



Disclosure under Basel III as on Ashwin end 2081

Capital Adequacy Framework, 2015 requires making a set of disclosure on the capital adequacy & risk management framework of the bank. Disclosure requirement based on Financial Statement as on Ashwin end 2081 are as follows.

A. Capital Structure & Capital Adequacy

Tier 1 Capital [Core Capital (CET 1 + AT 1)] and Breakdown of its Components

S.N	Particulars	NPR in 000's
(A)	Tier 1 Capital [Core Capital (CET 1 + AT 1)]	6,273,226
a	Paid up Equity Share Capital	4,733,691
b	Share Premium	
c	Statutory General Reserves	1,178,483
d	Retained Earnings	384,296
e	Un-audited current year cumulative profit/(loss)	9,772
f	Capital Redemption Reserve	
g	Capital Adjustment Reserve	
h	Dividend Equalization Reserves	
i	Other Free Reserve	
j	Less: Goodwill	
k	Less: Deferred Tax Assets	
l	Less: Fictitious Assets	
m	Less: Investment in equity in licensed Financial Institutions	
n	Less: Investment in equity of institutions with financial interests	
o	Less: Investment in equity of institutions in excess of limits	
p	Less: Investments arising out of underwriting commitments	
q	Less: Reciprocal crossholdings	
r	Less: Purchase of land & building in excess of limit and unutilized	33,017
s	Less: Other Deductions	
	Total Tier 1 Capital	6,273,226

2. Tier 2 Capital and Breakdown of its Components :

S.N	Particulars	NPR in 000's
a	Cumulative and/or Redeemable Preference Share	
b	Subordinated Term Debt	
c	Hybrid Capital Instruments	
d	Stock Premium	646,587
e	General Loan Loss Provision	375
f	Exchange Equalization Reserve	2,500
g	Investment Adjustment Reserve	
h	Accrued Interest Receivable on pass loan included in Regulatory Reserve	166,245
i	Interest Capitalized Reserve included in Regulatory Reserve	
i	Other Reserves	
	Total Tier 2 Capital	815,707



3 Total Qualifying Capital

S.N	Particulars	NPR in 000's
1	Tier 1 Capital [Core Capital]	6,273,226
2	Tier 2 Capital [Supplementary Capital]	815,707
Total Capital Fund		7,088,934

4 Capital Adequacy Ratio

S.N	Particulars	Percentage
1	Tier I Capital to RWE	11.11%
2	Total Capital to RWE	12.56%

5. Summary of the terms, conditions and main features of all capital instruments, especially in case of subordinated term debts including hybrid capital instruments.

The bank has not raised any funds through subordinate term debt including any hybrid capital instruments.

6. Summary of Bank's internal approach to assess the adequacy of capital to support current and future activities

The Bank has formulated Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ('ICAAP') which has a sound and comprehensive policy and process for evaluating the Bank's capital including the overall risk profile, business projections and capital management strategies. It covers the capital management policy of the Bank, set out the process for assessment of the adequacy of capital to meet regulatory requirements support current and future activities and meet the Pillar I and material Pillar II risks to which the bank is exposed to.

The Risk Management Policy of the Bank provides the comprehensive stress testing guidelines for credit, market, liquidity and other risk faced by the Bank. Stress testing takes into account extreme but probable scenarios to assess the bank's resilience to adverse circumstances and resultant impact on the Bank's risk profile and capital position. This ensures that the bank has robust and forward looking capital planning and risk management process. Scenario assessment such as the fall in the financial markets, a falling trend in the assets quality, volatile liquidity condition, negative changes in macroeconomic factors etc., are taken into consideration while carrying out the stress testing.

B. Risk Exposures

Risk weighted exposures for Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk

S.N	Particulars	NPR in 000's
1	Risk Weighted Exposure for Credit Risk	51,727,018
2	Risk Weighted Exposure for Operational Risk	3,148,438
3	Risk Weighted Exposure for Market Risk	488
Total Risk Weighted Exposures before Pillar II adjustment		54,875,945



