Himalayan Bank Limited
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As on Quarter ended 31st Aswin 2083 (17th October 2026)

	Group		Bank	
Particulars	**Aswin 2083**	**Asar 2083**	**Aswin 2083**	**Asar 2083**
Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	14,310,554,182	9,730,653,248	14,665,866,800	9,409,531,486
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	50,966,895,135	62,943,011,627	50,940,895,135	62,917,011,627
Placements with Bank and Financial Institutions	29,326,140,467	25,416,248,975	29,310,537,748	25,416,248,975
Derivative financial instruments	258,263,283	14,347,848	258,263,283	14,347,848
Other trading assets	142,073,145	119,117,621	-	-
Loans & Advances to BFIs	9,363,213,433	9,164,205,911	11,741,448,322	11,650,631,182
Loans & Advances to Customers	237,093,811,459	232,480,006,103	232,362,076,752	227,779,900,595
Investment Securities	55,291,265,958	54,841,514,327	54,390,894,259	54,409,902,286
Current Tax Assets	220,982,507	525,582,741	211,331,181	507,338,322
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	1,060,063,200	1,060,063,200
Investments in Associates	1,624,254,546	1,624,254,546	35,508,948	35,508,948
Investment Property	6,369,126,622	6,489,239,220	6,369,126,622	6,489,239,220
Property & Equipment	8,006,816,307	8,050,076,830	7,889,085,652	7,884,424,983
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	1,037,749,037	1,066,438,282	1,032,122,019	1,060,816,634
Deferred Tax Assets	4,255,080,429	4,227,835,715	4,224,888,852	4,197,645,408
Other Assets	7,374,920,213	6,323,362,831	6,661,663,776	5,171,478,963
Total Assets	**425,641,146,723**	**423,015,895,825**	**421,153,772,549**	**418,004,089,677**
Liabilities				
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	6,743,442,119	4,599,797,597	7,144,028,091	5,109,381,448
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	2,112,437	158,314,777	2,112,437	158,314,777
Deposits from Customers	353,654,347,865	351,451,084,381	353,654,347,865	351,577,090,386
Borrowing	1,093,304,574	1,533,912,685	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	15,259,217,713	14,365,706,769	13,983,326,495	12,682,069,494
Debt Securities Issued	5,628,403,069	8,391,944,746	5,628,403,069	8,391,944,746
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	**382,380,827,777**	**380,500,760,955**	**380,412,217,957**	**377,918,800,851**
Equity				
Share Capital	22,581,662,532	22,581,662,532	22,581,662,532	22,581,662,532
Share Premium	527,276,733	527,276,733	527,276,733	527,276,733
Retained Earnings	(7,655,107,317)	(7,763,566,241)	(9,798,508,505)	(9,823,881,066)
Reserves	27,446,950,223	26,815,492,423	27,431,123,832	26,800,230,627
Total Equity attributable to Equity Holders	**42,900,782,171**	**42,160,865,447**	**40,741,554,592**	**40,085,288,826**
Non Controlling Interest	359,536,775	354,269,423	-	-
Total Equity	**43,260,318,946**	**42,515,134,870**	**40,741,554,592**	**40,085,288,826**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**425,641,146,723**	**423,015,895,825**	**421,153,772,549**	**418,004,089,677**

Himalayan Bank Limited
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
For the quarter ended 31st Aswin 2083 (17th October 2026)

	Bank							
	Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding Period		Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding Period	
Particulars	**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	5,610,769,136	5,610,769,136	6,377,842,315	6,377,842,315	5,469,411,383	5,469,411,383	6,224,375,622	6,224,375,622
Interest Expense	3,301,377,130	3,301,377,130	3,761,906,543	3,761,906,543	3,270,778,403	3,270,778,403	3,717,264,270	3,717,264,270
Net interest income	**2,309,392,006**	**2,309,392,006**	**2,615,935,772**	**2,615,935,772**	**2,198,632,980**	**2,198,632,980**	**2,507,111,352**	**2,507,111,352**
Fee and Commission Income	331,579,208	331,579,208	328,286,644	328,286,644	293,030,714	293,030,714	280,913,717	280,913,717
Fee and Commission Expenses	46,967,424	46,967,424	49,239,089	49,239,089	44,592,728	44,592,728	45,538,280	45,538,280
Net Fee and Commission Income	**284,611,784**	**284,611,784**	**279,047,555**	**279,047,555**	**248,437,986**	**248,437,986**	**235,375,437**	**235,375,437**
Net interest, fee and commission income	**2,594,003,790**	**2,594,003,790**	**2,894,983,327**	**2,894,983,327**	**2,447,070,966**	**2,447,070,966**	**2,742,486,789**	**2,742,486,789**
Net Trading Income	207,106,105	207,106,105	199,362,021	199,362,021	206,400,342	206,400,342	206,109,904	206,109,904
Other Operating Income	124,129,539	124,129,539	121,989,405	121,989,405	108,962,007	108,962,007	105,948,655	105,948,655
Total Operating Income	**2,925,239,434**	**2,925,239,434**	**3,216,334,753**	**3,216,334,753**	**2,762,433,315**	**2,762,433,315**	**3,054,545,348**	**3,054,545,348**
Impairment charges/(reversal) for Loans and Other losses	372,897,690	372,897,690	592,893,168	592,893,168	353,144,057	353,144,057	578,962,428	578,962,428
Net operating income	**2,552,341,744**	**2,552,341,744**	**2,623,441,585**	**2,623,441,585**	**2,409,289,258**	**2,409,289,258**	**2,475,582,920**	**2,475,582,920**
Operating expense								
Personnel Expenses	954,600,371	954,600,371	1,007,547,120	1,007,547,120	889,075,654	889,075,654	949,358,637	949,358,637
Other Operating Expenses	440,098,015	440,098,015	396,560,956	396,560,956	414,388,352	414,388,352	373,640,824	373,640,824
Depreciation & Amortisation	107,735,874	107,735,874	103,383,732	103,383,732	100,394,638	100,394,638	95,959,868	95,959,868
Operating Profit	**1,049,907,484**	**1,049,907,484**	**1,115,949,777**	**1,115,949,777**	**1,005,430,614**	**1,005,430,614**	**1,056,623,591**	**1,056,623,591**
Non operating income	7,915,973	7,915,973	13,323,881	13,323,881	7,915,973	7,915,973	13,323,881	13,323,881
Non operating expense	81,457,894	81,457,894	27,736,359	27,736,359	81,457,894	81,457,894	27,736,359	27,736,359
Profit before income tax	**976,365,563**	**976,365,563**	**1,101,537,299**	**1,101,537,299**	**931,888,693**	**931,888,693**	**1,042,211,113**	**1,042,211,113**
Income Tax Expense								
Current Tax	318,422,910	318,422,910	510,405,405	510,405,405	304,914,794	304,914,794	492,597,061	492,597,061
Deferred Tax	(27,857,971)	(27,857,971)	(153,280,927)	(153,280,927)	(27,857,971)	(27,857,971)	(153,280,927)	(153,280,927)
Profit for the year	**685,800,624**	**685,800,624**	**744,412,821**	**744,412,821**	**654,831,870**	**654,831,870**	**702,894,979**	**702,894,979**
Profit attributable to:								
Equity holders of the Bank	676,993,690	676,993,690	733,678,931	733,678,931	654,831,870	654,831,870	702,894,979	702,894,979
Non-controlling interest	8,806,934	8,806,934	10,733,890	10,733,890	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	**685,800,624**	**685,800,624**	**744,412,821**	**744,412,821**	**654,831,870**	**654,831,870**	**702,894,979**	**702,894,979**
Earnings per share								
Basic earnings per share		12.15		13.19		11.60		12.45
Diluted earnings per share		12.15		13.19		11.60		12.45

