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INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS ON ASHADH END 2080

(For Fourth Quarter of Fiscal Year 2079/80)

Excel Development Bank Limited
Condensed Statement of Financial Position
As at quarter end 31 Ashadh 2080 (16 July, 2023)

The Bank
Figures in NPR

Particulars	This Quarter Ending	Immediately Previous Year Ending
Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,669,587,326.74	2,345,425,909.29
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	130,458,846.54	133,360,133.18
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-
Other Trading Assets	-	-
Loans and Advances to BFIs	241,854,799.84	272,625,436.36
Loans and Advances to Customers	10,628,519,215.19	10,231,444,105.09
Investment Securities	922,302,105.92	748,562,864.85
Current Tax Assets	1,403,882.24	21,730,089.30
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-
Investment in Associates	-	-
Investment Property	308,711,211.18	193,387,921.00
Property and Equipment	253,137,435.31	264,626,798.24
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	3,155,806.80	3,629,014.36
Deferred Tax Assets	7,886,269.74	13,471,986.84
Other Assets	27,941,594.23	89,926,495.46
Total Assets	**16,194,958,493.73**	**14,318,190,753.96**

Particulars	This Quarter Ending	Immediately Previous Year Ending
Liabilities		
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	427,942,688.21	422,547,729.03
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	267,452,444.79
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-
Deposits from Customers	13,767,426,638.57	11,750,563,820.99
Borrowings	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	-	-
Provisions	2,786,137.34	16,786,137.34
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-
Other Liabilities	228,834,778.01	227,310,023.97
Debt Securities Issued	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-
Total Liabilities	**14,426,990,242.14**	**12,684,660,156.12**
Equity		
Share Capital	1,249,694,470.93	1,151,792,139.11
Share Premium	9,545,605.56	9,545,605.56
Retained Earnings	(12,058,091.12)	128,504,871.65
Reserves	520,786,266.23	343,687,981.52
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders	**1,767,968,251.59**	**1,633,530,597.84**
Non Controlling Interest		
Total Equity	**1,767,968,251.59**	**1,633,530,597.84**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**16,194,958,493.73**	**14,318,190,753.96**

Excel Development Bank Limited
Condensed Statement of Profit or Loss
For the quarter ended 31 Ashadh 2080 (16 July, 2023)

The Bank
Figures in NPR

Particulars	Current Year		previous Year corrosponding	
	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter (YTD)
Interest Income	447,811,474.70	1,738,046,107.12	361,181,327.63	1,236,718,978.25
Interest Expense	294,464,739.63	1,133,392,438.04	246,221,465.20	784,729,225.59
Net Interest Income	**153,346,735.07**	**604,653,669.08**	**114,959,862.43**	**451,989,752.66**
Fee and Commission Income	29,990,536.47	84,146,198.95	22,588,353.49	72,156,416.08
Fee and Commission Expense	5,599,395.03	13,556,999.00	5,412,323.38	8,773,117.93
Net Fee and Commission Income	24,391,141.44	70,589,199.95	17,176,030.11	63,383,298.15
Net Interest, Fee and Commisson Income	**177,737,876.51**	**675,242,869.03**	**132,135,892.54**	**515,373,050.81**
Net Trading Income	-	-	-	-
Other Operating Income	(38,614.66)	726,425.08	(2,146,302.23)	1,960,766.39
Total Operating Income	**177,699,261.85**	**675,969,294.11**	**129,989,590.31**	**517,333,817.20**
Impairment Charge / (Reversal) for Loans and Other Lossess	(52,401,702.59)	129,110,025.85	17,268,561.83	15,516,579.09
Net Operating Income	**230,100,964.44**	**546,859,268.26**	**112,721,028.48**	**501,817,238.11**
Personnel Expenses	77,129,330.53	208,979,564.61	75,251,352.82	204,781,933.57
Other Operating Expenses	28,376,289.55	98,130,174.85	18,037,169.31	78,956,149.95
Depreciation & Amortisation	8,024,484.15	30,909,788.50	25,664,843.52	44,053,659.62
Operating Profit	**116,570,860.21**	**208,839,740.30**	**(6,232,337.17)**	**174,025,494.97**
Non Operating Income	-	-	-	-
Non Operating Expense	-	28,043,928.60	-	29,022,121.97
Profit Before Income Tax	**116,570,860.21**	**180,795,811.70**	**(6,232,337.17)**	**145,003,373.00**
Income Tax Expense				
Current Tax	34,971,258.06	54,238,743.51	11,505,137.32	56,875,850.37
Deferred Tax		-	(8,328,570.34)	(8,328,570.34)
Profit for the Period	**81,599,602.14**	**126,557,068.19**	**(9,408,904.15)**	**96,456,092.97**
Profit Attributable to:				
Equity-holders of the Bank	81,599,602.14	126,557,068.19	(9,408,904.15)	96,456,092.97
Non-Controlling Interest				
Profit for the Period	**81,599,602.14**	**126,557,068.19**	**(9,408,904.15)**	**96,456,092.97**

