Shine Resunga Development Bank Ltd.

Condensed Statement of Financial Position (Unaudited)

As on Quarter ended 29th Paush, 2076

		Figures in NPR
Assets	**This Quarter Ending**	**Immediate Previous Year Ending**
Cash and cash equivalent	4,185,268,191	2,828,018,592
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	1,166,445,075	890,428,425
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	-	-
Other trading assets	-	-
Loan and advances to B/FIs	376,072,006	262,388,597
Loan and advances to Customers	23,898,248,059	15,899,092,214
Investment Securities	1,335,807,748	1,221,365,445
Current Tax Assets	-	-
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-
Investment in Associates	-	-
Investment Property	-	-
Property & equipment	367,693,962	260,388,984
Goodwill and Intangible assets	13,585,156	7,924,816
Deferred tax assets	39,885,445	20,346,398
Other assets	110,893,196	90,121,706
Total Assets	**31,493,898,838**	**21,480,075,177**
Liabilities		
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	345,666,071	59,995,050
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-
Deposit from customer	26,775,630,121	18,850,015,767
Borrowings	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	112,441	5,892,847
Provisions	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-
Other Liabilities	340,755,818	168,540,489
Debt Securities Issued	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-
Total Liabilities	**27,462,164,451**	**19,084,444,153**
Equity		
Share Capital	2,622,904,124	1,622,665,260
Share Premium	-	-
Retained Earnings	873,555,939	330,094,355
Reserves	535,274,324	442,871,409
Total Equity Attributable to equity holders	**4,031,734,387**	**2,395,631,024**
Non-controlling interest	-	-
Total Equity	**4,031,734,387**	**2,395,631,024**
Total Liabilities and equity	**31,493,898,838**	**21,480,075,177**

Condensed Statement of Profit or Loss (Unaudited)
For the Quarter ended 29th Paush, 2076

Particulars	Current year		Corresponding Previous Year	
	This Quarter	Upto this quarter(YTD)	This Quarter	Upto this quarter(YTD)
Interest income	869,365,887	1,744,785,662	519,321,906	1,007,486,211
Interest Expenses	510,260,437	1,058,112,985	310,663,937	597,505,498
Net Interest income	**359,105,450**	**686,672,677**	**208,657,968**	**409,980,713**
Fees and commission income	37,251,628	82,359,197	4,245,407	8,074,818
Fees and commission expenses	-	-	-	-
Net Fees and commission income	**37,251,628**	**82,359,197**	**4,245,407**	**8,074,818**
Net Interest, fee and commission income	**396,357,078**	**769,031,874**	**212,903,376**	**418,055,530**
Net trading income	-	-	-	-
Other operating income	670,861	6,378,629	23,546,922	51,993,238
Total operating income	**397,027,939**	**775,410,503**	**236,450,298**	**470,048,768**
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	(2,293,624)	46,512,222	11,100,277	26,599,133
Net operating income	**399,321,563**	**728,898,281**	**225,350,021**	**443,449,636**
Operating expense				
Personnel expenses	96,226,963	184,567,074	45,127,560	95,680,783
Other operating expense	46,584,234	97,189,832	27,431,014	53,056,440
Depreciation & Amortization	11,519,129	20,048,835	6,660,870	12,182,286
Operating profit	**244,991,237**	**427,092,540**	**146,130,577**	**282,530,127**
Non operating income	-	-	1,804,709	1,804,709
Non operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Profit before income tax	**244,991,237**	**427,092,540**	**147,935,287**	**284,334,836**
Income Tax Expense				
Current Tax	71,667,549	126,297,940	43,839,173	85,300,451
Deferred Tax	-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the period	**173,323,688**	**300,794,600**	**104,096,114**	**199,034,385**
Condensed Statement of Comprehensive income				
Profit/(loss) for the period	173,323,688	300,794,600	104,096,114	199,034,385
Other Comprehensive income	(4,441,763)	(6,520,605)	-	-
Total Comprehensive income	**168,881,925**	**294,273,995**	**104,096,114**	**199,034,385**
Basic earnings per share		22.94		24.53
Dituted earnings per share		22.94		24.53

