.				
	5,500 Share of Rs. 100 each	4,434,095	4,123,900	4,434,095	4,252,108
12	Mero Lagubita Bittiya Sanstha Limited				
	4 Bonus Share of Rs. 100 each	-	-	-	3,386
13	Nerude Mirmire Laghubitta Bittiya Santha Ltd				
	2 Bonus Share of Rs. 100 each	-	-	-	1,401
14	Ngadi Group Power Limited				
	9 Bonus Share of Rs. 100 each	-	-	800	3,588
15	NLG Insurance Company Ltd				
	1 Bonus Share of Rs. 100 each			-	779
16	Neco Insurance Ltd				
	4 Bonus Share of Rs. 100 each	-	-	100	2,841
17	Nepal Insurance Company Limited				
	1 Bonus Share of Rs. 100 each	-	-	-	645
18	Nmb Sulav Fund II				
	250,000 Units of Rs. 10 each	2,500,000	2,557,500	2,500,000	2,822,500
19	Nibl Sahbhagita Fund				
	790,827 Units of Rs. 9.87 each	7,400,000	7,939,903	7,400,000	7,395,000
20	Nic Asia Growth Fund				
	500,000 Units of Rs. 10 each	5,000,000	4,745,000	5,000,000	4,760,000
21	Nmb 50 Mutual Fund				
	450,000 Units of Rs. 10 each	4,500,000	4,581,000	4,500,000	4,810,500
22	Siddhartha Equity Fund				
	2,067,748 Units of Rs. 10 each	20,677,480	20,718,835	20,677,480	21,277,127
23	Siddhartha Investment Growth Scheme				
	5,000,000 Units of Rs. 10 each	50,000,000	55,000,000	50,000,000	52,500,000
24	Sanima Growth Fund				
	400,000 Units of Rs. 10 each	4,000,000	4,180,000	4,000,000	4,128,000
25	Nabil Flexi Cap Fund				
	2,000,000 Units of Rs. 10 each	20,000,000	20,420,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
26	Nibl Growth Fund				
	3,000,000 Units of Rs. 10 each	30,000,000	32,730,000	30,000,000	29,580,000
27	Prabhu Select Fund (PSF)				
	500,000 Units of Rs. 10 each	5,000,000	6,175,000	5,000,000	5,735,000
28	NIBL Stable Fund				
	250,000 Units of Rs. 10 each	2,500,000	2,260,000	2,500,000	2,472,500
29	Muktinath Mutual Fund-1 MMF				
	3,000,000 Units of Rs. 10 each	30,000,000	29,700,000	30,000,000	29,700,000
30	Garima Samridhi Yojana Mutual Fund				
	1,000,000 Units of Rs. 10 each	10,000,000	10,300,000	10,000,000	9,950,000
31	NMB Hybrid Fund-II				
	150,000 Units of Rs. 10 each	1,500,000	1,519,500	1,500,000	1,359,000
32	Machhapuchchhre Capital Mutual Fund				
	500,000 Units of Rs. 10 each	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,965,000
33	Vision Lumbini Urja Company Ltd.				
	500,000 Share of Rs. 100 each	50,000,000	107,000,000	50,000,000	153,017,500
34	Dhaulagiri Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Limited				
	11,250 Promoter Share of Rs. 100 each	1,500,000	6,800,625	1,500,000	8,541,731
35	Sahas Urja Limited				
	42,679 Share of Rs. 100 each	25,357,091	27,143,844	-	306,579



36	API Power Company Ltd 75,125 Share of Rs. 100 each	18,137,343	24,092,588	11,676,174	15,535,800
37	Sagarmatha Lumbini Insurance Com Ltd 25,262 Share of Rs. 100 each	20,422,144	15,283,510	20,422,144	18,342,486
38	Siddhartha Premium Insurance Ltd 25,455 Share of Rs. 100 each	21,027,729	18,862,155	14,441,523	12,971,643
39	CEDB Hydropower Development Com Ltd 13,747 Share of Rs. 100 each	20,932,472	28,321,569	20,932,472	36,319,437
40	Citizen Investment Trust 15,935 Share of Rs. 100 each	36,546,108	26,611,450	36,546,108	29,985,502
41	Reliable Samriddhi Yojana 500,000 Units of Rs. 10 each	5,000,000	5,120,000	5,000,000	4,965,000
42	Nepal Life Samriddhi Lagani Yojana 500,000 Units of Rs. 10 each	5,000,000	4,875,000	-	-
43	Reliable Samriddhi Yojana 2 500,000 Units of Rs. 10 each	5,000,000	4,985,000	-	-
44	Mountain Energy Nepal Limited 26,000 Share of Rs. 100 each	14,790,232	14,791,400	-	-
45	Reliable Nepal Life Insurance Limited 29,973 Share of Rs. 100 each	13,902,119	13,188,120	-	-
46	Himalayan Everest Insurance Company Ltd 19,920 Share of Rs. 100 each	9,648,215	10,358,400	-	-
47	IME life Insurance 6,356 Share of Rs. 100 each	2,869,113	2,593,248	-	-
48	Sun Nepal Life Insurance Company Limited 31,497 Share of Rs. 100 each	14,832,751	13,294,884	-	-
49	Green Ventures Limited 3,017 Share of Rs. 100 each	1,403,909	1,448,160	-	-
50	Nepal Doorsanchar Company Limited 18,148 Share of Rs. 100 each	15,742,843	15,561,910	-	-
	Total Investment in Equities Instruments - Quoted	538,506,227	646,944,622	416,913,579	592,181,834
	INVESTMENT IN UNQUOTED EQUITY INSTRUMENTS				
1	Banking & Financial Institute Ltd 27,500 Share of Rs. 90.91 each	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,750,000
2	National Banking Institute Ltd 20,000 Share of Rs. 100 each	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
3	Trust Micro Insurance 525,000 Promoter Share of Rs. 100 each	52,500,000	52,500,000	52,500,000	52,500,000
4	Nepal Clearing House Ltd 4,951 Share of Rs. 83.34 each	412,600	412,600	412,600	495,100
5	Sanjivini Laghubitta Bitty Sanstha 11,39,390 Shares of Rs. 100 each	113,939,000	113,939,000	-	-
6	Reliance Nepal Venture Capitalist 50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	-
	Total Investment in Equities Instruments - Unquoted	176,351,600	176,351,600	57,412,600	57,745,100
	Investment in Equities and Mutual Funds (Grand Total)	714,857,827	823,296,222	474,326,179	649,926,934

4.9 Current tax Assets/Liability

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Current tax assets	510,644,814	393,198,076
Current year Income Tax Assets	510,644,814	393,198,076
Tax Assets of Prior Periods	-	-
Current tax liabilities	511,075,581	279,111,965
Current year Income Tax Liabilities	511,075,581	279,111,965
Tax Liabilities of Prior Periods	-	-
Total of income tax assets/(liabilities)	511,075,581 (430,767)	279,111,965 114,086,111

4.10 Investment in subsidiaries

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Investment in Quoted Subsidiaries	-	-
Investment in Unquoted Subsidiaries	-	-
Total Investment	-	-
Less: Impairment Allowances	-	-
Net Carrying Amount	-	-



4.10.1 Investment In quoted subsidiaries

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083		As on Ashad End, 2082	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
.....Ltd				
.....shares of Rs.... Each	-	-	-	-
.....Ltd				
.....shares of Rs.... Each	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

4.10.2 Investment In unquoted subsidiaries

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083		As on Ashad End, 2082	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
.....Ltd				
.....shares of Rs.... Each	-	-	-	-
.....Ltd				
.....shares of Rs.... Each	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

4.10.3 Information relating to subsidiaries of the bank

Particulars	Percentage of ownership	
	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad 31, 2082
.....Ltd		
.....Ltd		

4.10.4: Non Controlling Interest of the Subsidiaries

	Group
	As on Ashad End, 2083
Equity Interest held by NCI (%)	
Profit (Loss) allocated during the year	
Accumulated Balances of NCI as on Ashad End	
Dividend Paid to NCI	
	As on Ashad End, 2082
	

Equity Interest held by NCI (%)

Profit (Loss) allocated during the year

Accumulated Balances of NCI as on Ashad End

Dividend Paid to NCI

4.11 Investment In associates

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083		As on Ashad End, 2082	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
Investment in Quoted associates	-	-	-	-
Investment in Unquoted associates	-	-	-	-
Total Investment	-	-	-	-
Less: Impairment Allowances	-	-	-	-
Net Carrying Amount	-	-	-	-



4.11.1 Investment in quoted associates

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083		As on Ashad End, 2082	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
.....Ltd				
.....shares of Rs.... Each	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
.....shares of Rs.... Each	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

4.11.2 Investment in unquoted associates

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083		As on Ashad End, 2082	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
.....Ltd				
.....shares of Rs.... Each	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

4.11.3 Information relating to associates of the bank

Particulars	Percentage of ownership	
	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
.....Ltd		

4.11.4: Equity value of associates

Particulars	Group	
	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
.....Ltd	-	-
Total	-	-

4.12 Investment Properties

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Investment Properties measured at Fair Value		
Balance as on Shrawan 01, 2082	-	-
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, 2082	151,994,995	130,017,343
Addition/(Disposal) during the year	54,603,400	21,977,652
Adjustment/Transfer	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Accumulated impairment loss	-	-
Net Amount	206,598,395	151,994,995
Total	206,598,395	151,994,995



4.13 Property and Equipment

Particulars	Land	Building	Leasehold Properties	Computer & Accessories	Vehicles	Furniture & Fixtures	Machinery	Equipment & others	ROU Assets	Total
Cost										
As on Shrawan 01.2081	147,482,854	157,743,649	110,402,349	54,698,258	66,150,165	53,301,312	97,297,878	121,677,724	69,193,443	877,947,633
Addition during the year	-	1,450,920	3,246,137	4,472,600	47,859,200	1,728,744	5,932,249	6,315,264	154,104,192	225,109,306
Acquisition	-	1,450,920	3,246,137	4,472,600	47,859,200	1,728,744	5,932,249	6,315,264	154,104,192	225,109,306
Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-	290,408	527,632	11,168,600	878,476	2,098,584	1,717,917	-	16,681,617
Adjustment/Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on Ashad End 2082	147,482,854	159,194,569	113,358,078	58,643,226	102,840,765	54,151,580	101,131,544	126,275,071	223,297,635	1,086,375,322
Addition during the Year	-	442,395	2,657,753	5,150,106	8,200,000	3,234,305	4,753,819	5,404,842	29,471,153	59,314,373
Acquisition	-	442,395	2,657,753	5,150,106	8,200,000	3,234,305	4,753,819	5,404,842	29,471,153	59,314,373
Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-	3,382,712	2,716,660	2,000,000	2,701,435	4,631,323	6,415,320	-	21,847,449
Adjustment/Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on Ashad End 2083	147,482,854	159,636,964	112,633,119	61,076,671	109,040,765	54,684,451	101,254,040	125,264,593	252,768,788	1,123,842,245
Depreciation and Impairment										
As on Shrawan 01. 2081	-	10,647,089	45,022,942	44,005,886	36,585,256	28,185,514	37,803,210	46,722,092	17,907,882	266,879,871
Depreciation charge for the year	-	3,172,846	12,509,183	8,054,429	11,427,733	7,284,463	11,594,843	20,825,021	42,992,430	117,860,948
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	277,480	521,617	9,168,484	755,118	1,272,952	1,483,409	-	13,479,060
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on Ashad End 2082	-	13,819,935	57,254,645	51,538,698	38,844,505	34,714,859	48,125,101	66,063,703	60,900,312	371,261,759
Depreciation and Impairment										
As on Shrawan 01. 2082	-	13,819,935	57,254,645	51,538,698	38,844,505	34,714,859	48,125,101	66,063,703	60,900,312	371,261,759
Depreciation charge	-	3,183,427	12,198,510	4,704,316	15,476,681	6,549,578	11,639,028	19,770,468	43,653,868	117,175,876
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	2,896,002	2,716,586	1,671,921	2,580,155	4,156,348	6,272,612	-	20,293,623
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on Ashad End 2083	-	17,003,362	66,557,153	53,526,428	52,649,266	38,684,283	55,607,781	79,561,559	104,554,180	468,144,011
Capital Work in Progress 2081										
Net Book Value										
As on Ashad end 2081	147,482,854	147,096,560	65,379,407	10,692,372	29,564,909	25,115,798	59,494,668	74,955,632	51,285,561	611,067,762
As on Ashad end 2082	147,482,854	145,374,634	56,103,433	7,104,528	63,996,260	19,436,721	53,006,442	60,211,368	162,397,323	715,113,563
As on Ashad end 2083	147,482,854	142,633,602	46,075,966	7,550,244	56,391,499	16,000,168	45,646,258	45,703,034	148,214,608	655,698,234

4.14 Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Particulars	Goodwill	Software		Other	Total
		Purchased	Developed		
Cost					
As on Shrawan 01 2081	118,496,289	39,542,026	-	-	158,038,315
Addition during the year					
- Acquisition	-	2,907,490	-	-	2,907,490
- Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment/Revaluation	-	(840,720)	-	-	(840,720)
Balance as on Ashad end 2082	118,496,289	41,608,796	-	-	160,105,085
Addition during the Year	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition	-	3,034,708	-	-	3,034,708
Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment/Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on Ashad end 2083	118,496,289	44,643,504	-	-	163,139,793
Amortisation and Impairment					
As on Shrawam 01. 2081	-	18,568,429	-	-	18,568,429
Amortisation charge for the year	-	5,096,167	-	-	5,096,167
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment	-	(416,414)	-	-	(416,414)
As on Ashad End 2082	-	23,248,182	-	-	23,248,182
Amortisation charge for the year	-	4,902,882	-	-	4,902,882
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
As on Ashad end 2083	-	28,151,064	-	-	28,151,064
Capital Work in Progress					
Net Book Value					
As on Ashad end 2081	118,496,289	20,973,597	-	-	139,469,886
As on Ashad end 2082	118,496,289	18,360,614	-	-	136,856,902
As on Ashad end 2083	118,496,289	16,492,439	-	-	134,988,728

4.15 Deferred Taxes Assets/(Liabilities)

Particulars	As on Ashadh End, 2083		
	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	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	(32,531,519)	-	(32,531,519)
Property and Equipment	(28,942,362)	-	(28,942,362)
Employees' Defined Benefit Plan	4,674,641	-	4,674,641
Employees' Leave Liability	15,033,961	-	15,033,961
Lease Liabilities	52,153,650	-	52,153,650
Provisions LLP	-	-	-
Other Temporary Differences	-	-	-
Deferred tax on temporary differences	10,388,371	-	10,388,371
Deferred tax on carry forward of unused tax losses		-	-
Deferred tax due to changes in tax rate	-	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Asset (Liabilities) as on Ashad end, 2083			10,388,371
Recognized in Profit of Loss			34,619,569
Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income			(31,018,029)
Recognized directly in equity			6,786,831
Deferred Tax Asset/ (Liabilities) as on Ashad end, 2082	-		(26,957,042)
Origination/(Reversal) during the year			(37,345,413)
Deferred Tax expense/(income) recognized in profit or loss			(17,477,247)
Deferred Tax expense/(income) recognized in Other Comprehensive Income			(19,863,993)
Deferred Tax expense/(income) recognized directly in equity			(4,173)



Particulars	As on Ashadh End, 2082		
	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	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	-	52,680,227	(52,680,227)
Investment In Associates	-	-	-
Property and Equipment	-	36,178,271	(36,178,271)
Employees' Defined Benefit Plan	8,527,052	-	8,527,052
Employees' Leave Liability	140,672	-	140,672
Lease Liabilities	53,233,731	-	53,233,731
Provisions LLP	-	-	-
Other Temporary Differences	-	-	-
Deferred tax on temporary differences	61,901,455	88,858,498	(26,957,043)
Deferred tax on carry forward of unused tax losses		-	-
Deferred tax due to changes in tax rate	-	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Asset (Liabilities) as on) as on Ashad end, 2082			(26,957,042)
Recognized in Profit of Loss			17,142,322
Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income			(50,882,022)
Recognized directly in equity			6,782,658
Deferred Tax Asset/ (Liabilities) as on Ashad end, 2081			(41,311,498)
Origination/(Reversal) during the year			(14,354,456)
Deferred Tax expense/(income) recognized in profit or loss			(30,610,436)
Deferred Tax expense/(income) recognized in Other Comprehensive Income			16,831,065
Deferred Tax expense/(income) recognized directly in equity			(575,085)

4.16 Other Assets

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Assets held for Sale	-	-
Other Non-Banking Assets	-	-
Bills Receivable	-	-
Accounts Receivable	165,821,298	124,563,329
Accured Income	-	-
Prepayments and Deposits	6,092,537	1,877,139.23
Deferred Employee Expenditure	149,373,067	179,692,502
Other		
- Stationery Stock	20,851,095	22,201,949
- Others	565,088	564,148
Grand Total	342,703,084	328,899,067

4.17 Due to Bank and Financial Institutions

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Money Market Deposits	-	-
Interbank Borrowing	-	-
Other Deposits from BFIs	266,971,920	725,979,531
Settlement and Clearing Accounts	-	-
Other Deposits from BFIs	-	-
Total	266,971,920	725,979,531



4.18 Due to Nepal Rastra Bank

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Refinance from NRB	-	-
Standing Liquidity Facility	-	-
Lender of Last Resort facility from NRB	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	-
Other Payable to NRB	-	-
Total	-	-

4.19 Derivative Financial Instruments

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
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	-	-
Total	-	-

4.20 Deposits from customers

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Institutions Customers:	10,356,525,375	13,463,855,461
- Term deposits	5,301,567,212	8,580,481,062
- Call deposits	3,377,146,948	3,572,223,327
- Current deposits	1,661,759,364.85	1,298,413,322
- Other	16,051,850	12,737,750
Individual Customers:	67,496,136,761	58,303,272,984
- Term deposits	20,353,676,186	26,959,309,770
- Saving deposits	47,135,172,265	31,303,136,744
- Current deposits	7,288,309	40,826,470
- Other	-	-
Total	77,852,662,136	71,767,128,445

4.20.1 Currency wise analysis of deposit form customers

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Nepalese Rupee	77,852,662,136	71,767,128,445
Indian Rupee	-	-
United State dollar	-	-
Great Britain pound	-	-
Euro	-	-
Japanese yen	-	-
Chinese Yuan	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	77,852,662,136	71,767,128,445



4.21 Borrowings

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Domestic Borrowing		
Nepal Government	-	-
Other Institutions (Yuba Sorojgar Kosh)	-	365,678
Other	-	-
Sub total	-	365,678
Foreign Borrowing		
Foreign Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-
Multilateral Development Banks	-	-
Other institutions	-	-
Sub total	-	-
Total	-	365,678

4.22 Provisions

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Provisions for redundancy	-	-
Provision for restructuring	-	-
Pending legal issues and tax litigation	-	-
Onerous contracts	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	-	-

4.22.1 Movement in Provisions

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Balance at Sawan 1	-	-
Provisions made during the year		
Provisions used during the year		
Provisions reversed during the year		
Unwind of discount		
Balance at Ashad end	-	-

4.23 Other Liabilities

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Liabilities for employees defined benefit obligations	15,582,135	28,423,507
Liabilities for Long service Leave	50,113,205	468,907
Short term employee benefits	-	-
Bills payable	-	-
Creditors and accruals	37,007,778	78,342,332
Interest payable on deposits	3,858,601	7,909,473
Interest payable on borrowing	-	-
Liabilities on deferred grant income	-	-
Unpaid Dividend	-	-
Liabilities under Finance Lease	-	-
Employee bonus payable	178,666,650	99,609,002
Other Liabilities		
- Audit Fee Payable	3,759,425	4,659,220
- TDS Payable on interest	42,391,200	51,745,090
- TDS Payable (Others)	2,756,247	201,568
- Interest Payable Debenture	40,109,589	-
- Liabilities under Operating Lease	173,845,499	177,445,770
- Others	263,386	262,446
Total	548,353,714	449,067,316



4.23.1. A Defined Benefit Obligation

The amounts recognised in the statements of financial positions are as follows :

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Present value of unfunded obligations	129,349,160	111,397,440
Present value of funded obligations	-	-
Total present value of obligations	129,349,160	111,397,440
Fair value of plan assets	113,767,025	82,973,933
Present value of net obligations	15,582,135	28,423,507
Recognised liability for defined benefit obligations	15,582,135	28,423,507

4.23.2: Plan Assets

Plan assets comprise

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Equity securities	-	-
Government bonds	-	-
Bank deposit	-	-
Other	113,767,025	82,973,933
Total	113,767,025	82,973,933

*Other means Fair Value of Plan Assets relating to Gratuity, deposited in Employee Provident Fund.

4.23.3: Movement in the present value of defined benefit obligations

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Defined benefit obligations at Shrawan 1	111,397,440	82,810,031
Transfer from Adjustment	-	-
Actuarial losses/(Gain)	(4,706,825)	6,719,499
Benefits paid by the plan	(2,493,247)	(2,678,169)
Benefits paid outside the plan	-	-
Current service costs; Past Service Cost and interest	25,151,792	24,546,079
Defined benefit obligations at Ashad end	129,349,160	111,397,440

4.23.4: Movement in the fair value of plan assets

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Fair value of plan assets at Shrawan 1	82,973,933	73,884,523
Contributions paid into the plan	28,423,507	6,431,106
Adjustment of Opening Fund	-	(975,238)
Benefits paid during the year	(2,493,247)	(2,678,169)
Actuarial (losses)/gains	(3,771,683)	(419,007)
Transfer in/(out)	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	8,634,515	6,730,718
Fair value of plan assets at Ashad end	113,767,025	82,973,933

4.23.5: Amount recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Current service costs	15,238,219	17,213,694
Past service costs	-	-
Acquisition Adjustment	-	-
Past service costs (Vested)	-	-
Interest on obligation	9,913,573	7,332,385
Expected return on plan assets	(8,634,516)	(6,730,718)
Total	16,517,276	17,815,361



4.23.6: Amount recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(935,142)	7,138,506
Total	(935,142)	7,138,506

4.23.7: Actuarial assumptions

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Discount rate	7.00%	9.00%
Expected return on plan asset	9.00%	9.00%
Future salary increase	2.75%	4.00%
Withdrawal rate	3.50%	5.00%

4.23.8 Long Term Benefit Obligation

The amounts recognised in the statements of financial positions are as follows :

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Present value of unfunded obligations		
Present value of funded obligations	108,765,803	59,664,282
Total present value of obligations	108,765,803	59,664,282
Fair value of plan assets	58,652,598	59,195,375
Present value of net obligations	50,113,205	468,907
Recognised liability for Long Term Obligation	50,113,205	468,907

4.23.2: Plan Assets

Plan assets comprise

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Equity securities	-	-
Government bonds	-	-
Bank deposit	-	-
Other	58,652,598	59,195,375
Total	58,652,598	59,195,375

*Other Assets means Fair Value of Plan Assets relating to Gratuity which is Deposited in Approved Retirement Fund.