Excel Development Bank Limited
Condensed Statement of Other Comprehensive Income
For the quarter ended 31 Ashadh 2080 (16 July, 2023)

The Bank
Figures in NPR

Particulars	Current Year		previous Year corrosponding	
	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter (YTD)
Profit or loss for the year	**81,599,602.14**	**126,557,068.19**	**(9,408,904.15)**	**96,456,092.97**
Other comprehensive income				
a) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or loss				
• Gains/(losses) from Investments in equity instruments measured at fair value	42,141,700.55	18,619,056.99	(2,493,367.96)	(35,395,334.76)
• Gains/(losses) on revaluation	-	-	-	-
• Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans			3,294,124.00	3,294,124.00
• Income tax relating to above items	(12,642,510.16)	(5,585,717.10)	600,567.03	9,630,363.23
Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**29,499,190.38**	**13,033,339.89**	**1,401,323.06**	**(22,470,847.53)**
b) Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss				
• Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-
• Exchange gains/(losses) (arising from trasalating financial assets of foreign operation)	-	-	-	-
• Income tax relating to above items	-	-	-	-
• Reclassify to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Net other comprehensive income that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
c) Share of other comprehensive income of associate accounted as per equity method	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax	**29,499,190.38**	**13,033,339.89**	**1,401,323.06**	**(22,470,847.53)**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**111,098,792.53**	**139,590,408.08**	**(8,007,581.08)**	**73,985,245.44**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Bank	111,098,792.53	139,590,408.08	(8,007,581.08)	73,985,245.44
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	**111,098,792.53**	**139,590,408.08**	**(8,007,581.08)**	**73,985,245.44**
Earning per share				
Basic earning per share	-	10.13	-	8.37
Annualized earning per share	-	10.13	-	8.37
Diluted earning per share	-	10.13	-	8.37