Ratios as per NRB Directive

Particulars	Current year		Previous Year corresponding	
	This Quarter Ending	Upto this quarter(YTD)	This Quarter Ending	Upto this quarter(YTD)
CapitaL fund to RWA		15.48%		13.52%
Non-performing loan (NPL) to totaL loan		0.61%		0.17%
Total Loan loss provision to Total NPL		203.96%		625.08%
Cost of Funds		7.76%		8.04%
Credit to Deposit Ratio		75.99%		78.08%
Base Rate		10.23%		10.23%
Interest Rate Spread		5.86%		5.54%

Condensed Statement of Distributable Profit or Loss

As on 29th Paush 2076 (As per NRB Regulation)

Particulars	**NPR**
Net profit or (loss) as per statement of profit or loss	**294,273,995.00**
Appropriations:	
a. General reserve	(58,854,799.00)
b. Foreign exchange fluctuation fund	-
c. Capital redemption reserve	
d. Corporate social responsibility fund	(2,942,740.00)
e. Employees' training fund	
Profit or (loss) before regulatory adjustment	**232,476,456.00**
Regulatory adjustment :	
Regulatory adjustment as per NRB Directives	(16,032,986.00)
Distributable profit or (loss)	**216,443,470.00**

1. Above Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standard (NFRS) as per NRB directive.
2. Previous figures have been regrouped, rearranged and restated whenever necessary.
3. Immediate Previous Year and Corresponding previous Year figure represents financial position of Shine Resunga Development Bank Ltd. (before acquisition of Purnima Bikash Bank Ltd & Bhargav Bikash Bank Ltd.)
4. If the Statutory and Supervisory authority notify any remarks to change, the unaudited statement of financial Position and statement of profit or loss could be changed accordingly.

Statement of Change in Equity

For the Quarter ended 29th Paush, 2076

Particulars	Share Capital	Share Premium	General Reserve	Exchange Equalization Reserve	Attributable to Equity-Holders of the Bank Regulatory Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earning	Other Reserve	Total	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
Balance at Shrawan 1 2075	1,378,615,400	-	308,756,096	-	25,405,519	528,488	-	259,862,818	1,736,333	1,974,904,653	-	**1,974,904,653**
Adjustment												
Balance at Shrawan 1 2075 after adjustment	**1,378,615,400**	-	**308,756,096**	-	**25,405,519**	**528,488**	-	**259,862,818**	**1,736,333**	**1,974,904,653**	-	**1,974,904,653**
Profit for the period								**-**		**427,928,084**		**427,928,084**
other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	6,014,488	-	427,928,084	291,533	6,306,021		6,306,021
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	**6,014,488**	-	**427,928,084**	**291,533**	**434,234,105**		**434,234,105**
Transfer to Reserve during the year			85,585,617					(85,585,617)		-		-
Transfer from Reserve during the year		-	-		6,629,245	-	-	(6,629,245)	-	-		-
Contribution from and distribution to owner												
Share issued												
Share based payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend to equity holders												
Bonus share issued	244,049,860	-	-	-	-	-	-	(244,049,860)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,844,729)	-	(12,844,729)	-	(12,844,729)
other					9,374,264			(8,587,095)	(1,450,173)	(663,005)		(421,389,375)
Total contributions by and distributions												
Balance at Ashadh 31 2076	**1,622,665,260**	**-**	**394,341,713**	**-**	**41,409,028**	**6,542,976**	**-**	**330,094,355**	**577,693**	**2,395,631,023**	**-**	**2,395,631,023**
Balance at Shrawan 1 2076	**1,622,665,260**	**-**	**394,341,713**	**-**	**41,409,028**	**6,542,976**	**-**	**330,094,355**	**577,693**	**2,395,631,023**	**-**	**2,395,631,023**
Profit for the period								300,794,600		300,794,600		300,794,600
other comprehensive income						(4,564,423)				(4,564,423)		(4,564,423)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(4,564,423)**	**-**	**300,794,600**	**-**	**296,230,176**	**-**	**296,230,176**
Transfer to Reserve during the year			59,246,035		-			(59,246,035)		-		-
Creation of CSR Fund								(2,962,302)	2,962,302	-		-
Utilization of CSR Fund								2,142,853	(2,142,853)	-		-
Transfer from Reserve during the year					16,032,986			(16,032,986)		-		-
Contribution from and distribution to owner												
Share issued										-		-
Share based payment									-		-	-
Dividend to equity holders									-		-	-
Bonus share issued									-		-	-
Cash dividend paid									-		-	-
other	1,000,238,864		81,686,576					318,765,454		997,230,918		997,230,918
Total contributions by and distributions												
Balance at 29 poush 2076	**2,622,904,124**	**-**	**535,274,324**	**-**	**25,376,042**	**2,101,212**	**-**	**873,555,939**	**(27,477,254)**	**4,031,734,386**	**-**	**4,031,734,387**