4.23.3: Movement in the present value of Long Term benefit obligations

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Defined benefit obligations at Shrawan 1	59,664,282	58,728,845
Acquisition adjustment	-	-
Actuarial losses/(Gain)	43,795,197	(2,345,398)
Benefits paid by the plan	(3,801,081)	(7,667,910)
Current service costs; Past Service Cost and interest	9,107,405	10,948,745
Defined benefit obligations at Ashad end	108,765,803	59,664,282

4.23.4: Movement in the fair value of plan assets

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Fair value of plan assets at Shrawan 1	59,195,375	44,766,538
Adjustment to Opening Fund	-	975,238
Contributions paid into the plan	468,907	16,456,709
Benefits paid during the year	(3,801,081)	(7,667,910)
Actuarial (losses)/gains	(2,388,239)	152,544
Expected return on plan assets	5,177,636	4,512,256
Fair value of plan assets at Ashad end	58,652,598	59,195,375



4.23.5: Amount recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Current service costs	5,063,943	6,008,205
Past service costs- (non Vested)	-	-
Past service costs (Vested)	-	-
Actuarial gain/(loss)	46,183,436	(2,497,942)
Interest on obligation	4,043,462	4,940,540
Expected return on plan assets	(5,177,636)	(4,512,256)
Total	50,113,205	3,938,547

4.23.6: Amount recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Actuarial (gain)/loss	-	-
Total	-	-

4.23.7: Actuarial assumptions

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Discount rate	7.00%	9.00%
Expected return on plan asset	9.00%	9.00%
Future salary increase	2.75%	4.00%
Withdrawal rate	3.50%	5.00%

4.24 Debt securities issued

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Debt securities issued designated as at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Debt securities issued at amortised cost	998,094,792	-
Total	998,094,792	-

4.25 Subordinate Liabilities

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Redeemable preference shares	-	-
Irredeemable cumulative preference shares (liabilities component)	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	-	-

4.26 Share Capital

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Ordinary Shares	5,021,972,730	4,875,701,680
Convertible Preference Shares (Equity component)	-	-
Irredeemable Preference Shares (Equity component)	-	-
Perpetual debt (Equity component only)	-	-
Total	5,021,972,730	4,875,701,680



4.26.1 Share capital detail

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Authorised capital		
80,000,000 Ordinary Share of Rs.100 each	8,000,000,000	8,000,000,000
Issued Capital		
50,219,727.3 Ordinary Share of Rs. 100 each (FY 2082-83)	5,021,972,730	
48,757,016.80 Ordinary Share of Rs. 100 each (FY 2081-82)		4,875,701,680
Suscribed and paid up capital		
50,219,727.3 Ordinary Share of Rs. 100 each (FY 2082-83)	5,021,972,730	
48,757,016.80 Ordinary Share of Rs. 100 each (FY 2081-82)	-	4,875,701,680
Total	5,021,972,730	4,875,701,680

4.26.2 Ordinary Share Ownership

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083		As on Ashad End, 2082	
	% of holding	Amount	% of holding	Amount
Domestic ownership	100.00%	5,021,972,730	100.00%	4,875,701,680
Nepal Government			-	
"A" Class licenced institutions				
Other Licenced institutions				
Other institutions				
Public	49.00%	2,460,766,638	49.00%	2,389,093,823
Other*	51.00%	2,561,206,092	51.00%	2,486,607,857
Foreign Ownership		-		-
Total	100%	5,021,972,730	100.00%	4,875,701,680

* Other Includes Promoter Shareholders.

List of Shareholders holding more than 0.5% shares

Name	No of Share	Amounts NPR	Percentage
Thaneshor Poudel	1,146,183	114,618,306	2.28%
Dhanendra Karki	502,465	50,246,483	1.00%
Bal Krishna Bhusal	489,804	48,980,440	0.98%
Dilip Raj Maskey	397,450	39,745,018	0.79%
Rajendra Prasad Shrestha	378,265	37,826,454	0.75%
Krishna Prasad Sharma	372,865	37,286,520	0.74%
Mrigendra Prasad Shrestha	344,541	34,454,097	0.69%
Bhuwan Bhandari	376,075	37,607,498	0.75%
Krishna Prasad Bhandari	316,622	31,662,226	0.63%
Janak Pradhan	302,074	30,207,366	0.60%
Ishwari Prasad Paudyal	300,392	30,039,186	0.60%
Surendra Prasad Shrestha	300,392	30,039,158	0.60%
Bheshraj Pandey	299,950	29,995,041	0.60%
Mina Kumari Shrestha	294,460	29,445,959	0.59%
Kedar Man Kakshapati	286,609	28,660,923	0.57%
Meghraj Kakshapati	286,605	28,660,500	0.57%
Bishnu Prasad Sharma	300,829	30,082,887	0.60%
Maheshwor Prasad Shrestha	282,431	28,243,077	0.56%
Suresh Kumar Dharewal	277,495	27,749,521	0.55%
Hari Prasad Pradhan	277,515	27,751,509	0.55%
Suraj Upreti	260,712	26,071,217	0.52%
Narayan Prasad Agrawal	253,399	25,339,888	0.50%
Dan Bahadur Kunwar Chhetri	253,361	25,336,132	0.50%
Birendra Bhusal	256,206	25,620,636	0.51%
Bhawa Laxmi Shrestha	250,232	25,023,199	0.50%
Nibl Sahabhagita Fund	579,977	57,997,687	1.15%
Nepal Life Insurance Company Ltd	251,608	25,160,782	0.50%



Paid up share capital of the Bank has moved over the years as follows:

Financial Year	Cumulative Paid Up Capital	Remarks
69 Ashad	234,000,000	
Issue of Bonus Share	63,972,800	
Merger Resunga Bikas Bank	85,863,600	Merger
70 Ashad	383,836,400	
Issue of Bonus Share	57,575,500	
Issue of Right Share	166,055,600	
71 Ashad	607,467,500	
Issue of Right Share	25,862,600	
Issue of Bonus Share	170,999,200	
72 Ashad	804,329,300	
Merger of Gaumukhi Bikas Bank	64,089,792	Merger
Issue of Bonus Share	234,473,208	
73 Ashad	1,102,892,300	
Issue of Bonus Share	275,723,100	
74 Ashad	1,378,615,400	
Issue of Bonus Share	244,049,860	
76 Ashad	1,622,665,260	
Acquisition of Purnima Bikash Bank Limited & Bhargav Bikash Bank Limited	1,000,238,864	Acquisition
Issue of Bonus Share	393,435,619	
2077 Ashad	3,016,339,742	
Issue of Bonus Share	392,124,167	
2078 Ashad	3,408,463,909	
Issue of Bonus Share	372,545,105	
2079 Ashad	3,781,009,014	
Issue of Bonus Share	502,874,199	
2080 Ashad	4,283,883,213	
Issue of Bonus Share	449,807,737	
2081 Ashad	4,733,690,951	
Issue of Bonus Share	142,010,729	
2082 Ashad	4,875,701,679	
Issue of Bonus Share	146,271,050	
Ashad End, 2083	5,021,972,730	

4.27 Reserves

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Statutory general reserve	1,483,898,663	1,261,833,626
Exchange equilisation reserve	487,113	452,792
Corporate social responsibility reserve	17,179,452	11,068,384
Capital redemption reserve	-	-
Regulatory reserve	483,148,883	381,829,313
Investment adjustment reserve	2,500,000	2,500,000
Capital reserve	-	-
Assets revaluation reserve	38,025,854	38,025,854
Fair value reserve	75,906,876	122,920,528
Dividend equalisation reserve	-	-
Debenture Redemption Reserve	-	-
Actuarial gain/loss reserve	(2,214,327)	(2,868,926)
Other Reserve		
- Staff Training Fund	24,499,366	23,739,798
Total	2,123,431,879	1,839,501,370



4.28 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Contingent liabilities (Sub Note 4.28.1)	716,319,921	373,232,944
Undrawn and undisbursed facilities (Sub Note 4.28.2)	486,095,874	1,394,461,657
Capital commitment	-	-
Lease Commitment	-	-
Litigation	-	-
Total	1,202,415,795	1,767,694,601

4.28.1: Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Acceptance and documentary credit	-	-
Bills for collection	-	-
Forward exchange contracts	-	-
Guarantees	-	-
Underwriting commitment	-	-
Other commitments	716,319,921	373,232,944
Total	716,319,921	373,232,944

4.28.2: Undrawn and undisbursed facilities

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Undisbursed amount of loans	-	-
Undrawn limits of overdrafts	486,095,874	1,394,461,657
Undrawn limits of credit cards	-	-
Undrawn limits of letter of credit	-	-
Undrawn limits of guarantee	-	-
Total	486,095,874	1,394,461,657

4.28.3: Capital commitments

Capital expenditure approved by relevant authority of the bank but provision has not been made in financial statements

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
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	-	-



4.28.4: Lease commitments

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
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	-	-

4.28.5: Litigation

Particulars	As on Ashad End, 2083	As on Ashad End, 2082
Contingent Tax Liabilities-Income Tax	-	-
Total	-	-

4.29 Interest Income

Particulars	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
Cash and cash equivalent	8,625,091	12,924,837
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Placement with bank and financial institutions	-	3,418,967
Loan and advances to bank and financial institutions	50,227,617	135,037,150
Loans and advances to customers	5,187,490,647	5,396,255,083
Investment securities	746,715,455	727,170,733
Loan and advances to staff	54,065,189	110,423,477
Other Interest Income	-	-
Total	6,047,123,999	6,385,230,245

4.30 Interest Expense

Particulars	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
Due to bank and financial institutions	408,463	5,960,999
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Deposits from customers	3,072,399,591	3,701,664,962
Borrowing	-	-
Debt securities issued	80,139,663	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-
Others*	30,534,420	33,245,223
Total	3,183,482,136	3,740,871,184

* Others includes interest on lease liability, gratuity and leave encashment amounts calculated as per NFRS 16 and NAS 19 respectively.



4.31 Fees and commission income

Particulars	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
Loan administration fees	194,001,111	182,057,900
Service fees	1,498,582	73,215
Consortium fees	-	-
Commitment fees	117,181	-
DD/TT/Swift fees	-	-
Credit card/ATM issuance and renewal fees	23,956,459	22,243,518
Prepayment and swap fees	8,796,233	6,231,134
Investment banking fees	-	-
Asset management fees	-	-
Brokerage fees	-	-
Remittance fees	6,561,532	8,104,660
Commission on letter of credit	-	-
Commission on guarantee contracts issued	3,085,875	5,798,179
Commission on share underwriting/issue	-	-
Locker rental	2,146,000	1,870,750
Other fees and commission income	115,921,511	110,954,910
Total	356,084,485	337,334,266

4.32 Fees and commission Expense

Particulars	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
ATM management fees	17,800,581	15,157,850
VISA/Master card fees	-	-
Guarantee commission	-	-
Brokerage	-	-
DD/TT/Swift fees.	-	-
Remittance fees and commission	-	-
Other fees and commission expense		
- CIC Fees	678,000	678,000
- Commission & Discount	17,434	224,792
- Mobile Banking Expenses	21,673,592	19,062,376
- ASBA Application Expenses	1,174,484	315,202
Total	41,344,091	35,438,220

4.33 Net Trading Income

Particulars	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
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	-	-
Net Trading Income	-	-

4.34 Other Operating Income

Particulars	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
Foreign exchange revaluation gain/Loss	137,282	23,934
Gain/loss on sale of investment securities	8,617	17,444,278
Fair value gain/loss on investment properties	-	-
Dividend on equity instruments	27,579,186	10,304,673
Gain/loss on sale of property and equipment	327,281	1,339,182
Gain/loss on sale of investment property	118,400	-
Operating lease income	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of gold and silver	-	-
Other Operating Income	-	2,388,347
Total	28,170,766	31,500,413



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

Particulars	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
Impairment charge/(reversal) on loan and advances to BFIs	(56,690,612)	-
Impairment charge/(reversal) on loan and advances to customers	343,297,868	950,401,153
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	-	-
Impairment charge/(reversal) on Other Assets	-	-
Total	286,607,256	950,401,153

4.36 Personal Expenses

Particulars	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
Salary	242,299,017	231,000,118
Allowances	209,677,025	182,047,840
Gratuity Expense	27,353,326	26,139,161
Provident Fund	24,147,716	23,012,873
Uniform	13,473,000	10,068,820
Training & development expense	13,165,294	8,531,074
Leave encashment	66,450,721	16,800,750
Medical	20,001,795	18,032,437
Insurance	1,552,430	1,524,061
Employees incentive	-	-
Cash-settled share-based payments	-	-
Pension expense	-	-
Finance expense under NFRS	39,666,567	97,547,674
Other expenses related to staff (Retirement Expenses)	-	-
Sub total	657,786,891	614,704,809
Employees bonus	178,666,650	99,609,002
Grand Total	836,453,541	714,313,811

4.37 Other Operating Expenses

Particulars	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
Directors' fee	1,704,000	1,704,000
Directors' expense	1,394,232	1,758,075
Auditors' remuneration	8,460,000	7,229,000
Other audit related expense	-	-
Professional and legal expense	1,210,960	2,047,559
Office administration expense (Sub note 4.37.1)	254,058,055	246,063,880
Corporate social responsibility expense	4,992,045	3,573,436
Onerous lease provisions	-	-
Other Expenses		
- Share Issue Expenses	-	-
- Debenture RTS Expenses	500,712	
- Celebration Expenses	1,556,096	1,233,282
- NFRS Adjustment	-	-
- Technical Fees	19,150,769	15,358,662
Total	293,026,871	278,967,893



4.37.1 Office Administration Expenses

Particulars	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
Water and Electricity	16,952,641	17,601,729
Repair and Maintenance		
- Building	1,628,432	-
- Vehicle	2,289,904	2,920,892
- Computer & Accessories	1,661,230	1,262,668
- Office Equipment & Furniture	2,401,091	1,998,010
- Repair & Maintenance Others	4,192,867	4,263,342
Insurance	3,637,482	3,749,207
Postage, Telephone, Internet	6,935,026	8,106,238
Printing & Stationery	19,438,607	21,605,796
News paper, books and journals	67,930	55,350
Advertisements	6,848,254	9,058,321
Donations	45,500	30,000
Security Expenses	73,248,639	65,288,629
Deposit and Loan Guarantee Premium	49,186,294	44,158,382
Travelling Expenses	1,988,339	1,665,602
Entertainment	5,668,504	5,219,658
Annual/special general meeting expense	1,936,597	1,998,446
Other		
- Fuel Expenses	11,255,045	10,900,042
- Membership Expenses	1,115,149	1,293,333
- ABBS Expenses	6,183,360	6,938,200
- Annual Fee	11,837,132	9,434,323
- Local Rate & Taxes	3,448,866	4,164,843
- Business Promotion Expenses	2,538,864	1,933,916
- Fund Transfer Expenses	377,200	392,455
- Expense Not Capitalized	1,578,039	1,706,187
- Consultancy Fee	2,633,225	2,574,647
- Anniversary Expenses	126,560	3,511,944
- Janitorial Expenses	10,984,993	9,961,345
- Others Expenses	3,852,286	4,270,374
Total	254,058,055	246,063,880

4.38 Depreciation and Amortisation

Particulars	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
Depreciation on property and equipment	117,175,876	117,860,948
Depreciation on investment property	-	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	4,902,882	5,096,167
Total	122,078,758	122,957,115

4.39 Non Operating Income

Particulars	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
Recovery of Loan written off	-	1,100,000
Other Income	-	-
Total	-	1,100,000

4.40 Non Operating expense

Particulars	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
Loan written off	59,161,003	14,524,252
Redundancy provision	-	-
Expense of restructuring	-	-
Other expense.	1,225,747	1,210,279
Total	60,386,749	15,734,530



4.41 Income Tax Expenses

Particulars	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
Current Tax Expenses	515,165,818	281,463,467
- Current Year	511,364,454	279,502,095
- Adjustment for Prior Years	3,801,364	1,961,372
Deferred tax Expenses/ (Income)	(17,477,247)	(30,610,435)
- Origination and Reversal of Temporary Differences	(17,477,247)	(30,610,435)
- Change in tax Rate	-	-
- Recognition of Previously unrecognized Tax Losses	-	-
Total Income tax expense	497,688,570	250,853,032

4.41.1: Reconciliation of Tax Expenses and Accounting Profit

Particulars	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
Profit Before Tax	1,607,999,848	896,481,019
Tax Amount at the Rate of 30%	482,399,954	268,944,306
Add: Tax Effect of the expenses that are not deductible for tax purpose	2,210,786	352,771,004
Less: Tax Effect on Exempt Income	(1,051,083)	(731,841)
Add/Less: Tax Effect on other Items	31,606,160	(339,520,002)
Total Income Tax Expenses	515,165,818	281,463,467
Effective Tax Rate	32.04%	31.40%



5. Disclosures & Additional Information

5.1 Risk Management

Effective risk management has been the key to the Bank's success over the years and it is integral to the Bank's long term business sustainability. Bank follows risk-based approach in its banking activities in establishing prudent banking practices for the sustainable growth and overall wellbeing of stakeholders minimizing the overall risk.

The main risks that the bank has identified in its operations are credit risk, operational risk, liquidity risk, market risk, money laundering risk, compliance risk etc. Further, focus on digitization has made bank prone to cyber security and data risk as well as reputation risk. The entity is also exposed to Environmental, Social & Governance risks arising out of the nature of business operations of the borrowers (particularly large, corporate borrowers), the industry segment in which they operate and the deficits in their compliance to statutory/ regulatory norms.

Risks are managed with the overall objective of maintaining financial soundness and avoiding activities that could threaten the bank's reputation. Bank considers regulatory directives, guidelines and Risk Management Guidelines issued by NRB as the reference for its Risk Management Framework. Bank's risk management framework comprises risk policies and procedures formulated for the identification, assessment, management and reporting of risks including several layers of limits set to manage the exposure to quantifiable risks. Bank recognizes that effective risk management is based on a sound risk culture, which is characterized, among others, by a high level of awareness concerning risk and risk management in the organization.

Specific roles or responsibilities have been assigned for leading and managing the internal control environment through the Chairman, and the BOD, Risk Committee, Audit Committee, CEO and Senior Management, Risk Department, Compliance Department and Support Functions.

Risk Governance Framework

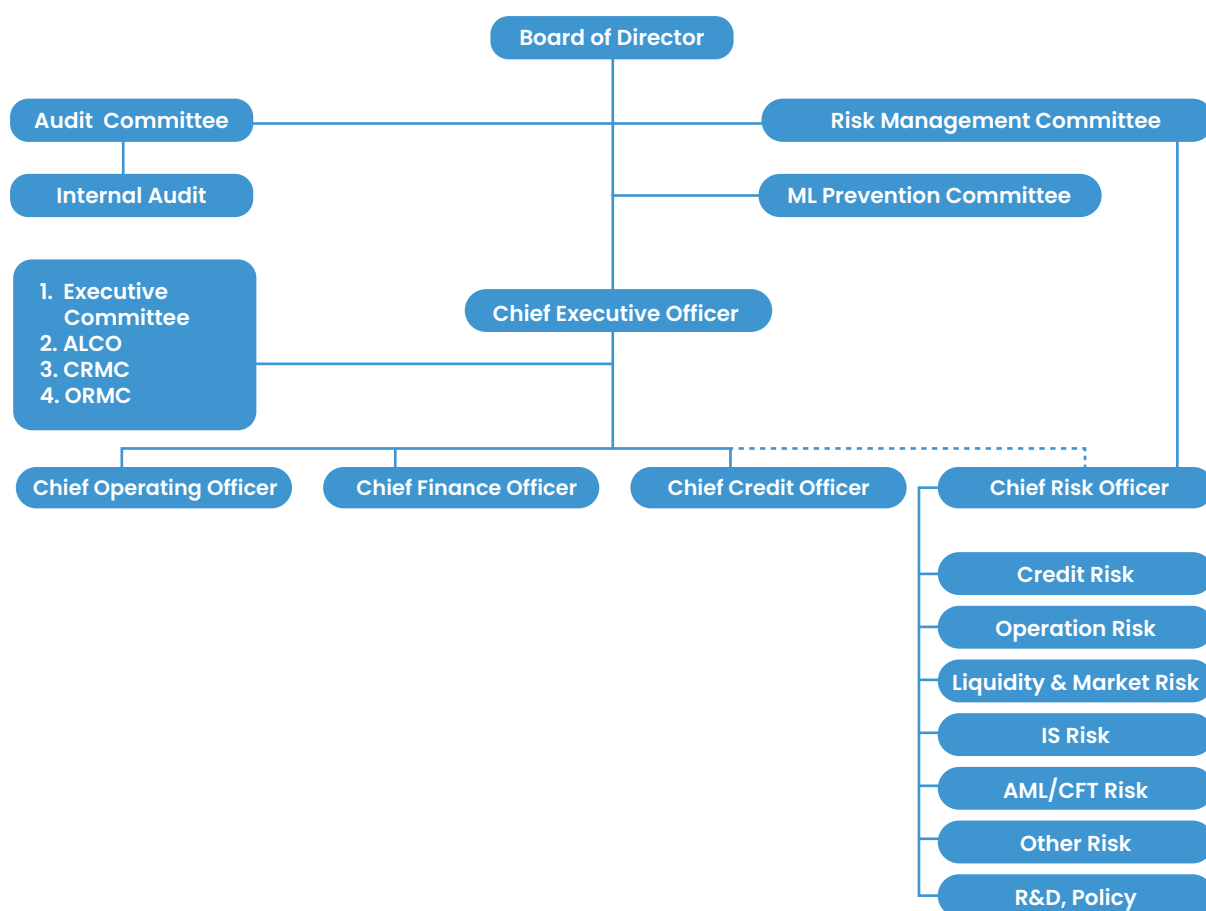
Risk Governance Framework forms the foundation for the risk management. It provides structure roles, responsibilities to manage the risk. The role of Board of Directors, Risk Management Committee, Senior Management including management level committees and various lines of defense that are adequate are in place to control the risk associated with the Bank. Under this framework;

- The BOD is responsible for approving risk strategy, risk-appetite, overall policy and ensuring an effective risk management framework.
- Senior Management implements the risk management framework, ensures adequate resources that integrates risk and business.
- Risk Management Committees identify/manage risk and also work as an independent from the business unit. The board reviews the report of risk management committees to assess the risk.
- The three lines of defense have been setup by the bank to assess, evaluate, identify and mitigate the risk. Under these three lines of defense model, the business and operations units are the first line of defense. The risk management and compliance department are the second line of defense. The internal audit as a third line of defense assures the effectiveness of internal control system and review the structure of the risk governance framework of the Bank

The Bank follows following principles to manage risks in the organization:

- Risk appetite and strategy: Establishment of risk appetite statement and strategy which articulates the nature, type and level of risk the Bank is willing to assume.
- Capital management: Capital management is driven by Bank's strategic objective and accounts for the regulatory, economic and commercial environment in which the Bank operates.
- Governance and oversight: Proper governance and oversight through a clear, effective and robust governance structure with well-defined transparent and consistent lines of responsibility.
- Risk culture: Promotion of strong risk culture that support and provides appropriate standard and incentive for professional and responsible behavior.
- Risk policies and process: Implementation of policies to ensure that risk management practices and process are effective at all levels and execution of sound risk management process to actively identify, measure, control, monitor and report risk inherent in all products activities, process, systems and exposure.
- Risk management infrastructure: Ensure sufficient resources and systems infrastructures are in place to enable effective risk management





Board Level Committee

- Risk Management Committee:**

Risk Management Committee (RMC) is an independent committee of Board of Directors that has, as its sole and exclusive function, responsibility for the risk management policies of the Bank's operations and oversight of the operation of the Bank's Risk Management Framework. This committee is formed and ensures that risk management of the Bank is in accordance with the regulatory requirements and internal policies of the Bank. The Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities with regard to the risk appetite of the Bank and the Risk Management Framework and the governance structure that supports it. Risk appetite is defined as the level and type of risk Bank is able and willing to assume in its exposures and business activities, given its business objectives and obligations to stakeholders. RMC performs as per the Rules of Procedure for the Risk Management Committee.