1 Risk weighted exposures under each 11 categories of Credit Risk:

S.N	Particulars	NPR in 000's
1	Claims on Government & Central Bank	
2	Claims on Other Official Entities	
3	Claims on Domestic Banks	726,373
4	Claims on Domestic Corporates	25,033,704
5	Claims on Regulatory Retail Portfolio	11,361,677
6	Claims secured by Residential Properties	2,170,498
7	Claims secured by Residential Properties (overdue)	1,481,671
8	Claims secured by Commercial Real Estate	1,071,155
9	Past due claims (except for claims secured by residential properties)	71,096
10	High Risk Claims	3,249,813
11	Real Estate loans for land acquisition and development (Other than mentioned in Capital Adequacy framework 2015-point 3.3(j)(1)(k))	681,218
12	Lending against Shares(above Rs.5 Million)	1,962,321
13	Lending against Shares(up to Rs. 5 Million)	439,668
14	Real Estate loans for land acquisition and development (For institutions/projects registered/licensed and approved by Government of Nepal for land acquisition and development purposes)	1,327,807
15	Personal Hire purchase/Personal Auto Loans	288,261
16	Investments in equity and other capital instruments of institutions listed in stock exchange	387,017
17	Investments in equity and other capital instruments of institutions not listed in the stock exchange	83,118
18	Staff loan secured by residential property	291,074
19	Other Assets	922,545
20	Off Balance- Sheet Items	177,996
Total Credit Risk Weighted Exposures		51,727,018

Types of eligible credit risk Mitigant used and the benefits availed under CRM.

Particulars	NPR in 000's
Deposits with Banks	438,633
Deposits with other banks/financial institutions	
Gold	
Government and NRB Securities	
Guarantee of Government of Nepal	
Securities/Guarantee of other Sovereigns	
Guarantee of Domestic Banks	
Guarantee of Multilateral Development Banks	
Guarantee of Foreign Banks	
Total Credit Risk Mitigant	438,633



3 Total Risk Weighted Exposure calculation table:

S.N	Particulars	NPR in 000's
i.	Risk Weighted Exposure for Credit Risk	51,727,018
ii.	Risk Weighted Exposure for Operational Risk	3,148,438
iii.	Risk Weighted Exposure for Market Risk	488
iv.	Adjustments under Pillar II :	
.	3% of gross income for Operational Risk	
.	Ad RWE equivalent to reciprocal of capital charge of 2% of gross income	474,199
.	Overall risk management policies and procedures are not satisfactory. Add 2% of RWE	1,097,519
Total Risk Weighted Exposure		56,447,664

5. Amount of Non-Performing Assets (both Gross and Net)

S.N	Particulars	Gross (in 000's)	Net (in 000's)
i	Re-structure & Reschedule	23,255	-
ii	Substandard	1,043,971	790,746
iii	Doubtful	562,453	286,191
iv	Bad	328,887	5,370
Total Non-Performing Assets		1,958,566	1,082,307

6. NPA Ratios

S.N	Particulars	Percent
i.	Gross NPA to Gross Loan & Advances	3.50
ii.	Net NPA to Net Loan & Advances	1.94

7. Movement of Non-Performing Assets

NPR (in 000's)

S.N	Particulars	This Year	Last Year	Change
i.	Non-Performing Assets (In amt)	1,958,566	1,867,729	90,837
ii.	Non-Performing Assets (In %)	3.50	3.43	0.07

8. Write off of Loan and Interest Suspense

S.N	Particulars	NPR in 000's
i.	Loan written off during the reporting period	7,923
ii.	Interest written off during the reporting period	1,743
Total amount written off		9,666



9. Movement in the Loan Loss Provisions and Interest Suspense.

S.N	Particulars	This Fiscal Year	Last Fiscal Year	Change
i.	Loan Loss Provisions	1,701,263	1,580,095	121,168
ii.	Interest Suspense	771,302	481,314	289,988

10. Details of Additional Loan Loss Provisions

S.N	Particulars	NPR in 000's
i.	Provisioning for Pass Loans	511,142
ii.	Provisioning for Watch list Loans	313,863
iii.	Provisioning for Restructured/Rescheduled Loans	23,214
iv.	Provisioning for Sub-standard Loans	253,225
v.	Provisioning for Doubtful Loans	276,262
vi.	Provisioning for Bad Loans	323,516
vii.	others if any	
Total amount of additional loan loss provision		1,701,263

