



RASTRIYA BANIJYA BANK LIMITED

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THIRD QUARTER FINANCIAL YEAR 2075/76

A. Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 30 Chaitra 2075 (13 April 2019).

Particulars	Group		Bank	
	This Quarter Ending	Immediate Previous Year	This Quarter Ending	Immediate Previous Year
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalent	14,563,825,913	28,352,742,315	14,548,184,726	28,333,121,095
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	6,842,557,642	9,645,491,829	6,842,557,642	9,645,491,829
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments.	-	-	-	-
Other trading assets	-	-	-	-
Loan and advances to B/FIs	4,210,470,000	4,045,981,167	4,210,470,000	4,045,981,167
Loans and advances to customers	137,029,450,916	117,414,162,875	137,029,450,916	117,414,162,875
Investment securities	38,270,419,948	24,490,739,669	38,198,771,585	24,469,663,979
Current tax assets	1,510,999,370	626,746,248	1,510,999,370	624,464,776
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	200,000,000	200,000,000
Investment in associates	230,090,800	451,074,030	230,090,800	230,090,800
Investment property	57,270,561	57,270,561	57,270,561	57,270,561
Property and equipment	964,460,085	924,165,602	958,810,228	919,043,984
Goodwill and Intangible assets	23,729,127	23,982,987	23,729,126	23,729,127
Deferred tax assets	76,774,908	1,102,284,913	76,774,909	1,102,284,913
Other assets	5,486,219,414	10,266,846,184	5,486,219,414	10,266,695,260
Total Assets	209,266,268,684	197,401,488,380	209,373,329,277	197,332,000,366
Liabilities				
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	3,126,387,669	5,291,528,118	3,126,387,669	5,291,528,118
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	92,970,514	-	92,970,514
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	172,683,113,610	164,056,611,685	172,798,689,710	164,210,303,261
Borrowing	60,440,905	171,496,141	60,440,905	171,496,141
Current Tax Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	10,833,786,610	8,497,068,819	10,830,858,509	8,494,930,922
Debt securities issued	-	-	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	186,703,728,794	178,109,675,277	186,816,376,793	178,261,228,956
Equity				
Share capital	9,004,795,700	9,004,795,700	9,004,795,700	9,004,795,700
Share premium	-	-	-	-
Retained earnings	(533,008,946)	(3,715,330,033)	(538,596,352)	(3,936,371,727)
Reserves	14,090,753,136	14,002,347,436	14,090,753,136	14,002,347,437
Total equity attributable to equity holders	22,562,539,890	19,291,813,103	22,556,952,484	19,070,771,410
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-
Total equity	22,562,539,890	19,291,813,103	22,556,952,484	19,070,771,410
Total liabilities and equity	209,266,268,684	197,401,488,380	209,373,329,277	197,332,000,366
Contingent liabilities and commitment	9,826,132,077	9,826,132,077	9,826,132,077	9,826,132,077
Net assets value per share	250.56	214.24	250.50	211.78

B. Condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss up to Third Quarter FY 2075/76 ended on 30th Chaitra 2075 (13 April 019).