In Compliance to the Nepal Rastra Bank Directives No. 6 "Corporate Governance", the Board of bank has established a Risk Management Committee with clear terms of reference. As on the date of this report, the Bank's Risk Management Committee comprised of the following:

S.N.	Members of Risk Management Committee	Designation
1	Dr. Himal Bhattarai – Non- Executive Director	Chairperson
2	Birendra Bhusal – Audit Committee Head	Member
3	Yashodhan Pandey – Chief Operating Officer	Member
4	Badri Kedar Shrestha – Chief Risk Officer	Member secretary

The Committee meets at least four times annually. The committee oversees and reviews the fundamental prudential risks including operational, credit, market, reputational, capital and liquidity risk etc.

- **Audit Committee:**

The Committee is constituted and it functions in compliance to the regulatory provisions of NRB Unified Directives and the provisions of Sections 164 and 165 of Company Act 2063. The Committee's role is extensive and strongly supports the board in dealing with aspects of good corporate governance, internal control, risks management, financial reporting, legal and regulatory compliance and ethical conduct of business.

Member secretary of this committee is the Bank's Head of Internal Audit function. Within the Bank's organization structure, Head of Internal Audit has direct reporting line to board's Audit Committee. Internal Audit is conducted in line with the spirit of risk-based audit. Internal Auditors and Statutory Auditors have direct access to the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee reviews and discusses a number of internal audit reports, statutory audit report and regulator's inspection report. The Committee updates the board of its actions by submitting copies of its minutes, which are discussed at board meetings. It also provides recommendations for strengthening the bank's system of internal controls and its effectiveness in practice. The committee also invites members from the Bank's senior management team for facilitating effective discussions on specific agenda on need basis.

Major responsibilities of the Audit Committee are:

- Reviewing the Bank's overall system of internal controls.
- Reviewing observations and recommendations made in audit reports issued by internal auditors, statutory auditors and regulators.
- Reviewing the Bank's financial statements for accuracy and compliance in relation to prevailing financial reporting standards and regulatory provisions.
- Reviewing compliance in relation to the Bank's internal policy and prevailing regulatory and legal provisions.

- **Money Laundering prevention Committee**

The Committee is constituted in line with the provision of directives of the Nepal Rastra Bank. The Committee oversees implementation of Assets (Money) Laundering Prevention Act, 2064, Assets (Money) Laundering Prevention Rules, 2073, NRB Unified Directives and other legal and regulatory requirements related to prevention of money laundering. The committee oversees risk arising from noncompliance of AML policies and procedures based on national and international best practices.

Member secretary of this committee is the Bank's Head of AML and KYC, who reports to the CRO, thereby ensuring independence of this function within the Bank's organization structure.

Major roles and responsibilities of the Money Laundering prevention Committee are:

- To review AML/CFT related policies and programs and recommend its review/approval to the board as required.
- To review the quarterly reports on implementation status of the AML/CFT framework in the Bank.
- To provide feedback/recommendations to the board on issues pertaining to AML/CFT.
- To accomplish any other additional responsibilities that may be entrusted upon the committee from time to time as per the requirement of prevailing laws, instructions/ directions of the regulatory authority or the Bank's board of directors.
- To make assessment of AML/KYC risk to the Bank in national level perspective taking consideration of events and factors happening in domestic and international markets.

- **Committee Relating to Staff Services and Facilities**

The Committee is constituted in line with the provision of directives of the Nepal Rastra Bank. The Committee's roles and responsibilities are extensive and the committee strongly supports the board in formulating policies, guidelines, and rules relating to human resource function. The Committee functions



and discharges its duties and responsibilities in compliance to regulatory requirements.

Major responsibilities of the Committee Relating to Staff Services and Facilities are:

- To assist the board in the formulation/update of human resource related policies.
- To conduct periodic study and analysis of remuneration structure of the Bank vis.a.vis. industry.
- To recommend to the board revisions in pay scale within prevailing rules, guidelines.
- To review systems and processes covering job description, key performance indicators and performance appraisal.
- To develop plan, policy and standard of manpower planning related functions such as recruitment and selection, appointment, placement, remuneration, transfer, promotion, career development, performance appraisal, reward and punishment and labor relations.
- To review employee bye-laws, organization structure and succession planning

• **Executive Committee**

Executive Committee of the Bank is headed by CEO. The members of the committee are the personnel holding the position of executive level. The committee is the forum for addressing the issues raised during day-to-day operation of the Bank including implementation of the policy.

Various Risk Associated with Banking Operations

• **Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the potential for loss due to failure of counterparty to meet its obligations to pay the Bank in accordance with agreed terms.

The bank has Credit Policy Guidelines (CPG) that, inter alia, consist of areas of lending, eligibility of borrower, loan application format and requirement, necessary documents for processing loans, risk assessment areas, loan approval authority and other general credit principles. The CPG has been formulated by keeping in mind the prudential norms given by NRB.

The Development Bank measures, monitors and manages the credit risk for each borrower and also at the portfolio level. The credit review assessment of capital adequacy, at a minimum, covers risk rating systems, portfolio analysis/aggregation, large exposures and risk concentrations. The Development Bank has a structured and standardized credit approval process, which includes a well-established procedure of comprehensive credit appraisal.

A standardized loan application forms has been in use for facilitating collection and analysis of all the relevant data for evaluating credit worthiness and proper evaluation of the credit risk of the prospective borrower. The factors considered in evaluating loan applications normally included prospects of the business, management of the firm/company, financial analysis- income statement, balance sheet, cash flow statement, key financial indicators, key risk and mitigates. Further, inspection and supervision are also conducted before approval of the loan for pre-analysis and after the disbursement of loan as well for monitoring the utilization of loan.

In order to mitigate the risk associated with Credit, the Bank has formed Credit Risk Committee (CRMC). CRMC of the Bank is headed by CEO with Chief Credit Officer as the functional head and Credit Risk Head as a Member Secretary. The committee implements policies and procedures relating to group exposure, credit concentration, sector wise flow of credit, period wise assets mix, deprived sector lending, productive sector lending, single obligor limit etc. CRMC regularly meets on quarterly or need basis for the discussion on:

- Implementation of credit risk policy/strategy approved by the Board.
- Monitoring of credit risk on a wide basis and ensuring compliance.
- Incorporation of regulatory compliance in Bank's policies and policy in regard to credit risk.
- Ensuring compliance with the risk parameters / prudential limits.
- Monitoring of quality of loan portfolio, identify problems and correcting deficiencies.



- **Operational Risk**

Operational risk is the prospect of loss of resulting from inadequate or failed procedures, systems or policies, employee errors, system failures, fraud or other criminal activity, any event that disrupts business processes.

Operational risk exposures are managed through a consistent set of management processes that drive risk identification, assessment, control and monitoring. For the control of operational risk of institution, it has Financial Administration Policy, Employee Bylaws, operational manual, AML/CFT policy, Suspicious Transaction Identification Procedure, politically exposed person policy, which guides the day-to-day operation.

Each risk control owner is responsible for identifying risks that are material and for maintaining an effective control environment across the organization. Risk control owners have responsibility for the control of operational risk arising from the management of the following activities: External Rules & Regulations, Liability, Legal Enforceability, Damage or Loss of Physical Assets, Safety & Security, Internal Fraud or Dishonesty, External Fraud, Information Security, Processing Failure, and Model. Operational risks can arise from all business lines and from all activities carried out by the Bank. Operational Risk management approach seeks to ensure management of operational risk by maintaining a complete process universe defined for all business segments, products and functions processes.

In order to mitigate the risk associated with Operations, the bank has formed Operation risk management committee (ORMC). ORMC of the Bank is headed by CEO with Chief Operating Officer as the functional head and Operation Risk Head as the Member Secretary. ORMC regularly meets to review the operational risks associated with banking process, employees, system and external situations etc. Role of ORMC is to:

- Assure that adequate resources are being assigned to mitigate risks as needed
- Communicate with business units and staff about the importance of operational risk and assure adequate participation and cooperation
- Review and approve development and implementation of operational risk methodologies and tools including assessments, management, reporting and loss event databases
- Receive and review reports/presentations from various business groups, support departments (IT, HR, Operation, AML, Security etc.) and business units, processing cells about their risk profiles and mitigation programs
- Discuss and recommend suitable controls/mitigations for managing operational risk
- Analyze frauds, potential losses, non-compliance, breaches etc. and recommend corrective measures to prevent recurrences
- Discuss any issues arising / directions in any one business unit/product which may impact the risks of other business/products
- Continually promote risk awareness across all business units so that coordination across the departments is always on the priority
- Monitor and ensure that appropriate ORMC frameworks are in place etc.
- The monitoring has been undertaken with the following scopes:
 - Monitor assessment of the exposure to all types of operational risk faced by the Development Bank.
 - An effective risk reporting has been designed in line with authorities.
 - Establish early warning system for increasing risk of future losses.

Risks	Potential Risk	Risk Mitigants:
Internal Process Risks	Overriding the implemented standard operating procedures and processes	The Bank has implemented the well-defined set of policies and processes for the execution of every type of task in branch and department.
People Risks	- Untrained or under developed staffs - Poor HR management - Fraud & Misappropriations - Absenteeism & late attendance - Attrition Risk	- Ensure employees are well trained on the basis of their functions. - Ensuring right and adequate staff at the right place. - Regular internal check and reconciliations. - Checked through the implementation of biometric attendance device and human resource software. - Formal process is in place for succession planning. Further the various staffs' facilities have been extended to the employees to retain, motivate and reduce the attrition risks
Information System Risks	- Physical Threats - Cyber Attacks - Infrastructure failures - Loss of Data	- CCTV, access door, panic alarm is placed in various places. - Use of firewall, antivirus, other software and regular monitoring. - Separate disaster recovery site (near site and far site) has been set up. - Data backup is kept on regular basis.
External Events	- Theft or Destruction of Bank's Assets - Natural Disaster Risk	- Physical security of the Bank is under 24-hour surveillance both vide CCTV and security guard. - Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Policy" are followed in - case of the unfavorable circumstances due to natural disasters.

• **Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk of loss resulting from changes in the value of assets and liabilities due to fluctuations in risk factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, stock prices, commodity price and the risk of loss resulting from changes in earnings generated from assets and liabilities. Market risk causes change on and off-balance sheet positions arising from movements in market prices

Treasury Management Department is responsible for tracking and identifying market risks in accordance with regulatory requirements and Bank's approved policies. Criteria are developed for identifying market risk based on regulatory requirements and Bank's internal policies and procedures. Market risk is identified from:

- Mismatches in interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities
- Deviation on treasury activities subject to market risk with regulatory guidelines and Bank's internal policies and guidelines.
- Equity price risk identified through periodic mark-to-market analysis

Assets and Liability Committee (ALCO) reviews strengthening risk management, applying internal limits, strengthening the level of provisions and reserves, and improving internal controls. ALCO is assigned with the following role:

- Identification, assessment, management and reporting of Market Risks associated with Treasury Operations, Liquidity and Capital Adequacy.

- Development of policies, setting of risk parameters, overseeing compliance with risk parameters.
- Allocation for all categories of risk assets, of the overall risk limits.
- Monitoring of the compliance of various internal limits etc.
- The Bank in line with Basel provisions calculates risk exposure and allocates sufficient capital/cushion for perceived market risks.

• **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the potential that the Bank either does not have sufficient liquid financial resources available to meet all its obligations as they fall due, or can only access these financial resources at excessive cost. Bank categorizes liquidity risk into funding liquidity risk, which occurs when payment obligations cannot be fulfilled because of an inability to obtain new funding and market liquidity risk, which occurs when the Bank is unable to sell or transform assets in the liquidity buffer into cash without significant losses.

Liquidity risk management process carries the following activities:

- Identification of liquidity risk through sources of funding, nature of funding like temporary, short term or long term and deposit mix and concentration etc.
- Setting internal tolerance and risk appetite level.
- Policy, procedure and guidelines for liquidity management, deposit mix management, maturity mismatches.
- Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) to encounter a liquidity shortfall in an emergency situation.
- Control of liquidity risk by separate unit (Treasury) and periodic reporting

Development Bank has formed Assets Liability Committee (ALCO) for managing the risk associated with Liquidity. ALCO of senior management from each key area of the Development Bank that assumes and manages liquidity risk. ALCO has developed the Unified Treasury circular for overall liquidity management of bank. The ALCO meeting has been held on a regular basis.

ALCO's general responsibilities include developing and maintaining appropriate liquidity risk management policies and procedures, optimizing the structure of assets and liabilities, maintaining the stability of the deposit base, projecting cash flows and evaluating the level of current assets, in terms of liquidity of the branches, maintaining an efficient internal fund transfer mechanism, MIS reporting, limits and oversight programs. ALCO delegates day-to-day operating responsibilities to the Development Bank's treasury department.

The ALCO uses tools such as structural liquidity statements, interest rate risk monitoring tables, stress test reports, and liquidity profile of the Bank and that of the industry, liquidity ratio analysis, and trend analysis and forecasting in reviewing and managing the liquidity risk. Minutes of the ALCO meeting are discussed at the board meetings to ensure senior oversight

Risk Management Department, ALCO, Senior Management, BOD level Risk Management committee and BOD regularly monitor the liquidity risk measurement practices. Regular management reports and risk measures would be the source information of monitoring. Monitoring functions have ensured about the relevancy and accuracy of measurements and management practices.

• **Reputational Risk**

Reputational risk is a risk of loss resulting from damages to reputation of institution, in lost revenue; increased operating, capital or regulatory costs; or destruction of shareholder value. Reputational risk is managed by the management committee which is responsible for protecting the institution's reputation locally and has the responsibility to ensure that the Bank does not undertake any activities that may cause material damage to the reputation of institution.

• **Employee Benefit Risk**

Employee benefit risk is the potential risk of loss due to having to meet shortfall in the Bank's defined benefits gratuity and leave encashment schemes. The gross obligation for gratuity is calculated considering the



salary at the time of retirement of the individual staff and number of years' service with the Bank. The home leave can be accumulated for maximum period of 90 days for total period served by individual staff and sick leave can be accumulated on unlimited basis that can be encashed after 45 days at the wish of the employees. The gross obligation for leave encashment is calculated considering the last drawn salary multiplied by no of eligible days for leave encashment.

- **Inherent Risk of Internal Control**

The Board is committed to managing risks and in controlling its business and financial activities in a manner which enables it to maximize profitable business opportunities, avoid or reduce risks which can cause loss or reputational damage, ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations and enhance resilience to external events. To achieve this, the Board has adopted policies and procedures of risk identification, risk evaluation, risk mitigation and control/monitoring.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control system is reviewed regularly by the Board, its Committees, Management and Internal Audit. The Audit Committee has reviewed the effectiveness of the Bank's system of internal control during the year and provided feedback to the Board as appropriate. The bank has outsourced the Internal Audit function to maintain independency on the internal control system of institution. The Internal Audit monitors compliance with policies/standards and the effectiveness of internal control structures across the Company through its program of business/unit audits. The Internal Audit function is focused on the areas of greatest risk as determined by a risk-based assessment methodology. Internal Audit reports are quarterly forwarded to the Audit Committee. The findings of all audits are reported to the Chief Executive Officer and Business Heads for initiating immediate corrective measures.

- **Legal and Compliance Risk**

Legal and Compliance risk is the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss, or loss to reputation due to failure to comply with laws, rules, circulars, standards and guidelines.

Development Bank is committed to follow best practices and market standards in the areas of accountability, transparency and business ethics to ensure absolute compliance. The Development Bank aims at a zero tolerance of misconduct and corruption, thus has developed three lines of defense model for mitigations of Legal and non-compliance risk in its day-to-day banking operations/activities.

- **First line of defense** is managed by respective departments and units, which leads the operational activities/business/service/support, are responsible for ensuring the compliance in their function.
- **Second line of defense** is managed by chief compliance officer through compliance department and chief risk officer through risk management department, which assesses and monitors the compliance and various risks associated with the operational activities/business/service/support, are responsible for ensuring the compliance and risk management in concerned functions.
- **Third line of defense** is managed through internal audit function which oversees the status of compliance and risk management during carrying operational activities/business/service/support.

Compliance officer is responsible for reporting to Money Laundering Prevention Committee (MLPC) of the Bank and senior management regarding the compliance status of regulatory requirements. Report of MLPC is further discussed in BOD for appropriate decision and/or acknowledgement in compliance issues.

- **Strategic Risk**

Strategic risk is the possibility that the Bank may not achieve its long-term goals because of changes in economic situation, governmental/regulatory changes, strategies that don't work as intended due to the internal and external events and scenarios, competitive threat or unmaturing or late decisions etc. Risk associated with future plans and strategies, including plans for entering new services, expanding existing services through enhancements and merger, enhancing infrastructures etc. are major strategic risk.

Strategic risk management is done by periodic review of the strategy by Executive Committee regarding status of the strategic objective's achievement as decided and execution status both in terms of



quantitative and qualitative approach.

Risk management department through CRO reports to RMC about strategic risk, and based on discussion of RMC, recommendations for timely corrections/updates, if any required are done to BOD for appropriate decision and/or acknowledgement of the status.

- **Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk arises when there is a mismatch between positions, which are subject to interest rate adjustment within a specified period. Interest rate risk is usually assessed from two common perspectives. Earnings perspective, which focuses on the impact of variation in interest rate on accruals or reported earnings, and economic value perspective, which reflects the impact of fluctuation in the interest rates on economic value of a financial institution.

The Development Bank measures and manages interest rate risk by estimating the sensitivity of the economic value of its balance sheet to an interest rate shock. The sensitivity is measured by means of interest rates on the present value of interest-bearing assets and liabilities.

- **AML/CFT Risk**

Money laundering and financing terrorism risk is related with providing financial services to money launderers and terrorists for channeling of money derived from illegal activities or aimed at funding terrorism. The rigidity of the provisions made in laws and directives reflect the seriousness of this issue; non-compliance of which may cause significant reputational risk as well as may result in adverse punitive actions.

These risks are managed through AML/CFT unit in coordination with the concerned departments like; operation, credit, digital transformation department etc. This unit is performing under reporting of compliance officer which is monitoring the risk concerned with AML/CFT risk as prescribed in AML/CFT Policy of Bank specially in the following main areas;

- Screening during onboarding of customer
- Monitoring of transaction/activities of the existing customers and
- Reporting as per the regulatory requirements like; TTR/STR/SAR based on their transaction/activity

AML implementing officer is responsible for reporting to Money Laundering Prevention Committee (MLPC) of the Bank and senior management regarding the compliance status of regulatory requirements of AML/CFT provisions. Report of MLPC is further discussed in BOD for appropriate decision and/or acknowledgement in AML/CFT issues.

- **Information System Risk**

Bank continues to strengthen its technology systems with a strong focus on security, reliability and operational excellence. Bank adopts a multi-layered defense strategy and maintains advanced infrastructure to ensure uninterrupted banking services and high-level protection of customer information. To safeguard our digital environment, Bank operates a three-layer data center architecture (DC-NDC-DR), ensuring redundancy, business continuity and resilience against system failures or disasters. Regular disaster recovery drills are conducted to verify readiness and enhance response capabilities.

Information System-related risks are managed through information system (IS) audits, system access controls, information security policies, disaster recovery and business continuity systems, staff awareness programs, device restrictions, password controls, and strong authentication mechanisms.

Our applications and systems are protected through multiple layers of security equipment, including Next-Generation Firewalls and behavior-based defense technologies. These mechanisms help secure our platforms from attacks, unauthorized access, and emerging cyber threats. Management of system risk are done



5.2 Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

Fair Value Hierarchy

All financial assets and financial liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurement, ranging from Level 1 inputs to Level 3 inputs

- **Level 1**

Fair value measurements are derived based on the input of unadjusted quoted market prices in an active market, for identical instruments. These could be stock exchanges or dealer price quotations (assets and long positions are measured at a bid price, liabilities are measured at an asking price), without any deduction for transaction costs.