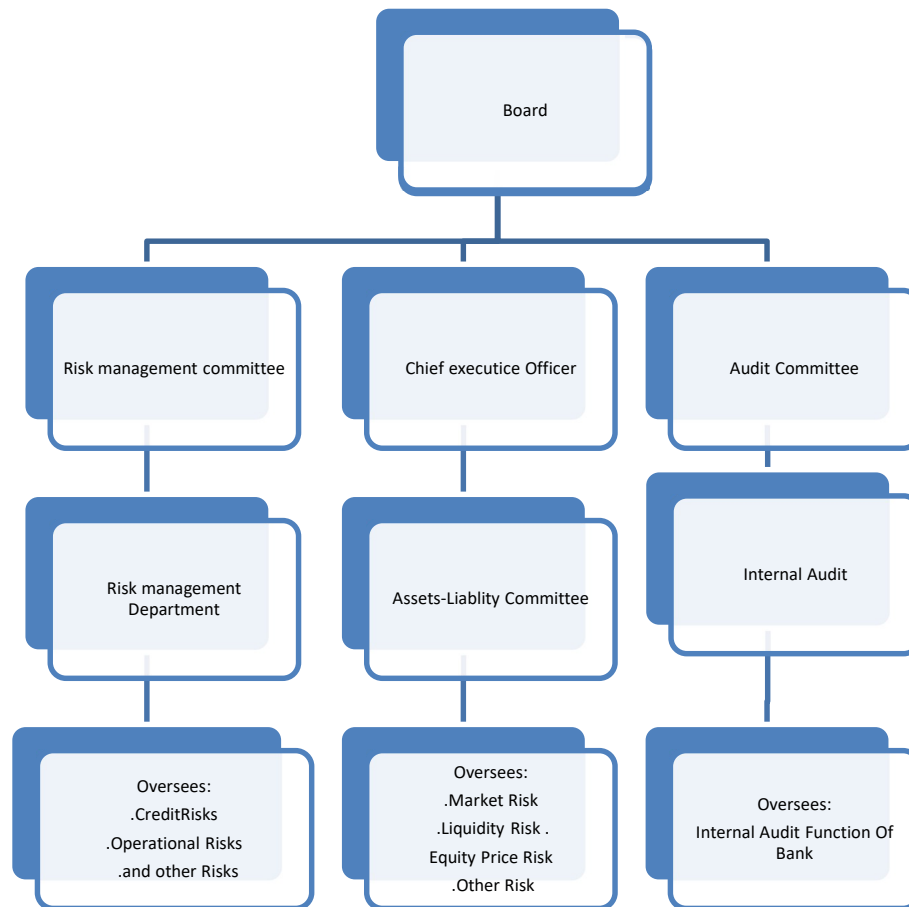
11. Segregation of Investment Portfolio into held for trading, Held to Maturity & Available for Sale.

S.N	Particulars	NPR in 000's
i.	Held for Trading	-
ii.	Held to Maturity	11,019,238
iii.	Available for sale	569,654
Total Investment		11,019,238

C. Risk Management Function

- Risk management in the bank includes risk identification, measurement and assessment, and its objective is to minimize negative effects that risks can have on the financial result and capital of a Bank. Risk management strategies include the transfer of risk, avoidance of risk, reduction of the negative effect of the risk and acceptance of the consequences of a particular risk. The design of a risk management system depends among other things, on its size, capital structure, complexity of functions, technical expertise, and quality of Management Information System (MIS) and is structured to address both banking as well as non-banking risks to maximize shareholders' value.

The Bank follows the following internal structure for effective Risk Management:



The bank under the direction and oversight of the Board adopts the Risk Management Policy to ensure business strategies, profitability and financial stability are inconsistent with the Bank's strategies and risk appetite. The Bank separately reviews the credit risk, operation risk and market risk to ensure that the Bank operate within the risk appetite expressed by the Risk Management Framework.

2 Risk Management Techniques

The Bank adopts the following techniques for these specific types of the risks:

i. Credit Risk

The Bank exercises the following techniques in assessing the credit risk:

- Strict adherence to Board approved policies
- Independent review of credit proposals by Business Development Officers and Risk Management Department
- Well-defined delegated authority levels.
- Effective observance to post disbursement credit risk management techniques.

ii. Operational Risk

The Bank has developed a framework for managing operational risk and evaluating the adequacy of capital covering the bank's appetite and tolerance for operational risk, as specified through the policies for managing this risk, including the extent



and manner in which operational risk is transferred outside the bank. It also includes policies outlining the bank's approach to identifying, assessing, monitoring and controlling/mitigating the risk.

iii. Liquidity Risk

The objective of liquidity management is to ensure that bank has sufficient funds to meet its contractual and regulatory financial obligations at all times. Basically the Bank adopts the following norms for liquidity risk management:

- Strict adherence to Basel III and NRB requirement to maintain the liquidity ratios
- Keeping the close eye on the banking and economic scenario.

iv. Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

The following norms are adopted by the bank to manage the exchange rate risk:

- Maintenance of the Net Open Position within the threshold expressed by the Liquidity Management Framework.
- Frequent monitoring of Open positions basis and analysis of the gains/losses.

v. Interest Rate Risk

The following norms are adopted by the bank to manage the interest rate risk:

- Effective cost benefit analysis for the product development
- Regular Net Interest Margin and Credit to Deposit Ratio monitoring
- Gap analysis to check the measures for the mismatches between rate sensitive liabilities and rate sensitive assets.

vi. Capital Risk

The following norms are adopted by the bank to manage the capital risk:

- Meeting the regulatory capital requirements
- Monthly computation of Capital Adequacy Ratios under normal and stress conditions.