Himalayan Bank Limited
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the quarter ended 31st Aswin 2083 (17th October 2026)

	Group				Bank			
	Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding Period		Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding Period	
Particulars	**This Quarter**	**Upto This Quarter (YTD)**	**This Quarter**	**Upto This Quarter (YTD)**	**This Quarter**	**Upto This Quarter (YTD)**	**This Quarter**	**Upto This Quarter (YTD)**
Profit or loss for the year	**685,800,624**	**685,800,624**	**744,412,821**	**744,412,821**	**654,831,870**	**654,831,870**	**702,894,979**	**702,894,979**
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	1,370,520	1,370,520	(37,149,649)	(37,149,649)	2,048,422	2,048,422	(34,422,526)	(34,422,526)
☐ Gains/(losses) on revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
☐ Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans_OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
☐ Income tax relating to above items	677,970	677,970	10,326,757	10,326,757	(614,527)	(614,527)	10,326,757	10,326,757
Net other comprehsive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**2,048,490**	**2,048,490**	**(26,822,892)**	**(26,822,892)**	**1,433,895**	**1,433,895**	**(24,095,769)**	**(24,095,769)**
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 comprehsive income that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss	-		-		-		-	
c) Share of other comprehensive income of associate accounted as per equited method	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-		-		-		-	
Other comprehensive income for the period, net off income tax	**2,048,490**	**2,048,490**	**(26,822,892)**	**(26,822,892)**	**1,433,895**	**1,433,895**	**(24,095,769)**	**(24,095,769)**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**687,849,114**	**687,849,114**	**717,589,929**	**717,589,929**	**656,265,765**	**656,265,765**	**678,799,210**	**678,799,210**
	-		-		-		-	
Total comprehensive income attributable to:	-		-		-		-	
Equity holders of the Bank	679,042,180	679,042,180	706,856,039	706,856,039	656,265,765	656,265,765	678,799,210	678,799,210
Non-controlling interest	8,806,934	8,806,934	10,733,890	10,733,890	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	**687,849,114**	**687,849,114**	**717,589,929**	**717,589,929**	**656,265,765**	**656,265,765**	**678,799,210**	**678,799,210**

Ratios as per NRB Directive

Particulars	Group				Bank			
	Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding		Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding	
	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter (YTD)
Capital fund to RWA						11.19		12.29
Tier 1 Capital to RWA						8.03		8.68
CET 1 Capital to RWA						8.03		8.68
Return on Equity						6.48		7.20
Return on Assets						0.62		0.74
Non-performing loan (NPL) to total loan						7.98		7.39
Total loan loss provision to Total NPL						121.31		108.37
Cost of Funds						3.48		4.26
Credit to Deposit Ratio (Average for the month)						71.46		76.15
Base Rate (Average)						5.04		6.08
lnterest Rate Spread (As Per NRB Directives)						2.78		3.34

Himalayan Bank Limited

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the quarter ended 31st Aswin 2083 (17th October 2026)

Group

	Attributable to the equity holders of the bank											
	Share Capital	**Share Premium**	**General reserve**	**Exchange equalisation reserve**	**Regulatory Reserve**	**Fair value reserve**	**Revaluation reserve**	**Retained Earnings**	**Other Reserves**	**Total**	**Non- Controlling Interest**	**Total equity**
Balance at Sawan 1, 2083	22,581,662,532	527,276,733	7,517,073,475	67,994,055	11,112,207,637	652,035,382	1,877,083,471	-7,763,566,241	5,589,098,404	42,160,865,446	354,269,423	42,515,134,870
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Balance at Sawan 1, 2083	22,581,662,532	527,276,733.00	7,517,073,475	67,994,055	11,112,207,637	652,035,382	1,877,083,471	-7,763,566,241	5,589,098,404	42,160,865,446	354,269,423	42,515,134,870
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	676,993,690	-	676,993,690	8,806,934	685,800,624
Other comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	2,048,490	-	-	-	2,048,490	-	2,048,490
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	676,993,690	-	676,993,690	8,806,934	685,800,624
Share Issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonus shares issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,539,582)	(3,539,582)
Other	-	-	130,966,374	581,076	285,757,898	-	-	(568,534,766)	212,103,961	60,874,543	-	60,874,543
Total contributions by and distributions	-	-	130,966,374	581,076	285,757,898	2,048,490	-	108,458,924	212,103,961	739,916,723	5,267,352	745,184,075
Balance as at Aswin End 2083	22,581,662,532	527,276,733	7,648,039,849	68,575,131	11,397,965,535	654,083,872	1,877,083,471	(7,655,107,317)	5,801,202,365	42,900,782,169	359,536,775	43,260,318,946