Particulars	Group				Bank			
	Current Year		Previous year		Current Year		Previous year	
	This Quarter	Upto this quarter(YTD)	This Quarter	Upto this quarter(YTD)	This Quarter	Upto this quarter(YTD)	This Quarter	Upto this quarter(YTD)
Interest income	3,616,614,358	10,852,144,886	2,930,501,353	8,258,343,353	3,615,871,669	10,850,257,523	2,930,299,749	8,256,811,749
Interest expense	1,186,867,862	3,461,059,296	749,557,294	2,061,906,294	1,189,781,697	3,470,476,008	751,373,678	2,066,580,678
Net interest income	2,429,746,496	7,391,085,590	2,180,944,059	6,196,437,059	2,426,089,972	7,379,781,515	2,178,926,072	6,190,231,072
Fees and commission income	304,984,047	953,825,184	121,825,844	367,826,844	304,628,577	951,884,046	121,825,844	367,826,844
Fees and commission expense	17,676,595	103,041,669	46,987,582	134,252,968	17,676,595	103,041,669	46,987,582	134,252,968
Net fee and commission income	287,307,452	850,783,515	74,838,262	233,573,876	286,951,982	848,842,377	74,838,262	233,573,876
Net interest, fee and commission income	2,717,053,948	8,241,869,105	2,255,782,322	6,430,010,936	2,713,041,955	8,228,623,892	2,253,764,334	6,423,804,948
Net trading income	25,404,017	53,006,119	18,722,113	49,678,591	25,404,017	53,006,119	18,722,113	49,678,591
Other operating income	115,099,531	95,107,260	115,940,918	405,218,134	122,724,348	102,960,086	113,754,120	403,306,336
Total operating income	2,857,557,496	8,389,982,484	2,390,445,352	6,884,907,660	2,861,170,320	8,384,590,097	2,386,240,567	6,876,789,875
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	159,462,237	23,859,182	(299,716,879)	181,166,121	159,781,899	23,333,417	(299,716,878.51)	181,166,121
Net operating income	2,698,095,260	8,366,123,302	2,690,162,231	6,703,741,539	2,701,388,421	8,361,256,680	2,685,957,446	6,695,623,754
Operating expense								
Personnel expenses	952,793,274	2,671,159,432	863,272,644	2,253,682,644	951,610,969	2,666,750,243	861,914,340	2,248,219,340
Other operating expense	267,639,927	676,541,595	167,936,172	481,262,779	275,041,020	681,613,107	166,654,404	478,183,011
Depreciation & Amortisation	49,512,641	150,121,212	33,508,000	88,301,007	49,512,641	150,121,212	33,508,000	88,301,007
Operating Profit	1,428,149,418	4,868,301,063	1,625,445,415	3,880,495,109	1,425,223,791	4,862,772,118	1,623,880,702	3,880,920,396
Non operating income	129,755,075	141,603,337	29,984,884	149,090,884	129,755,075	141,603,337	29,984,884	149,090,884
Non operating expense	486,190	-	-	-	(486,190)	-	-	-
Share of profit of associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit before income tax	1,557,418,303	5,009,904,401	1,655,430,299	4,029,585,994	1,555,465,056	5,004,375,456	1,653,865,586	4,030,011,280
Income tax expense								
Current Tax	(589,092,683)	449,855,725	354,767,000	945,000,000	(589,092,683)	449,855,725	354,767,000	945,000,000
Deferred Tax	1,055,211,640	1,055,211,640	-	-	1,055,211,640	1,055,211,640	-	-
Profit for the period	1,091,299,346	3,504,837,035	1,300,663,299	3,084,585,994	1,089,346,100	3,499,308,090	1,299,098,586	3,085,011,280
							-	-
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income								
Profit/Loss for the period	1,091,299,346	3,504,837,035	1,300,663,299	3,084,585,994	1,089,346,100	3,499,308,090	1,299,098,586	3,085,011,280
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	1,091,299,346	3,504,837,035	1,300,663,299	3,084,585,994	1,089,346,100	3,499,308,090	1,299,098,586	3,085,011,280
Basic earnings per share		38.92	-	35.91	-	38.86	-	35.92
Diluted earnings per share		38.92	-	35.91	-	38.86	-	35.92
Profit attributable to:								
Equity holders of the Bank	1,091,299,346	3,504,837,035	1,300,663,299	3,084,585,994	1,089,346,100	3,499,308,090	1,299,098,586	3,085,011,280
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,091,299,346	3,504,837,035	1,300,663,299	3,084,585,994	1,089,346,100	3,499,308,090	1,299,098,586	3,085,011,280

C. Statement of Comprehensive income up to Third Quarter FY 2075/76 ended on 30th Chaitra 2075 (13 April 2019).

Particulars	Note	Group	Bank
		Year ended 14 Jan 2019	Year ended 14 Jan 2019
Profit for the year		3,504,837,035	3,499,308,090
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax			
a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Gains/(losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value		-	-
- Gains/(losses) on revaluation		-	-
- Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
- Income tax relating to above items		-	-
Net Other Comprehensive Income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
b) Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge		-	-
- Exchange gains/(losses) (arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)		-	-
- Income tax relating to above items		-	-
- Reclassify to profit or loss		-	-
Net Other Comprehensive Income that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
c) Share of other comprehensive income of associate accounted as per equity method		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		3,504,837,035	3,499,308,090
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Bank		3,504,837,035	3,499,308,090
Non-controlling interest		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		3,504,837,035	3,499,308,090

