

**Shine Resunga Development Bank Limited**

Head Office - Butwal-08, Rupandehi

**Unaudited Financial Results (Quarterly)**

Fourth Quarter Ended of Fiscal Year 2075/076

**Condensed Statement of Financial Position**

As at 4th Quarter (2076/03/31) of the Fiscal Year 2075/076

Particulars	This Quarter Ending	Restated Immediate Previous Year ending
<b>Assets</b>	Amounts NPR	Amounts NPR
Cash and cash equivalent	2,827,722,291.69	2,097,139,656.74
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	890,428,424.74	837,247,299.09
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	-	-
Other trading assets	-	-
Loan and Advances to B/FIs	258,888,378.84	230,000,000.00
Loans and advances to customers	15,925,297,161.47	12,123,716,850.14
Investment in securities	1,220,644,968.82	1,073,328,229.69
Current Tax Assets	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-
Investment in Associates	-	-
Investment property	-	-
Property and equipment	260,031,545.46	216,758,069.08
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	7,924,815.60	5,464,465.00
Deferred tax assets	4,831,279.80	11,241,206.11
Other assets	67,573,037.40	72,828,274.01
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>21,463,341,903.82</b>	<b>16,667,724,049.86</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	59,995,050.00	103,001,180.00
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Derivative Financial instruments	-	-
Deposit from customers	18,850,015,766.42	14,436,916,081.38
Borrowings	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	3,795,517.51	5,321,066.98
Provisions	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Other liabilities	175,398,106.51	151,144,546.42
Debt securities issued	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>19,089,204,440.44</b>	<b>14,696,382,874.78</b>
<b>Equity</b>		
Share Capital	1,622,665,260.04	1,378,615,400.00
Share Premium	-	-
Retained Earning	331,456,521.04	271,876,452.62
Reserves	420,015,682.30	320,849,322.46
<b>Total equity attributable to equity holders</b>	<b>2,374,137,463.38</b>	<b>1,971,341,175.08</b>
Non-controlling interest	-	-
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>2,374,137,463.38</b>	<b>1,971,341,175.08</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>21,463,341,903.82</b>	<b>16,667,724,049.86</b>

**Condensed Statement of Profit or Loss  
For the Quarter ended 31 Ashad, 2076**

	Current Year		Restated	
			Corresponding Previous Year	
	This Quarter Ending	Up to this Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter Ending	Up to this Quarter (YTD)
	NPR	NPR	NPR	NPR
Interest Income	611,142,578.35	2,171,085,886.91	471,261,534.63	1,604,114,093.79
Interest Expense	(352,673,503.83)	(1,263,303,339.60)	(280,407,107.60)	(941,396,454.06)
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>258,469,074.52</b>	<b>907,782,547.31</b>	<b>190,854,427.03</b>	<b>662,717,639.73</b>
Fee and Commission Income	40,017,039.04	129,996,401.36	34,625,928.53	111,660,533.04
Fee and Commission Expense	1,725,948.93	3,622,877.93	539,695.47	1,394,462.00
<b>Net fee and Commission income</b>	<b>38,291,090.11</b>	<b>126,373,523.43</b>	<b>34,086,233.06</b>	<b>110,266,071.04</b>
<b>Net interest, fee and commission income</b>	<b>296,760,164.63</b>	<b>1,034,156,070.74</b>	<b>224,940,660.09</b>	<b>772,983,710.77</b>
Net Trading Income	-	-	-	-
Other Operating Income	51,918.64	1,856,628.10	139,680.75	3,913,248.13
<b>Total operating income</b>	<b>296,812,083.27</b>	<b>1,036,012,698.84</b>	<b>225,080,340.84</b>	<b>776,896,958.90</b>
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	11,826,542.46	49,805,073.33	2,907,772.31	25,460,518.97
<b>Net Operating income</b>	<b>284,985,540.81</b>	<b>986,207,625.51</b>	<b>222,172,568.53</b>	<b>751,436,439.93</b>
<b>Operating expenses</b>				
Personnel Expenses	75,408,372.14	227,567,256.68	54,820,131.92	170,562,170.96
Other Operating Expenses	33,790,924.24	116,719,643.52	26,952,943.77	87,597,899.78
Depreciation and amortization	10,765,364.61	35,607,516.08	12,466,567.11	28,474,834.91
<b>Operating Profit</b>	<b>165,020,879.82</b>	<b>606,313,209.23</b>	<b>127,932,925.73</b>	<b>464,801,534.28</b>
Non operating income	-	-	-	-
Non operating expense	-	-	-	-
<b>Profit before income tax</b>	<b>165,020,879.82</b>	<b>606,313,209.23</b>	<b>127,932,925.73</b>	<b>464,801,534.28</b>
Income Tax Expense	61,625,401.39	195,810,873.44	37,521,354.12	138,582,326.63
Current Tax	57,701,912.39	191,887,384.44	42,096,267.38	143,157,239.89
Deferred Tax	3,923,489.00	3,923,489.00	(4,574,913.26)	(4,574,913.26)
<b>Profit for the period</b>	<b>103,395,478.43</b>	<b>410,502,335.79</b>	<b>90,411,571.61</b>	<b>326,219,207.65</b>

**Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income**

Profit for the period	103,395,478.43	410,502,335.79	90,411,571.61	326,219,207.65
Total Other Comprehensive Income	1,846,721.99	5,801,687.07	(2,295,012.01)	(4,412,595.68)
<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>105,242,200.42</b>	<b>416,304,022.86</b>	<b>88,116,559.60</b>	<b>321,806,611.97</b>

**Earnings per share :**

Basic earnings per share		25.30		23.66
Diluted earnings per Share		25.30		23.66

**Profit attributable to:**

Equity holders of the bank	105,242,200.42	416,304,022.86	88,116,559.60	321,806,611.97
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-
<b>Profit for the period</b>	<b>105,242,200.42</b>	<b>416,304,022.86</b>	<b>88,116,559.60</b>	<b>321,806,611.97</b>

**Ratios as per NRB Directive**

Capital Fund to RWA		13.26%		14.04%
Non Performing Loan (NPL) to Total Loan		0.12%		0.07%
Total Loan Loss Provision to Total NPL		927.14%		1597.42%
Cost of Funds		7.87%		7.78%
Credit to Deposit Ratio		73.98%		75.03%
Base Rate		9.87%		11.20%
Net Interest Spread		5.48%		5.39%

**Statement of Distributable Profit or Loss**

As on 31st Ashad 2076 (As per NRB Regulation)

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>NPR</b>
<b>Net profit or (loss) as per statement of profit or loss</b>	<b>410,502,335.79</b>
<b>Appropriations:</b>	
a. General reserve	(82,100,467.16)
b. Foreign exchange fluctuation fund	-
c. Capital redemption reserve	
d. Corporate social responsibility fund	(4,105,023.36)
e. Employees' training fund	(2,527,517.28)
<b>Profit or (loss) before regulatory adjustment</b>	<b>321,769,327.99</b>
<b>Regulatory adjustment :</b>	
Regulatory adjustment as per NRB Directives	(5,294,670.06)
<b>Distributable profit or (loss)</b>	<b>316,474,657.93</b>

**Statement of Cash Flows**  
As on 31st Ashad 2076

	<b>2075-76</b>	<b>Restated 2074-75</b>
	<b>NPR</b>	<b>NPR</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Interest Received	2,159,165,745	1,599,232,568
Fee and other income received	129,996,401	111,660,533
Dividend Received	1,867,816	3,826,286
Receipts from other operating activities	-	-
Interest paid	(1,258,501,284)	(938,174,962)
Commission and fee paid	(3,622,878)	(1,394,462)
Cash payments to employee	(192,223,609)	(159,841,093)
Other expense paid	(129,719,424)	(55,546,856)
<b>Operating cash flows before change in operating assets and liabilities</b>	<b>706,962,767</b>	<b>559,762,015</b>
<b>(Increase)/Decrease in operating assets</b>	<b>(3,917,677,042)</b>	<b>(3,905,743,138)</b>
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	(53,181,126)	(251,046,421)
Placement with bank and financial institutions	-	-
Other Trading assets	-	-
Loan and advances to bank and financial institutions	(28,888,379)	(143,500,000)
Loan and advances to customer	(3,840,862,773)	(3,510,551,130)
Other Assets	5,255,236	(645,587)
<b>Increase/(Decrease) in operating liabilities</b>	<b>4,368,068,049</b>	<b>4,270,744,752</b>
Due to bank and financial institutions	(43,006,130)	(137,920,430)
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Deposits from customers	4,413,099,685	4,408,871,664
Borrowings	-	-
Other Liabilities	(2,025,506)	(206,482)
<b>Net Cash flow from operating activities before tax paid</b>	<b>1,157,353,774</b>	<b>924,763,629</b>
Income taxes paid	(193,128,789)	(138,343,435)