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Quarter ended 29th Paush, 2076

Particulars	Upto This Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Quarter
Cash flows from operating activities		
Interest Received	1,722,386,907	981,477,448.42
Fee and other income received	82,359,197	60,068,055.54
Dividend Received	3,746,498	1,804,709.46
Receipts from other operating activities	248,067	-
Interest paid	(1,020,554,711)	(597,204,447.48)
Commission and fee paid	(2,432,107)	-
Cash payments to employee	(95,626,737)	(67,621,402.99)
Other expense paid	(49,398,095)	(52,681,820.29)
Operating cash flows before change in operating assets and liabilities	**640,729,019**	**325,842,543**
(Increase)/Decrease in operating assets	**(8,456,139,617)**	**(2,283,597,696)**
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	(276,016,651)	(168,077,632.89)
Placement with bank and financial institutions	-	-
Other Trading assets	-	-
Loan and advances to bank and financial institutions	(113,683,409)	-
Loan and advances to customer	(8,045,668,066)	(2,109,661,066.83)
Other Assets	(20,771,491)	(5,858,996.21)
Increase/(Decrease) in operating liabilities	**8,211,642,465**	**1,363,575,841**
Due to bank and financial institutions	285,671,021	224,759,101.00
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Deposits from customers	7,925,614,355	1,337,695,685.75
Borrowings	-	-
Other Liabilities	357,088	(198,878,946.11)
Net Cash flow from operating activities before tax paid	**396,231,866**	**(594,179,313)**
Income taxes paid	(149,661,211)	-
Net Cash flow from operating activities	**246,570,655**	**(594,179,313)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of investment securities	(120,962,907)	874,475.70
Receipts from sale of investment securities	-	-
Purchase of plant and equipment	-	-
Receipt from sale of property and equipment	2,384,063	-
Purchase of intangible assets	(5,660,340)	(1,963,375.00)
Receipt from sale of intangible assets	-	-
Purchase of investment properties	-	-
Receipt from the sale of investment properties	-	25,448,167.50
Interest received	-	-
Dividend received	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	**(251,592,997)**	**(18,197,721)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Receipt from issue of debt securities	-	-
Repayment of debt securities	-	-
Receipt from issue of subordinated liabilities	-	-
Repayment of subordinated liabilities		
Receipt from issue of shares	1,000,238,864	-
Dividend paid	-	-
Interest paid	-	-
Other receipt/payment	362,033,077	-
Net cash from financing activities	**1,362,271,941**	**-**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**1,357,249,599**	**(612,377,034)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Shrawan 01 (Beginning of the Year)	2,828,018,592	1,638,617,619.11
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents held	-	-
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents	**4,185,268,191**	**1,026,240,585**

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements
For the Quarter ended 29th Poush , 2076

Shine Resunga Development Bank Limited (referred to as “the Bank” hereinafter) is a “B” class National level Development bank domiciled in Nepal, registered as a Public Limited Company under Companies Act 2063 & Banking and Financial Institution Act, 2063. The registered address of the Bank is located at Siddhartha Road, Butwal Nepal. Shine Resunga Development Bank Limited is listed on Nepal Stock Exchange.

1. Basis of Preparation

The interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) issued by the Accounting Standards Board of Nepal on 20th September 2018. The disclosures made in the condensed interim financial information have been limited based on the format prescribed by Nepal Rastra Bank through NRB Directive 2076.

2. Statement of Compliance with NFRs

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) and carve-outs issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal on 20th September 2018 on NFRS requirement ,which allowed alternative treatments.
NFRS conform, in all material respect, to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

3. Use of Estimates, assumption and judgments

The Bank, under NFRS, is required to apply accounting policies to most appropriately suit its circumstances and operating environment. Further, the Bank is required to make 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.

4. Changes in Accounting policies

There has been no significant change in the accounting policies adopted by the bank since the preparation of Financial Statement of Ashad end 2076 .

5. Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of Interim financial statements applied and is in consistent with the accounting policies and method of computation followed in the preparation of annual financial statement of Ashad end 2076 .

5.1 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for available – for-sale investments, assets held for sale and discontinued operations, other financial assets and liabilities held for trading and financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), all of which have been measured at fair value.