A market is considered as active if transactions for assets or liabilities take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide reliable pricing information on an arm's length basis. The Group measures fair value of an instrument at active market price without adjustment for factors such as transaction costs.

- **Level 2**

Fair value measurements are derived based on observable inputs, which are either observed directly such as in terms of prices or observed indirectly such as in terms of factors that are derived from prices. Such observable inputs include:

- quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets;
- quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets;
- financial instruments are valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.

If a market for a financial instrument is not active, then the development bank establishes fair value using a valuation technique. 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 analysis and option pricing models.

The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs, relies as little as possible on estimates specific to the Development bank, incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price, and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments.

Inputs to valuation techniques reasonably represent market expectations and measures of the risk-return factors inherent in the financial instrument. The development 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.

- **Level 3**

Fair value measurements are derived using valuation techniques in which current market transactions or observable market data are not available. Under this, instruments are fair valued using valuation models which have been tested against prices or inputs to actual market transactions and make use of the development Bank's best estimate of the most appropriate model assumptions. Unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's value.

Valuation models are adjusted to reflect the spread for bid and ask prices to reflect costs to close out positions, credit and debit valuation adjustments, liquidity spread and limitations in the models. Also, profit or loss calculated when such financial instruments are first recorded (day 1 profit or loss) is deferred and recognized only when the inputs become observable or on de-recognition of the instrument.

Valuation techniques include, among others, applying Net Present Value and Discounted Cash Flow Models over similar instruments for which observable market prices exist and comparing the results.



Assumptions and inputs used in valuation models include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, risk premiums in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, expected price volatilities and corrections.

Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of counterparties involved 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 Development Bank assumes a third-party market participant would take them into account in a pricing transaction

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

The Development Bank carries the following financial instruments at fair value:

- Derivative financial instruments
- Trading assets (equities and mutual funds measured at FVTPL)
- Equity investments measured at FVTOCI

Investment in equity instruments and mutual funds are valued at closing market prices (Level 1) for quoted securities. Where quoted securities are not frequently traded to guarantee a fair market value; or there are regulatory restrictions in dealing in securities, are valued at half of closing market price of unrestricted sale of that security (Level 2). Where the securities are unquoted, those are valued at Cost (Level 3).

Information on financial instruments carried at fair value and their position in the fair value hierarchy is presented at 5.4

5.3 Capital Management

A. Qualitative disclosures

The bank has maintained the capital adequacy as per Capital adequacy framework, 2015 as required by Nepal Rastra Bank. The main objective of this framework is to develop a safe and sound financial system by way of sufficient amount of qualitative capital and risk management practices. The total equity of the bank comprises of paid-up capital, statutory reserves and other reserves. The bank does not have any other complex or hybrid capital instruments.

Capital adequacy ratio as on Ashad end 2083 is 10.81% and 13.56% on Tier 1 Capital (core capital) and Tier 2 Capital (capital fund) respectively.

The bank assesses the impact of the new rules, if any on their capital adequacy through a comprehensive capital planning and optimization/mitigation process. The 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 maintain the required capital.

The bank has not raised any hybrid capital instruments till Ashadh End 2083.

B. Quantitative disclosures

1. Capital Structure and Capital Adequacy

A. Tier 1 Capital and a breakdown of its components

S.N	Detail	Amount (Rs. in. '000)
a	Paid up Equity Share Capital	5,021,973
b	Equity Share Premium	
c	Proposed Bonus Equity Shares	-
d	Statutory General Reserves	1,483,899
e	Retained Earnings	814,026
f	Unaudited current year cumulative profit/(loss)	
g	Capital Redemption Reserve	
h	Less: Goodwill	-
i	Less: Intangible Assets	10,388
j	Less: Fictitious Assets	16,492
k	Less: Purchase of land & building in excess of limit	33,017
	Total Core Capital	7,259,999



B. Tier 2 Capital and a breakdown of its Components

S.N	Detail	Amount (Rs. in. '000)
a	Cumulative and/or Redeemable Preference Share	
b	Subordinated Term Debt	1,000,000
c	Hybrid Capital Instruments	
d	Stock Premium	
e	General Loan Loss Provision	770,031
f	Exchange Equalization Reserve	487
g	Investment Adjustment Reserve	2,500
h	Accrued Interest Receivable on pass loan included in Regulatory Reserve	73,913
i	Interest Capitalized Reserve included in Regulatory Reserve	-
j	Asset Revaluation Reserve	
k	Other Reserves (Regulatory Reserve For NBA within 24 Months)	-
Total Supplementary Capital		1,846,931

C. Detailed information about the Subordinated Term Debts with information on the outstanding amount, maturity, and amount rose during the year and amount eligible to be reckoned as capital funds.

The bank has issued Debenture amounting to NPR. 1,000,000,000/- with Interest Rate of 8% p.a paid semiannually for a period of 10 years

D. Deductions from Capital:

The amount of deferred tax reserve has been separately credited to Regulatory reserve, which is not considered for the purpose of capital ratios. Fictitious Assets has also been deducted as per NRB Directive by NPR 16,492 thousand. The Purchase of land and building in excess of limit and unutilized amounting to NPR 33,017 thousand has been deducted from Tier 1 Capital.

E. Total Qualifying Capital:

S.N	Detail	Amount (Rs. in. '000)
1	Core Capital (Tier 1)	7,259,999
2	Supplementary Capital (Tier 2)	1,846,931
Total Capital Fund		9,106,931

F. Capital Adequacy Ratio:

S.N	Detail	Percentage
1	Tier 1 Capital to Total Risk Weighted Exposure	10.81%
2	Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital to Total Risk Weighted Exposure	13.56%

G. Summary of the terms, conditions and main features of all capital instruments, especially in case of subordinated term debts including hybrid capital instruments.

Apart from the fully paid up Equity capital, the bank has also issued Debenture amounting to NPR. 1,000,000,000/- with Interest Rate of 8% p.a paid semiannually for a period of 10 years

2. Risk Exposures

2.1 Risk Weighted Exposures for Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk

1.1 Risk Weighted Exposures		Amount (Rs.'000)
a	Risk Weighted Exposure for Credit Risk	61,602,493
b	Risk Weighted Exposure for Operational Risk	3,692,535
c	Risk Weighted Exposure for Market Risk	148
Total Risk Weighted Exposures (Before adjustments of Pillar II)		65,295,176
Adjustments under Pillar II		
SRP 6.4a (5)	Adjustment as per SRP 6.4a (5)	-
SRP 6.4a (6)	Adjustment as per SRP 6.4a (6)	-
SRP 6.4a (7)	Adjustment as per SRP 6.4a (7)	5,47,798
SRP 6.4a (9)	Adjustment as per SRP 6.4a (9)	1,305,904
SRP 6.4a (10)	Adjustment as per SRP 6.4a (10)	-
Total Risk Weighted Exposures (After Bank's adjustments of Pillar II)		67,148,878

2.2 Risk Weighted Exposures under each of categories of Credit Risk (Amount (Rs.'000)):

A. Balance Sheet Exposures	Book Value	Specific Provision	Eligible CRM	Net Value	Risk Weight	Risk Weighted Exposures
	a	b	c	d=a-b-c	e	f=d*e
Cash Balance	703,872			703,872	0%	-
Balance With Nepal Rastra Bank	3,489,669			3,489,669	0%	-
Gold				-	0%	-
Investment in Nepalese Government Securities	11,533,725			11,533,725	0%	-
All Claims on Government of Nepal				-	0%	-
Investment in Nepal Rastra Bank securities	4,673,400			4,673,400	0%	-
All claims on Nepal Rastra Bank				-	0%	-
Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA 0-1)				-	0%	-
Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA -2)				-	20%	-
Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA -3)				-	50%	-
Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA-4-6)				-	100%	-
Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA -7)				-	150%	-
Claims On BIS, IMF, ECB, EC and MDB's recognized by the framework				-	0%	-
Claims on Other Multilateral Development Banks				-	100%	-
Claims on Domestic Public Sector Entities				-	100%	-
Claims on Public Sector Entity (ECA 0-1)				-	20%	-
Claims on Public Sector Entity (ECA 2)				-	50%	-
Claims on Public Sector Entity (ECA 3-6)				-	100%	-
Claims on Public Sector Entity (ECA 7)				-	150%	-
Claims on domestic banks that meet capital adequacy requirements	1,636,020			1,636,020	20%	327,204
Claims on domestic banks that do not meet capital adequacy requirements				-	100%	-
Claims on foreign bank (ECA Rating 0-1)				-	20%	-
Claims on foreign bank (ECA Rating 2)				-	50%	-
Claims on foreign bank (ECA Rating 3-6)				-	100%	-
Claims on foreign bank (ECA Rating 7)				-	150%	-
Claims on foreign bank incorporated in SAARC region and China operating with a buffer of 1% above their respective regulatory capital requirement				-	20%	-
Claims on Domestic Corporates (Credit rating score equivalent to AAA)				-	50%	-
Claims on Domestic Corporates (Credit rating score equivalent to AA+ to AA-)				-	70%	-
Claims on Domestic Corporates (Credit rating score equivalent to A+ to A-)				-	80%	-

Claims on Domestic Corporates (Credit rating score equivalent to BBB+ & below)				-	100%	-
Claims on Domestic Corporates (Unrated)	30,976,959		-	30,976,959	100%	30,976,959
Claims on Foreign Corporates (ECA 0-1)			-	-	20%	-
Claims on Foreign Corporates (ECA 2)			-	-	50%	-
Claims on Foreign Corporates (ECA 3-6)			-	-	100%	-
Claims on Foreign Corporates (ECA 7)			-	-	150%	-
Regulatory Retail Portfolio (Not Overdue)	14,851,358		242,869	14,608,489	75%	10,956,367
Claims fulfilling all criterion of regularity retail except granularity			-	-	100%	-
Claims secured by residential properties	5,439,173		-	5,439,173	60%	3,263,504
Claims not fully secured by residential properties			-	-	150%	-
Claims secured by residential properties (Overdue)					100%	
	220,226	102,098	-	118,128		118,128
Claims secured by Commercial real estate	2,107,034		-	2,107,034	100%	2,107,034
Past due claims (except for claims secured by residential properties)	3,024,857	1,825,505		1,199,352	150%	1,799,028
			-			
High Risk claims	2,264,436		-	2,264,436	150%	3,396,653
Real Estate loans for land acquisition and development (Other than mentioned in Capital Adequacy framework 2015-point 3.3(j)(1)(k))	396,208	-		396,208	125%	495,260
Lending against securities (bonds)				-	125%	-
Lending against Shares	2,283,677	-	-	2,283,677	100%	2,283,677
Trust Receipt Loans for Trading Firms				-	100%	-
Real Estate loans for land acquisition and development (For institutions/projects registered/licensed and approved by Government of Nepal for land acquisition and development purposes)	2,612,570		-	2,612,570	100%	2,612,570
Personal Hire purchase/Personal Auto Loans	271,021	-		271,021	100%	271,021
Investments in equity and other capital instruments of institutions listed in stock exchange	538,506			538,506	100%	538,506
Investments in equity and other capital instruments of institutions not listed in the stock exchange	176,352	-		176,352	150%	264,527
Staff loan secured by residential property	539,567			539,567	50%	269,784
Interest Receivable/claim on government securities	205,205			205,205	0%	-
Cash in transit and other cash items in the process of collection				-	0%	-
Loans not exceeding Rs. 30 million to SME's that fulfill the criteria	615,339			615,339	60%	369,203
Other Assets (as per attachment)	1,221,492	-	-	1,221,492	100%	1,221,492
TOTAL (A)	89,780,664	1,927,603	242,869	87,610,193		61,270,917

B. Off Balance Sheet Exposures	Book Value	Specific Provision	Eligible CRM	Net Value	Risk Weight	Risk Weighted Exposures
Revocable Commitments				-	0%	-
Bills Under Collection				-	0%	-
Forward Exchange Contract Liabilities			-	-	10%	-
LC Commitments With Original Maturity Upto 6 months domestic counterparty	333,807		-	333,807	20%	66,761
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 0-1)			-	-	20%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 2)			-	-	50%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 3-6)			-	-	100%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 7)			-	-	150%	-
LC Commitments With Original Maturity Over 6 months domestic counterparty			-	-	50%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 0-1)			-	-	20%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 2)			-	-	50%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 3-6)			-	-	100%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 7)			-	-	150%	-
Bid Bond, Performance Bond and Counter guarantee domestic counterparty	351,935		9,390	342,545	40%	137,018
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 0-1)			-	-	20%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 2)			-	-	50%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 3-6)			-	-	100%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 7)			-	-	150%	-
Underwriting commitments			-	-	50%	-
Lending of Bank's Securities or Posting of Securities as collateral			-	-	100%	-
Repurchase Agreements, Assets sale with recourse			-	-	100%	-
Advance Payment Guarantee			-	-	100%	-
Financial Guarantee			-	-	100%	-
Acceptances and Endorsements			-	-	100%	-
Unpaid portion of Partly paid shares and Securities			-	-	100%	-



Irrevocable Credit commitments (short term)	486,096		-	486,096	20%	97,219
Irrevocable Credit commitments (long term)			-	-	50%	-
Claims on foreign bank incorporated in SAARC region operating with a buffer of 1% above their respective regulatory capital requirement				-	20%	-
Other Contingent Liabilities	30,578		-	30,578	100%	30,578
Unpaid Guarantee Claims			-	-	200%	-
TOTAL (B)	1,202,416	-	9,390	1,193,026		331,577
Total RWE for credit Risk Before Adjustment (A) + (B)	90,983,080	1,927,603	252,259	88,803,219		61,602,493
Adjustments under Pillar II						
SRP 6.4a(3) - Add 10% of the loans & facilities in excess of Single Obligor Limits to RWE						-
SRP 6.4a(4) - Add 1% of the contract (sale) value in case of the sale of credit with recourse to RWE						-
Total RWE for Credit Risk after Bank's adjustments under Pillar II	90,983,080	1,927,603	252,259	88,803,219		61,602,493

2.3 Total Risk Weighted Exposure calculation table:

1. 1 Risk Weighted Exposure		Amount (Rs.'000)
a	Risk Weighted Exposure for Credit Risk	61,602,493
b	Risk Weighted Exposure for Operational Risk	3,692,535
c	Risk Weighted Exposure for Market Risk	148
Total Risk Weighted Exposures (Before adjustments of Pillar II)		65,295,176
Adjustments under Pillar II		
SRP 6.4a (5)	Adjustment as per SRP 6.4a (5)	-
SRP 6.4a (6)	Adjustment as per SRP 6.4a (6)	-
SRP 6.4a (7)	Adjustment as per SRP 6.4a (7)	547,798
SRP 6.4a (9)	Adjustment as per SRP 6.4a (9)	1,305,904
SRP 6.4a (10)	Adjustment as per SRP 6.4a (10)	-
Total Risk Weighted Exposures (After Bank's adjustments of Pillar II)		67,148,878
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1)		7,259,999
Supplementary Capital (Tier 2)		1,846,931
Total Capital Fund (Tier I and Tier II)		9,106,931
Common Equity Tier 1 to Risk Weighted Exposure Ratios		10.81%
Tier 1 to Risk Weighted Exposure Ratios		10.81%
Total Capital to Risk Weighted Exposure Ratio		13.56%

2.4 Amount of Non-Performing Assets (NPA)

S.N	Particulars	Gross	Provision	Net
1	Substandard	1,320,613,163	328,573,830	992,039,333
2	Doubtful	626,178,307	308,801,781	317,376,526
3	Bad	1,318,279,595	1,310,215,755	8,063,841
	Total	3,265,071,065	1,947,591,366	1,317,479,700

Assessment of capital adequacy of bank is done on regular basis taking into considerations the exposure of bank. Also, the analysis of possible impact on capital adequacy is being done on regular basis taking into consideration the future impacts on assumptive basis. Capital adequacy of bank and impact in capital due to future change in nature and size of business is discussed in Risk Management Committee and is summarized in board. Regular monitoring of nature of business is being done so that unexpected negative impact could not take place in capital adequacy of bank. Reporting to regulatory body is being done as prescribed by compliance department.

The internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) is a comprehensive process which requires board and senior management oversight, monitoring, reporting and internal control reviews at regular intervals to ensure the alignment of regulatory capital requirement with the true risk profile of the bank and thus ensure long-term safety and soundness of the bank. The key components of an effective ICAAP are discussed below.



- **Board and senior management oversight**

Board and senior management oversight bank management is responsible for relates to adequate capital levels. It is also responsible for ensuring that the formality and sophistication of the risk management processes is commensurate with the complexity of its operations. A sound risk management process, thus, is the foundation for an effective assessment of the adequacy of a bank's capital position.

The board of directors of the bank is responsible for setting the bank's tolerance for risks. The board also ensures that management establishes a mechanism for assessing various risks; develops a system to relate these risks to the bank's capital level and sets up a method for monitoring compliance with internal policies. It is equally important that the board installs strong internal controls and thereby an effective control environment through adoption of written policies and procedures and ensures that the policies and procedures are effectively communicated throughout the bank.

- **Sound Capital Assessment**

Another crucial component of an effective ICAAP is the assessment of capital. In order to be able to make a sound capital assessment the bank should, at minimum, have the following:

- Policies and procedures designed to ensure that the bank identifies, measures, and reports all material risks;
- A process that relates capital to the level of risk;
- A process that states capital adequacy goals with respect to risk, taking account of the bank's strategic focus and business plan; and
- A process of internal control reviews and audits to ensure the integrity of the overall management process.

- **Comprehensive assessment of risk**

All material risks faced by the bank should be addressed in the capital assessment process. Nepal Rastra Bank recognizes that not all risks can be measured precisely. However, bank should develop a process to estimate risks with reasonable certainties. In order to make a comprehensive assessment of risks, the process should, at minimum, address the following forms of risk.

- Credit Risk
- Credit Concentration Risk
- Operational Risk
- Market Risk
- Liquidity Risk

- **Monitoring and reporting**

The bank has established an adequate system for monitoring and reporting risk exposures and assessing how the bank's changing risk profile affects the need for capital. The bank's senior management or board of directors, on a regular basis, receives reports on the bank's risk profile and capital needs. These reports allow senior management to:

Evaluate the level and trend of material risks and their effect on capital levels;

Evaluate the sensitivity and reasonableness of key assumptions used in the capital assessment measurement system;

Determine that the bank holds sufficient capital against the various risks and is in compliance with established capital adequacy goals; and

Assess its future capital requirements based on the bank's reported risk profile and make necessary adjustments to the bank's strategic plan accordingly.

- **Internal Control Review**

The bank's internal control structure is essential to a sound capital assessment process. Effective control of the capital assessment process includes an independent review and, where appropriate, the involvement of internal or external audits. The bank's board of directors has a responsibility to ensure that



management establishes a system for assessing the various risks, develops a system to relate risk to the bank's capital level, and establishes a method for monitoring compliance with internal policies. The board should regularly verify whether its system of internal controls is adequate to ensure well-ordered and prudent conduct of business. The bank should conduct periodic reviews of its risk management process to ensure its integrity, accuracy, and reasonableness. Key areas that should be reviewed include:

- Appropriateness of the bank's capital assessment process given the nature, scope and complexity of its activities;
- Identification of large exposures and risk concentrations;
- Accuracy and completeness of data inputs into the bank's assessment process;
- Reasonableness and validity of scenarios used in the assessment process; and
- Stress testing and analysis of assumptions and inputs.

5.4 Classification of Financial Assets & Financial Liabilities

Financial Assets	Amortized Cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Total
Cash in hand	703,872,372			703,872,372
Balances with B/FIs	4,608,185			4,608,185
Money at call and short notice	936,488,771			936,488,771
Interbank placement	-			-
Balance at NRB	3,489,669,377			3,489,669,377
Derivative financial instrument				-
Loans & Advances	63,905,302,351			63,905,302,351
Government bonds	11,738,929,700			11,738,929,700
Government treasury bills	-			-
Equity investments		823,296,222		823,296,222
Other assets	171,913,835			171,913,835
Total Financial Assets	80,950,784,591	823,296,222	-	81,774,080,814

Financial Liabilities	Amortized Cost	Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		Total
		Held for trading	Designated at FVTPL	
Deposits from customers	77,852,662,136			77,852,662,136
Due to Banks & Financial Institutions	266,971,920			266,971,920
Due to Nepal Rastra Banks	-			-
Debt Securities	998,094,792			998,094,792
Employee related liabilities	65,695,340			65,695,340
Bills payable	-			-
Creditors and accruals	37,007,778			37,007,778
Interest payable on deposit	3,858,601			3,858,601
Interest payable on borrowing	-			-
Unpaid Dividend	-			-
Liabilities under Operating Lease	173,845,499			173,845,499
Other liabilities	267,946,496			267,946,496
Total Financial Liabilities	79,666,082,562	-	-	79,666,082,562

FVTOCI = Fair value through other comprehensive income.

FVTPL = Fair value through profit or loss.