<b>Net Cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>964,224,985</b>	<b>786,420,193</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of investment securities	(139,445,091)	(1,036,727,241)
Receipts from sale of investment securities	-	-
Purchase of plant and equipment	(78,880,992)	(89,250,510)
Receipt from sale of property and equipment	-	86,962
Purchase of intangible assets	(2,460,351)	(1,671,743)
Receipt from sale of intangible assets		
Purchase of investment properties	-	-
Receipt from the sale of investment properties		
Interest received		
Dividend received		
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(220,786,434)</b>	<b>(1,127,562,532)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
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	(0)	-
Dividend paid	(12,844,729)	-
Interest paid	-	-
Other receipt/payment	-	-
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>	<b>(12,844,729)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>730,593,822</b>	<b>(341,142,338)</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Shrawan 01, 2074	2,097,139,657	2,438,281,998
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents held	(11,187)	-
<b>Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>2,827,722,291</b>	<b>2,097,139,660</b>

Attributable to Equity-Holders of the Bank											Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
Particulars	Share Capital	Share Premium	General Reserve	Exchange Equalisation Reserve	Regulatory Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earning	Other Reserve	Total		
Balance at Shrawan 01, 2074	1,378,615,400	-	244,160,459	-	-	-	-	11,462,886	13,573,308	<b>1,647,812,053</b>	-	<b>1,647,812,053</b>
Adjustment/Restatement	(275,723,100)	-	-	-	4,844,277	-	-	279,828,932	(6,556,831)	2,393,278	-	<b>2,393,278</b>
Adjustment/Restated Balance as at Shrawan 01, 2074	<b>1,102,892,300</b>	-	<b>244,160,459</b>	-	<b>4,844,277</b>	-	-	<b>291,291,818</b>	<b>7,016,477</b>	<b>1,650,205,331</b>	-	<b>1,650,205,331</b>
<b>Comprehensive Income for the year</b>										-		-
Profit for the year								326,219,208		326,219,208		326,219,208
<b>Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>(4,412,596)</b>	-	<b>(4,412,596)</b>		<b>(4,412,596)</b>
Gains/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value								(3,446,436)		(3,446,436)		(3,446,436)
Gains/(losses) on revaluation								-		-		-
Actuarial gain/(losses) on defined benefit plans								(966,160)		(966,160)		(966,160)
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge								-		-		-
Exchange gains/(losses)(arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)								-		-		-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>321,806,612</b>	-	<b>321,806,612</b>		<b>321,806,612</b>
Transfer to Reserves during the year			64,595,637					(64,595,637)	-	-		-
Adjustment of Investment Adjustment Reserve								(658,649)	658,649	0		0
Creation of Training Fund								(1,689,162)	1,689,162	-		-
Utilization of Training Fund								369,842	(369,842)	-		-
Creation of CSR Fund								(3,229,782)	3,229,782	-		-

Utilization of CSR Fund								2,211,526	(2,211,526)	-		-
Adjustment of Investment Adjustment Reserve									-	-		-
Transfer from Reserves during the year					879,739	(2,677,331)	-	2,763,752	(966,160)	-		-
<b>Transactions with Owners, directly recognized in Equity</b>								-		-		-
Amount transferred from premium to share capital	-	-								-		-
Share Issued										-		-
Share Based Payments										-		-
Dividend to Equity-Holders										-		-
Bonus Shares Issued	275,723,100							(275,723,100)		-		-
Cash Dividend Paid								-		-		-
Share issue expenses directly charged to equity-Tax Impact								(958,239)		(958,239)		(958,239)
Gain on Sales of Share Investment Classified to OCI								287,472		287,472		287,472
Gain on Disposal of Share Classified into OCI								-		-		-
Current Tax on Gain on Disposal of Share Classified into OCI								-		-		-
Other												
<b>Total Contributions by and Distributions</b>										-		-
<b>Balance at Asar 32, 2075</b>	<b>1,378,615,400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>308,756,096</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,724,016</b>	<b>(2,677,331)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>271,876,453</b>	<b>9,046,542</b>	<b>1,971,341,176</b>		<b>1,971,341,176</b>
												-
Balance at Shrawan 01, 2075	1,378,615,400	-	308,756,096	-	5,724,016	(2,677,331)	-	271,876,453	9,046,542	1,971,341,176		1,971,341,176
Adjustment/Restatement										-		-
Adjustment/Restated Balance as at						(2,677,331)						1,971,341,176