Excel Development Bank Limited

Statement of Cash Flow

For the period ending 31 Ashadh 2080

Particuar	Current Quarter YTD	Previous Quarter YTD
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Interest Received	1,454,692,169.71	1,168,990,521
Fee and Other Income Received	84,146,198.95	72,156,416.08
Dividend Received		
Receipts from Other Operating Activities	-	-
Interest Paid	(1,132,196,078.01)	(761,676,632.52)
Commissions and Fees Paid	(13,556,999.00)	(8,773,117.93)
Cash Payment to Employees	(188,891,141.09)	(165,127,486.04)
Other Expenses Paid	(126,174,103.45)	(85,739,280.87)
Operating Cash Flows before Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities	**78,020,047.11**	**219,830,419.71**
(Increase) Decrease in Operating Assets		
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	2,901,286.64	153,246,527.60
Placement with Banks and Financial Institutions	-	-
Other Trading Assets	-	-
Loans and Advances to BFIs	30,770,636.52	(90,909,190.61)
Loans and Advances to Customers	(397,075,110.10)	(1,052,497,858.62)
Other Assets	61,984,901.23	(134,253,764.72)
Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities		
Due to Banks and Financials Institutions	5,394,959.18	39,507,578.64
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	(267,452,444.79)	(149,200,555.21)
Deposit from Customers	2,016,862,817.58	736,658,338.39
Borrowings	-	-
Other Liabilities	(12,475,245.95)	(51,263,191.74)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities before Tax Paid	1,518,931,847.41	(328,881,696.56)
Income Tax Paid	(54,238,743.51)	(56,875,850.37)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**1,464,693,103.90**	**(385,757,546.93)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Investment Securities	(2,538,452,535.47)	(442,538,970.00)
Receipts from Sale of Investment Securities	2,359,896,354.35	328,561,862.02
Purchase of Property and Equipment	(13,214,198.73)	(99,085,168.41)
Receipts from Sale of Property and Equipment	265,351.38	448,700.00
Purchase of Intangible Assets	(1,018,130.00)	(1,454,649.00)
Purchase of Investment Properties	(115,323,290.18)	-
Receipts from Sale of Investment Properties	-	-
Interest Received	171,890,783.94	15,763,084.00
Dividend Received	573,354.15	1,935,863.74
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	**(135,382,310.56)**	**(196,369,277.65)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from Issue of Debt Securities	-	-
Repayments of Debt Securities	-	-
Receipts from Issue of Subordinated Liabilities	-	-
Repayments of Subordinated Liabilities	-	-
Receipt from Issue of Shares	-	252,881,972.98
Dividends Paid	(5,152,754.31)	(5,122,870.89)
Interest Paid	-	(5,109,863.34)
Other Receipts/Payments	-	-
Net Cash from Financing Activities	**(5,152,754.31)**	**242,649,238.75**
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,324,158,039.03	(339,477,585.83)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Shrawan 01, 2079	2,345,425,909.29	2,684,868,696.75
Effect of Exchange Rate fluctuations on Cash and Cash Equivalents Held	3,378.43	34,798.37
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Ashadh 31, 2080	**3,669,587,326.74**	**2,345,425,909.29**

Excel Development Bank Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Commencing on Shrawan 1, 2079 and Ending on Ashadh 31, 2080

Particulars	Share capital	Share premium	General reserve	Exchange equilization reserve	Regulatory reserve	Fair value reserve	Assets Revaluation reserve	Retained earning	Other reserve	Total	NCI	Total equity
Balance at Shrawan 01, 2079	**1,151,792,139.11**	**9,545,605.56**	**239,501,616.12**	**13,028.52**	**87,242,663.87**	**8,174,011.38**	-	**128,504,871.65**	**8,756,661.62**	**1,633,530,597.84**	-	**1,633,530,597.84**
Profit for the period								126,557,068.19		126,557,068.19		126,557,068.19
Other comprehensive income						13,033,339.87				13,033,339.87		13,033,339.87
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	**13,033,339.87**	-	**126,557,068.19**	-	**139,590,408.06**	-	**139,590,408.06**
Transfer to reserves during the period	-	-	25,311,413.64	844.61	132,927,059.30	-	-	653,324.30	6,478,951.60	165,371,593.44		165,371,593.44
Transfer from reserves during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(164,718,269.14)	(653,324.30)	(165,371,593.44)		(165,371,593.44)
Contributions from and distributions to owners												
Share issued										-		-
Share based payments										-		-
Dividends to equity holders												
Bonus shares issued	97,902,331.82							(97,902,331.82)		-		-
Cash dividend paid								(5,152,754.31)		(5,152,754.31)		(5,152,754.31)
Other										-		-
Total contributions by and distributions	**97,902,331.82**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(103,055,086.13)**	-	**(5,152,754.31)**	-	**(5,152,754.31)**
Balance at Ashadh 31, 2080	**1,249,694,470.93**	**9,545,605.56**	**264,813,029.76**	**13,873.13**	**220,169,723.17**	**21,207,351.25**	-	**(12,058,091.12)**	**14,582,288.91**	**1,767,968,251.59**	-	**1,767,968,251.59**