D. Significant Ratio for the Quarter ended on 30th Chaitra 2075 (13 April 2019).

Particulars	Group				Bank			
	Current Year		Previous year		Current Year		Previous year	
	This Quarter	Upto this quarter(YTD)	This Quarter	Upto this quarter(YTD)	This Quarter	Upto this quarter(YTD)	This Quarter	Upto this quarter(YTD)
Capital Fund to RWA	-	12.81%	-	12.34%	-	12.81%	-	12.34%
Non-performing loan(NPL)to total loan	-	4.28%	-	2.90%	-	4.28%	-	2.90%
Total loan loss provision to Total NPL	-	100.89%	-	135.48%	-	100.89%	-	135.48%
Cost of Funds	-	2.74%	-	2.14%	-	2.74%	-	2.14%
Credit to Deposit Ratio	-	74.08%	-	68.67%	-	74.08%	-	68.67%
Base Rate	-	5.38%	-	6.20%	-	5.38%	-	6.20%
Interest Rate Spread	-	4.70%	-	4.95%	-	4.70%	-	4.95%

E. Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity up to Third Quarter of FY 2075/76 ended on 30th Chaitra 2075 (13 April 2019).

Bank

Particulars	Share Capital	Share Premium	General Reserve	Exchange Equalisation	Regulatory Reserve	Capital Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earning	Other Reserve	Total	Non-controlling Interest	Total Equity
Balance as at Sawan 1, 2074	8,588,972,300	-	5,480,995,904	97,319,666	-	481,195,653	1,299,889,435	-	789,277,793	(4,100,521,728)	12,637,129,023	-	12,637,129,023
Adjustment/Restatement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,266,448	-	8,266,448	-	8,266,448
Adjusted Restated Balance at Sawan 1, 2074	8,588,972,300	-	5,480,995,904	97,319,666	-	481,195,653	1,299,889,435	-	797,544,241	(4,100,521,728)	12,645,395,471	-	12,645,395,471
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,659,267,174	-	3,659,267,174	-	3,659,267,174
Other Comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(379,398,481)	-	6,221,644	(466,717,811)	(839,894,648)	-	(839,894,648)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(379,398,481)	-	3,665,488,818	(466,717,811)	2,819,372,526	-	2,819,372,526
Contributions from and distributions to owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends to equity holders:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonus Shares issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business Combination: Issue of Shares and Reserve taken Over	415,823,400	-	956,755,182	-	-	-	-	77,183,784	2,101,107,806	55,133,241	3,606,003,414	-	3,606,003,414
<i>Total contributions by and distributions:</i>	-	-	731,853,435	-	9,619,350,099	-	-	-	(10,500,512,592)	149,309,058	(0)	-	(0)
Balance as at Asar End, 2075 (16 July 2018)	9,004,795,700	-	7,169,604,521	97,319,666	9,619,350,099	481,195,653	920,490,954	77,183,784	(3,936,371,727)	(4,362,797,240)	19,070,771,410	-	19,070,771,410
Balance as at Sawan 1, 2075	9,004,795,700.00	-	7,169,604,521.00	97,319,665.62	9,619,350,099.00	481,195,652.93	920,490,954.09	77,183,784.00	(3,936,371,727.00)	(4,362,797,240.00)	19,070,771,409.64	-	19,070,771,409.64
Adjustment/Restatement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,127,016.30)	-	(13,127,016.30)	-	(13,127,016.30)
Adjusted Restated Balance at Sawan 1, 2075	9,004,795,700.00	-	7,169,604,521.00	97,319,665.62	9,619,350,099.00	481,195,652.93	920,490,954.09	77,183,784.00	(3,949,498,743.30)	(4,362,797,240.00)	19,057,644,393.34	-	19,057,644,393.34
Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,499,308,090.49	-	3,499,308,090.49	-	3,499,308,090.49
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,499,308,090.49	-	3,499,308,090.49	-	3,499,308,090.49
Other Comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,499,308,090.49	-	3,499,308,090.49	-	3,499,308,090.49
Contributions from and distribution to owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends to equity holders:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonus Shares issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total contributions by and distributions:</i>	-	-	-	-	(697,089,267.82)	-	-	-	(785,494,967.00)	-	(1,482,584,234.82)	-	(1,482,584,234.82)
Transfer to reserve during the year	-	-	699,861,618.10	-	-	-	-	-	697,089,267.82	85,633,348.90	1,482,584,234.82	-	1,482,584,234.82
Balance as at Chaitra End, 2075 (13 April 2019)	9,004,795,700.00	-	7,869,466,139.10	97,319,665.62	8,922,260,831.18	481,195,652.93	920,490,954.09	77,183,784.00	(538,596,352.00)	(4,277,163,891.10)	22,556,952,483.83	-	22,556,952,483.83
Group													
Attributable to equity holders of the Bank													
Balance as at Sawan 1, 2074	8,588,972,300.00	-	5,480,995,904.17	97,319,665.62	-	481,195,652.93	1,299,889,435.23	-	926,974,030.72	(4,100,521,727.90)	12,774,825,259.78	-	12,774,825,259.78
Adjustment/Restatement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,266,447.82	-	8,266,447.82	-	8,266,447.82
Adjusted Restated Balance at Sawan 1, 2074	8,588,972,300.00	-	5,480,995,904.17	97,319,665.62	-	481,195,652.93	1,299,889,435.23	-	935,240,478.54	(4,100,521,727.90)	12,783,091,707.60	-	12,783,091,707.60
Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,742,612,629.93	-	3,742,612,629.93	-	3,742,612,629.93
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,742,612,629.93	-	3,742,612,629.93	-	3,742,612,629.93
Other Comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(379,398,481.15)	-	6,221,643.66	(466,717,811.00)	(839,894,648.49)	-	(839,894,648.49)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(379,398,481.15)	-	3,748,834,273.58	(466,717,811.00)	2,902,717,981.44	-	2,902,717,981.44
Contributions from and distribution to owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends to equity holders:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonus Shares issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business Combination: Issue of Shares and Reserve taken Over	415,823,400.00	-	956,755,182.15	-	-	-	-	77,183,784.00	2,101,107,806.37	55,133,241.00	3,606,003,413.52	-	3,606,003,413.52
<i>Total contributions by and distributions:</i>	-	-	731,853,434.81	-	9,619,350,098.58	-	-	-	(10,500,512,591.75)	149,309,058.36	(0.00)	-	(0.00)
Balance as at Asar End, 2075 (16 July 2018)	9,004,795,700.00	-	7,169,604,521.13	97,319,665.62	9,619,350,098.58	481,195,652.93	920,490,954.09	77,183,784.00	(3,715,330,033.26)	(4,362,797,239.53)	19,291,813,102.56	-	19,291,813,102.56
Balance as at Sawan 1, 2075	9,004,795,700.00	-	7,169,604,521.13	97,319,665.62	9,619,350,098.58	481,195,652.93	920,490,954.09	77,183,784.00	(3,715,330,033.26)	(4,362,797,239.53)	19,291,813,102.56	-	19,291,813,102.56

F. Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
up to Third Quarter of FY 2075/76 ended on 30th Chaitra 2075 (13 April 2019).

Particulars	Note	Group		Bank	
		Up to This Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Up to this Quarter	Up to This Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Up to this Quarter
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Interest received		9,307,274,704	7,875,801,664	9,295,970,629	7,869,595,676
Fees and other income received		953,775,184	308,640,465	951,884,046	305,839,167
Dividend received		775,133	-	-	-
Receipts from other operating activities		272,174,739	1,079,743,599	271,752,698	1,079,733,099
Interest paid		(3,470,418,064)	(2,047,730,098)	(3,470,418,064)	(2,047,730,098)
Commission and fees paid		(103,041,669)	-	(103,041,669)	-
Cash payment to employees		(2,671,159,432)	(3,350,079,499)	(2,666,750,243)	(3,344,616,194)
Other expense paid		(827,670,698)	(193,779,503)	(823,216,444)	(189,799,736)
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and lia		3,461,709,898	3,672,596,627	3,456,180,953	3,673,021,914
(Increase)/Decrease in Operating Assets		(11,765,212,198)	(7,048,686,426)	(11,763,488,104)	(7,048,059,806)
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank		2,802,934,187	-	2,802,934,187	-
Placement with bank and financial institutions		-	(1,800,113,699)	-	(1,800,113,699)
Other trading assets		-	-	-	-
Loan and advances to bank and financial institutions		(119,210,336)	-	(119,210,336)	-
Loans and advances to customers		(19,227,688,501)	(6,376,614,947)	(19,227,688,501)	(6,376,614,947)
Other assets		4,778,752,452	1,128,042,219	4,780,476,546	1,128,668,840
Increase/(Decrease) in operating liabilities		8,747,952,194	(3,699,295,268)	8,747,161,991	(3,700,907,961)
Due to bank and financial institutions		(2,165,140,449)	-	(2,165,140,449)	-
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank		-	-	-	-
Deposit from customers		8,588,386,450	(357,053,571)	8,588,386,450	(357,053,571)
Borrowings		-	(411,100,000)	-	(411,100,000)
Other liabilities		2,324,706,194	(2,931,141,697)	2,323,915,991	(2,932,754,389)
Net cash flow from operating activities before tax paid		444,449,894	(7,075,385,067)	439,854,840	(7,075,945,853)
Income taxes paid		(1,336,390,319)	(891,411,729)	(1,336,390,319)	(891,411,729)
Net cash flow from operating activities		(891,940,425)	(7,966,796,796)	(896,535,479)	(7,967,357,582)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Purchase of investment securities		(13,583,200,966)	4,484,963,312	(13,572,628,293)	4,484,640,792
Receipts from sale of investment securities		-	-	-	-
Purchase of property and equipment		(114,511,445)	(238,412,588)	(114,237,067)	(234,543,060)
Receipt from the sale of property and equipment		-	-	-	-
Purchase of intangible assets		198,671	-	198,671	-
Receipt from the sale of intangible assets		-	-	-	-
Purchase of investment properties		-	-	-	-
Receipt from the sale of investment properties		-	-	-	-
Interest received		975,506,843	4,860,580	975,506,843	4,860,580
Dividend received		66,041,106	92,171	66,041,106	92,171
Net cash used in investing activities		(12,655,965,792)	4,251,503,475	(12,645,118,740)	4,255,050,482
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Receipt from issue of debt securities		-	-	-	-
Repayment of debt securities		-	-	-	-
Receipt from issue of subordinated liabilities		-	-	-	-
Repayment of subordinated liabilities		-	-	-	-
Receipt from issue of shares		-	-	-	-
Dividends paid		-	-	-	-
Interest paid		(111,113,177)	-	(111,113,177)	-
Other receipt/payment		(92,970,514)	92,970,498	(92,970,514)	92,970,498
Net cash from financing activities		(204,083,691)	92,970,498	(204,083,691)	92,970,498
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(13,751,989,908)	(3,622,322,824)	(13,745,737,910)	(3,619,336,602)
Cash and cash equivalents at Shrawan 1		28,356,433,893	20,594,048,905	28,333,121,095	20,586,184,318
Cash and cash equivalent acquired from merger		-	-	-	-
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents held		(39,198,458)	(26,057,105)	(39,198,458)	(26,057,105)
Closing Balance of Cash and cash equivalents at Chaitra End		14,565,245,526	16,945,668,976	14,548,184,726	16,940,790,611

G. Notes to Interim Financial Statements

1. Basis of preparation

The interim financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with the Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) adopted by Accounting Standard Board of Nepal.

2. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis of accounting in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) and as published by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) Nepal and pronounced by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN). The interim financial statements have been prepared based on the circular no.19/075/076 issued by NRB on 2075/11/14 and are NFRS compliant. The Bank has opted carve-outs on NFRSs as issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal on 2018 September 20.

The financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss and Statement of Other Comprehensive, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Notes to the Accounts.

Historical cost convention has been used for financial statement recognition and measurement except otherwise required by NFRS. Where, other method(s), other than historical costs, such as fair value has been applied these have been disclosed in accordance with the applicable reporting framework.

3. Use of Estimates, assumptions and judgments

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

The accounting policies have been included in the relevant notes for each item of the financial statements and the effect and nature of the changes, if any, have been disclosed.

The NFRS requires the Bank to make estimates and assumptions that will affect the assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and profit or loss as reported in the financial statements. The Bank applies estimates in preparing and presenting the financial statements and such estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed periodically. The revision to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised, and are applied prospectively.

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

4. Changes in Accounting policies

There is no any significant changes in accounting policies during the period.

5. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for the following material items in the statement of financial position:

- derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value
- financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value
- liabilities for cash-settled share-based payment arrangements are measured at fair value
- the liability for defined benefit obligations is recognized as the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the net total of the plan assets, plus unrecognized actuarial gains, less unrecognized past service cost and unrecognized actuarial losses.

Basis of Consolidation

a. Non-Controlling Interest (NCI)

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

- at fair value; or
- at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, which are generally at fair value.