Investment in securities Classified as fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

The investment in equities is classified as fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). The valuation hierarchy is presented below;

S.N	Company/ Fund	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1	Citizen Mutual Fund 2	2,475,000		
2	Global Ime Balance Fund 1	5,250,000		
3	Nabil Balance Fund-3	165,533		
4	Nabil Balance Fund -2	3,060,080		
5	Nmb Sulav Fund II	2,557,500		
6	Nibl Sahbhagita Fund	7,939,903		
7	NIBL Stable Fund	2,260,000		
8	Nic Asia Growth Fund	4,745,000		
9	Nmb 50 Mutual Fund	4,581,000		
10	Siddhartha Equity Fund	20,718,835		
11	Siddhartha Investment Growth Scheme	55,000,000		
12	Mukthinath Mutual Fund-1 MMF	29,700,000		
13	Garima Samridhi Yojana Mutual Fund	10,300,000		
14	NMB Hybrid Fund-II	1,519,500		
15	Machhapuchchhre Capital Mutual Fund	5,000,000		
16	Reliable Samridhi Yojana	5,120,000		
17	Sanima Growth Fund	4,180,000		
18	Nabil Flexi Cap Fund	20,420,000		
19	Nibl Growth Fund	32,730,000		
20	Prabhu Select Fund (PSF)	6,175,000		
21	Nepal Life Samridhi Lagani Yojana	4,875,000		
22	Reliable Samridhi Yojana 2	4,985,000		
23	Vision Lumbini Urja Company Ltd.		107,000,000	
24	Sanima General Insurance Company Nepal Ltd		18,366,275	
25	Surya Jyoti Life Insurance Company Ltd		7,522,382	
26	Aarambha Chautari Laghubittya Bittiya Sanstha Ltd		32,461,560	
27	Dhaulagiri Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Limited		6,800,625	
28	Chilime Hydropower Company Limited	1,088,454		
29	CEDB Holdings Limited	879,705		
30	CEDC Hydropower Development Com Ltd	27,441,864		
31	API Power Company Ltd	17,678,588		
32	API Power Company Ltd	6,414,000		
33	Mountain Energy Nepal Limited	14,791,400		
34	Sahas Urja Limited	27,143,844		
35	National Life Insurance Com Ltd	1,045,674		
36	National Life Insurance Com Ltd	23,226,585		
37	National Life Insurance Com Ltd	579		
38	Sagarmatha Lumbini Insurance Com Ltd	15,283,510		
39	Siddhartha Premium Insurance Ltd	18,862,155		
40	Nepal Life Insurance Com Ltd	4,123,900		
41	Reliable Nepal Life Insurance Limited	13,188,120		
42	Himalayan Everest Insurance Company Ltd	10,358,400		
43	IME life Insurance	2,593,248		
44	Sun Nepal Life Insurance Company Limited	13,294,884		
45	Citizen Investment Trust	26,611,450		
46	Green Ventures Limited	1,448,160		
47	Nepal Doorsanchar Company Limited	15,561,910		
48	Sanjivini Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha			113,939,000
49	Trust Micro Insurance			52,500,000
50	Banking & Financial Institute Ltd			2,500,000
51	National Banking Institute			2,000,000
52	Nepal Clearing House Ltd			412,600
53	Reliance Nepal Venture Capitalist			5,000,000
	Total	474,793,781	172,150,842	176,351,600



5.5 Operating Segment Information

a. General Information

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.

b. Information about Profit or Loss, Assets & Liabilities

SN	Particulars	Province Bagmati	Province Gandaki	Province Lumbini	Province karnali	Province Sudurpaschim	Total
a	Revenues from external customers	51,771,066	3,865,093	321,712,559	2,143,710	4,776,732	384,269,160
b	Intersegment revenues	24,234,523	23,431,731	3,472,060,846	-	-	3,519,727,099
c	Net Revenue	76,005,588	27,296,824	3,793,773,405	2,143,710	4,776,732	3,903,996,259
d	Interest revenue	834,946,779	48,086,503	4,977,721,205	23,918,102	70,462,689	5,955,135,278
e	Interest expense	422,495,822	31,794,361	2,703,347,932	7,330,780	18,368,358	3,183,337,253
f	Net interest revenue	412,450,957	16,292,142	2,274,373,273	16,587,322	52,094,331	2,771,798,025
g	Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	-	-	-	-
h	Segment profit /(loss)	412,450,957	16,292,142	2,274,373,273	16,587,322	52,094,331	2,771,798,025
i	Entity's interest in the profit or loss of associates accounted for using equity method	-	-	-	-	-	-
j	Other material non-cash items:	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision for Loan Loss	81,262,568	137,787	198,620,356	1,542,190	5,044,355	286,607,256
		-	-	-	-	-	-
k	Impairment of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
l	Segment assets	11,958,037,464	570,310,721	77,615,651,381	338,229,210	879,870,331	91,362,099,107
m	Segment liabilities	7,135,695,385	815,972,046	71,732,770,827	250,539,969	559,433,609	80,494,411,836

c. Measurement of Operating Segment Profit or Loss, Assets and Liabilities

The Bank has determined segments based on the geographical region i.e. Province wise.

d. Reconciliations of Reportable Segment Revenues, Profit or Loss, Assets and Liabilities

a. Revenue

Total revenues for reportable segment	384,269,160
Other revenues	6,047,110,090
Elimination of intersegment revenues	
Entity's revenues	6,431,379,250

b. Profit or Loss

Total profit or loss for reportable segments	2,771,798,025
Other profit or loss	
Elimination of intersegment profits	
Unallocated amounts:	(1,163,798,177)
Profit before income tax	1,607,999,848

c. Assets

Total assets for reportable segments	91,362,099,107
Other assets	
Unallocated amounts	(3,736,155,316)
Entity's assets	87,625,943,791



d. Liabilities

Total liabilities for reportable segments	80,494,411,836
Other liabilities	-
Unallocated liabilities	(827,898,507)
Entity's liabilities	79,666,513,329

e. Information about Product & Services

Revenue from each type of product & Service	Amounts
Loan & Advance	5,291,783,453
Money at call	8,625,091
Investment Securities	746,715,455
Remittance	6,561,532
Service Fees	1,498,582
Loan Administration Fees	194,001,111
Non- Funded Commission	3,085,875
Other Product & Services	179,108,151
Total revenue	6,431,379,250

f. Information about Geographical Area

Revenue from following geographical areas:

(a)	Domestic	6,379,057,096
	Province Bagmati	886,717,845
	Province Gandaki	51,951,596
	Province Lumbini	5,339,086,423
	Province Karnali	26,061,812
	Province Sudurpashim	75,239,421
(b)	Foreign	-
	Total*	6,379,057,096

*Revenue Recognized on Net off Accrued Interest and Interest Suspense as prescribed in NRB Directives on Interest Recognition, amounting to Rs. 52,322,154 has been excluded.

g. Information about Major Customer

Revenue from single external customer is less than 10 percent of bank's total revenue.

5.6 Share Options and Share based Payment

The Bank does not have any share options and share based payments.

5.7 Contingent Liabilities and Commitment**Contingent Liabilities**

Where the Bank undertakes to make a payment on behalf of its customers for guarantees issued 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.

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 and the Bank has not made payments at the reporting date, those instruments are included in these financial statements as commitments.



Particulars	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
Contingent liabilities	716,319,921	373,232,944
Undrawn and undisbursed facilities	486,095,874	1,394,461,657
Capital commitment	-	-
Lease Commitment	-	-
Litigation	-	-
Total	1,202,415,795	1,767,694,601

5.8 Related Party Disclosures

The Bank identifies the following as the related parties under the requirements of NAS 24.

- Directors
- Key Management Personnel of the Bank
- Relatives of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
Directors	Directors
Thaneshor Poudel	Thaneshor Poudel
Er. Suraj Upreti	Er. Suraj Upreti
Birendra Bhusal	Birendra Bhusal
Birendra Bista	Birendra Bista
Namrata Bhandari	Namrata Bhandari
Dr. Himal Bhattarai	Dr. Himal Bhattarai
Dr. Ganesh Prasad Pathak	Gopal Prasad Pandey
Key Managerial Personnel	Key Managerial Personnel
Prakash Poudel - CEO	Prakash Poudel - CEO
Lokraj Paneru - DCEO	Lokraj Paneru - DCEO
Yashodhan Pandey- AGM	Yashodhan Pandey- AGM

Transaction during the Year

Particulars	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
Directors		
Directors Sitting Fees	1,704,000	1,704,000
Interest Paid to directors on deposits	2,652,788	4,146,734
Other directors' expenses (if any)	1,394,232	1,758,075
Total	5,751,020	7,608,809
Key Management Personnel		
Remuneration and Benefit Paid	22,031,532	22,320,602
Post-Retirement Benefits		
Other Long-term Benefits		
Borrowing during the year	26,580,566	30,920,000
Interest on Borrowing	1,271,918	1,334,211
Interest on account balances	97,813	230,363
Other transactions benefits if any		
Total	49,981,829	54,805,177

Reporting Date Balance

Particulars	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
Directors Deposits	20,381,049	8,649,195
KMP Deposits	7,584,340	2,422,902
Borrowings (KMP)	26,580,566	30,920,000
Other Receivable payables if any		
Total	54,545,955	41,992,098



5.9 Additional Disclosure of Non-Consolidated Entities

Not Applicable.

5.10 Loan Written off

Details of written off Loan & Advance During the FY 2082/83 are as follows.

S.N	Branch Name	Name	Principal Write off	Interest Write off	Total
1	Shankarnagar	Kasbin Krishi Firm Pvt Ltd	13,669,421		13,669,421
2	Badera	R and P Suppliers	723,292	-	723,292
3	Amarpath	Baishnabi Kirana Pasal	3,999,734	125,423	4,125,156
4	Corporate	City Village Lounch and Restaurant	7,328,191	-	7,328,191
5	Jhimirebhar	Rashmi Fancy Store	1,556,085		1,556,085
6	Nepalgunj	Arghakhanchi Soon Chadi Pasal	-	145,430	145,430
7	Badera	Bhim Prasad Adhikari	531,074	278,678	809,752
8	Head Office	Koushila Panthi	2,806,000	-	2,806,000
9	Tamghash	Bhattarai Driving Institute	1,777,789	-	1,777,789
10	Kotihawa	Aasia & Binisa Cold Store	3,628,072	-	3,628,072
11	Bijuwar	Pranisha Traders	347,367	-	347,367
12	Pharsatikar	New Ganesh Palpali Sun Chadi Pasal	1,560,925	-	1,560,925
13	Pharsatikar	Ankita Hardware	7,673,000		7,673,000
14	Pharsatikar	New Samrat Suppliers	1,082,031		1,082,031
15	Mangalapur	Shiva Shankar Alumunium	9,277,148	2,651,344	11,928,492
Total			55,960,128	3,055,445	59,161,003

Events After Reporting Date

Bank monitors and assesses events that may have potential impact to qualify as adjusting and / or non-adjusting events after the end of the reporting period. All adjusting events are adjusted in the books with additional disclosures and non-adjusting material events are disclosed in the notes with possible financial impact, to the extent ascertainable.

As per NRB Directives interest accrued on loan and advance including employee borrowing up to Ashad 2083 was NPR. 585,430,932. Out of these amounts, interest recovered with in 15th Shrawan 2083 is NPR. 23,051,609 which has been adjusted in Regulatory Reserve.

There are no material events that have occurred subsequent to 32nd Ashad, 2083 till the signing of this financial statement except reported below.

Proposed Dividend

Dividend on ordinary shares are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Bank's shareholders. Dividend for the year that is approved after the reporting date is disclosed as an event after the reporting date.

The Board of Directors of the Bank through its meeting no 338 dated 2083/05/28 has proposed 6.00% of Bonus share on Current Paid-up capital amounting NPR 5,021,972,729.93 which equals to NPR 301,318,363.80 & 10.00% of Cash Dividend on current Paid-up capital NPR 5,021,972,729.93 which equals to NPR 502,197,272.99 including bonus tax.

The following Bonus Share & Cash dividend for its tax purposed is proposed for approval in the upcoming AGM.

Particulars	Amounts Rs.
Distributable Profit	814,025,853.08
Paid-up Capital	5,021,972,729.93
Proposed Bonus Share @ 6.00 Percent	301,318,363.80
Proposed Cash Dividend @ 10.00 Percent including Bonus Tax	502,197,272.99

5.11 Mitigate the risk of Covid 19 Impact as per NRB Directives:

The Covid-19 pandemic has impacted most of the countries, including Nepal. This resulted in countries announcing lockdown and quarantine measures that sharply stalled economic activity. The government and numerous companies, including the Bank, have introduced a variety of measures to control the spread of the virus. The Government of Nepal imposed prohibitory order which has led to significant decline and volatility in economic activities. Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB) has announced several measures to ease the financial system stress, including enhancing system liquidity, moratorium on loan repayments, and asset classification standstill benefit to overdue accounts where a moratorium has been granted.



The Nepalese economy would be impacted by this pandemic with contraction in industrial and services output across small and large businesses. The Bank's business is expected to be impacted by lower lending opportunities and revenues in the short to medium term. The Bank's capital and liquidity position is strong and would continue to be the focus area for the Bank during this period.

Further the Bank has provided below mentioned facilities in line with NRB guidelines:

Table 1

Particulars	As of Ashad end 2083	
	No of Customers	Amount (NRs.)
Accrued Interest Received after Ashad end 2083 till 15 Shrawan 2083	415	23,051,609
Additional 0.3% Loan Loss Provision created on Pass Loan Portfolio	NA	
Extension of moratorium period of loan provided to Industry or Project under Construction		
Restructured/Rescheduled Loan with 5% Loan Loss Provision		
Enhancement of Working Capital Loan by 20% to COVID affected borrowers		
Enhancement of Term Loan by 10% to COVID affected borrowers		
Expiry date of Additional 20% Working Capital Loan (Covid Loan) extended for up to 1 year with 5% provisioning		
Expiry date of Additional 10% Term Loan (Covid Loan) extended for up to 1 year with 5% provisioning		
Time Extension provided for repayment of Principal and Interest for up to two years as per clause 41 NRB Directives 2		

Table 2

Particulars	As of Ashad end 2083	
	No of Customers	Amount (NRs.)
Refinance Loan		
Business Continuity Loan		

Table 3

Particulars	During FY 2082/083	
	No of Customers	Amount (NRs.)
Subsidized Loan	62	91,811,820

As per our attached report of even date

For and on Behalf of Board of
Shine Resunga Development Bank Ltd

For NBSM & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Bhuwan Prasad Panth
Chief Finance Officer

Prakash Poudel
Chief Executive Officer

Thaneshor Poudel
Chairman

FCA. Durga Prasad Gnawali
Senior Partner

Er.Suraj Upreti
Director

Birendra Bhusal
Director

Birendra Bista
Director

Date : Bhadra 28, 2083
Place : Kathmandu

Namrata Bhandari
Director

Dr. Himal Bhattarai
Director

Prof. Dr. Ganesh Prasad Pathak
Independent Director



Major Indicator

Previous Five Years Indicator

	Detail	Index	Financial Year				
			2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83
1	Adequacy of Capital Fund on Risk Weighted Exposure						
	Core Capital	Rs	5,104,612,605	5,707,627,681	6,229,376,428	6,754,663,177	7,259,999,435
	Total Capital Fund	Rs	5,607,603,605	6,363,313,311	6,916,447,914	7,495,468,656	9,106,930,525
	Risk Weighted Exposure	Rs	39,043,356,000	47,885,237,072	54,729,974,145	59,734,169,743	67,148,878,345
	Capital Fund to RWE	%	14.36%	13.29%	12.64%	12.55%	13.56%
	Tier I Capital to RWE	%	13.07%	11.92%	11.38%	11.31%	10.81%
	Tier I Capital to RWE	%	13.07%	11.92%	11.38%	11.31%	10.81%
2	Earning Per Share (E.P.S)	Rs	17.16	17.69	14.48	13.24	22.11
3	Market Value Per share (M.P.S)	Rs	294.9	384	405	431.97	415.00
4	Book Networth Per Share	Rs	143.12	144.17	145.59	151.44	158.49
5	Net Profit Per Staff	Rs	892,307	1,016,124	928,620	846,170	1,443,838
6	Per Employee Staff Cost	Rs	684,003	784,349	976,419	936,191	1,087,716
7	Number of Promoter Equity Shares	Nos	19,283,146	21,847,804	24,141,824	24,866,079	25,612,061
8	Number of Public Equity Shares	Nos	18,526,944	20,991,028	23,195,086	23,890,938	24,607,666
9	Number of Staffs	Nos	727	746	738	763	769
10	Number of Branches	Nos	84	88	88	88	87
11	Number of Extension Counters	Nos	1	1	1	1	0
12	Number of ATM Machines	Nos	7	16	18	18	18
13	Price Earning Ratio	Times	17.19	21.70	27.97	32.62	18.77
14	Dividend (Bonus Share) on Share Capital	%	13.30%	10.50%	3.00%	3.00%	6%
15	Cash Dividend on Share Capital	%	0.70%	0.55%	5.00%	10.00%	10%
16	Net Profit/Gross Income	%	13.19%	10.41%	9.12%	9.56%	17.26%
17	Net Profit/ Loan & Advance	%	1.72%	1.66%	1.27%	1.11%	1.74%
18	Return on Total Assets	%	1.28%	1.20%	0.93%	0.80%	1.27%
19	Return on Equity	%	11.99%	12.27%	9.9%	8.74%	13.95%
20	Interest Income/Total Loan & Advance	%	12.38%	15.28%	13.34%	10.97%	9.46%
21	Exchange Gain/ Total Income	%	-	-	-	-	-
22	Interest Expenses/ Total Deposit and Borrowings	%	8.30%	8.57%	7.27%	5.16%	4.08%
23	Total operating Expenses/Total Assets	%	1.60%	1.49%	1.50%	1.39%	1.43%
24	Staff Expenses/ Total Operating Expenses	%	61.49%	61.86%	65.33%	63.99%	66.83%
25	Staff Bonus/ Total Staff Expenses	%	19.63%	21.57%	16.27%	13.94%	21.36%
26	Total Credit/ Total Deposit	%	87.54%	81.47%	82.05%	82.60%	84.18%
27	Non-Performing Loan/Total Loans	%	1.14%	1.81%	3.43%	4.27%	4.97%
28	Base Rate	%	11.06%	11.36%	8.32%	6.41%	5.38%
29	Weighted Average Interest Rate Spread	%	4.41%	4.60%	4.36%	4.18%	4.01%
30	Weighted Average Interest Rate on Deposit	%	8.99%	9.36%	6.56%	4.85%	3.68%
31	Weighted Average Interest Rate on Credit	%	13.40%	13.96%	10.92%	9.03%	7.69%
32	Institutional Deposit/Total Deposit	%	9.50%	13.81%	16.70%	18.57%	9.24%



Comparison of Statement of Financial Position

As on 32nd Ashad 2083

Particulars	Notes	As per Unaudited	As per Audited	Variance		Reasons for Variance
		32 Ashad 2083	32 Ashad 2083	In Amount	%	
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalent	4.1	1,644,969,328	1,644,969,328	-	0.00%	
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	4.2	3,489,669,377	3,489,669,377	-		
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	4.3	-	-	-		
Derivative financial instruments	4.4	-	-	-		
Other trading assets	4.5	-	-	-		
Loan and Advances to B/Fis	4.6	688,357,731	688,357,731	-	0.00%	
Loans and advances to customers	4.7	63,267,778,525	63,216,944,620	(50,833,905)	-0.08%	
Investment in securities	4.8	17,234,552,598	17,235,625,923	1,073,325	0.01%	
Current Tax Assets	4.9	-	-	-		
Investment in subsidiaries	4.10	-	-	-		
Investment in Associates	4.11	-	-	-		
Investment property	4.12	206,598,395	206,598,395	-		
Property and equipment	4.13	655,698,235	655,698,234	(1)	0.00%	
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	4.14	134,988,727	134,988,728	1		
Deferred tax assets	4.15	10,549,296	10,388,371	(160,924)		
Other assets	4.16	371,248,020	342,703,084	(28,544,936)	-7.69%	Audit adjustment
Total Assets		87,704,410,231	87,625,943,791	(78,466,440)	-0.09%	
Liabilities						
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	4.17	266,971,920	266,971,920	-	0.00%	
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	4.18	-	-	-		
Derivative Financial Instruments	4.19	-	-	-		
Deposit from customers	4.20	77,852,662,136	77,852,662,136	-	0.00%	
Borrowings	4.21	-	-	-		
Current Tax Liabilities	4.9	17,490,456	430,767	(17,059,689)		
Provisions	4.22	-	-	-		
Deferred tax liabilities	4.15	-	-	-		
Other liabilities	4.23	557,993,186	548,353,714	(9,639,472)	-1.73%	Audit adjustment
Debt securities issued	4.24	1,000,000,000	998,094,792	(1,905,208)	-0.19%	Amortization under NFRS 9
Subordinated Liabilities	4.25	-	-	-		
Total liabilities		79,695,117,698	79,666,513,329	(28,604,370)	-0.04%	
Equity						
Share Capital	4.26	5,021,972,730	5,021,972,730	-		
Share Premium		-	-	-		
Retained Earning		846,498,351	814,025,853	(32,472,497)	-3.84%	Change in profit
Reserves	4.27	2,140,821,453	2,123,431,879	(17,389,573)	-0.81%	Change in profit
Total equity attributable to equity holders		8,009,292,533	7,959,430,462	(49,862,071)	-0.62%	
Non-controlling interests						
Total equity		8,009,292,532	7,959,430,462	(49,862,071)	-0.62%	
Total liabilities and equity		87,704,410,231	87,625,943,791	(78,466,441)	-1%	
Contingent liabilities and commitment	4.28	1,202,415,795	1,202,415,795	-	0.00%	
Net assets value per share		159.48	158	-0.99	-0.62%	



Comparison of Statement of Profit or Loss

As on 32nd Ashad 2083

Particulars	Notes	As per Unaudited	As per Audited	Variance		Reasons for Variance
		2082-83	2082-83	In Amount	%	
Interest Income	4.29	6,009,961,826	6,047,123,999	37,162,173	0.62%	Calculation of Staff unwinding interest
Interest Expense	4.30	3,183,258,625	3,183,482,136	223,511	0.01%	Acturial Interest and Debenture EIR interest difference
Net interest income		2,826,703,201	2,863,641,862	(36,938,662)	-1.31%	
Fees and Commission Income	4.31	352,413,752	356,084,485	3,670,732	1.04%	Change in commision Income
Fees and Commission Expense	4.32	40,766,091	41,344,091	578,000	1.42%	Regroping of expenses
Net fee and Commission income		311,647,662	314,740,394	3,092,732	0.99%	
Net interest fee and commission income		3,138,350,862	3,178,382,256	(40,031,394)	-1.28%	
Net Trading Income	4.33	-	-	-		
Other Operating Income	4.34	29,561,514	28,170,766	(1,390,748)	-4.70%	Change in other income
Total operating income		3,167,912,376	3,206,553,022	(38,640,646)	-1.22%	
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	4.35	207,956,558	286,607,256	78,650,698	37.82%	Change in impariment expenses
Net Operating income		2,959,955,818	2,919,945,766	40,010,052	1.35%	
Operating expenses						
Personal Expense	4.36	804,253,881	836,453,541	32,199,660	4.00%	Calculation of Finance Expenses & change in Staff Bonus
Other Operating Expenses	4.37	295,749,822	293,026,871	(2,722,952)	-0.92%	Change in debenture expenses & other expenses
Depreciation and amortisation	4.38	122,078,758	122,078,758	-	0.00%	
Operating Profit		1,737,873,357	1,668,386,597	69,486,760	4.00%	
Non operating income	4.39	-	-	-		
Non operating expense	4.40	60,386,749	60,386,749	-		
Profit before income tax		1,677,486,608	1,607,999,848	69,486,760	4.14%	
Income tax expense	4.41	496,207,170	497,688,570	1,481,400	0.30%	
Current tax		533,713,509	515,165,818	(18,547,691)	-3.48%	Calculation of Tax
Deferred tax income		(37,506,338)	(17,477,247)	20,029,091	-53.40%	Calculation of Deffered Tax
Profit for the period		1,181,279,438	1,110,311,278	70,968,160	6.01%	
Profit attributable to:						
Equity holders of the bank		1,181,279,438	1,110,311,278	(70,968,160)	-6.01%	Change in Net Proit
Non-controlling interest		-	-	-		
Profit for the period		1,181,279,438	1,110,311,278	(70,968,160)	-6.01%	
Earnings per share:						
Basic earnings per share		23.52	22.11			
Diluted earnings per Share		23.52	22.11			