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

5.2 Basis of Consolidation

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

5.3 Cash & Cash Equivalent

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 that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their value and used by the Bank in the management of short-term commitment.

5.4 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

5.4.1 Recognition

Financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of loans and advances to customers and balances due to customers, are initially recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place. Loans and advances to customers are recognised when funds are transferred to the customers' account at fair value inclusive of transaction costs. The Bank recognises due to customer balances when funds reach the bank.

5.4.2 Classification

I. Financial Assets

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

The two classes of Financial assets are as follows:

i. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The bank classifies financial assets measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

ii. Financial assets measured at fair value

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

✓ ***Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss***

Financial assets are classified as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) if they are held for trading or are designated at fair value through profit or loss. Upon initial recognition, transaction cost is directly attributable to the acquisition are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in statement of profit or loss.

✓ ***Financial assets at fair value through other Comprehensive income***

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

II. Financial Liabilities

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

✓ ***Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss***

Financial liabilities are classified as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) if they are held for trading or are designated at fair value through profit or loss. Upon initial recognition, transaction cost are directly attributable to the acquisition are recognized in statement profit or loss as incurred. Except for particular designated as at FVTPL, the amount of the changes in the fair value that is attributable to changes in the liability's credit risk is recognized in Other comprehensive Income.

✓ ***Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost***

All Financial liabilities other than measured at fair value through profit or loss are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest rate method.

C. Measurement

✓ ***Initial measurement***

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

✓ ***Subsequent measurement***

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

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

5.4.3 De-recognition

De-recognition of Financial Assets

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

De-recognition of Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss.

5.4.4 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 recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy when there is a significant change in either its principal market or the level of observability of the inputs to the valuation techniques as at the end of the reporting period.

Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 valuations are those with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.

Level 3 portfolios are those where at least one input, which could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation, is not based on observable market data.

5.4.5 Impairment of Loans and Advances

The Bank reviews its individually significant loans and advances at each Reporting date to assess whether an impairment loss should be provided in the Statement of Profit or loss. In particular, the Management's judgment is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment loss.

The individual impairment provision applies to financial assets evaluated individually for impairment and is based on Management's best estimate of the present value of the future cash flows that are expected to be received. In estimating these cash flows, Management makes judgments about a borrower's financial situation and the net realizable value of any underlying collateral. Each impaired asset is assessed on its merits, and the workout strategy and estimate of cash flows considered recoverable.

Individual assessment of impairment of exposures means establishing whether objective evidence of impairment exists, estimation of the present value of future cash flows, and calculation of the value of impairment for each individual receivable from the borrower included in this assessment.

The bank has considered all loans and advances above NRs. 25 million for individual assessment of impairment. The bank determines, for each individual loan to be assessed for individual impairment, whether they expect to collect their receivables from expected future cash flows (going concern) or from collateral realization (gone concern). If a bank identifies objective evidence of impairment, the bank indicates, at single debtor level, the most realistic sources of repayment (collection approach/strategy) based on all available information regarding such borrower's financial position and performances. The bank assesses whether collection will be made from the borrower`s expected future operating cash flows (borrower continues to perform business activities – going concern) or on the basis of collateral enforcement and realization (expectation that the borrower ceases to exist – gone concern). In both cases, bank uses conservative assumptions relating to the estimation of the expected cash flows, taking into account current economic conditions and the Bank's own economic forecasts.

When estimating impairment based on collateral realization, the recoverable amount is the present value of the net inflow from collateral realization (taking into account the priority of claims), discounted by applying the original effective interest rate to the expected time to realization.

A collective impairment provision is established for:

- □ Groups of homogeneous loans and advances that are not considered individually significant; and
- □ Groups of assets that are individually significant but that were not found to be individually impaired

The collective provision for groups of homogeneous loans is established using statistical methods based on historical loss rate experience, Loss Given Default (LGD) and Probability of Default (PD) computed using the statistical analysis of historical data on delinquency to estimate the amount of loss for each class of portfolio selected on the basis of its product, risk factor, collateral coverage, exposure group etc. Management applies judgment to ensure that the estimate of loss arrived at, on the basis of historical information is appropriately adjusted to reflect the economic conditions and portfolio factors as at the Reporting date. The loss rates are regularly reviewed against actual loss experience.

In assessing the need for collective impairment, Management considers factors such as credit quality (for example, loan to collateral ratio, level of restructured performing loans), portfolio

Size, concentrations and economic factors.