Excel Development Bank Limited
Statement of Distributable Profit
For the quarter ended 31 Ashadh 2080 (16 July, 2023)
(As per NRB Regulation)

Particulars	Current Year Up to This Quarter (YTD)	Previous Year Corresponding Quarter (YTD)
Net profit or (loss) as per statement of profit or loss	**126,557,068.19**	**96,456,092.97**
Appropriations:		
a. General reserve	(25,311,413.64)	(19,291,218.59)
b. Foreign exchange fluctuation fund	(844.61)	(8,699.59)
c. Capital redemption reserve		
d. Corporate social responsibility fund	(1,265,570.68)	(964,560.93)
e. Employees' training fund	(5,213,380.89)	(4,928,585.32)
f. Other	653,324.30	1,849,630.08
Profit or (loss) before regulatory adjustment	**95,419,182.67**	**73,112,658.62**
Regulatory adjustment :		
a. Interest receivable (-)/previous accrued interest received (+)	(65,859,103.58)	(10,029,219.87)
b. Short loan loss provision in accounts (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
c. Short provision for possible losses on investment (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
d. Short loan loss provision on Non Banking Assets (-)/resersal (+)	(72,653,672.81)	(26,554,500.00)
e. Deferred tax assets recognised (-)/ reversal (+)	5,585,717.10	(13,471,986.84)
f. Goodwill recognised (-)/ impairment of Goodwill (+)	-	-
g. Bargain purchase gain recognised (-)/resersal (+)	-	-
h. Acturial loss recognised (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
i. Other (+/-)	-	-
Net profit for the quarter end 31st Ashadh 2080 availiable for distribution	**(37,507,876.63)**	**23,056,951.91**
Opening Retained Earning as on Shrawan 01. 2079	128,504,871.65	203,014,745.72
Adjustment (+/-)		
Distribution :		
Bonus Share Issued	(97,902,331.82)	(92,443,955.09)
Cash Dividend Paid	(5,152,754.31)	(5,122,870.89)
Total distributable profit or (loss) as on 31st Ashadh 2080	**(12,058,091.10)**	**128,504,871.65**
Anualised Distributable Profit/loss per Share	(0.96)	11.16

Excel Development Bank Limited

Ratios as per NRB Directive

Particulars	Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding	
	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter (YTD)
Capital Fund to RWA	-	11.72%	-	12.19%
Non-Performing Loan(NPL) to Total Loan	-	4.88%	-	2.85%
Total Loan Loss Provision to Total NPL	-	90.68%	-	117.34%
Cost of Funds	-	8.68%	-	8.22%
Credit to Deposit Ratio	-	77.34%	-	85.80%
Base Rate	-	11.36%	-	10.90%
Interest Rate Spread	-	4.58%	-	4.54%

EXCEL DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD.
Notes to the Interim Financial Statements
For the quarter ended Ashadh 31, 2080

1. Basis of Preparation
The Interim financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS), including the carve-outs issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal. The disclosures made in the condensed interim financial information have been limited based on the format prescribed by Nepal Rastra Bank through NRB Directive 2079.

2. Statement of Compliance
The interim 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, which allowed alternative treatments and the bank adopted following carve outs:

NAS 39: Financial Instruments: Recognition and measurement,

- Impairment accounting,
- Calculation of interest income on amortized cost

Financial information has been recorded in compliance with directives of Nepal Rastra Bank and relevant business practices followed by the bank unless as adjusted for compliance with NFRS.

3. Use of Estimates, Assumptions and Judgments
The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

4. Changes in Accounting Policies
There are no changes in accounting policies and methods of computation since the publication of annual accounts for the quarter end Ashadh 2080.

5. Significant Accounting Policies
The accounting policies applied and method of computation followed in the preparation of the 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 interim financial statements are 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 (FVPL), all of which are measured at fair value.