Bank

	Attributable to the equity holders of the bank											
	Share Capital	**Share Premium**	**General reserve**	**Exchange equalisation reserve**	**Regulatory Reserve**	**Fair value reserve**	**Revaluation reserve**	**Retained Earnings**	**Other Reserves**	**Total**	**Non- Controlling Interest**	**Total equity**
Balance at Sawan 1, 2083	22,581,662,532	527,276,733	7,512,946,303	67,994,055	11,112,207,635	643,168,473	1,877,083,471	(9,823,881,065)	5,586,830,689	40,085,288,826	-	40,085,288,826
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Balance at Sawan 1, 2083	22,581,662,532	527,276,733	7,512,946,303	67,994,055	11,112,207,635	643,168,473	1,877,083,471	(9,823,881,065)	5,586,830,689	40,085,288,826	-	40,085,288,826
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	654,831,870	-	654,831,870	-	654,831,870
Other comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	1,433,895	-	-	-	1,433,895	-	1,433,895
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	654,831,870	-	654,831,870	-	654,831,870
Share Issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonus shares issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	130,966,374	581,076	285,757,898	-	-	(629,459,309)	212,153,961	-	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions	-	-	130,966,374	581,076	285,757,898	1,433,895	-	25,372,561	212,153,961	656,265,765	-	656,265,765
Balance as at Aswin End 2083	22,581,662,532	527,276,733	7,643,912,677	68,575,131	11,397,965,534	644,602,368	1,877,083,471	(9,798,508,504)	5,798,984,649	40,741,554,591	-	40,741,554,592

Himalayan Bank Limited

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the quarter ended 31st Aswin 2083 (17th October 2026)

	Group		Bank	
Particulars	**Aswin 2083**	**Aswin 2082**	**Aswin 2083**	**Aswin 2082**
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Interest received	4,159,218,216	4,557,374,735	4,017,860,464	4,403,908,042
Fees and other income received	331,579,208	328,286,644	293,030,714	280,913,717
Dividend received	-	-	-	-
Receipts from other operating activities	262,411,865	246,982,369	247,622,315	241,892,705
Interest paid	(3,121,124,695)	(3,972,980,039)	(3,096,095,395)	(3,910,455,127)
Commission and fees paid	(44,592,728)	(45,538,280)	(44,592,728)	(45,538,280)
Cash payment to employees	(657,312,019)	(1,014,569,511)	(612,439,414)	(969,937,752)
Other expense paid	(440,098,015)	(396,560,956)	(414,388,352)	(373,640,824)
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**490,081,832**	**(297,005,038)**	**390,997,604**	**(372,857,519)**
(Increase)/Decrease in operating assets				
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	11,976,116,492	(6,156,119,718)	11,976,116,492	(6,154,119,718)
Placement with bank and financial institutions	(3,909,891,492)	(3,405,259,029)	(3,894,288,773)	(3,449,051,642)
Other trading assets	(22,955,524)	(16,124,864)	-	-
Loan and advances to bank and financial institutions	(202,331,070)	(368,402,003)	(92,257,874)	(402,645,317)
Loans and advances to customers	(4,613,486,890)	107,320,682	(4,558,076,928)	75,882,827
Other assets	(1,533,123,667)	(893,431,992)	(1,977,661,043)	(878,904,154)
Net (Increase)/ Decrease in Operating Assets	**1,694,327,849**	**(10,732,016,924)**	**1,453,831,874**	**(10,808,838,004)**
Increase/(Decrease) in operating liabilities				
Due to bank and financial institutions	2,143,644,522	2,788,792,231	2,034,646,643	2,336,156,586
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-	-
Deposit from customers	2,203,263,484	5,399,863,757	2,077,257,479	5,957,128,845
Borrowings	(440,608,111)	111,646,134	-	-
Other liabilities	766,134,867	1,897,846,900	1,141,088,936	1,950,262,176
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities	**4,672,434,762**	**10,198,149,022**	**5,252,993,058**	**10,243,547,607**
Net cash flow from operating activities before tax paid	**6,856,844,443**	**(830,872,940)**	**7,097,822,536**	**(938,147,916)**
Income taxes paid	(13,822,676)	(167,665,986)	(8,907,653)	(6,965,567)
Net cash flow from operating activities	**6,843,021,767**	**(998,538,926)**	**7,088,914,883**	**(945,113,483)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of investment securities	(452,746,107)	(442,530,435)	16,536,748	(4,882,360)
Receipts from sale of investment securities	-	-	-	-
Purchase of property and equipment	(46,820,915)	(39,951,826)	(87,515,570)	(73,928,867)
Receipt from the sale of property and equipment	-	-	-	-
Purchase of intangible assets	(5,049,111)	(107,224,185)	(4,929,042)	(107,786,435)
Receipt from the sale of intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Purchase of investment properties	-	-	-	-
Receipt from the sale of investment properties	154,540,591	-	154,540,591	-
Interest received	953,432,851	1,030,678,789	953,432,855	1,030,678,793
Dividend received	74,914,393	76,710,279	73,985,355	72,898,035
Net cash used in investing activities	**678,271,702**	**517,682,622**	**1,106,050,937**	**916,979,166**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Receipt from issue of debt securities	-	-	-	-
Repayment of debt securities	(2,569,104,000)	-	(2,569,104,000)	-
Receipt from issue of subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-
Repayment of subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-
Receipt from issue of shares	-	1,452,323,633		1,452,323,633
Dividends paid	-	(498,539)	-	-
Interest paid	(374,612,841)	(318,825,532)	(371,850,808)	(339,251,092)
Other receipt/payment	-	-		
Net cash from financing activities	**(2,943,716,841)**	**1,132,999,562**	**(2,940,954,808)**	**1,113,072,541**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**4,577,576,628**	**652,143,258**	**5,254,011,012**	**1,084,938,224**
Cash and cash equivalents at Sawan 1	9,730,653,248	10,172,779,557	9,409,531,486	9,705,883,458
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents held	2,324,304	3,280,404	2,324,304	3,280,404
Cash and cash equivalents at Aswin end	**14,310,554,182**	**10,828,203,219**	**14,665,866,800**	**10,794,102,086**