Changes in the Bank's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Adjustments to non-controlling interests are based on a proportionate amount of the net assets of the subsidiary. No adjustments are made to goodwill and no gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

b. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are the entities controlled by the Bank. The Bank controls an entity if it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The Financial Statements of subsidiaries are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

The Bank reassesses whether it has control if there are changes to one or more of the elements of control. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the financial statements are combined line by line by adding the like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiary. The carrying amount of the parent's investment in subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of subsidiary are eliminated in full. All intra group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (such as interest income and technical fee) are eliminated in full while preparing the consolidated financial statements.

c. Loss of Control

Upon the loss of control, the Bank derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, carrying amount of non-controlling interests and the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity related to the subsidiary. Further parent's share of components previously recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) is reclassified to profit or loss or retained earnings as appropriate. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognized in the profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently, it is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for financial instruments depending on the level of influence retained.

d. Special Purpose Entities

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

The following circumstances may indicate a relationship in which, in substance, the Bank controls and consequently consolidates an SPE:

- The activities of the SPE are being conducted on behalf of the Bank according to its specific business needs so that the Bank obtains benefits from the SPE's operation.
- The Bank has the decision-making powers to obtain the majority of the benefits of the activities of the SPE or, by setting up an 'autopilot' mechanism, the Bank has delegated these decision-making powers.
- The Bank has rights to obtain the majority of the benefits of the SPE and therefore may be exposed to risks incident to the activities of the SPE.
- The Bank retains the majority of the residual or ownership risks related to the SPE or its assets in order to obtain benefits from its activities.

e. Transaction Elimination on Consolidation

All intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses (except for foreign currency transaction gains or losses) arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment

Cash and Cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand 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 fair value and are used by the Bank in the management of its short-term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities 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 and debt securities/ subordinated liabilities 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 trade date at which the Bank commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Classification Financial Assets

The Bank classifies the financial assets as 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 are directly attributable to the acquisition are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss.

- **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

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

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 cost are directly attributable to the acquisition are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred. Subsequent changes in fair value is recognized at profit or loss

- **Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost**

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

Measurement

Initial Measurement

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Transaction cost in relation to financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss.

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.

The amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction for impairment or uncollectibility.

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.

Derecognition

Derecognition 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.

Any interest in such transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Bank is recognized as a separate asset or liability. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss.

In transactions in which the Bank neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Bank continues to recognize the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

De-recognition of Financial Liabilities

A 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 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 recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss.

Determination of Fair Value

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the measurement date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk

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.

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 held-to-maturity investment securities 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 held-to-maturity investment securities that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities with similar risk characteristics. Impairment test is done on annual

basis for trade receivables and other financial assets based on the internal and external indication observed.

In assessing collective impairment, the Bank uses statistical modeling 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 (More than NPR 10 Crore and borrowers classified as Non Performing as per Nepal Rastra Bank Directive) 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 to sixteen broad categories as follows:

- 1 Agricultural and Forest Related
- 2 Fishery Related
- 3 Mining Related
- 4 Agriculture, Forestry & Beverage
Production Related
- 5 Non-food Production Related
- 6 Construction
- 7 Power, Gas and Water
- 8 Metal Products, Machinery & Electronic Equipment & Assemblage
- 9 Transport, Communication and Public Utilities
- 10 Wholesaler & Retailer
- 11 Finance, Insurance and Real Estate
- 12 Hotel or Restaurant
- 13 Other Services
- 14 Consumption Loans

15 Local Government

16 Others

If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the other reserves and funds (impairment reserve) in other comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to the 'Income Statement'.

As per Loan Loss Provision of Nepal Rastra Bank

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 guidelines. Provision is made for possible losses on loans and advances including bills purchased at 1% to 100% on the basis of classification of loans and advances, overdraft and bills purchased in accordance with NRB directives.

Policies Adopted

As per the Carve out notice issued by ICAN, the Bank has measured impairment loss on loan and advances as the higher of amount derived as per norms prescribed by Nepal Rastra Bank for loan loss provision and amount determined as per paragraph 63 of NAS 39.

b) Impairment of investment in equity instrument classified as fair value through other comprehensive income

Where objective evidence of impairment exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss (measured as the difference between the amortised cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in the statement of profit or loss) is reclassified from equity and recognised in the profit or loss. A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an equity security below its cost is considered, among other factors in assessing objective evidence of impairment for equity securities.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the impairment loss is reversed through the statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in the profit or loss on equity instruments are not reversed through the profit or loss.

Trading Assets and Liabilities

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 & loss account.