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

5.3 Cash and Cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, balances with B/FIs, money at call and short notice and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less from the acquisition dates that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the Bank in the management of its short-term commitments.
Cash and cash equivalents are presented in the carrying value in the statement of financial position.

5.4 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

A. Recognition

The Bank initially recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when, it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Bank initially recognize loans and advances, deposits issued on the date that they are originated which is the date that the Bank becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Investments in equity instruments, bonds, debenture, Government securities, NRB bond or deposit auction, reverse repos, outright purchase are recognized on trade date at which the Bank commits to purchase/ acquire the financial assets. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are recognized on settlement date.

B. 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 a financial asset measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a 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 asset 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 though 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 its 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 if they are held for trading or are designated at fair value through profit or loss. Upon initial recognition, transaction costs are directly attributable to the acquisition are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred. Except for particular liabilities designated as at FVTPL, the amount of the change 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 though profit or loss are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest rate method.

C. Measurement

i. Initial Measurement
A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue except on the case of financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction cost in relation to financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss.

ii. Subsequent Measurement
A financial asset or financial liability is subsequently measured either at fair value or at amortized cost based on the classification of the financial asset or liability. Financial asset or liability classified as measured at amortized cost is subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest rate method.
Financial assets classified at fair value are subsequently measured at fair value. The subsequent changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss whereas of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in other comprehensive income.

5.4.1 De-recognition

De-recognition of Financial Assets
The Bank derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

De-recognition of Financial Liabilities
Financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or canceled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as 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 Statement of Profit or Loss.

5.4.2 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.

The fair values are determined according to the following hierarchy:
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.

When available, the Bank measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. If a market for a financial instrument is not active, the Bank establishes fair value using a valuation technique. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties (if available), reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analyses.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. However, in some cases, the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition may be different to its transaction price. If such fair value is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (without modification) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, then the difference is recognized in profit or loss on initial recognition of the instrument. In other cases, the difference is not recognized in profit or loss immediately but is recognized over the life of the instrument on an appropriate basis or when the instrument is redeemed, transferred or sold, or the fair value becomes observable.

All unquoted equity investments are recorded at cost, considering the non-trading of promoter shares up to the date of balance sheet, the market price of such shares could not be ascertained with certainty. Hence, these investments are recognized at cost net of impairment, if any.

5.4.3 Impairment

At each reporting date the Bank assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may have been impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is determined. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events occurring after the initial recognition of the asset (a loss event), and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The Bank considers the following factors in assessing objective evidence of impairment:

- Whether the counterparty is in default of principal or interest payments.
- When a counterparty files for bankruptcy and this would avoid or delay discharge of its obligation.
- Where the Bank initiates legal recourse of recovery in respect of a credit obligation of the counterpart.
- Where the Bank consents to a restructuring of the obligation, resulting in a diminished financial obligation, demonstrated by a material forgiveness of debt or postponement of scheduled payments.
- Where there is observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows of a group of financial assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with specific individual financial assets.

The Bank considers evidence of impairment for loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant loans and advances and investment securities measured at amortized cost are assessed for specific impairment. Those found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified.
Loans and advances and investment securities measured at amortized cost that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans and advances and investment securities measured at amortized cost with similar risk characteristics. In assessing collective impairment, the Bank uses statistical modelling of historical trends of the probability of default, the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends. Default rates, loss rates and the expected timing of future recoveries are regularly benchmarked against actual outcomes to ensure that they remain appropriate.

a) Impairment losses on assets measured at amortized cost

As per NAS 39
Financial assets carried at amortized cost (such as amounts due from Banks, loans and advances to customers as well as held–to–maturity investments is impaired, and impairment losses are recognized, only if there is objective evidence as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset. The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the deemed recoverable value of loan.
Loans and advances to customers with significant value i.e. (30% of total loan outstanding) individually are assessed for individual impairment test. The recoverable value of loan is estimated on the basis of realizable value of collateral and the conduct of the borrower/past experience of the bank. Assets that are individually assessed and for which no impairment exists are grouped with financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment. The credit risk statistics for each group of the loan and advances are determined by management prudently being based on the past experience. For the purpose of collective assessment of impairment Bank has categorized assets in broad products.
If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the other reserves and funds (impairment reserve) in statement of other comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity. If a write–off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to the 'Statement of Profit or Loss.