Himalayan Bank Limited

Statement of distributable profit or loss

For the Qtr ended 31st Aswin 2083

(As per NRB Regulation)

Bank

	Aswin 2083	Aswin 2082
Net profit or (loss) as per statement of profit or loss	**654,831,870**	**702,894,979**
Appropriations:		
a. General reserve	(130,966,374)	(140,578,996)
b. Foreign exchange fluctuation fund	(581,076)	(820,101)
c. Capital redemption reserve	(218,750,000)	(218,750,000)
d. Corporate social responsibility fund	25,201,881	(6,833,905)
e. Employees' training fund	-	-
f. Other	(18,605,842)	-
Profit or (loss) before regulatory adjustment	**311,130,459**	**335,911,977**
Regulatory adjustment :		
a. Interest receivable (-)/previous accrued interest received (+)	(318,294,496)	(593,561,072)
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 (-)/reversal (+)	59,780,040	(132,228,223)
e. Deferred tax assets recognised (-)/ reversal (+)	(27,243,444)	(163,607,684)
f. Goodwill recognised (-)/ impairment of Goodwill (+)	-	-
g. Bargain purchase gain recognised (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
h. Actuarial loss recognised (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
i. Other (+/-)	-	-
Net Profit for the year available for Distribution	**25,372,559**	**(553,485,002)**
Opening Retained Earning As on Shrawan 1	(9,823,881,066)	(6,993,002,427)
Adjustment (+/-)	-	-
Distribution	-	-
Bonus Shares Issued	-	-
Cash Dividend Paid	-	-
Total Distributable Profit or (Loss) as on Qtr end Date	**(9,798,508,505)**	**(7,546,487,428)**
Annualized Distributable Profit/Loss per share	**-**	**-**

HIMALAYAN BANK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statement of the bank and its subsidiary is prepared on going concern basis under historical cost convention except where the accounting standard adopted by the bank explicitly requires the use of fair market value. All judgments, estimates and assumptions used by the bank and its subsidiary while preparing the financial statement have been disclosed in the relevant sections of notes to accounts.

2. Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial Statements of the Bank and its subsidiary which comprise of the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash flow and Significant Accounting Policies and Notes have been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRSs) laid down by the Accounting Standards Board of Nepal, except for NFRS 9. The bank has adopted the format prescribed by the regulator (Nepal Rastra Bank) for the preparation of the financial statements.

The financial statement of the subsidiary has been regrouped/ restated accordingly to facilitate consolidation.

3. Use of estimates, assumptions and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with NFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions for application of accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from the estimates so made. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and the effect of revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. The most significant uses of judgment and estimates are as follows:

(a) Going concern

The management has made an assessment of the entity's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

(b) Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using judgments that may, among other things, include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as volatility for longer dated derivatives and discount rates, prepayment rates and default rate assumptions for asset backed securities.

(c) Classification of financial instruments

The bank and its subsidiary have classified the financial assets and liabilities under different accounting classification as per NFRS 9. These are either measured at fair value or amortized cost. According to NFRS 9, debt instruments are recognized at amortized cost and investment in equity instrument can be elected to be recognized as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The bank has elected to measure its investment in equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income unless recognized as associate or subsidiary.

(d) Impairment losses on loans and advances

Bank has assessed and measured impairment on loans and advances under rules prescribed by Nepal Rastra Bank as it is higher than that calculated in accordance with guidelines on ECL issued by NRB.

(e) Impairment of Equity Instruments

The Bank and its subsidiary records impairment charges on quoted equity investments by comparing with the fair market value as on the reporting date. In case of un-quoted equity investments, impairment is recorded only where there is objective evidence of permanent decline in the value of investment.

(f) Taxation

The Bank and its subsidiary is subject to income taxes. Significant judgment was required to determine the total provision for current and deferred taxes pending the issue of tax guideline on the treatment of the adoption of NFRSs in the financial statements and the taxable profit for the purpose of imposition of taxes. Uncertainties exist, with respect to the interpretation of the applicability of tax laws, at the time of the preparation of these financial statements.

The Bank and its subsidiary has recognized assets and liabilities for current, deferred and other taxes based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts initially recorded, such differences shall impact the income of that year.

(g) Deferred tax

Deferred tax asset and liabilities are recognized in respect of temporary difference in tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statement. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rate applicable to the bank and its subsidiary as at the reporting date which is expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

(h) Defined Benefit plan

The bank has recognized gratuity and accumulated leave encashment as defined benefit plan. The cost of the defined benefit plan is determined using actuarial valuation by an actuary. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, salary increment rate, age of retirement, and mortality rates, among other things. Due to the long–term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. The assumptions used for valuation is disclosed in detail in Note 4.23

(i) Materiality

In compliance with NAS 01 on Presentation of Financial Statements, each material class of similar items is presented separately in the Financial Statements. Items of dissimilar nature or functions too are presented separately, if they are material.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expense is not offset in the income statement unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Bank and its subsidiary.

(j) Depreciation of Assets

The depreciable amount of an asset has been allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life using diminishing balance method and depreciation rate determined by the management on the basis of nature and expected use of the asset class. The systematic basis has however been determined using the best management judgment. Details regarding the useful lives of property and equipment are disclosed in Note 3.7.

(k) Fair Value of Investment Property

Non-Banking Assets, which are assets mortgaged with the bank and subsequently taken over by the Bank in the course of recovery of the loan, are shown under Investment Properties. The value at which such assets are taken over in line with the guidelines issued by the Regulator have been considered as fair value of such assets.

(l) Valuation of lease liabilities and right of use assets

The application of NFRS 16 requires the bank to make judgements that affect valuation of lease liabilities and valuation of right of use assets. These include identifying contracts falling within the scope of NFRS 16, assessing the contract terms and determining the interest rate for discounting of future cash flows.