To estimate the required allowance, assumptions are made to define how inherent losses are modeled and to determine the required input parameters, based on historical experience and current economic conditions. The accuracy of the provision depends on the model assumptions and parameters used in determining the collective provision.

5.4.6 Impairment of Financial Investments – Available-for-Sale

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

Refer Note 4.8 for details.

5.4.7 **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.

5.5 Trading Assets

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

Trading assets & liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, with transaction costs recognized in profit or loss. All changes in fair value are recognized as part of net trading income in profit or loss as regarded as fair value through profit and loss account.

5.6 **Derivatives Assets and Derivative Liabilities**

Bank doesn't deal with any derivative financial instruments.

5.7 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:

- Computer and Accessories 3 Years
- Furniture and Fixtures 7 Years
- Machinery and Equipment 9 Years
- Office Equipment 5 Years
- Vehicles 6 Years
- Leasehold 10 Years
- Other Assets 4 Years

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 SLM basis for the F/Y 2075/76, unlike prior practice of depreciation under WDV valuation. The life has been estimated as above and depreciation has been charged on the basis of given life. Assets whose useful life has been elapsed, however, still recognized at certain value as fixed assets at start of reporting period has been written off and charged under depreciation for the year. This is the change in estimate, hence, the effect is of prospective nature.

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.

5.8 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.

5.9 Investment Property

Land or Land and Building other than those classified as property and equipment and non-current assets held for sale under relevant accounting standard are presented under this account head. The Non-Banking Assets acquired by the company is classified as assets held for sale and presented under investment property.

Further land which is rented and held for capital appreciation motive is classified as investment property. Non-Banking Assets which are not intended to be sold within a period of next one year is also classified as Investment Property. The bank does not have any investment property.

5.10 Income Tax

5.10.1.1 Current tax

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

5.10.1.2 Deferred Tax Liabilities

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rate applicable to the Bank as at the reporting date which is expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

Deferred tax relating to items which are charged or credited directly to equity, is credited or charged directly to equity and is subsequently recognized in the statement of profit or loss together with the deferred gain or loss.

5.11 Deposits, Debt securities issued and subordinate Liabilities

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

5.12 Provisions

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

5.13 Revenue Recognition

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

5.13.1 Interest Income

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

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

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

5.13.2 Fees and commissions

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

5.13.3 Dividend Income

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

5.13.4 Net Trading Income

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

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

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

5.14 Interest Expense

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

5.15 Employee Benefits

5.15.1 Retirement Benefits

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

Retirement benefit obligations

The bank operates a defined contribution plans as provident fund contribution.

Provident Fund

For Provident Fund, the bank pays contributions to the publicly administered provident fund plans (named Employee Provident Fund) on a mandatory basis, and such amounts are charged to operating expenses. The bank has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

Gratuity

The bank has been providing gratuity as per its employees bye laws which is in the nature of defined benefit plan therefore actuarial valuation has been conducted and provided accordingly.

Accumulated Leave

The Bank provides accumulated leave benefit under its staff byelaw. The Home Leave is accumulated up to 60 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 are 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 2076.

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

5.16 Leases

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

✓ **Bank as a lessee**

Leases that do not transfer to the Bank substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased items are operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the income statement **on a straight-line basis** over the lease term.

✓ **Bank as a lessor**

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

5.17 Foreign Currency Translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the NPR using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are 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.

5.18 Financial Guarantee and Loan Commitment

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.

5.19 Share Capital and Reserves

5.19.1 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 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.

5.19.2 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 Banking Financial Institutions 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 in General/ Statutory Reserve.

- **Exchange Equalization Reserve**
  25% of the revaluation gain on foreign currency is set aside to exchange equalization reserve as per Banking Financial Institutions 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. The Bank has followed cost model therefore no assets revaluation reserve is created.

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

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

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

- **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.

- **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 directive of Nepal Rastra Bank.

- **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 not recovered till Poush End 2076, Reserve on Deferred Tax Assets, Non-Banking Assets, reduction in fair value of investment in equity below cost price, actuarial loss etc.

✓ **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 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 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 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. This reserve includes actuarial gain/(loss) net of tax on defined benefit plan and long-term employee benefits.

✓ **Other reserve**

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

5.20 **Earnings per share**

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

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

5.21 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 district of operation by the management for decision making purpose. Such segmental information has been provided under Disclosures & Additional Information (Point No. 5.3).
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.