Loan Loss Provision as per Nepal Rastra Bank Directive

Loan loss provisions in respect of non-performing loans and advances are based on management's assessment of the degree of impairment of the loans and advances, subject to the minimum provisioning level prescribed in relevant NRB Directives. Provision is made for possible losses on loans and advances including bills purchased at 1.30% to 100% on the basis of classification of loans and advances, overdraft and bills purchased in accordance with NRB directives.

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 term or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking.

Trading assets and 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

The Bank does not deal with any derivative financial instruments.

5.7 Property and Equipment

a. Recognition and Measurement

The cost of an item of property and equipment is recognized as an asset, initially recognized at cost, if, and only if:

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Cost includes purchase price including any non-refundable taxes after deducting volume rebates and trade discounts and such other costs that are incurred to bring asset to location and condition to be operating in a manner intended by management.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the following:

- the cost of materials and direct labor;
- any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use;
- when the Bank has an obligation to remove the asset or restore the site, an estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located; and
- Capitalized borrowing costs for qualifying assets
- The Bank adopts cost model for entire class of property and equipment. Neither class of the property and equipment are measured at revaluation model nor is their fair value measured at the reporting date. The items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized if it is probable that the future economic benefits from the expenditure will flow to the Bank. Ongoing repairs and maintenance to keep the assets in working condition are expensed as incurred. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognized within other income in profit or loss.

b. Capital Work in Progress (CWIP)
The Bank does not have any CWIP as on the reporting date.

c. Depreciation
Depreciation is calculated by using the Straight-line method to allocate their cost or valuation of the Property & Equipment over their estimated useful lives, as follows except for land, which is not subject to depreciation:

Asset Category	Estimated Useful Lives (in years)
Building	50
Motor Vehicles	8
Computer and Accessories	5
Furniture and fixtures	10
Machineries	8
Office Equipment	5

Value and estimated useful lives of Property and equipment are reviewed at each year end and adjusted, if appropriate. Assets having acquisition cost less than NPR 5,000 are charged as an expense in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

d. **De-recognition**
The carrying amount of Property and Equipment are derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the de-recognition of an item of property and equipment are included in profit or loss when the item is derecognized except for sales & lease back transaction. The gain is not be classified as revenue.

5.8 Intangible Assets/ Goodwill
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 on the basis of expected useful life. Costs associated with maintaining software are recognized as an expense as incurred.
Intangible Assets, except for goodwill, are amortized on a straight–line basis in the Statement of Profit or Loss from the date when the asset is available for use, over the best of its useful economic life based on a pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the bank. Amortization methods, useful lives, residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

Asset Category	Amortization Period
Computer Software	5 years
Licenses	5 years

5.9 Investment Property

Investment Property

Investment properties include land or land and buildings other than those classified as property and equipment and non-current assets held for sale. Generally, it includes land, land and building acquired by the Bank as non-banking assets but remains unsold at the reporting date.

5.10 Income Tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax expense. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

a. Current Tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or recoverable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

b. Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. However, the deferred tax has not been calculated for the interim quarter ended 31 Ashadh, 2080. 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.

5.11 Deposits, debts securities issued and subordinated liabilities

a. Deposits

The Bank accepts deposits from its customers under account, current, call, term deposits and margin accounts which allows money to be deposited and withdrawn by the account holder. These transactions are recorded on the bank's books, and the resulting balance is recorded as a liability for the Bank and represents the amount owed by the Bank to the customer.

b. Debt Securities Issued

The Bank does not have any debt securities issued as on the reporting date.

c. Subordinated Liabilities

Subordinated liabilities are those liabilities which at the event of winding up are subordinate to the claims of depositors, debt securities issued and other creditors. The Bank does not have any of such subordinated liabilities.