The lease term determined by the Bank generally comprises of non-cancellable period of lease contracts, periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the bank is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the bank is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. The same term is applied as economic useful life of right of use assets.

4. Changes in Accounting Policies

There has been no significant change in the accounting policies adopted by the bank while preparation of the interim financial statements.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

5.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash-in-hand, balances with other bank and financial institutions, money at call and short notice, and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Bank and its subsidiary in the management of its short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost in the Statement of Financial Position.

5.2 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets refer to assets that arise from contractual agreements on future cash flows or from owning equity instruments of another entity. Financial liabilities are obligations that arise from contractual agreements and that require settlement by way of delivering cash or another financial asset. The bank and its subsidiary have applied NFRS 9 in defining, classifying and measuring its financial instrument.

(a) Recognition

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes “regular way trades”: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

(b) Classification

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are classified under NFRS 9. The categorization of financial assets and financial liabilities is based on the business model of holding the instrument and contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial instrument. Business model reflects how groups of financial instrument are managed to achieve a particular business objective. Business Model can be either to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows (hold to collect) or to trade the asset for market gains and Contractual Cash Flow are the contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial Instrument

- **Financial Instrument at amortized cost:** Financial Instrument are held at amortized cost when the business model is to hold the asset in order to collect the contractual cash flows of the asset. The entire debt instrument that the bank holds has been categorized as held at amortized cost.

- **Financial Instrument at fair value:** If financial assets aren't measured at amortized cost then they are measured at fair value.

    - **Financial Instrument at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL):** Management designates an instrument at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition when the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognizing gains or losses on them on a different basis.

      The Bank and its subsidiary has not designated any financial instrument as at fair value through profit or loss.

    - **Financial Instrument at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI):** If the instrument aren't categorized at amortized cost or fair value through profit or loss then it is classified as fair value through OCI.

(c) Measurement

The measurement of financial instrument is based on the classification of the instrument:

Financial Instrument At Amortized Cost: Initially, the asset or liability is measured at fair value plus/minus transaction cost and any immediate payment related to the instrument. Subsequently, the instrument is amortized using the effective interest rate. Effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash flows to the present outstanding amount.

Effective interest rate of loans and advance; While recognizing loans and advances at amortized cost, the bank has opted coupon interest rate. The bank hasn't included the loan processing fees received by the bank while calculating the effective interest rate used to amortize the loans and advances as such fees and commission are not material to the total income from such loans and advances. However, Fees and commission Income on Fixed Term nature Loan disbursed during the quarter have been deferred and will be recognized over the total tenure of the respective loan.

Staff Loans and advances: When the transaction price differs from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument, the Bank immediately recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value as Prepaid Benefit. Bank accordingly estimates the Prepaid Benefit in relation to Staff Loans and advances given under subsidized rate of interest. While calculating the fair value in case of Staff Loans, the average base rate for past 13 months of the Bank has been considered to be the market rate for the loan. Further, the amortization income and expense of such prepaid benefit is shown both under Interest Income as well as Personnel expense as it is the notional income and expense for the Bank.

- Base Rate is the minimum lending rate recommended by Nepal Rastra Bank and is calculated separately for each individual bank every month as per the method prescribed by Nepal Rastra Bank.

Financial Instrument At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL): When the instrument is recognized at fair value through profit or loss, then the initial transaction cost is expensed to profit or loss and subsequently any change in its fair value is recognized in statement of financial performance.

Financial Instrument At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI): While measuring the instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income the instrument is initially recognized at fair value. Subsequently, any changes in the fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(d) De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is de-recognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.
- The entity has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass–through' arrangement; and either:
- The entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- The entity has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the entity has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass–through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the entity's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the entity also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Bank has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the entity could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities

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

(e) Determination of fair value

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the statement of financial position date is based on their quoted market price. In case of all other financial instruments not traded in an active market, the Bank and its subsidiary recognizes such unquoted equity instruments at their cost price.

(f) Impairment

Bank has assessed and measured impairment on loans and advances under rules prescribed by Nepal Rastra Bank as it is higher than that calculated in accordance with guidelines on ECL issued by NRB.

Under the norms prescribed by the Regulator, impairment is provisioned from 0.25% to 100% of the outstanding balance depending on the categorization of the individual loans & advances. For assessment of impairment under NFRS 9, the Bank has implemented the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model in accordance with the requirements of Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB) and applicable financial reporting standards. The ECL model is based on a forward-looking approach and incorporates historical data for 5 years, and reasonable economic factor adjustments.

Staging of Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into three stages based on the number of past due (PD) days:

- **Stage 1**: Assets with PD days less than 30.
- **Stage 2**: Assets with PD days equal to or greater than 30 upto 90 days.
- **Stage 3**: Assets with PD days greater than 90.

Segmentation and Risk Assessment

Loans and advances have been segmented into distinct categories based on product type and risk characteristics. For each segment, the following components of ECL are assessed:

- **Probability of Default (PD)**: Calculated using the Survival Rate Approach based on historical data over the past five years.
- **Exposure at Default (EAD)**: Determined for each facility considering outstanding principal and accrued interest at the reporting date.
- **Loss Given Default (LGD)**: Determined for each segment based on value of collateral and wherein such valuation are unavailable, a regulatory standard of 45% as prescribed by NRB has been applied.

ECL Computation

The Expected Credit Loss is computed using the formula:

$$ECL=PD\times LGD\times EAD$$

Financial investments at FVOCI: For these financial investments, the entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment is impaired. The entity assesses individually whether there is objective evidence of impairment based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortised cost.

In the case of equity investments, objective evidence would also include a 'significant' or 'prolonged' decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in the income statement – is removed from equity and recognized in the income statement. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through the income statement; increases in the fair value after impairment are recognized in other comprehensive income.

5.3 Trading Assets

Trading assets are those assets that the Bank and its subsidiary acquires principally for the purpose of selling in the near term, or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit. The other trading asset includes non derivative financial assets. It includes Government bonds, NRB Bonds, Domestic Corporate bonds, Treasury bills, Equities etc. held primarily for the trading purpose.