Share Issued										-		-
Share Based Payments										-		-
Dividend to Equity-Holders								-		-		-
Bonus Shares Issued	244,049,860							(244,049,860)		-		-
Cash Dividend Paid								(12,844,729)		(12,844,729)		(12,844,729)
Share issue expenses directly charged to equity-Tax Impact								(947,150)		(947,150)		(947,150)
Gain on Sales of Share Investment Classified to OCI								284,145		284,145		284,145
Gain on Disposal of Share Classified into OCI								-		-		-
Current Tax on Gain on Disposal of Share Classified into OCI								-		-		-
Other										-		-
										-		-
<b>Total Contributions by and Distributions</b>										-		-
<b>Balance at Asar 31, 2076</b>	<b>1,622,665,260</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>390,856,563</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,032,301</b>	<b>2,156,203</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>331,456,522</b>	<b>15,970,616</b>	<b>2,374,137,464</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,374,137,464</b>

**Statement of Distributable Profit or Loss**  
As on 31st Ashadh 2076 (As Per NRB Regulation)

Particulars	Restated	
	31 Ashadh 2076	32 Ashadh 2075
<b>Net profit or (loss) as per statement of profit or loss</b>	<b>410,502,336</b>	<b>326,219,208</b>
<b><u>Appropriations:</u></b>		
a. General reserve	(82,100,467)	
b. Foreign exchange fluctuation fund	-	
c. Capital redemption reserve		
d. Corporate social responsibility fund	(4,105,023)	
e. Employees' training fund	(2,527,517)	
f. Other	-	
<b>Profit or (loss) before regulatory adjustment</b>	<b>321,769,328</b>	<b>326,219,208</b>
<b><u>Regulatory adjustment :</u></b>		
a. Interest receivable (-)/previous accrued interest received (+)	(10,522,612)	
b. Short loan loss provision in accounts (-)/reversal (+)	-	
c. Short provision for possible losses on investment (-)/reversal (+)	966,599	
d. Short loan loss provision on Non Banking Assets (-)/reversal (+)		
e. Deferred tax assets recognised (-)/ reversal (+)	1,984,999	
f. Goodwill recognised (-)/ impairment of Goodwill (+)		
g. Bargain purchase gain recognised (-)/resersal (+)		
h. Actuarial loss recognised (-)/reversal (+)	-	
i. Other (+/-)		
Lease Payment	2,939,347	
Dividend Income from Associates	-	
Income Attributable from Associates	-	
Share issue expenes directly charged to equity	(947,150)	
Share issue expenes directly charged to equity-Tax Impcat	284,145	
Gain on Disposal of Share Classified into OCI	-	
Current Tax on Gain on Disposal of Share Classified into OCI	-	
<b>Distributable profit or (loss)</b>	<b>316,474,658</b>	<b>326,219,208</b>

1. Above Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standard (NFRS) as per NRB directive.
2. Previous year figures have been regrouped, rearranged and restated whenever necessary.
3. If the Statutory and Supervisory authority notify any remarks to change, the unaudited Statement of financial position could be changed accordingly.

**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> Ashad, 2076**

**1. Basis of Preparation**

The interim financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis of accounting except cash flow information which is prepared on the cash basis, using direct method.

The interim financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss and Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Notes to the Accounts of the Bank. The significant accounting policies are consistently applied to all the years presented, except for the changes in accounting policies disclosed specifically.

**2. Statement of Compliance with NFRS**

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the bank comprises components mentioned above have been prepared in accordance with Nepal Accounting Standards comprising of Nepal Financial Reporting Standards and Nepal Accounting Standards (hereafter referred as NFRS), laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal and in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2063 and Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the Banking industry in Nepal.

**3. Use of Estimates, assumptions and judgements**

The preparation of financial statements requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that are considered while reporting amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent assets and liabilities) as of the date of the financial statements. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in current and future periods.

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**

The Bank has applied its accounting policies consistently from year to year except for some comparatives have been grouped or regrouped to facilitate comparison, corrections of errors and any changes in accounting policy have been separately disclosed with detail explanation.