5.12 Provisions

The Bank recognizes a provision if, as a result of past event, the Bank has a present constructive or legal obligation that can be reliability measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation.

A disclosure for contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation as a result of past event that may but probably will not require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

A provision for onerous contract is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Bank from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligation under the contract.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. Contingent assets are not recognized in the interim financial statements if it is not probable that the amount will be received. If it is probable, then disclosure is given for the contingent asset. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs.

5.13 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits during the period arising from the course of the ordinary activities of an entity when those inflows result in increases in equity, other than increases relating to contributions from equity participants. Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is not recognized during the period in which its recoverability of income is not probable. The Bank's revenue comprises of interest income, fees and commission, foreign exchange income, cards income, remittance income, etc. and the bases of incomes recognition are as follows:

a. Interest Income

Interest income on available-for-sale assets and financial assets held at amortized cost are recognized using the Bank's normal interest rate which is very close to effective interest rate using effective interest rate method.

For income from loans and advances to customers, initial charges are not amortized over the life of the loan and advances as the income so recognized closely approximates the income that would have been derived under effective interest rate method. The difference is not considered material. The Bank considers that the cost of exact calculation of effective interest rate method exceeds the benefit that would be derived from such compliance.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses.

b. Fees & Commission

Fees and commissions are recognized on an accrual basis when the service has been provided or significant act performed whenever the benefit exceeds cost in determining such value. Whenever, the cost of recognizing fees and commissions on an accrual basis exceeds the benefit in determining such value, the fees and commissions are charged off during the year

c. Dividend Income

Dividend income are recognized when right to receive such dividend is established. Usually this is the ex-dividend date for equity securities. Dividends are presented in net trading income, net income from other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss or other revenue based on the underlying classification of the equity investment.

d. Net Trading Income

Net trading income comprises gains less losses related to trading assets and liabilities, and includes all realized and unrealized fair value changes, interest, dividends and foreign exchange differences.

e. 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
Interest expense on all financial liabilities including deposits are recognized in profit or loss using effective interest rate method. Interest expense on all trading liabilities are considered to be incidental to the Bank's trading operations and are presented together with all other changes in fair value of trading assets and liabilities in net trading income.

5.15 Employees Benefits
The Bank has schemes of retirement benefits namely Gratuity, Provident Fund and Medical Allowance.

a. Retirement benefit obligations
The Bank operates a defined contribution plans as provident fund contribution, Gratuity and medical Allowance of its employees and defined benefit plans for the Gratuity payment.
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.
The gratuity provision has been provided in line with employee service bylaws of the bank. As these gratuities are defined benefit plans, the liability recognized in the statement of financial position is the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets. Such obligations are estimated on the basis of actuarial Valuation. However, the interim actuary valuation has not been conducted.

b. Long Term Benefit Liability (Accumulated Leave) Long Term Benefit Liability
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 Statement of Profit or Loss. However, the interim actuary valuation has not been conducted.
The Bank has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

5.16 Leases
As per NFRS 16, Lease expense shall be recognized at the commencement date, a lessee shall recognize a right-to-use asset and a lease liability. The bank has applied retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated. Right to Use (ROU) assets has been disclosed under Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE). At the commencement date, a lessee shall measure the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments shall be discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee shall use the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

For a lessee, a lease that is accounted for under NFRS 16 results in the recognition of:

- a right-to-use asset and lease liability
- interest expense (on the lease liability)
- depreciation expense (on the right-of-use asset)

After the commencement date, a lessee shall measure the lease liability by:
(a) Increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability;
(b) Reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
(c) Re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments

5.17 Foreign Currency Translation

The interim financial statements are presented in Nepalese Rupees (NPR).
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency using rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange at the statement of financial position date.
Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.
Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical exchange rates if held at historical cost, or year-end exchange rates if held at fair value, and the resulting foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in either the statement of profit or loss or other comprehensive income depending on the treatment of the gain or loss on the asset or liability.