5.22 Interim Financial Reporting

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

6. Related Parties Disclosures

Directors		**Key Management Personel**
Rajendra Prasad Shrestha	Chairmen	Prakash Poudel –CEO
Thaneswor Poudel	Director	Prakash Gurung-DCEO
Er.Suraj Upreti	Director	Puskar Raj Joshi –DCEO
Dr. Tara Prasad Updhyaya Gyawali	Director	Lokraj Paneru – DCEO
Mohan Chapagain	Director	Sarjan Bhattarai- DGM
Sudarshan Gautam	Director	

Transaction during the Year

Particulars	Upto Apaus End 2076
Directors	
Directors Sitting Fees	3,60,000
Interest Paid to directors on deposits	2,71,914.92
Other directors' expenses (if any)	53,568
Total	**6,85,482.92**

7. **Dividends paid (aggregate or per share) separately for ordinary shares and other shares**
No Such transaction took place during the Second quarter end Poush 2076.

8. **Issues, repurchases and repayments of debt and equity securities**
No Such transaction took place during the Second quarter end Poush 2076.

9. **Events after interim period**
No Such transaction took place during the Second quarter end Poush 2076.

10. **Effect of changes. in the composition of the entity during the interim period merger including and acquisition**
No Such transaction took place during the Second quarter end Poush 2076.

Disclosure as per Securities Registration and Issuance Regulation, 2073
Related to Rule 26(1) of Schedule 14
For 2nd Quarter of F/Y 2076-77

1. **Financial Statement**

Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Profit & Loss as per Nepal Financial Reporting Standard (NFRS) has been published including key financial indicators and ratios along with this report. There has been no any related party transaction during the period.

Key Financial Indicators and Ratios:

Earnings per share	: NPR 22.94 (Annualized)
P/E Ratio	: 11.16 Times
Net Worth per share	: NPR 153.71
Net Asset Value per Share	: NPR 1,200.73
Liquidity Ratio	: 23.99 %
Capital Adequacy Ratio	:15.48 %

2. **Management Analysis**

a. Financial indicators during the period were satisfactory.

b After successful merger/acquisition, growth of business along with the expansion of network, development of new business plan, identifying the new sector for lending with diversified products including investment in productive sector shall be continued.

c. There was no incident, which could have material effect on cash position, profit or cash flow position of the bank during the period.

3. **Details relating to Legal Action**

a. During the period there were no any cases that have been filed by or against Development Bank.

b. No cases have been filed by or against the promoter or director of Development Bank for disobedience of prevailing laws or commission of criminal offence.

c. No cases have been filed against any promoter or director for financial crime.

4. **Analysis of Stock Performance of Development Bank**

a. Development Bank's share price and transaction are determined as per open market competition.

b. Maximum, minimum and closing share price including total share transaction number and days of transaction during the period are;

Particular	Promoter Share	Ordinary share
Max. Share Price	NPR 137.00	NPR 256.00
Min. Share Price	NPR 137.00	NPR 223.00
Closing price of the Share	NPR 137.00	NPR 256.00
Number of days traded	1 day	58 days
Total volume of trading of shares	48,000 share	5,88,142 share

(As per Nepal Stock Exchange Limited Website)

5. **Problems and Challenges**

5.1 **Internal**

Lending policy has been proportionately based on the collection of resources in order to manage the liquidity position. Deposit plan has been continuously revised for the expansion of business as per the existing market scenario and loans & advances have been made identifying the productive sectors & rural areas.

5.2 External

Liquidity problem has been seen in overall banking industry, which has been mitigated by way of bank quality & customer oriented services.

6. Corporate Governance

To meet the provision regarding Corporate Governance, Development Bank has strictly followed all the rules & regulation issued to BFIs through Unified Directives, Circulars, BAFIA, Companies Act, SEBON Rules & Regulation and all other rules/regulations issued to BFIs. Development Bank has setup different committees like Board of Director, Audit Committee, Risk Management Committee, Employee Benefit Committee, Anti-money Laundering Committee, Recruitment Committee, and Corporate Governance Cell which are active in their respective field. Issues raised & recommendations made by NRB, internal & external auditor have been followed up strictly & in effective manner for better performance of Development Bank.

7. Declaration by CEO

I, as at the date, hereby individually accept responsibility for the accuracy of the information and details contained in this report, Also hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information contained in this report are true, accurate and complete. No material information for the investors have been concealed.