**5. Significant Accounting Policies**

The accounting policies applied and method of computation followed in the preparation of the consolidated interim financial statement is in consistent with the

accounting policies applied and method of computation followed in preparation of the annual financial statement.

### **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 judgements 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**

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.

### **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**

The Bank classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories:

##### ***Financial assets and liabilities held for trading***

The Bank classifies financial assets or financial liabilities as held for trading when they have been purchased or issued primarily for short term profit making through trading activities or form part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit taking.

***Financial assets and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss***

Financial assets and financial liabilities classified in this category are those that have been designated by management upon initial recognition. Management may only designate an instrument at FVTPL upon initial recognition when one of the following criteria is met, and designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis:

- The designation eliminates, or significantly reduces, the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis.

Or

- The assets and liabilities are part of a group of financial assets, financial liabilities, or both, which are managed, and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy

Or

- The financial instrument contains one or more embedded derivatives, unless they do not significantly modify the cash flows that would otherwise be required by the contract, or it is clear with little or no analysis when a similar instrument is first considered that separation of the embedded derivative(s) is prohibited.

***Loans and advances to Customers***

After initial measurement, loans and advances to customers are subsequently measured at amortisation over the period of loan. This practice is almost nearer to the effective interest method prescribed by NFRS. The method has been adopted as the cost for computation for interest on effective interest method is huge in terms of benefits to be received from the computation in the short run.

***Held-to-maturity***

Held-to-maturity assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Bank's management has the intention and ability to hold to maturity.

***Available-for-sale.***

Available-for-sale assets are those non-derivative financial assets intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to liquidity requirements or changes in interest rates, exchange rates, commodity prices or equity prices.

***Financial liabilities held at amortised cost***

Financial liabilities not classified held at fair value through profit or loss includes borrowings which are classified as amortised cost instruments.

**5.4.3 Measurement**

***Initial measurement***

All financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction cost except in the 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.

Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently carried at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value taken to Other Comprehensive Income. The Bank makes irrevocable election to route fair value changes through Other Comprehensive Income. Gain/Loss on equity instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income is charged directly to equity and impact of re-measurement is shown in OCI.

Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Within this category loans and advances to the customers have been recognised at amortised cost using the method that very closely approximates effective interest rate method. The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognised in the income statement within credit loss expense. If the Bank were to sell or reclassify more than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments before maturity (other than in certain specific circumstances), the entire category would be tainted and would have to be reclassified as available-for-sale.

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

**5.4.4 Derecognition**

Financial assets are derecognised 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 recognised to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement.

Financial liabilities are derecognised 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 derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new

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

#### **5.4.5 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 recognises 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.

#### **5.4.6 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. These estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and hence actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the provisions made.

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 realisable 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. 25,000,000 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 modelled 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.

As stated in 2.7 the bank loans and advances is greater considering the NRB directive as compared to NFRS impairment provisioning. Therefore, provisioning as per NRB directive is applied.

#### **5.4.7 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 fair 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.



#### **5.4.8 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 doing 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 are those assets that the bank acquires principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit shall be presented under this account head. The other trading asset includes non-derivative financial assets. It includes Government bonds, NRB Bonds, Domestic Corporate bonds, Treasury bills, Equities etc. held primarily for the trading purpose.

#### **5.6 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 recognised 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	4 Years
➤ Furniture and Fixtures	7 Years
➤ Machinery and Equipment	9 Years
➤ Office Equipment	5 Years
➤ Vehicles	5 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 recognised 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 amortised on the basis of their expected useful lives.

### **Computer software**

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs associated with the development of software are capitalised where it is probable that it will generate future economic benefits in excess of its cost. Computer software costs are amortised over the period of 5 years in Straight Line method (SLM). Costs associated with maintaining software are recognised 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 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 recognised for the purpose of current Income tax, including fees, penalties are included under this head.

### **5.10.2 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 realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

Deferred tax relating to items which are charged or credited directly to equity, is credited or charged directly to equity and is subsequently recognised 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 amortised cost under effective interest method. The bank does not have any debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities.

## **5.12 Provisions**

Provisions are recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised.

### **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 amortised 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 has 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 recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised within net interest income.