5.4 Derivative assets and derivative liabilities

Derivatives are financial instruments that derive their value in response to changes in interest rates, financial instrument prices, foreign exchange rates. Derivatives are categorized as trading unless they are designated as hedging instruments.

Derivative instruments-both assets as well as liabilities; like interest rate swap, currency swap, forward foreign exchange contract etc. held for trading as well as risk management purposes are presented under this head.

Property and Equipment

(a) Recognition and measurement

Property & Equipment are recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably in accordance with NAS 16 on Property, Plant & Equipment. Initially property and equipment are measured at cost. The item of Property, plant and equipment under leasehold properties also includes Right of Use Assets [See 5.14] recognised under NFRS 16.

(b) Cost Model

Property and equipment (including equipment under operating leases where the Bank and its subsidiary is the lessor) is stated at cost excluding the costs of day–to–day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

(c) Revaluation Model

Land is stated at fair value using revaluation model based on valuation made by certified valuators so as to provide a more accurate reflection of the value of the land on the financial statement. Revaluation surplus is being recognized in other comprehensive income under equity as revaluation surplus. The changes in fair value of fair value of land in the future will be recognised in other comprehensive income and accounted under equity on consistent manner.

(d) Subsequent Cost

These are costs that are recognised in the carrying amount of an item, if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within that part will flow to the entity and it can be reliably measured.

(e) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated using diminishing balance method based on estimated useful lives of assets as determined by the management. The rates at which the assets are depreciated are as follows:

Particulars	Depreciation Rate
Building	5%
Computer Hardware	20%
Machinery and Equipment	15%
Motor Vehicle	15%
Furniture and Fittings - Wood	15%
Furniture and Fittings - Metal	10%

Land is not depreciated. Leasehold properties are depreciated over the period of lease or estimated useful life, whichever is lower, on a straight-line basis.

(f) De-recognition

Property and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised in ‘Other operating income' in the income statement in the year the asset is derecognised.

(g) Assets under Grant:

Where grant is received to compensate the cost of acquiring a depreciable asset fully or partially, the grant can be either presented as deferred income or is deducted at arriving the carrying amount of the asset. The entity has opted to present the grant as deferred income and therefore the asset has been shown in full purchase value.

5.5 Goodwill /Intangible assets

The Bank and its subsidiary's intangible assets include the value of computer software and goodwill. An intangible asset is recognised only when its cost can be measured reliably and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the entity. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year–end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the income statement in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of intangible assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Computer software is amortised equally over the estimated useful life of five years.

5.6 Investment Property

"Investment Property" is shown as a separate line item in the face of Statement of Financial Position as these assets are assets of the bank from the date of repossession and are intended to dispose off from the legal process in due course of time. They are recognized at fair value in the books. However, non-banking assets shown under investment property and which are taken over at the lower of fair value (*PanchakritMulya*) or total amount due from the borrower as per guidelines issued by the Regulator is continued to be shown at the recorded value till the same is disposed.

5.7 Income Tax

(a) Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the statement of financial position date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each statement of financial position date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Current tax and deferred tax relating to items recognised directly in OCI are also recognised in OCI and not in the income statement.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

5.8 Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities

Financial instruments issued by the Bank and its subsidiary, that are not designated at fair value through profit or loss, are classified as liabilities under Deposits from Customers, Due to Bank and Financial Institutions, Borrowings, and other Liabilities where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Bank and its subsidiary having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.

5.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Bank or its subsidiary has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement.Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is determined by discounting the anticipated future cash flows expected to be required to settle the obligation at a pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

5.10 Revenue Recognition

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

(a) Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss, interest income or expense is recorded using the EIR, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the EIR, but not future credit losses.

Interest income on loans and advance; While recognizing loans and advances at amortized cost, using coupon interest rate. The bank hasn't included the loan processing fees received by the bank while calculating the effective interest rate to be used to amortize the loans and advances justifying that such fees and commission given their proportion are immaterial to the total income from such loans and advances. The fees and commission are recognized as income in the same period when loan is approved and the amount is received.

Interest Income on Staff Loans and advances: For measuring the staff loan and advances at fair value which is provided below market rate of interest, average base rate of past 13 months has been considered to be the market rate of the loan. The difference between the loan outstanding and fair value of loan is treated as prepaid employee expenditure. After initial measurement at fair value, the loan is amortized using the rate used to determine fair value. And the prepaid employee expense is amortized as staff expense under NFRS throughout the period of the loan.

Interest Income of impaired assets

Accrued Interest for the quarter on non-performing loans (Stage 3 loans) has been suspended in line with guidelines issued by NRB.

(b) Fee and commission income

The Bank earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers. Fee income can be divided into the following two categories:

- Fee income earned for services that are provided within the reporting period.
- Fees earned for provision of services over a period of time and accrue over that period.

In case of the first category of fees & commission earned, the Bank and its subsidiary recognises the income at the time of receipt itself whereas in case of the latter category, the commission is deferred over the period of service. However, if the transaction fees are not material, the Bank and its subsidiary recognises such fees in income immediately.

Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down and other credit related fees are deferred (together with any incremental costs) and recognised as an adjustment to the EIR on the loan. When it is unlikely that a loan will be drawn down, the loan commitment fees are recognised over the commitment period on a straight-line basis. However, such amount collectively tantamount to less than 1% of the total gross loan portfolio of the bank and the cost of extraction tend to exceed the benefit from its use; hence on materiality ground, such costs is not considered in the measurement of effective interest rate and accordingly, the coupon rate embedded in the instrument has been considered to be the Effective Interest Rate for the instrument

(c) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized at an amount net of applicable final withholding tax when the entity's right to receive the payment is established.

(d) Net Trading Income

Net trading income includes gains and (losses) from changes in fair value, related capital gains/ losses, foreign exchange trading gains/ (losses), interest income from trading assets and dividend from trading assets

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

The bank and its subsidiary has not designated any investments as financial instrument at fair value through Profit or Loss, income also has not been recognized under this head.

(f) Deferred Grant Income

Grants related to assets are presented as deferred grant income. Such deferred grant income is recognized as income proportionately in the period in which such assets are consumed. For this determining the consumption of asset, depreciation charged on such asset has been taken as basis.