Derivatives Assets and Derivative Liabilities

Derivatives held for risk management purposes include all derivative assets and liabilities that are not classified as trading assets or liabilities. Derivatives held for risk management purposes are measured at fair value in the statement of financial position.

Considering the requirement of NFRS 39 for qualification of hedge accounting and cost benefits along with materiality, Bank has not adopted hedge accounting for certain derivatives held for risk management.

Property and Equipment

a. Recognition and Measurement

The cost of an item of property and equipment shall be 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 expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the following:

- the cost of materials and direct labour;
- 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.

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.

Assets with a value of less than NPR 2,000 are charged off to revenue irrespective of their useful life in the year of purchase.

b. Capital Work in Progress

Fixed assets under construction and cost of assets not ready for use are shown as capital work in progress.

c. Depreciation

Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost to their residual value s over their estimated useful life as per management judgement as follows:

Class of assets	Previous depreciation / amortization rate/useful life	Revised useful life	Residual Value
Computer	25%	up to 5 Years	1%
Furniture and Fixtures	25%	up to 5 Years	2%
Office Equipment	25%	up to 5 years	1%
Vehicle	20%	up to 7 Years	5%
Building	5%	up to 50 Years	10%
Leasehold	Lower of 5 Years or Lease Period	Lower of 15 Years or Lease Period	0
Software	5 years or expiry period whichever is lower	5 years or expiry period whichever is lower	0

Assets costing less than Rs 2,000 are fully charged to profit loss account in the year of purchase.

d. Derecognition

The carrying amount of Property and Equipment shall be derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property and equipment shall be included in profit or loss when the item is derecognized (unless on a sale & lease back).The gain shall not be classified as revenue.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual value are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted, if any.

Goodwill Intangible Assets

Acquired Intangible Assets

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

Computer software

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs associated with the development of software are capitalized where it is probable that it will generate future economic benefits in excess of its cost. Computer

software costs are amortized on the basis of expected useful life. Costs associated with maintaining software are recognized as an expense as incurred.

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

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Investment Property/Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

Investment Property

Investment properties includes 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 not sold as on the reporting date.

The Bank holds investment property that has been acquired through enforcement of security over the loans and advances.

Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

Non-current assets (such as property) and disposal groups (including both the assets and liabilities of the disposal groups) are classified as held for sale and measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell when: (i) their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through sale; (ii) they are available-for-sale in their present condition; and (iii) their sale is highly probable.

Immediately before the initial classification as held for sale, the carrying amounts of the assets (or assets and liabilities in a disposal group) are measured in accordance with the applicable accounting policies described above.

Income Tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognised 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. Current tax payable also includes any tax liability arising from the declaration of dividends.

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. 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.

Deposits, debts securities issued and subordinated liabilities

a. Deposits

The Bank accepts deposits from its customers under savings account, current account, 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

Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities are initially measured at fair value minus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest method, except where the Group designates liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

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.

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 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 financial statements.

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.

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, bancassurance commission, 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 shall be 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. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial instruments held 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.

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 realised and unrealised fair value changes, interest, dividends and foreign exchange differences.

e. Net Income from other financial instrument at fair value through Profit or Loss

Net income from other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss relates to non-trading derivatives held for risk management purposes that do not form part of qualifying hedge relationships and financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. It includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes, interest, dividends and foreign exchange differences.

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.

Employees Benefits

a. Short Term Employee Benefits

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is also recognized for the amount expected to be paid under bonus required by the Bonus Act, 2030 to pay the amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably under short term employee benefits. The Bank provides bonus at 8% of Net Profit before tax. The Bank is a wholly owned enterprise of Government of Nepal. The percentage of bonus which is to be distributed by the Government owned enterprises has been determined by the Government of Nepal at 8%.

Short-term employee benefits include all the following items (if payable within 12 months after the end of the reporting period):

- wages, salaries and social security contributions,
- paid annual leave and paid sick leave,

- profit-sharing and bonuses and
- non-monetary benefits

b. Post-Employment Benefits

Post-employment benefit plan includes the followings;

i. Defined Contribution Plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Bank pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as personnel expenses in profit or loss in the periods during which related services are rendered.

Contributions to a defined contribution plan that are due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value.

All employees of the Bank are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both the employee and the Bank contribute monthly at a pre-determined rate of 10% of the basic salary. The Bank does not assume any future liability for provident fund benefits other than its annual contribution.

ii. Defined Benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Bank's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognised past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted.