#### **5.14 Interest Expense**

For all financial instruments measured at amortised 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 employee expenses. The bank has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

### **Gratuity**

The new Labour Act 2074 is applicable from Bhadra 19, 2074 which requires payment of minimum Gratuity of at least 8.33% of basic salary to all staff (equal to one month salary per year). The bank has not yet decided for the revision of its Employees Byelaws as per New Labour Act. Further the byelaws also need to be approved from the regulator.

#### **5.15.2 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 short term employment benefit as allowed by Para 15 of NAS 19. Therefore, the additional expense 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.

#### **5.15.3 Staff Bonus**

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

### **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 fulfilment 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 recognised 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 recognised in the profit or loss, except when recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised 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***

There is a regulatory requirement to set aside 20% of the net profit to the general reserve until the reserve is twice the paid up share capital. The reserve is the accumulation of setting aside profits over the years.

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

#### ***Assets Revaluation Reserve***

Any Reserve created from revaluation of assets (such as Property & Equipment, Intangible Assets, Investment Property) shall be presented under this heading. Revaluation reserves often serve as a cushion against unexpected losses but may not be fully available to absorb unexpected losses due to the subsequent deterioration in market value and tax consequences of revaluation.

### ***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 is 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.

### ***Investment Adjustment Reserve***

It is a regulatory reserve created as a cushion for adverse price movements in Bank's investments as directed by the Directives of Nepal Rastra Bank. Banks are required to create Investment Adjustment Reserve equal to 2% of Value of investment.

### ***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 amount allocated to this reserve shall include interest income recognized but not received in cash, difference of loan loss provision as per NRB directive and impairment on loan and advance as per NFRS (in case lower impairment is recognized under NFRS), amount equals to deferred tax assets, actual loss recognized in other comprehensive income, amount of goodwill recognized under NFRS etc.

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

Actuarial Gain/ loss Reserve has been created to record the Actuarial gain or loss occurring due to change in actuarial assumption under NAS 19. The gain or loss has been disclosed under this reserve after presentation through Other Comprehensive Income.

### ***Fair Value Reserve***

Assets that are not classified as Fair Value through Profit and Loss, Held to maturity and Loans and Receivables are categorised as Available for Sale financial instruments. The Bank has under regulatory provisions a requirement to appropriate the upward movements in fair value under AFS reserve. The accounting of gain or loss in the fair value movement of AFS Financial Assets is done through other comprehensive income under NAS 39.

### ***Deferred Tax Reserve***

The accumulated amount in deferred tax reserve has been transferred to Retained Earnings for the year.

### ***Other reserve***

Any reserve created with specific or non-specific purpose (except stated in above) are presented under this 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*.

## **6. Segmental information**

### **A. Information About Reportable Segments:**

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.

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.

### **A. Information about reportable segments**

	Particulars	Rupandehi		Gulmi		Others		Total	
		Current quarter	Corresponding previous quarter	Current quarter	Corresponding previous quarter	Current quarter	Corresponding previous quarter	Current quarter	Corresponding previous quarter
a	Revenues from external customers	310,604,683	264,757,044	44,635,887	41,923,422	129,318,469	100,849,078	484,559,039	407,529,544
b	Intersegment revenues	983,506,441	(49,474,892)	(799,012,120)	41,076,054	(184,494,321)	8,398,838	-	-
h	Segment profit /(loss)	171,372,867	117,771,765	(30,709,084)	(15,199,138)	45,279,560	31,966,512	185,943,343	134,539,138
l	Segment assets	14,959,577,979	12,201,985,939	1,250,912,649	1,168,082,534	3,932,217,955	3,293,201,485	20,142,708,583	16,663,269,959
m	Segment liabilities	10,006,080,031	7,441,836,161	4,558,157,667	3,577,774,215	4,445,371,895	3,620,907,218	19,009,609,592	14,640,517,594



## B. Reconciliation of reporting segment profit or loss:

	Current quarter	Corresponding previous quarter
Segment profit/(Loss)	185,943,343	134,539,138
Profit before tax for other segments	-	
Elimination of inter-segment revenue	-	-
Elimination of discontinued operation	-	-
Unallocated Amounts	(78,260,801)	(44,127,567)
Profit before tax	107,682,542	90,411,572

## 7. Related Parties Disclosures

The related parties of the Bank which meets the definition of related parties as defined in “NAS 16 Related Party Disclosures” are as follows:

### i. Directors

FY 2075-76	FY 2074-75	FY 2073-74
<b>Directors</b>		
Rajendra Prasad Shrestha	Rajendra Prasad Shrestha	Rajendra Prasad Shrestha
Thaneswor Poudel	Bhuwan Bhandari	Bhuwan Bhandari
Bhuwan Bhandari	Krishna Prasad Bhandari	Krishna Prasad Bhandari
Dr. Tara Prasad Updhyaya	Dr. Tara Prasad Updhyaya	Dr. Tara Prasad Updhyaya
Mohan Chapagain	Mohan Chapagain	Meghraj Kachapati
Gopal Prasad Pandey	Gopal Prasad Pandey	Mohan Chapagain
		Dilhi Raj Bhusal
		Gopal Prasad Pandey

### ii. Key Management Personnel (KMP)

The key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility of planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly including any director. The key management of the Bank includes members of its Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer, and other higher level employee of the Bank. The name of the key management personnel who were holding various positions in the office during the year were as follows:

FY 2075-76	FY 2074-75	FY 2073-74
Prakash Poudel -CEO	Prakash Poudel -CEO	Prakash Poudel -CEO
Sarjan Bhattarai- DGM	Sarjan Bhattarai- DGM	Sarjan Bhattarai- DGM
Lokraj Paneru - DGM	Lokraj Paneru - DGM	Lokraj Paneru - DGM
Yashodhan Pandey- Sr. Manager	Yashodhan Pandey- Sr. Manager	Humnath Gyawali - Manager
Bhuwan Prasad Panth - Manager	Bhuwan Prasad Panth - Manager	Yashodhan Pandey- Manager
Kiran Prasad Sharma Nepal - Manager	Kiran Prasad Sharma Nepal - Manager	Bhuwan Prasad Panth - Assistant Manager
Lalmani Panthi- Manager	Lalmani Panthi- Manager	Kiran Prasad Sharma Nepal - Assistant Manager
Gopal Khanal - Assistant Manager	Dipak Pokhrel - Deputy Manager	Lalmani Panthi- Assistant Manager
Namrata Thapa - Assistant Manager	Gopal Khanal - Assistant Manager	Dipak Pokhrel - Assistant Manager
Rajesh Gautam - Assistant Manager	Namrata Thapa - Assistant Manager	
Mitramani Pokhrel- Assistant Manager		

### Transaction during the Year

Particulars	2075-76	2074-75	2073-74
<b>Directors</b>			
Directors Sitting Fees	639,000.00	564,000.00	621,000.00
Interest Paid to directors on deposits	4,149,225.31	2,124,742.64	3,391,387.35
Other directors' expenses (if any)	605,957.35	306,022.00	468,556.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,394,182.66</b>	<b>2,994,764.64</b>	<b>4,480,943.35</b>
<b>Key Management Personnel</b>			
Remuneration and Benefit Paid	32,991,466.06	27,971,108.00	19,914,955.00
Post-Retirement Benefits	12,085,683.00	6,865,031.00	4,628,232.00
Other Long-term Benefits			
Borrowing during the year	39,791,322.44	95,801,152.39	32,314,313.14
Interest on Borrowing	3,238,295.68	4,180,822.70	2,657,192.90
Interest on account balances	143,014.91	177,959.13	29,223.49
Other transactions benefits if any			
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,249,782.09</b>	<b>134,996,073.22</b>	<b>59,543,916.53</b>

### Reporting Date Balances :

Particulars	2075-76	2074-75	2073-74
Directors Deposits	164,066,563.00	31,793,982.71	61,416,104.40
KMP Deposits	3,287,683.28	1,739,538.22	1,851,777.58
Borrowings	43,433,180.53	41,454,852.75	7,910,547.04
Other Receivable payables if any			
<b>Total</b>	<b>210,787,426.81</b>	<b>74,988,373.68</b>	<b>71,178,429.02</b>

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

The Bank has not paid any amount as divided for ordinary shares till the reporting period.

#### 9. Issues, repurchases and repayments of debt and equity securities

2,757,231.00 nos. of Bonus Shares were issued on Equity Share Capital and listed till the reporting period.

#### 10. Events after interim period

There are no material events after Balance Sheet Date affecting financial status of the Bank as on Ashad end, 2076.

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

There is no any merger or acquisition effecting the changes in the composition of the entity during the interim period as on Ashadh end, 2076. However Bank is on the process to acquire Purnima Bikash Bank and Bhargav Bikash Bank.