5.11 Interest Expense

The Bank and its subsidiary recognizes the interest expenses on financial liabilities. The interest expenses are recognized on accrual basis using the applicable interest rate.

Interest expenses include interest on deposits from customers, deposits from banks, debt securities issued, and other interest bearing financial liabilities.

5.12 Employee Benefits

Employee benefits are compensation paid to employee for the services rendered. Such compensation are recognized as expense when obligation to make payment arises.

(a) Defined Benefit Plan- Gratuity

Based on the Nepal Accounting Standard NAS19- Employee Benefits, the Bank has adopted the actuarial valuation method for employee benefit liability. Actuarial valuation is carried out every year to ascertain the liability under gratuity.

The liability recognized in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the date of the statement of financial position less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognized actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability.The defined benefit plan liability is discounted using rates equivalent to the market yields at the date of statement of financial position that are denominated in the currency in which benefits will be paid, and that have a maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. Interest cost, present service cost and past-service costs are recognized in statement of profit or loss.

The principal assumptions, which have the most significant effects on the valuation, are the rate of discount, rate of salary revision, rate of turnover at the selected age groups, rate of disability, death benefits and expenses.

The subsidiary is operating under a full scope management contract and hence long term liability with respect to employee is not there.

(b) Long Term Paid Absences

Liability towards long term paid absences, accumulated and payable on separation from services of the bank under Staff Service Bye-Laws, has been assessed using actuarial valuation method and Current service cost, Interest Cost as well as the actuarial gain/(loss) has been charged to Income Statement. For leave accumulated in excess of prescribed limit as per Staff Service Bye- Laws, actual amount is charged to income statement in the same year.

(c) Defined Contribution Plan - Employees' Provident Fund

Employees are eligible for Employees' Provident Fund Contributions in line with the respective Statutes and Regulations. The Bank contributes at 10% with equal contribution from the employees.

(d) Staff Loans and Advances

Staff loans and advances are provided at below market rate of interest. Staff loan is measured at amortized cost using the effective rate of interest. Effective rate of interest is determined at the average of base rate of past 13 months. Initially staff loans are measured at fair value using the effective interest rate and the difference in fair value and staff loan is recognized as prepaid expense. Subsequently, interest income on loans and advance is recognized using the effective interest rate and the prepaid expense is amortized throughout the life of loan as finance expense under NFRS.

5.13 Leases

At inception of a contract, the Bank assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Bank assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the assets is not identified;
- the Bank has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout period of use; and
- the Bank has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Bank has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Bank has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
  - the Bank has the right to operate the asset; or
  - the Bank designated the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

Bank as a Lessee

The Bank recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of the right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily

determined, the Bank's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Bank uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:
- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
-variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an option renewal period if the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of lease unless the Bank is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Bank's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Bank changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Bank presents right-of-use asset in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'Other liabilities' in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets: The Bank has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Bank recognises lease payments associated with these leases as an operating lease expense in profit or loss.

Under NAS 17, in the comparative period, as a lessee the leases classified as operating leases were not recognised in the Bank's statement of financial position. Payments made under operating leases were recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received were recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Bank as a Lessor
When the Bank acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Bank makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Bank considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset. When the Bank is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Bank applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

The Bank recognises lease payments received under operating leases as other operating income in profit or loss. The accounting policies applicable as a lessor in the comparative period were not different from NFRS 16. The bank does not have any asset or liability under Finance Lease.

5.14 Foreign currency translation

All foreign currency transactions are converted to Nepalese Rupees (NPR) which is Bank and its subsidiary's functional & reporting currency, at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time the transactions are effected.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the close of the year are translated to Nepalese Rupees using the spot foreign exchange rate as on that date and differences are taken to 'Other operating income' in the Income Statement, being of non-trading nature. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items in foreign currency measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

Foreign exchange differences arising on the settlement or reporting of monetary items at rates different from those which were initially recorded are dealt with in the Income Statement.

5.15 Financial Guarantee and Loan Commitment

The Bank may give financial guarantees in the ordinary course of business. The guarantees are initially recognised in the financial statements (within 'other liabilities') at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Bank's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortization recognised in the income statement, and the best estimate of expenditure required to settle any financial obligation arising as a result of the guarantee. Any increase in the liability relating to financial guarantees is recorded in the income statement as expense. The premium received is recognised in the income statement in 'on a straight-line basis over the life of the guarantee.

5.16 Share Capital and Reserves

Increment in Share Capital results with the issue of Right Share, Further Public Offers and Bonus Share. However, proposed bonus shares are not shown as increment to share capital until approved by annual general meeting.

Dividends on ordinary shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Bank's shareholders. Interim dividends are deducted from equity when they are declared and no longer at the discretion of the entity. Dividends for the year that are approved after the statement of financial position date are disclosed as an event after the reporting date.

Statutory Reserves:

Statutory reserves represent the mandatory reserves maintained by the Bank/subsidiary as required by the Regulator or under other applicable laws & regulations and are not available for distribution as dividend to the shareholders. This includes general reserve, exchange fluctuation reserve, capital redemption reserve, interest capitalization reserves, corporate social responsibility reserve, employee training reserve and other reserves as may be notified from time to time.

Equity reserves:

1. Retained Earnings

Retained earnings represents the cumulative net earnings or profit available for distribution after accounting for all mandatory reserves and appropriations.

2. Regulatory Reserve

The Regulatory Reserve is mandated under directives issued by the Regulator for adjustment of specified differences on account of adoption of NFRS in order to ensure a fair representation of financial statements. Regulatory reserve comprises of accrued interest income net off bonus and tax, non-banking assets recognised net off bonus and tax and Actuarial Loss recognised in the other comprehensive income. The Reserve is required to be created by adjustment to Retained Earnings. The amount in Regulatory Reserve is not allowed to be considered for Capital Adequacy purposes.

The regulation however doesn't require regulatory reserve to be created for interest accrued as at the year end if the same is realized within 15 days of the following month. The bank has maintained regulatory reserve after considering this relaxation given by the regulator.