Comparative Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year ended 32nd Ashad 2083

Particulars	Notes	As per	As per	Variance		Reasons for Variance
		Unaudited 2082-83	Audited 2082-83	In Amount	%	
Profit for the period		1,181,279,438	1,110,311,278	(70,968,160)	-6.01%	Change in Net Profit
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax		-	-			
a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-			
• Gains/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value		(67,162,360)	(67,162,360)	-	0.00%	
• Gains/(losses) on disposal of equity shares recycled to equity			13,909	13,909		
• Gains/(losses) on revaluation		-	-	-		
• Actuarial gain/(losses) on defined benefit plans		-	935,141	935,141	100%	Calculation of Actuary reserve
• Income tax relating to above items		20,148,708	19,863,993	(284,715)	-1.41%	Change in Income
Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(47,013,652)	(46,349,317)	664,335	-1.41%	
b) Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	-		
• Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge		-	-	-		
• Exchange gains/(losses)(arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)		-	-	-		
• Income tax relating to above items		-	-	-		
• Reclassify to profit or loss		-	-	-		
Net other comprehensive income that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	-		
c) Share of other comprehensive income of associate accounted as per equity method		-	-	-		
				-		
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of Income Tax		(47,013,652)	(46,349,317)	664,335	-1.41%	
Total comprehensive income for the period		1,134,265,785	1,063,961,960	(70,303,825)	-6.20%	Change in profit
Total comprehensive income attributable to:						
Equity holders of the Bank		1,134,265,785	1,063,961,960	(70,303,825)	-6.20%	
Non-controlling interest		-	-	-		
Total Comprehensive income for the period		1,134,265,785	1,063,961,960	(70,303,825)	-6.20%	



Last 5 Years Performance Highlights

Statement of Financial Position

Particulars	Ashad 32, 2083	Ashad 32, 2082	Ashad 31, 2081	Ashad 31, 2080	Ashad 31, 2079
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalent	1,644,969,328	2,117,894,019	2,224,033,789	5,172,436,575	4,151,806,258
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	3,489,669,377	3,273,571,333	2,738,488,699	2,303,268,281	1,322,982,034
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Other trading assets	-	-	-	-	-
Loan and Advances to B/FIs	688,357,731	1,314,092,375	1,750,609,738	1,923,645,571	3,320,389,314
Loans and advances to customers	63,216,944,620	56,907,122,137	52,011,435,193	43,744,457,630	34,470,076,975
Investment in securities	17,235,625,923	15,293,576,045	13,604,205,803	9,087,158,177	6,509,153,955
Current Tax Assets	-	114,086,111	56,477,550	77,212,111	77,915,896
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in Associates	-	-	-	-	-
Investment property	206,598,395	151,994,995	130,017,343	90,325,068	-
Property and equipment	655,698,234	715,113,563	611,067,762	620,384,821	573,825,013
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	134,988,728	136,856,902	139,469,886	130,136,360	132,376,001
Deferred tax assets	10,388,371	-	-	-	1,848,731
Other assets	342,703,084	328,899,067	390,612,717	269,790,523	112,850,156
Total Assets	87,625,943,791	80,353,206,546	73,656,418,480	63,418,815,119	50,673,224,333
Liabilities					
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	266,971,920	725,979,531	369,025,734	733,094,743	173,244,768
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-	300,000,000	1,407,995,389
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit from customers	77,852,662,136	71,767,128,445	65,956,224,347	55,682,887,100	43,276,547,753
Borrowings	-	365,678	4,610,241	18,750,000	25,000,000
Current Tax Liabilities	430,767	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	-	26,957,042	41,311,498	42,733,591	-
Other liabilities	548,353,714	449,067,316	393,341,895	465,239,550	378,901,407
Debt securities issued	998,094,792	-	-	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	79,666,513,329	72,969,498,012	66,764,513,714	57,242,704,984	45,261,689,318
Equity					
Share Capital	5,021,972,730	4,875,701,680	4,733,690,951	4,283,883,213	3,781,009,014
Share Premium	-	-	-	-	55,109,605
Retained Earning	814,025,853	668,505,485	417,351,437	477,279,572	477,724,453
Reserves	2,123,431,879	1,839,501,370	1,740,862,378	1,414,947,349	1,097,691,943
Total equity attributable to equity holders	7,959,430,462	7,383,708,534	6,891,904,766	6,176,110,135	5,411,535,015
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-
Total equity	7,959,430,462	7,383,708,534	6,891,904,766	6,176,110,135	5,411,535,015
Total liabilities and equity	87,625,943,791	80,353,206,546	73,656,418,480	63,418,815,119	50,673,224,333
Contingent liabilities and commitment	1,202,415,795	1,767,694,601	651,134,407	1,719,538,331	1,689,556,488



Statement of Profit or Loss

Particulars	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82	FY 2080-81	FY 2079-80	FY 2078-79
Interest Income	6,047,123,999	6,385,230,245	7,169,357,077	6,977,985,534	4,680,340,945
Interest Expense	3,183,482,136	3,740,871,184	4,819,108,187	4,860,705,875	3,017,286,294
Net interest income	2,863,641,862	2,644,359,061	2,350,248,890	2,117,279,659	1,663,054,652
Fees and Commission Income	356,084,485	337,334,266	333,616,055	286,567,282	196,694,307
Fees and Commission Expense	41,344,091	35,438,220	33,910,208	31,107,016	24,455,920
Net fee and Commission income	314,740,394	301,896,047	299,705,847	255,460,266	172,238,387
Net interest fee and commission income	3,178,382,256	2,946,255,108	2,649,954,737	2,372,739,925	1,835,293,039
Net Trading Income	-	-	-	-	-
Other Operating Income	28,170,766	31,500,413	7,884,284	15,599,554	39,701,693
Total operating income	3,206,553,022	2,977,755,521	2,657,839,021	2,388,339,479	1,874,994,732
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	286,607,256	950,401,153	491,038,685	303,990,871	186,320,752
Net Operating income	2,919,945,766	2,027,354,368	2,166,800,336	2,084,348,608	1,688,673,980
Operating expenses					
Personnel Expense	836,453,541	714,313,811	720,597,488	585,124,340	497,270,434
Other Operating Expenses	293,026,871	278,967,893	301,128,215	281,118,650	241,936,796
Depreciation and amortisation	122,078,758	122,957,115	81,224,621	79,627,578	69,470,607
Operating Profit	1,668,386,597	911,115,550	1,063,850,012	1,138,478,040	879,996,143
Non operating income	-	1,100,000	500,000	-	-
Non operating expense	60,386,749	15,734,530	8,362,480	2,446,699	1,656,770
Profit before income tax	1,607,999,848	896,481,019	1,055,987,532	1,136,031,341	878,339,373
Income tax expense	497,688,570	250,853,032	370,666,083	378,003,099	229,632,100
Current tax	515,165,818	281,463,467	386,940,801	348,260,268	265,213,024
Deferred tax Expenses/(Income)	(17,477,247)	(30,610,435)	(16,274,718)	29,742,831	(35,580,924)
Profit for the period	1,110,311,278	645,627,987	685,321,449	758,028,242	648,707,273
Profit attributable to:					
Equity holders of the bank	1,110,311,278	645,627,987	685,321,449	758,028,242	648,707,273
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	1,110,311,278	645,627,987	685,321,449	758,028,242	648,707,273
Earnings per share:					
Basic earnings per share	22.11	13.24	14.48	17.69	17.16
Diluted earnings per Share	22.11	13.24	14.48	17.69	17.16



Horizontal Analysis of Financial Statements

Statement of Financial Position

Particulars	Ashad 32, 2083	Ashad 32, 2082	Ashad 31, 2081	Ashad 31, 2080	Ashad 31, 2079
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalent	78%	95%	43%	125%	100%
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	107%	120%	119%	174%	100%
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions					
Derivative financial instruments					
Other trading assets					
Loan and Advances to B/FIs	52%	75%	91%	58%	100%
Loans and advances to customers	111%	109%	119%	127%	100%
Investment in securities	113%	112%	150%	140%	100%
Current Tax Assets	0%	202%	73%	99%	100%
Investment in subsidiaries					
Investment in Associates					
Investment property	136%	117%	144%		
Property and equipment	92%	117%	98%	108%	100%
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	99%	98%	107%	98%	100%
Deferred tax assets				0%	100%
Other assets	104%	84%	145%	239%	100%
Total Assets	109%	109%	116%	125%	100%
Liabilities					
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	37%	197%	50%	423%	100%
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank			0%	21%	100%
Derivative Financial instruments					
Deposit from customers	108%	109%	118%	129%	100%
Borrowings	0%	8%	25%	75%	100%
Current Tax Liabilities					
Provisions					
Deferred tax liabilities	0%	65%	97%		
Other liabilities	122%	114%	85%	123%	100%
Debt securities issued					
Subordinated Liabilities					
Total liabilities	109%	109%	117%	126%	100%
Equity					
Share Capital	103%	103%	110%	113%	100%
Share Premium				0%	100%
Retained Earning	122%	160%	87%	100%	100%
Reserves	115%	106%	123%	129%	100%
Total equity attributable to equity holders	108%	107%	112%	114%	100%
Non-controlling interests					
Total equity	108%	107%	112%	114%	100%
Total liabilities and equity	109%	109%	116%	125%	100%
Contingent liabilities and commitment	68%	271%	38%	102%	100%



Statement of Profit or Loss

Particulars	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82	FY 2080-81	FY 2079-80	FY 2078-79
Interest Income	95%	89%	103%	149%	100%
Interest Expense	85%	78%	99%	161%	100%
Net interest income	108%	113%	111%	127%	100%
Fees and Commission Income	106%	101%	116%	146%	100%
Fees and Commission Expense	117%	105%	109%	127%	100%
Net fee and Commission income	104%	101%	117%	148%	100%
Net interest fee and commission income	108%	111%	112%	129%	100%
Net Trading Income					
Other Operating Income	89%	400%	51%	39%	100%
Total operating income	108%	112%	111%	127%	100%
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	30%	194%	162%	163%	100%
Net Operating income	144%	94%	104%	123%	100%
Operating expenses					
Personnel Expense	117%	99%	123%	118%	100%
Other Operating Expenses	105%	93%	107%	116%	100%
Depreciation and amortisation	99%	151%	102%	115%	100%
Operating Profit	183%	86%	93%	129%	100%
Non operating income	0%	220%			
Non operating expense	384%	188%	342%	148%	100%
Profit before income tax	179%	85%	93%	129%	100%
Income tax expense	198%	68%	98%	165%	100%
Current tax	183%	73%	111%	131%	100%
Deferred tax Expenses/(Income)	57%	188%	-55%	-84%	100%
Profit for the period	172%	94%	90%	117%	100%
Profit attributable to:					
Equity holders of the bank	172%	94%	90%	117%	100%
Non-controlling interest					
Profit for the period	172%	94%	90%	117%	100%
Earnings per share:					
Basic earnings per share	167%	91%	82%	103%	100%
Diluted earnings per Share	167%	91%	82%	103%	100%



Vertical Analysis of Financial Statements

Statement of Financial Position

Particulars	Ashad 32, 2083	Ashad 32, 2082	Ashad 31, 2081	Ashad 31, 2080	Ashad 31, 2079
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalent	1.88%	2.64%	3.02%	8.16%	8.19%
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	3.98%	4.07%	3.72%	3.63%	2.61%
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions					
Derivative financial instruments					
Other trading assets					
Loan and Advances to B/FIs	0.79%	1.64%	2.38%	3.03%	6.55%
Loans and advances to customers	72.14%	70.82%	70.61%	68.98%	68.02%
Investment in securities	19.67%	19.03%	18.47%	14.33%	12.85%
Current Tax Assets	0.00%	0.14%	0.08%	0.12%	0.15%
Investment in subsidiaries					
Investment in Associates					
Investment property	0.24%	0.19%	0.18%	0.14%	0.00%
Property and equipment	0.75%	0.89%	0.83%	0.98%	1.13%
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	0.15%	0.17%	0.19%	0.21%	0.26%
Deferred tax assets	0.01%				
Other assets	0.39%	0.41%	0.53%	0.43%	0.22%
Total Assets	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Liabilities					
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	0.30%	0.90%	0.50%	1.16%	0.34%
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	0.00%			0.47%	2.78%
Derivative Financial instruments	0.00%				
Deposit from customers	88.85%	89.31%	89.55%	87.80%	85.40%
Borrowings	0.00%		0.01%	0.03%	0.05%
Current Tax Liabilities					
Provisions					
Deferred tax liabilities	0.00%	0.03%	0.06%	0.07%	0.00%
Other liabilities	0.63%	0.56%	0.53%	0.73%	0.75%
Debt securities issued	1.14%				
Subordinated Liabilities					
Total liabilities	90.92%	90.81%	90.64%	90.26%	89.32%
Equity					
Share Capital	5.73%	6.07%	6.43%	6.75%	7.46%
Share Premium					0.11%
Retained Earning	0.93%	0.83%	0.57%	0.75%	0.94%
Reserves	2.42%	2.29%	2.36%	2.23%	2.17%
Total equity attributable to equity holders	9.08%	9.19%	9.36%	9.74%	10.68%
Non-controlling interests					
Total equity	9.08%	9.19%	9.36%	9.74%	10.68%
Total liabilities and equity	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



Statement of Profit or Loss

Particulars	FY 2081-82	FY 2080-81	FY 2079-80	FY 2078-79	FY 2077-78
Interest Income	94.52%	95.45%	95.85%	95.19%	93.46%
Interest Expense	55.38%	64.16%	66.77%	61.37%	54.47%
Net interest income	39.15%	31.29%	29.08%	33.82%	38.98%
Fees and Commission Income	4.99%	4.44%	3.94%	4.00%	5.39%
Fees and Commission Expense	0.52%	0.45%	0.43%	0.50%	0.30%
Net fee and Commission income	4.47%	3.99%	3.51%	3.50%	5.09%
Net interest fee and commission income	43.61%	35.28%	32.59%	37.33%	44.07%
Net Trading Income					
Other Operating Income	0.47%	0.10%	0.21%	0.81%	1.16%
Total operating income	44.08%	35.38%	32.81%	38.13%	45.22%
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	14.07%	6.54%	4.18%	3.79%	4.00%
Net Operating income	30.01%	28.85%	28.63%	34.35%	41.22%
Operating expenses					
Personnel Expense	10.57%	9.59%	8.04%	10.11%	12.54%
Other Operating Expenses	4.13%	4.01%	3.86%	4.92%	5.74%
Depreciation and amortisation	1.82%	1.08%	1.09%	1.41%	1.61%
Operating Profit	13.49%	14.16%	15.64%	17.90%	21.34%
Non operating income	0.02%	0.01%			
Non operating expense	0.23%	0.11%	0.03%	0.03%	0.07%
Profit before income tax	13.27%	14.06%	15.60%	17.86%	21.27%
Income tax expense	3.71%	4.93%	5.19%	4.67%	6.60%
Current tax	4.17%	5.15%	4.78%	5.39%	6.91%
Deferred tax Expenses/(Income)	-0.45%	-0.22%	0.41%	-0.72%	-0.31%
Profit for the period	9.56%	9.12%	10.41%	13.19%	14.67%
Profit attributable to:					
Equity holders of the bank	9.56%	9.12%	10.41%	13.19%	14.67%
Non-controlling interest					
Profit for the period	9.56%	9.12%	10.41%	13.19%	14.67%



Disclosure under Basel III as on Ashad end 2083

Capital Adequacy Framework, 2015 requires making a set of disclosure on the capital adequacy & risk management framework of the bank. Disclosure requirement based on Financial Statement as on Ashad end 2083 are as follows.

A. Capital Structure & Capital Adequacy

1. Tier I Capital and a breakdown of its components

Particular		NPR in 000's
(A) Tier I Capital [Core Capital (CET 1 + AT 1)]		7,259,999
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1)		7,259,999
a	Paid up Equity Share Capital	5,021,973
B	Equity Share Premium	
C	Proposed Bonus Equity Shares	-
D	Statutory General Reserves	1,483,899
E	Retained Earnings	814,026
F	Unaudited current year cumulative profit/(loss)	
G	Capital Redemption Reserve	
H	Capital Adjustment Reserve	-
I	Debenture Redemption Reserve	-
J	Dividend Equalization Reserves	-
K	Bargain Purchase Gain	-
L	Other Free Reserve	
M	Less: Goodwill	-
N	Less: Intangible Assets	10,388
O	Less: Fictitious Assets	16,492
P	Less: Investment in equity in licensed Financial Institutions	
Q	Less: Investment in equity of institutions with financial interests	
R	Less: Investment in equity of institutions in excess of limits	
S	Less: Investments arising out of underwriting commitments	
T	Less: Reciprocal crossholdings	
U	Less: Purchase of land & building in excess of limit and unutilized	33,017
V	Less: Cash Flow Hedge	
W	Less: Defined Benefits Pension Assets	
X	Less: Unrecognized Defined Benefit Pension Liabilities	
Y	Less: Negative Balances of reserve accounts	
Z	Less: Other Deductions	
Adjustments under Pillar II		
SRP 6.4a(1)	Less: Shortfall in Provision (6.4 a 1)	-
SRP 6.4a(2)	Less: Loans and Facilities extended to related parties and restricted lending	-
Additional Tier 1 (AT 1)		-
A	Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Share Capital	
B	Perpetual Debt Instruments	
C	Stock Premium	
(B) Supplementary Capital (Tier 2)		1,846,931
a	Cumulative and/or Redeemable Preference Share	
b	Subordinated Term Debt	1,000,000
c	Hybrid Capital Instruments	
d	Stock Premium	
e	General Loan Loss Provision	770,031
f	Exchange Equalization Reserve	487
G	Investment Adjustment Reserve	2,500
H	Accrued Interest Receivable on pass loan included in Regulatory Reserve	73,913
I	Interest Capitalized Reserve included in Regulatory Reserve	-
J	Asset Revaluation Reserve	
K	Other Reserves (Regulatory Reserve for NBA with in 24 Months)	-
Total Capital Fund (Tier I and Tier II)		9,106,931
1.3 CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS		F/Y 2082/083
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital to Total Risk Weighted Exposures (After Bank's adjustments of Pillar II)		10.81%
Tier 1 Capital to Total Risk Weighted Exposures (After Bank's adjustments of Pillar II)		10.81%
Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital to Total Risk Weighted Exposures (After Bank's adjustments of Pillar II)		13.56%

2. Summary of the terms, conditions and main features of all capital instruments, especially in case of subordinated term debts including hybrid capital instruments.

A part from fully paid up Equity Capital, the bank has also issued Debenture of NPR 1,00,000,000/- with interest rate of 8% p.a semiannually for a period of 10 years.



3. Summary of Bank's internal approach to assess the adequacy of capital to support current and future activities

The Bank has formulated Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ('ICAAP') which has a sound and comprehensive policy and process for evaluating the Bank's capital including the overall risk profile, business projections and capital management strategies. It covers the capital management policy of the Bank, set out the process for assessment of the adequacy of capital to meet regulatory requirements support current and future activities and meet the Pillar I and material Pillar II risks to which the bank is exposed to.

The Risk Management Policy of the Bank provides the comprehensive stress testing guidelines for credit, market, liquidity and other risk faced by the Bank. Stress testing takes into account extreme but probable scenarios to assess the bank's resilience to adverse circumstances and resultant impact on the Bank's risk profile and capital position. This ensures that the bank has robust and forward looking capital planning and risk management process. Scenario assessment such as the fall in the financial markets, a falling trend in the assets quality, volatile liquidity condition, negative changes in macroeconomic factors etc., are taken into consideration while carrying out the stress testing..