The Bank recognises all actuarial gains and losses net of deferred tax arising from defined benefit plans immediately in other comprehensive income and all expenses related to defined benefit plans in employee benefit expense in profit or loss.

The Bank recognises gains and losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs. The gain or loss on curtailment or settlement comprises any resulting change in the fair value of plan assets, any change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation, any related actuarial gains and losses and any past service cost that had not previously been recognised.

iii. Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Bank is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised as an expense if the Bank has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be

estimated reliably. If benefits are payable more than 12 months after the reporting date, then they are discounted to their present value.

Leases

Lease payments under an operating lease shall be recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless either:

- (a) Another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the user's benefit even if the payments to the lessors are not on that basis; or
- (b) The payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. If payments to the lessor vary because of factors other than general inflation, then this condition is not met.

Majority of lease agreements entered by the Banks are with the clause of normal increment of 5%-10% p.a. which the management assumes are in line with the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

Foreign Currency Translation

The financial statements are presented in Nepalese Rupees (NPR).

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency 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 recognised 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 shareholders' equity depending on the treatment of the gain or loss on the asset or liability.

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 financial statement as commitments.

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.

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

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, bond redemption reserve, foreign exchange equalization reserve, etc.

Earnings per share including diluted

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.

6. Segment Reporting

The Bank's segmental reporting is in accordance with NFRS 8 *Operating Segments*. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the bank's management committee, which is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments. Bank has no practice of accounting intra segment revenue or expenses. Income and expenses directly associated with each segment are included in determining business segment performance.

A. Information about reportable segments

Particulars	Biratnagar Region		Birgunj Region		Kathmandu Region		Pokhara Region		Nepalgunj Region		Central Office		Total	
	Current Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Quarter	Current Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Quarter	Current Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Quarter	Current Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Quarter	Current Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Quarter	Current Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Quarter	Current Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Quarter
Revenue from external customer	1,750,352,420.29	1,498,093,349.22	1,753,841,900.15	1,320,728,921.05	4,285,181,387.10	3,205,108,296.36	1,825,120,281.43	1,531,121,971.58	1,666,141,114.82	1,409,516,877.57	1,689,186,576.46	1,090,700,102.91	12,969,823,680.25	10,055,269,518.69
Intersegment Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segment profit(loss) before tax	809,521,483.30	925,693,437.46	1,172,842,571.28	873,000,591.65	1,198,169,316.47	1,592,406,328.26	1,092,522,946.52	1,053,284,653.15	894,362,927.30	722,728,679.55	(81,936,837.75)	(1,461,809,418.59)	5,085,482,407.12	3,705,304,271.48
Segment Assets	33,640,881,537.07	32,276,210,003.39	22,371,023,776.07	20,800,613,725.04	78,796,749,533.34	68,730,960,549.55	24,648,320,290.71	29,660,934,303.51	26,628,733,081.99	27,742,752,252.00	54,154,249,950.88	16,525,535,272.95	240,239,958,170.06	195,737,006,106.44
Segment Liabilities	32,831,360,053.77	31,350,516,565.93	21,198,181,204.79	19,927,613,133.39	77,598,580,216.86	67,138,554,221.29	23,555,800,344.18	28,607,649,650.36	25,734,370,154.69	27,020,023,572.46	34,827,807,725.65	8,448,311,517.81	215,746,099,699.94	182,492,668,661.24

B. Reconciliation of reportable segment profit or loss

Particulars	Current Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Quarter
Total profit before tax for reportable segments	5,085,482,407.12	3,705,304,271.48
Profit before tax for other segments	-	-
Elimination of inter-segment profit	-	-
Elimination of discontinued operation	-	-
Unallocated amounts:		
- Other Corporate expenses	81,106,951.58	(324,707,008.67)
Profit before tax for other segments	5,004,375,455.54	4,030,011,280.15

7. Related party disclosures

Group comprises of of Rastriya Banijya Bank Ltd. (the Bank) and RBB Merchant Bank Ltd.(Subsidiary) .

All transactions between the Bank and Subsidiary are executed on arm's length principle. Effects of all inter-company transactions and outstanding balances are excluded in group statements.

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

The bank has not paid any dividend during the year.

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

There is no issue, repurchases and repayments of debt and securities.

10. Events after reporting period.

Events after the reporting date are those events, favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue. There are no material events after reporting period affecting financial status of the bank as on Chaitra end 2075.

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

There are no merger and acquisition affecting changes in the composition of the entity during the interim period as on Chaitra end 2075.