5.18 Financial guarantee and loan commitment

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Loan commitments are firm commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.
Loan commitment is the commitment where the Bank has confirmed its intention to provide funds to a customer or on behalf of a customer in the form of loans, overdrafts, future guarantees, whether cancellable or not, or letters of credit and the Bank has not made payments at the reporting date, those instruments are included in these interim financial statements as commitments.

5.19 Share Capital and Reserves

The Bank classifies capital instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments. Equity is defined as residual interest in total assets of the Bank after deducting all its liabilities. Common shares are classified as equity of the Bank and distributions thereon are presented in statement of changes in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments considering the tax benefits achieved thereon.
The reserves include retained earnings and other statutory reserves such as general reserve, foreign exchange equalization reserve, regulatory reserve, staff training and development fund, CSR reserve etc.

5.20 Earnings per share

The Bank presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. The basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

If the number of ordinary or potential ordinary shares outstanding increases as a result of a capitalization due to right share, bonus issue, the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share for all periods presented are adjusted retrospectively.

6. Segmental Information

The Bank is organized for management and reporting purposes into segments. The segment results that are reported include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Segmental Reporting is done on the basis of geographical segment.

7. Related Party Disclosures

a) Transaction with related party

Other than the directors' meeting fees and related meeting expenses, no any other transactions are made with related party

b) Key Managerial Personnel

Key Management Personnel (KMP) of the Bank include members of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and all top-level executives. Followings are a list of Board of Directors and CEO bearing office at 16 July, 2023.

S.N.	Name of the Key Management Personnel	Post
1	Mr. Mahendra Kumar Goyal	Board-Chairman
2	Mr. Amit Kumar Agrawal	Board-Member
3	Mr. Rajan Sharma	Board-Member
4	Mr. Parsuram Dahal	Board-Member
5	Mr. Purusottam Lamsal	Board-Member
6	Mr. Peshal Raj Pokharel	Board-Member
7	Mrs. Sushama Sharma	Board-Member (Independent)
8	Mr. Dr. Indra Kumar Kattel	Chief Executive Officer

All members of the Board are non-executive directors and no executive compensation is paid to the directors. Specific non-executive allowances paid to directors are as under:

a)	Sitting fees	Rs. 1,188,500.00
b)	Other benefits	Rs. 1,201,802.17
		Rs. 2,390,302.17

These allowances and benefits of Board members are approved by the Annual General Meeting of the Bank.

c) Compensation to Management Level Employees

Particular	Total Compensation (Rs.)
Short-term employee benefits	10,250,402.73
Post employee benefits	549,101.20
Other long-term benefits	-
Total	**10,799,503.93**

* Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service.

Post-employment benefits are employee benefits paid after completion of employment. Provident fund is deposited in an independent institution named ***Karmachari Sanchaya Kosh* and gratuity is provided for as per Employee Byelaws of the Bank.

*** Other long-term employment benefit includes home Leave and sick Leave encashment over and above the accumulation limit set as per Employee Byelaws of the Bank.

**** KMP also get accidental and medical insurance, fuel, and mobile facilities as per Employee Byelaws and other policies of the Bank.

***** KMP for reporting purpose refer to the Senior Management Team of bank which include CEO, DCEO & AGM.

8. Dividends paid (aggregate or per share) separately for ordinary shares and other shares
No Dividend has been paid during the reporting Period.

9. Events after interim period
There were no material events subsequent to the date of the condensed statement of financial position that require disclosure or adjustments to the unaudited interim financial statements.

10. Effect of changes in the composition of the entity during the interim period merger including acquisition
There were no changes in the composition of the Bank for the reporting period ended 31st Ashadh 2080.