B. Risk Exposures

1. Risk weighted exposures for Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk

S.N	Particulars	NPR in 000's
I	Risk Weighted Exposure for Credit Risk	61,602,493
II	Risk Weighted Exposure for Operational Risk	3,692,535
III	Risk Weighted Exposure for Market Risk	148
	Total Risk Weighted Exposures before Pillar II adjustment	65,295,176

2. Risk weighted exposures under each 11 categories of Credit Risk:

S.N	Particulars	NPR in 000's
i.	Claims on Government & Central Bank	
ii.	Claims on Other Official Entities	
iii.	Claims on Banks	327,204
iv.	Claims on Domestic Corporate	30,976,959
v.	Claims on Regulatory Retail Portfolio	10,956,367
vi.	Claims secured by Residential Properties	3,263,504
vii.	Claims secured by residential properties (Overdue)	118,128
viii.	Claims secured by Commercial Real Estate	2,107,034
ix.	Past Due Claims	1,799,028
X	High Risk Claims	3,396,653
Xi	Real Estate Loan for Land Acquisition & development (Other than Mentioned in Capital Adequacy Framework 2015 – point 3.3(j)(l)(k))	495,260
Xii	Lending Against Shares	2,283,677
Xiii	Real Estate Loan for Land Acquisition & development (for institution /projects/ li- censed and approved by Government of Nepal for land acquisition and development purpose)	2,612,570
Xiv	Personal Hire purchase loan / Personal Auto Loan	271,021
Xv	Investments in equity and other capital instruments of institutions listed in stock ex- change	538,506
Xvi	Investments in equity and other capital instruments of institutions not listed in the stock exchange	264,527
Xvii	Staff loan secured by residential property	269,784
Xviii	Loans not exceeding Rs. 30 million to SME's that fulfill the criteria	369,203
Xix	Other Assets	1,221,492
Xx	Off Balance- Sheet Items	331,577
	Total Credit Risk Weighted Exposures	61,602,493

3. Types of eligible credit risk mitigants used and the benefits availed under CRM.

S.N	Particulars	NPR in 000's
i.	Deposits with Banks	252,259
ii.	Deposits with other banks/financial institutions	
iii.	Gold	
iv.	Government and NRB Securities	
v.	Guarantee of Government of Nepal	
vi.	Securities/Guarantee of other Sovereigns	
vii.	Guarantee of Domestic Banks	
viii.	Guarantee of Multilateral Development Banks	
ix.	Guarantee of Foreign Banks	
	Total Credit Risk Mitigants	252,259

4. Total Risk Weighted Exposure calculation table:

S.N	Particulars	NPR in 000's
i.	Risk Weighted Exposure for Credit Risk	61,602,493
ii.	Risk Weighted Exposure for Operational Risk	3,692,535
iii.	Risk Weighted Exposure for Market Risk	148
iv.	Adjustments under Pillar II :	
.	3% of gross income for Operational Risk	
.	Ad RWE equivalent to reciprocal of capital charge of 2% of gross income	547,798
.	Overall risk management policies and procedures are not satisfactory. Add 2% of RWE	1,305,904
	Total Risk Weighted Exposure	67,148,878

5. Amount of Non-Performing Assets (both Gross and Net)

S.N	Particulars	Gross (in 000's)	Net (in 000's)
i	Re-structure & Reschedule		
ii	Substandard	1,320,613	992,039
iii	Doubtful	626,178	317,377
iv	Bad	1,318,280	8,064
	Total Non Performing Assets	3,265,071	1,317,480

6. NPA Ratios

S.N	Particulars	Percent
i.	Gross NPA to Gross Loan & Advances	4.97%
ii.	Net NPA to Net Loan & Advances	2.09%

7. Movement of Non-Performing Assets (Gross)

S.N	Particulars	This Year (A)	Last Year (B)	Change (A-B)
i.	Non-Performing Assets (In Amt)	3,265,071.07	2,559,380	705,691.07
ii.	Non-Performing Assets	4.97 %	4.27 %	16.39%

8. Write off of Loans and Interest Suspense

S.N	Particulars	NPR in 000's
i.	Loan written off during the reporting period	59,161
ii.	Interest written off during the reporting period	68,568
	Total amount written off	127,729

9. Movement in the Loan Loss Provisions and Interest Suspense.

S.N	Particulars	This Year	Last Year	Change
i.	Loan Loss Provisions	2,817,104	2,530,496	286,607
ii.	Interest Suspense	495,851	500,016	-4,165



10. Details of Additional Loan Loss Provisions

S.N	Particulars	NPR in 000's
i.	Provisioning for Pass Loans	546,598
ii.	Provisioning for Watchlist Loans	322,914
iii.	Provisioning for Restructured/Rescheduled Loans	
iv.	Provisioning for Sub-standard Loans	328,574
v.	Provisioning for Doubtful Loans	308,802
vi.	Provisioning for Bad Loans	1,310,216
vii.	others if any	
	Total amount of additional loan loss provision	2,817,104

11. Segregation of Investment Portfolio into Held for Trading, Held to Maturity & Available for Sale.

S.N	Particulars	NPR in 000's
i.	Held for Trading	
ii.	Held to Maturity	16,412,330
iii.	Available for sale	823,296
	Total Investment	17,235,626



Additional Information about Risk Management Function

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of incurring losses due to an inability to meet payment obligations in a timely manner when they become due. Bank categorizes liquidity risk into funding liquidity risk, which occurs when payment obligations cannot be fulfilled because of an inability to obtain new funding and market liquidity risk, which occurs when the Bank is unable to sell or transform assets in the liquidity buffer into cash without significant losses.

Liquidity risk management process carries the following activities:

- Identification of liquidity risk through sources of funding, nature of funding like temporary, short term or long term and deposit mix and concentration etc.
- Setting internal tolerance and risk appetite level.
- Policy, procedure and guidelines for liquidity management, deposit mix management, maturity mismatches.
- Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) to encounter a liquidity shortfall in an emergency situation.
- Control of liquidity risk by separate unit (Treasury) and periodic reporting.

Identification of Liquidity Risk

Effective liquidity risk management strategies are set up to solve the major issues that compromises Bank when there is the possibility of liquidity risk. Liquidity is not viewed as a short-term operational issue, but as a central component of long-term business strategies. ALCO has been set up to identify the magnitude of liquidity risk as per regulatory provision and Bank's approved policies. It develops criteria to identify liquidity risk analyzing different ratios and trends of the assets and liabilities of the Bank. Following are the areas from where liquidity risk is identified;

- Sources of funding
- Nature of temporary, short term and long-term funding
- Periodic reports from treasury department and analyzing the variations
- Liquidity gap reports and other liquidity reports
- Internal limits & ratios
- Deposit mix and concentration etc.

Assessment of Liquidity Risk

Accurate and timely assessment of liquidity risk is necessary for proper liquidity risk management and control. Bank uses various tools to measure the liquidity risk. Liquidity risks are primarily measured by setting different tolerance limits and clearly identifying liquidity related instruments such as;

- CRR/SLR
- CD ratio
- Liquidity ratio
- Analysis of core, near-core and non-core deposits
- Deposit mix
- Concentration of deposit individual/institutional
- Status of structural liquidity
- Regular stress testing etc.

Management of Liquidity Risk

An effective liquidity risk management includes systems to identify measure, monitor and control its liquidity exposures. Management identifies and quantifies the primary sources of Bank's liquidity risk in a timely manner. Management is alert for new sources of liquidity risk at both the transaction and portfolio levels. Key elements of an effective risk management process include an efficient MIS, systems to measure, monitor and control existing as well as future liquidity risks and reporting them to senior management as prescribed. Liquidity risk measurement and monitoring system not only helps in managing liquidity in times of crisis but also optimize return through efficient utilization of available funds. Liquidity policy is one of the supportive tools in liquidity risk management process which includes;

- Liquidity risk governance, liquidity risk and liquidity risk tolerance.
- Measuring liquidity risk through stress testing.
- Management of liquidity risk through liquidity buffer and funding strategy.
- Liquidity risk management tools for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling liquidity risk (including the types of liquidity limits and ratios in place and rationale for establishing limits and ratios).
- Contingency plan for handling liquidity crises.
- Liquidity risk management structure for monitoring, reporting and reviewing liquidity.

Reporting of Liquidity Risk

Treasury Management Department in coordination with Finance Department monitors the liquidity risk as per approved format and report to ALCO on regular basis. Chief Risk Officer (CRO) reports directly to the RMC regularly at maximum interval of quarterly basis and RMC to BOD.

Reporting clearly compares current exposures to internal limits. BOD on regular basis reviews these reports. Report is prepared containing following points at a minimum level.

- Reports demonstrating bank's compliance with policies and limits
- A negative trend or significantly increased risk in the risk appetite and limits
- Concentrations in either of the assets or liabilities
- Result & possible impact of stress testing
- Recommendations for the management of liquidity risk wherever deemed necessary.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss resulting from changes in the value of assets and liabilities due to fluctuations in risk factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, stock prices, commodity price and the risk of loss resulting from changes in earnings generated from assets and liabilities. Market risk causes change on and off-balance sheet positions arising from movements in market prices. Even a small change in market variables causes substantial changes in income and economic value of the Bank.

Identification of Market Risk

Treasury Management Department is responsible for tracking and identifying market risks in accordance with regulatory requirements and Bank's approved policies. Criteria are developed for identifying market risk based on regulatory requirements and Bank's internal policies and procedures. Market risk is identified from:

- Mismatches in interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities
- Deviation on treasury activities subject to market risk with regulatory guidelines and Bank's internal policies and guidelines.
- Equity price risk identified through periodic mark-to-market analysis.

Assessment of Market Risk

Assessment of market risk is done through assessment of interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities, comparison with the internal limits as prescribed, mark to market of investment, stress testing etc.

- **Assessment of Interest Sensitive Assets & Liabilities**

Bank assess its interest sensitive assets and liabilities only from its total asset and liabilities for certain time intervals in order to focus on the impact of the earnings due to the changes in the interest rate. Assessment of such assets and liabilities are done through the prescribed format of the approved policy.

- **Gap Analysis**

Following the assessment of interest-sensitive items, Bank calculates the gaps, positive or negative, between interest-sensitive assets and liabilities for each time interval. These gaps are then cumulatively analyzed and subjected to assumed interest rate changes to evaluate their impact on earnings in approved format.

- **Regular Stress Testing**

Treasury Management Department prepares the reports related to market risk, review treasury activities according to the nature of the transactions, monitor changes in equity prices and communicating to management/ALCO for required actions and also review tolerance limits, early warning indicators and triggers for breaches of internal or regulatory thresholds.

Management of Market Risk

Interest rate risk arising from mismatches between funding and lending is maintained at a modest level, consistent with the earnings expectations of the liquidity portfolio of Bank. Treasury Management Department supports this process through regular review of market movements, monitoring of movement of interest rate, equity price fluctuations and ensuring adherence to investment and liquidity policies as follows;

- Monitoring the structure and composition of assets and liabilities
- Identifying balance sheet management issues such as gaps and interest rate profiles contributing to underperformance.
- Developing maturity profiles and determining the appropriate mix of incremental assets and liabilities.
- Determining/Reviewing Bank's pricing strategies.
- Reviewing and documenting the Bank's funding policy.
- Evaluating market risks associated with new product launches.
- Evaluating reports on liquidity risk, market risk, capital management and investment strategies.



Reporting of Market Risk

Treasury Management Department, in coordination with the Finance Department, monitors market risk and report to ALCO on regular basis. Risk Management Department through CRO reports to Risk Management Committee (RMC), which in turn reports to Board of Directors. The report shows comparison of current exposures with policy limits, risk estimates with actual outcomes to identify weaknesses in measurement techniques. Report includes at minimum:

- Summary of the Bank's aggregate market risk exposure
- Statement demonstrating compliance with market risk policies and limits
- Result and possible impact of stress testing
- Review of market risk policies, procedures and measurement systems wherever required

Credit Risk Management Committee

Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC) of the Bank is headed by CEO with Chief Credit Officer as the functional head and Credit Risk Head as a Member Secretary. The committee implements policies and procedures relating to group exposure, credit concentration, sector wise flow of credit, period wise assets mix, deprived sector lending, productive sector lending, single obligor limit etc. CRMC regularly meets on quarterly or need basis for the discussion on:

- Implementation of credit risk policy/strategy approved by the Board.
- Monitoring of credit risk on a wide basis and ensuring compliance.
- Incorporation of regulatory compliance in Bank's policies and policy in regard to credit risk.
- Ensuring compliance with the risk parameters / prudential limits.
- Monitoring of quality of loan portfolio, identify problems and correcting deficiencies.
- Monitoring of risk concentrations

Identification of Credit Risk

Credit Risk is defined as the possibility of losses associated with the diminution in the credit quality of borrowers or counterparties from outright default or from reduction in portfolio value. The main sources of credit risk are:

- Loan defaults
- Poor credit assessment
- Over-concentration in specific sectors/geography/product/borrower
- Collateral value fluctuations etc.

For identification of Credit Risk Bank undergoes following areas;

- Set of clear credit policy, credit products guidelines (CPG), procedures and manuals
- Proper KYC process in practices
- Segregation of duties among credit functions to act independently;
- Business solicitation/assessment,
- Credit review
- Credit approval
- Credit disbursement
- Credit review and administration

Assessment of Credit Risk

Borrower's creditworthiness is evaluated based on financial and business risks, with a risk rating assigned accordingly. Bank uses internal credit risk assessment models and score cards for assessing credit risk under different exposure segments. Bank's credit risk assessment includes the use of quantitative risk methodologies and models as well as qualitative assessments based on expert/market judgment.

Credit Risk Management Department (CRMD) is responsible for assessing counterparty credit risk in the Bank's lending process. The assessment considers factors such as:

- Borrower profile, industry and macroeconomic conditions
- Purpose of credit and repayment source
- Past repayment behavior, if any
- Borrower's capacity, integrity, reputation, collateral coverage and legal enforceability
- Terms and conditions of the loan
- Overall impact on the Bank's exposure and portfolio
- Borrowers risk ratings
- Regular stress testing etc.

Management of Credit Risk

Bank's credit risk management aims at preserving the high credit quality in the Bank's portfolio and thereby protecting the Bank's short and long-term viability. Credit Risk Management Department is responsible for reviewing and revision of various policies, product papers, manuals and prescribed formats related to credit,



lending process, lending portfolio analysis, industry analysis and other threshold analysis including regular monitoring of existing credit accounts. To reduce potential credit losses, Bank uses comprehensive and enforceable credit documentation, sufficient and marketable collateral and security arrangements and risk transfer mechanisms (guarantees or third-party protections). Bank's credit risk management builds on the principles of:

- Adoption of a robust credit appraisal process, incorporating cash-flow analysis, borrower due diligence and adequate financial analysis
- Risk based pricing
- Mandatory credit rating for large loan exposures
- Analysis of credit concentration; sectoral, geographical, product wise and/or borrower wise
- Regular monitoring of loan portfolio product and sector wise
- Monitoring and analysis of early warning signals
- Loan classification and provisioning practices aligned with regulator's prudential norms
- Periodic collateral valuation by independent valuers for assurance of the collateral value
- Remedial action with strong recovery function
- Management of non-performing assets (NPA) etc.

Reporting of Credit Risk

Continuous monitoring ensures borrowers remain financially sound and compliant. Bank has accurate, reliable and valid management information system in place to ensure that exposures approaching risk limits are brought to the attention of senior management. All exposures are included in a risk limit measurement system. The information system is able to aggregate credit exposures to individual borrowers and counter parties and report on exceptions to credit risk limits on a daily/weekly basis as prescribed. Credit Risk Management Department in coordination with other credit function monitors and prepares the report and report to CRMC on regular basis. Risk Management Department through CRO reports to Risk Management Committee (RMC), which in turn reports to Board of Directors. It helps identify issues early, strengthen controls and maintain a healthy credit portfolio key activity of monitoring & reporting include:

- Regular loan reviews based on portfolio structure; sector wise and product wise
- Monitoring the concentration limits; district wise, branch wise, borrower wise etc.
- Composition of on balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures
- Monitoring of priority sector lending
- Identification and classifications of problem loans branch wise and product wise
- Result and possible impact of stress testing etc.

Operational Risk Management Committee

Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC) of the Bank is headed by CEO with Chief Operating Officer as the functional head and Operation Risk Head as the Member Secretary. ORMC regularly meets to review the operational risks associated with banking process, employees, system and external situations etc. Role of ORMC is to:

- Assure that adequate resources are being assigned to mitigate risks as needed
- Communicate with business units and staff about the importance of operational risk and assure adequate participation and cooperation
- Review and approve development and implementation of operational risk methodologies and tools including assessments, management, reporting and loss event databases
- Receive and review reports/presentations from various business groups, support departments (IT, HR, Operation, AML, Security etc.) and business units, processing cells about their risk profiles and mitigation programs
- Discuss and recommend suitable controls/mitigations for managing operational risk
- Analyze frauds, potential losses, non-compliance, breaches etc. and recommend corrective measures to prevent recurrences
- Discuss any issues arising / directions in any one business unit/product which may impact the risks of other business/products
- Continually promote risk awareness across all business units so that coordination across the departments is always on the priority
- Monitor and ensure that appropriate ORMC frameworks are in place etc.

Identification of Operational Risk

Operational Risk refers to losses or reputational damages resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people misconduct/practices or workplace safety, business disruptions as a result of systems breakdowns or and/or from external events. Bank also considers legal risks as part of operational risk. Key operation risk event categories include internal/external fraud, omissions in the work of employees, inadequate internal procedures and processes, inadequate management of information and other systems, and unforeseeable external events.



Operational risk is inherent in all banking products, activities, processes and systems, and the effective management of operational risk has always been a fundamental element of the Bank's risk management program.

Risk identification is important process for the subsequent development of an effective operational risk monitoring and control environment. Bank adopts the following steps to identify operational risks:

- Listing major activities and business areas that are vulnerable to operational risk
- List down operational risks associated with identified products / processes
- Identification of risk by experience, judgment, intuition, linked events and regulatory requirements
- Whistle blowing mechanism used as an instrument to identify risks

Assessment of Operational Risk

Measurement of Operational Risk in the banking system is a difficult task and it cannot be measured absolutely in number like in credit risk and market risk. During the measurement of operational risks Bank:

- Considers internal factors like organizational structure, complexity of processes, staff competency, turnover and internal changes
- Considers external factors like fluctuating economic conditions, industry trends, or technological advancements
- Understands clear distinction between controllable and uncontrollable operational risk events and link with operational activities
- Carries out Business Impact Analysis (BIA) with its Recovery Time Objective (RTO) under the proposed Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Plan
- Reviews KRIs to identify operational risk areas. Key Risk Indicator (KRI) is the quantitative approach used for assessment of operational risk. Standard KRI templates are used for recording the indicators of operation risk on the areas of; customer service, AML/CFT compliance, cash transactions, remittance service, locker service, system security, human resource, others (fraud, digital services, audit issues) etc.

Management of Operational Risk

Operational risk is managed and controlled by well-defined policies, internal audit, secured information technology (IT), disaster recovery plan (DRP), business continuity plan (BCP) and human resource (HR) management.

Process Risk

Process risk stems from ineffective, outdated, or poorly defined internal procedures and workflows. Bank considers the following factors while managing the process risk;

- Clear policy, procedures, manuals, process note etc.
- Review and revision of policies, procedures, manuals, process notes at least annually or as and when deemed necessary.
- Establishment of clear communication channels inside the Bank to disseminate the information.
- Review of its products & services, business practices on a regular basis and initiate for appropriate mitigating measures.
- The policies, procedures, manuals, circulars are kept in intranet of the Bank that ensure direct access to the employees.

People Risk:

This risk arises from human factors, including employee errors, lack of skills, negligence, fraud or unethical behavior. Bank considers the following factors while managing the people risks;

- Implementation of a complete screening process (KYE-Know Your Employee) while recruiting the staffs.
- Police report & medical report of the staffs are made mandatory.
- Self-declaration from the employee as prescribed by Employee Bylaws.
- Deputation of staffs is based on the capacity and skill of the staffs etc.
- Orientation and basic banking induction training programs are given to new recruits (trainee assistant and management trainee) to familiarize with the new environment and to build up confidence to work.
- Rotation of the staffs in at least two years in order to reduce the dependency of the staffs & to mitigate the potential threats from the staffs working in the same unit.
- Proper succession planning.
- Job description to each employee is provided.
- Performance based appraisal and reward system.
- Self-declaration for assets and liabilities of staffs (officer level and above) on annual basis.
- Focus on training & development for the up gradation of the skills and knowledge of the employee.
- Focus on providing safety & hygiene work environment.
- Staff turnover of the bank is critically examined. Report incorporating the details of employee turnover (level, reason for turnover, finding of exit interview etc.) are prepared and analyzed.
- Encourage 'whistle blowing' activities by keeping 'highly confidential' of whistleblower etc.



System Risk

Bank continues to strengthen its technology systems with a strong focus on security, reliability and operational excellence. Bank adopts a multi-layered defense strategy and maintains advanced infrastructure to ensure uninterrupted banking services and high-level protection of customer information. To safeguard our digital environment, Bank operates a three-layer data center architecture (DC-NDC-DR), ensuring redundancy, business continuity and resilience against system failures or disasters. Regular disaster recovery drills are conducted to verify readiness and enhance response capabilities.

System-related risks are managed through information system (IS) audits, system access controls, information security policies, disaster recovery and business continuity systems, staff awareness programs, device restrictions, password controls, and strong authentication mechanisms.

Our applications and systems are protected through multiple layers of security equipment, including Next-Generation Firewalls and behavior-based defense technologies. These mechanisms help secure our platforms from attacks, unauthorized access, and emerging cyber threats. Management of system risk are done;

Data Center & Infrastructure

- Bank has three-layer of data center architecture; DC – NDC – DR for high availability and business continuity.
- Regular disaster recovery (DR) drills are conducted to ensure readiness.
- Redundant infrastructure; multiple servers, storage, power backups, and network devices.
- High-performance network switches for fast and reliable communication.
- All servers, systems, and network equipment are licensed, updated, and high quality.

Network & Application Security

- Multi-layer security is in place; edge firewall, core firewall, and web application firewall (WAF).
- Endpoint detection and response (EDR) for real-time detection of suspicious activities is installed.
- Use of APIs for secure and controlled communication between applications.
- Implementation of multi-factor authentication (MFA) in applicable systems.

Policies, Procedures & Governance

- Board-approved cybersecurity policies and access control procedures are in execution.
- Strict change management for all system, application, and user-access modifications is in existence.
- Mandatory non-disclosure agreement (NDA) and service level agreement (SLA) with all third-party vendors.
- Annual information security (IS) audit conducted and compliance ensured with NRB guidelines.

Monitoring & Risk Management

- Security information and event management (SIEM) system is installed for log monitoring, threat detection, and real-time alerting.
- Regular risk assessments of systems, applications, and infrastructure.
- Vulnerability assessment & penetration testing (VAPT) is done before system go-live and when required.
- Continuous system updates, security patches, and performance improvements.
- Dedicated information security (IS) unit headed by information security officer (ISO) is regularly monitoring for the risk management.

Awareness & Customer Protection

- Publishing security awareness content on website, mobile banking, ATM and social media.
- Regulated transaction limits across digital channels (mobile banking, e-banking, ATM etc.).
- Safe banking guidelines communicated to customers.

External Event

Bank is exposed to operational risks arising from external events such as changes in government/regulatory policies, aggressive competitor strategies, information theft, cyber-attacks, robbery and customer fraud. Bank mitigates such risks by ensuring asset safety, monitoring external environments, engaging security services and maintaining robust business continuity plan (BCP) and disaster recovery plan (DRP). Following activities have been taken into consideration for managing risk resulting from external environment.

- Adoption of appropriate risk policies to ensure safety of its properties/assets arising from external events.
- Monitoring the economy of the country, policies of the government/regulators.
- Well defined business continuity plan (BCP and disaster recovery plan (DRP) to deal with threats like: pandemic, fire, power failure, network failure, civil unrest, protest etc.
- Formation of incident response team (IRT) for managing the external risk.



Reporting of Operational Risk

Risk Management Department in coordination with other departments; operation, human resource, information security, information technology, digital transformation, general service department monitors and prepares the report and report to ORMC on regular basis. Risk Management Department through CRO reports to Risk Management Committee (RMC), which in turn reports to Board of Directors. It helps identify issues early, strengthen controls and maintain a healthy and proactive management of operational risk and reporting include:

- Assessment based on the key risk indicator (KRI) determined
- Monitor risk exposure across all operational areas
- Assess whether mitigation actions are adequate and effective
- Ensure sufficient controls and systems are in place





Comparison of Projected (Issue of Shine Resunga Debenture) Vs Actual Financial Statement for Fiscal Year 2082/83 with significant reason
Statement of Financial Position

Particulars	Variance Analysis			Remarks
	2082-83 (Audited)	2082-83 (Projected)	Variance (%)	
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalent	1,644,969,328	2,329,149,760	29.4%	Increase in investment
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	3,489,669,377	3,383,340,195	-3.1%	
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-		
Derivative financial instruments	-	-		
Other trading assets	-	-		
Loan and Advances to B/FIs	688,357,731	2,130,334,602	67.7%	Decrease in loans demands from Microfinance.
Loans and advances to customers	63,216,944,620	66,334,965,222	4.7%	
Investment in securities	17,235,625,923	16,550,846,524	-4.1%	
Current Tax Assets	-	8,294,607	100.0%	Change in Tax Liability
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-		
Investment in Associates	-	-		
Investment property	206,598,395	130,017,343	-58.9%	Recognition of NBA
Property and equipment	655,698,234	568,720,950	-15.3%	Impact of ROU assets
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	134,988,728	158,625,793	14.9%	Lower than expected purchases of Softwares
Deferred tax assets	10,388,371	-		Change in Deferred tax Assets
Other assets	342,703,085	246,154,635	-39.2%	Significant increase in Deferred Revenue Expenditure as per NFRS 9
Total Assets	87,625,943,791	91,840,449,630	4.59%	
Liabilities				
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	266,971,920	459,301,575	41.9%	Lower interest rates by bank
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-		
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-		
Deposit from customers	77,852,662,136	81,526,269,758	4.5%	
Borrowings	-	-		
Current Tax Liabilities	430,767	-		
Provisions	-	-		
Deferred tax liabilities	-	80,242,522	100.0%	Change in Deferred tax Assets
Other liabilities	548,353,714	455,467,984	-20.4%	Increase in Provisions under Gratuity and Leave Encashment
Debt securities issued	998,094,792	1,000,000,000	0.2%	
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-		

Total liabilities	79,666,513,329	83,521,281,838	4.62%
Equity			
Share Capital	5,021,972,730	5,282,978,998	4.9%
Share Premium	-	-	
Retained Earning	814,025,853	626,150,143	-30.0%
Reserves	2,123,431,879	2,410,038,651	11.9%
Total equity attributable to equity holders	7,959,430,462	8,319,167,791	4.32%
Non-controlling interests	-	-	
Total equity	7,959,430,462	8,319,167,791	4.32%
Total liabilities and equity	87,625,943,791	91,840,449,630	4.59%
Net assets value per share	158.49	157.47	

Statement of Profit or Loss

Particulars	Variance Analysis			Remarks
	2082-83 (Audited)	2082-83 (Projected)	Variance (%)	
Interest Income	6,047,123,999	8,387,430,333	-27.90%	Change in Interest Rates
Interest Expense	3,183,482,136	5,983,432,018	-46.80%	Change in Interest Rates
Net interest income	2,863,641,862	2,403,998,315	19.12%	Decrease in Loan administration fees
Fees and Commission Income	356,084,485	429,691,660	-17.13%	
Fees and Commission Expense	41,344,091	42,709,755	-3.20%	
Net fee and Commission income	314,740,394	386,981,905	-18.67%	
Net interest fee and commission income	3,178,382,256	2,790,980,220	13.88%	
Net Trading Income	-	-		
Other Operating Income	28,170,766	37,063,714	-23.99%	Lower than expected income from trading in Equities investment
Total operating income	3,206,553,022	2,828,043,934	13.38%	
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	286,607,256	237,466,673	20.69%	Increased in Stressed loans
Net Operating income	2,919,945,766	2,590,577,261	12.71%	
Operating expenses				



Personnel Expense	836,453,541	737,661,723	13.39%	Increase in Employee bonus, Leave and Gratuity Provision.
Other Operating Expenses	293,026,871	373,173,565	-21.48%	Rental Expenses transferred to Depreciations and Interest Expenses under NFRS 16.
Depreciation and amortisation	122,078,758	92,620,373	31.81%	Amortization of Lease Contracts
Operating Profit	1,668,386,597	1,387,121,600	20.28%	
Non operating income	-	-		
Non operating expense	60,386,749	4,687,182	1188.34%	Increase in loan Written off expenses
Profit before income tax	1,607,999,848	1,382,434,418	16.32%	
Income tax expense	497,688,570	408,988,099	21.69%	
Current tax	515,165,818	414,730,325	24.22%	Due to increase in profitability
Deferred tax Expenses/(Income)	(17,477,247)	(5,742,226)	204.36%	Reversal of Deferred tax liability
Profit for the period	1,110,311,278	973,446,319	14.06%	
Profit attributable to:				
Equity holders of the bank	1,110,311,278	973,446,319	14.06%	
Non-controlling interest	-	-		
Profit for the period	1,110,311,278	973,446,319	14.06%	
Earnings per share:				
Basic earnings per share	22.11	18.43		
Diluted earnings per Share	22.11	18.43		



नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक
वित्तीय संस्था सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग

केन्द्रीय कार्यालय
बालुवाटार, काठमाडौं
फोन नं.: ०१-५७९९६३६
Site: www.nrb.org.np
Email: nrbfsd@nrb.org.np
पोष्ट बक्स: ७३

पत्रसंख्या: वि.सं.सु.वि./गैरस्थलगत/शाइन/०८३/८४

च.नं.: १२०

✓ श्री शाइन रेसुझा डेभलपमेण्ट बैंक लिमिटेड,
बुटवल, रुपन्देही।



मिति: २०८३/०६/०२

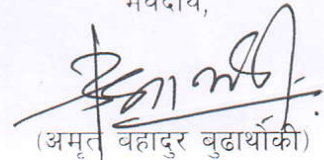
विषय: लाभांश घोषणा/वितरण तथा वित्तीय विवरण प्रकाशन सम्बन्धमा।

महाशय,

त्यस संस्थाबाट पेश गरिएका वित्तीय विवरण तथा अन्य कागजातहरूका आधारमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था सम्बन्धी ऐन, २०७३ को दफा ४७ को उपदफा (२) का प्रावधानहरू पालना गरेको देखिएको हुँदा, सोही ऐनको उपदफा (१) बमोजिम संस्थाले आ.व. २०८२/८३ को संचित मुनाफा रु.८१,४०,२५,८५३/- (अक्षरेपी एकासी करोड चालिस लाख पचिस हजार आठ सय त्रीपन्न मात्र) बाट शेयरधनीहरूलाई २०८३ असार मसान्तको चुक्ता पुँजी रु.५,०२,१९,७२,७२९।९३ को ६ प्रतिशतले हुने रकम रु.३०,१३,१८,३६३।८० (अक्षरेपी तीस करोड तेह्र लाख अठार हजार तीन सय त्रिसष्टी र पैसा असी मात्र) बराबरको बोनस शेयर र सोही चुक्ता पुँजीको १० प्रतिशतले हुने रकम रु.५०,२१,९७,२७२।९९ (अक्षरेपी पचास करोड एक्काइस लाख सन्तानब्बे हजार दुई सय बहत्तर र पैसा उनान्सय मात्र) बराबरको नगद लाभांश (कर प्रयोजनका लागि समेत) गरी कुल १६ प्रतिशतले हुने रकम रु.८०,३५,१५,६३६।७९ (अक्षरेपी असी करोड पैतीस लाख पन्ध्र हजार छ सय छत्तीस र पैसा उनासी मात्र) अन्य प्रचलित कानूनी व्यवस्थाको समेत पालना गर्ने गरी वार्षिक साधारण सभाबाट स्वीकृत भएको अवस्थामा मात्रै वितरण गर्न स्वीकृतिका साथै आ.व. २०८२/८३ को वार्षिक हिसाब वार्षिक साधारण सभामा स्वीकृतिको लागि पेश गर्ने प्रयोजनार्थ देहायका निर्देशन सहित सार्वजनिक गर्न सहमति प्रदान गरिएको व्यहोरा निर्णयानुसार जानकारी गराउँदछु।।

१. लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिएका कैफियतहरू पूर्णरूपले सुधार गर्न तथा त्यस्ता कैफियतहरू पुनःदोहोरिन नदिने आवश्यक व्यवस्था मिलाउनुहुन।
२. यस बैंकबाट जारी गरिएको एकीकृत निर्देशन, परिपत्र तथा प्रचलित कानूनी व्यवस्थाहरूको पूर्णरूपमा परिपालना हुने गरी लाभांश वितरण गर्नुहुन।
३. कर्जा प्रवाह भएपश्चात कर्जाको सदुपयोगिता यकिन गरी नियमित अनुगमन गर्ने प्रणाली विकास गरी कार्यान्वयन गर्नुहुन।

भवदीय,


(अमृत बहादुर बुढाथोकी)

उप निर्देशक

बोधार्थ :

१. श्री नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था नियमन विभाग।
२. श्री नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, वित्तीय संस्था सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग, कार्यान्वयन इकाई-१।

नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, वित्तीय संस्था सुपरिवेक्षण विभागबाट लाभांश घोषणा/वितरण तथा वित्तीय विवरण प्रकाशनका लागि स्वीकृत प्रदान गर्दा प्राप्त निर्देशनहरूका सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समितिको मिति २०८३/०६/०२ गते बसेको बैठक नं ३३९औं को निर्णय नं. १ बाट भएको निर्णय :

नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, वित्तीय संस्था सुपरिवेक्षण विभागको च.नं. १३० पत्र संख्या : वि.सं.सु.वि/गैर स्थलगत/शाइन ०८३/०८४ मिति २०८३/०६/०२ गतेको पत्र मार्फत लाभांश घोषणा/वितरण तथा वित्तीय विवरण प्रकाशनका लागि स्वीकृत प्रदान गर्दा प्राप्त निर्देशनहरू कार्यान्वयन गर्न र कैफियतहरू सुधारका लागि देहाय बमोजिमको निर्णयहरू गरियो ।

१. लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिएका कैफियतहरू पूर्णरूपले सुधार गर्न तथा त्यस्ता कैफियतहरू पुनःदोहोरिन नदिने आवश्यक व्यवस्था मिलाउनु हुन ।
 - लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिएका कैफियतहरू पुनः नदोहोरिने गरी सुधार गर्न व्यवस्थापनलाई निर्देशन दिने निर्णय गरियो ।
२. यस बैंकबाट जारी गरिएको एकीकृत निर्देशन, परिपत्र तथा प्रचलित कानूनी व्यवस्थाहरूको पूर्णरूपमा परिपालना हुने गरी लाभांश वितरण गर्नुहुन ।
 - निर्देशनको पुर्ण पालना गर्न प्रतिबद्ध छौं ।
३. कर्जा प्रवाह भए पश्चात कर्जाको सदुपयोगिता यकिन गरि नियमित अनुगमन गर्ने प्रणाली विकास गरी कार्यान्वयन गर्नुहुन ।
 - निर्देशनको पुर्ण पालना गर्न प्रतिबद्ध छौं ।



शाइन रेसुझा डेभलपमेण्ट बैंक लिमिटेड
प्रबन्ध-पत्रमा गरिएको प्रस्तावित संशोधन तथा थप (तीन महले)

हालको व्यवस्था	प्रस्तावित व्यवस्था	संशोधन गर्नुको औचित्य
दफा ६ : विकास बैंकको पूँजी संरचना (ख) जारी पूँजी रु. ५,०२,१९,७२,७२९/९३ (अक्षरेपी पाँच अर्ब दुई करोड उन्नाइस लाख बहत्तर हजार सात सय उनन्तिस रुपैया र पैसा त्रियानब्बे मात्र) हुनेछ। सो पूँजीलाई प्रति शेयररु. १००/- दरले ५,०२,१९,७२७/३० (पाँच करोड दुई लाख उन्नाइस हजार सात सय सत्ताइस दशमलव तिस) थान साधारण शेयरमा विभाजन गरिएको छ। (ग) चुक्ता पूँजी रु. ५,०२,१९,७२,७२९/९३ (अक्षरेपी पाँच अर्ब दुई करोड उन्नाइस लाख बहत्तर हजार सात सय उनन्तिस रुपैया र पैसा त्रियानब्बे मात्र) हुनेछ।	दफा ६ : विकास बैंकको पूँजी संरचना (ख) जारी पूँजी रु. ५,३२,३२,९१,०९३/७३ (अक्षरेपी पाँच अर्ब बत्तिस करोड बत्तिस लाख एकानब्बे हजार त्रियानब्बे रुपैया र पैसा त्रिहत्तर मात्र) हुनेछ। सो पूँजीलाई प्रति शेयर रु. १००/- दरले ५,३२,३२,९१०/९४ (पाँच करोड बत्तिस लाख बत्तिस हजार नौ सय दश दशमलव चौरानब्बे) थान साधारण शेयरमा विभाजन गरिएको छ। (ग) चुक्ता पूँजी रु. ५,३२,३२,९१,०९३/७३ (अक्षरेपी पाँच अर्ब बत्तिस करोड बत्तिस लाख एकानब्बे हजार त्रियानब्बे रुपैया र पैसा त्रिहत्तर मात्र) हुनेछ।	बोनस शेयर वितरण पश्चात जारी तथा चुक्ता पूँजी वृद्धि हुने भएकोले।

नियमावलीमा गरिएको प्रस्तावित संशोधन तथा थप (तीन महले)

हालको व्यवस्था	प्रस्तावित व्यवस्था	संशोधन गर्नुको औचित्य
नियम ३२ (२) ख सञ्चालक समितिको बैठकमा उपस्थित भए वापत सञ्चालक समितिका अध्यक्षको बैठक भत्ता रु. १०,०००/- (दश हजार मात्र) र सञ्चालकहरूको बैठक भत्ता रु. ९,०००/- (नौ हजार मात्र) हुनेछ।	नियम ३२ (२) ख सञ्चालक समितिको बैठकमा उपस्थित भए वापत सञ्चालक समितिका अध्यक्षको बैठक भत्ता रु. १५,०००/- (पन्ध्र हजार मात्र) र सञ्चालकहरूको बैठक भत्ता रु. १३,०००/- (तेह्र हजार मात्र) हुनेछ।	समय सापेक्ष परिवर्तन गर्न आवश्यक भएकोले।
नियम ३२ (२) ग विकास बैंकको कामको सिलसिलामा सञ्चालकलाई प्रदान गरिने दैनिक तथा भ्रमण भत्ता देहाय बमोजिम हुनेछ। (आ) हाल नरहेको	नियम ३२ (२) ग विकास बैंकको कामको सिलसिलामा सञ्चालकलाई प्रदान गरिने दैनिक तथा भ्रमण भत्ता देहाय बमोजिम हुनेछ। (आ) होटलमा बस्दा प्रतिदिन अधिकतम रु ९,०००/- (नौ हजार मात्र) सम्मको वास्तविक बिल बमोजिमको खर्च।	समय सापेक्ष थप गर्न आवश्यक भएकोले।



Head of Departments



भुवन प्रसाद पन्थ
प्रमुख वित्त अधिकृत



किरण प्रसाद शर्मा नेपाल
प्रमुख कर्जा अधिकृत



लालमणी पन्थी
प्रमुख बिजनेस सपोर्ट अधिकृत



ज्योती प्रकाश अर्याल
प्रमुख-साना तथा मझौला कर्जा



बद्रि केदार श्रेष्ठ
प्रमुख जोखिम अधिकृत



सन्तोषराज ज्ञवाली
प्रमुख-वाह्य मामिला तथा
संस्थागत निक्षेप



नम्रता थापा
प्रमुख रिटेल कर्जा तथा निक्षेप
अधिकृत



गोपाल खनाल
प्रमुख कानून तथा
अनुपालना अधिकृत



शैलेश कुमार श्रीवास्तव
प्रमुख टेक्नोलोजी अधिकृत



प्रवास राई
प्रमुख मानव संसाधन तथा
ब्राण्ड स्ट्राटेजी अधिकृत



अर्जुन खड्का
प्रमुख-कर्पोरेट कर्जा



मित्रमणी पौडेल
प्रमुख-संचालन



लेखनाथ पौडेल
प्रमुख-कर्जा असुली



सी.ए. जगत कुमार महतारा
प्रमुख-आन्तरीक लेखापरीक्षण



देवी प्रसाद पौडेल
प्रमुख सफ्टवेयर



सुभाष पाण्डे
प्रमुख-डिजिटल ट्रान्सफर्मेशन



सी.ए. प्रेम सुवेदी
प्रमुख-कर्जा जोखिम



दिपक पाण्डे
प्रमुख-कर्जा प्रशासन

Head of Regions



मेघराज पोखरेल
Western



कृष्णहरी भण्डारी
Upper



भागीरथ न्यौपाने
Bhairahawa, Parasi



बिष्णु बहादुर थापा
Central

Incharge of Units



भरत खरेल
AML/CFT



निरा लामा
Finance & Reporting



राजेन्द्र पौडेल
Post
Disbursement/LAS/CIB



रुपा श्रेष्ठ
मानव संसाधन विभाग



नारायण न्यौपाने
डिजिटल ट्रान्सफॉर्मेशन



सुष्मिता श्रेष्ठ
सञ्चालन विभाग



आश्विनी कुमार चौधरी
Information Security Unit

शाखा सञ्जाल

केन्द्रीय कार्यालय
बुटवल ११, कालिकानगर, रुपन्देही
फोन नं. : ०७१-४१५५०२, ४१५५०३,
४१५५०४

कर्पोरेट कार्यालय
काठमाण्डौ महानगरपालिका १, कमलादी
फोन नं. : ०१-४५३६४४२

कर्पोरेट शाखा, रुपन्देही
फोन नं. ०७१-४१५५०२,
४१५५०३, ४१५५०४

बुटवल शाखा, रुपन्देही
फोन नं. ०७१-५३०६१२

योगीकुटी शाखा, रुपन्देही
फोन नं. ०७१-४१९२५७

मंगलापुर शाखा, रुपन्देही
फोन नं ०७१-५६२७२०

रुद्रपुर शाखा, रुपन्देही
फोन नं ९८५७०८४४८१

सिद्धार्थनगर शाखा, रुपन्देही
फोन नं ०७१-५७२०२५

ज्योतीनगर शाखा, रुपन्देही
फोन नं. ०७१-४१६२२१

मणिग्राम शाखा, रुपन्देही
फोन नं. ०७१-५६१८६९

मुर्गिया शाखा, रुपन्देही
फोन नं ०७१-४४०३९६

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फोन नं. ०७१-५६०३८८

बेलबास शाखा, रुपन्देही
फोन नं. ०७१-४४५१४७

खैरेनी शाखा, रुपन्देही
फोन नं. ०७१-५७७९३७

फर्साटिकर शाखा, रुपन्देही
फोन नं. ०७१-४००२१५

शंकरनगर शाखा, रुपन्देही
फोन नं. ०७१-४१४७०७

कोटिहवा शाखा, रुपन्देही
फोन नं. ०७१-५१४१८७

डाईभरटोल शाखा, रुपन्देही
फोन नं ०७१-४१४२४१

धकधई शाखा, रुपन्देही
फोन नं. ०७१-४११०५६

सुर्यपुरा शाखा, रुपन्देही
फोन नं ०७१-५९०८३२

पर्सा शाखा, रुपन्देही
फोन नं ०७१-४०४०९३

भैरहवा शाखा, रुपन्देही
फोन नं. ०७१-५७०८५६

भलबारी शाखा, रुपन्देही
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छपिया शाखा, रुपन्देही
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सालभण्डा शाखा, रुपन्देही
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शन्धिखर्क शाखा, अर्घाखाँची
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अमराई शाखा, अर्घाखाँची
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चुत्रावेशी शाखा, अर्घाखाँची
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खनदह शाखा, अर्घाखाँची
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धरापानी शाखा, अर्घाखाँची
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सुनवल शाखा, नवलपरासी
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नारायणपुर शाखा, दाङ्ग
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९८५८०७८०६८

लमही शाखा, दाङ्ग
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मैनापोखर शाखा, बर्दिया
फोन नं. ०८४-४०१०८१

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फोन नं. ०८१-४१५०२७

कोहलपुर शाखा, बाँके
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नयाँ बानेश्वर शाखा, काठमाण्डौ
फोन नं ०१-४४७९१९२

न्यूरोड शाखा, काठमाण्डौ
फोन नं. ०१-४२२४७६८

कलंकी शाखा, काठमाण्डौ
फोन नं ०१-५२१९७२५

महाराजगन्ज शाखा, काठमाण्डौ
फोन नं. ०१-५९०८०१६

गोगबु शाखा, काठमाण्डौ
फोन नं. ०१-४९५०२५१

कमलादी शाखा, काठमाण्डौ
फोन नं ०१-४५३६४४३

सुर्यविनायक शाखा, भक्तपुर
फोन नं. ०१-६६२०४७०

सातदोबाटो शाखा, ललितपुर
फोन नं. ०१-५१५१८९४

धनगढी शाखा, कैलाली
फोन नं. ०९१-५९०४७८

महेन्द्रनगर शाखा, कन्चनपुर
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विरेन्द्रनगर शाखा, सुर्खेत
फोन नं. ०८३-५९०१०८

अत्तरीया शाखा, कैलाली
फोन नं. ०९१-५५०३९९

पोखरा शाखा, पोखरा
फोन नं. ०६१-५८१५३५



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फोन नं. : ०७१-४१५५०२, ४१५५०३

कorporate कार्यालय

काठमाडौं महानगरपालिका १, कमलादी
फोन नं. : ०१-४५३६४४२, ४५३६४४३