3. Other Reserves

Other reserves recorded in equity on the Bank's statement of financial position include:

- 'Fair Value Reserve' comprises of changes in fair value of investments, net of deferred tax, recognized through Other Comprehensive Income.

- Actuarial Reserve comprises of actuarial gains/losses of defined benefit plans as required by NAS 19-Employee Benefits.

- Debenture Redemption Reserve comprises of equal amount apportioned out of profit each year throughout the term of the capital-based debenture excluding the issue and redemption year. Upon maturity of the debenture, the entire amount appropriated for Debenture redemption reserve shall be transferred to the Capital Adjustment Fund out of which only bonus shares may be issued.

- Employee Training Fund comprises of amount expensed less than that required by regulator. The Bank is required to incur expenses towards employee training and development for an amount that is equivalent to at least 3% of the preceding year's employee salary and allowance. Any shortfall amount in meeting this mandatory expense requirement in the current year will have to be transferred to this reserve fund through appropriation of net profit and the amount shall accumulate in the fund available for related expenses in the subsequent year.

- Corporate Social Responsibility reserve comprises of amount allocated each year for fulfilling the banks corporate social duty. The Bank is required to appropriate an amount equivalent to 1% of net profit into this fund annually.

- Revaluation reserve is a requirement in application of accounting policy for non-financial assets such as property, equipment, investment property and intangible assets that are measured following a revaluation model. Revaluation reserve often serves as cushion against unexpected losses but may not be fully available to absorb unexpected losses due to the subsequent deterioration in market values and tax consequences of revaluation.

- Capital reserve represents the amount of all capital nature reserves such as the amounts arising from share forfeiture, capital grants and capital reserve arising out of business combinations.

- Merger and Acquisition reserve represents the amount goodwill recognized during business combination.

5.17 Earnings per share including diluted

The bank presents basic and diluted Earnings per Share (EPS) for its ordinary shares.

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity-holders of Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted Earnings per Share is determined by adjusting both the profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares if any.

There have been no transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of the completion of these financial statements which would require the restatement of EPS.

5.18 Investment in Associates

The Bank's investment in its associates, entities in which the Bank has significant influence, is accounted for using the equity method. Significant influence is considered to exist where the bank has representation in the Board and participates in policy making processes, including participation in decisions about dividends or other distribution. Under the equity method, the investment in the associate is initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the Bank's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date.

Investment in associates have been accounted at cost in preparing the standalone financial statements. However, equity method has been used for accounting of investment in associates in preparing the consolidated financials. Hence, share of income received from associates recognized in standalone financial statements of the bank has been derecognized since share of net worth prior to distribution is consolidated.

5.19 Rounding Off and Comparative Figures

The financial statements are presented in Nepalese figure, rounded off to the nearest rupee. Previous year figure have been reclassified/ rearranged/ regrouped to facilitate their comparison, where necessary.

6. Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Bank that is engaged in providing services (Business Segments) or in providing services within a particular economic environment (Geographical Segment) which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments.

In accordance with the Nepal Financial Reporting Standards NFRS 8 on Operating Segments', segmental information is presented in respect of the Bank based on Bank management and internal reporting structure.

The Bank's segmental reporting is based on the geographical operating segments.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss of respective segment.

Particulars/Province		Koshi	Madesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur Paschim	HO and Other Profit Center	Total
(a)	Revenues from external customers	373,740,080	500,041,465	3,271,191,955	139,253,572	608,709,767	17,266,851	128,722,226	1,046,794,503	**6,085,720,419**
(b)	Intersegment revenues	54,867,110	14,406,126	1,033,582,774	71,590,812	47,287,324	8,674,749	22,058,846	-	**1,252,467,741**
(c)	Intersegment expenses	(51,552,706)	(150,019,883)	(64,678,925)	(3,234,666)	(176,361,097)	(1,200,104)	(65,861,538)	(739,558,821)	**(1,252,467,741)**
(d)	Net Intersegmental Revenues	3,314,404	(135,613,757)	968,903,849	68,356,145	(129,073,772)	7,474,645	(43,802,692)	(739,558,821)	**-**
(e)	Segment Profit\Loss Before Bonus and Tax	(135,420,839)	254,112,796	(192,213,812)	69,113,469	356,412,523	(11,384,484)	45,857,382	648,954,852	**1,035,431,886**
(f)	Segment Assets	19,327,235,785	26,200,866,767	167,242,744,154	6,587,262,243	30,248,475,549	952,177,817	6,836,079,197	163,758,931,038	**421,153,772,549**
(g)	Segment Liabilities	19,327,235,785	26,200,866,767	167,242,744,154	6,587,262,243	30,248,475,549	952,177,817	6,836,079,197	163,758,931,038	**421,153,772,549**

Reconciliation of Reportable Segment Profit/ Loss

Particulars	**Upto This Quarter**
Total Profit Before Tax For Reportable Segment	386,477,034
Profit Before tax for other segment	648,954,852
Elimination of intersegment profit	-
Elimination of discontinued operation	-
Unallocated amounts	-
Other Corporate expenses	(103,543,189)
Entity's Profit	**931,888,693**

7. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

The Bank carries out transactions in the ordinary course of business with parties that fall within the ambit of related parties as defined in Nepal Accounting Standard -NAS 24 (Related Party Disclosures). The pricing applicable to such transactions is based on the assessment of risk and pricing model of the Bank and is comparable with what is applied to transactions between the Bank and its unrelated customers. By virtue of its shareholding of over 10 per cent in the Bank, National Life Insurance Company Ltd and Karmachari Sanchaya Kosh are related parties to the Bank.Transactions with these related parties (other than deposit accepted in normal course of business) during the reporting period is given below:

Transaction with National Life Insurance Company Ltd.		
	This Quarter Ending	**Immediate Previous Year Ending**
Life Insurance Premium Paid	11,933,654	20,830,706
Interest Paid on HBL Bond	9,755,078	59,037,025
Total	**21,688,732**	**79,867,731**
Cash Dividend Paid	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**
Transaction with Karmachari Sanchaya Kosh		
	This Quarter Ending	**Immediate Previous Year Ending**
Rental Expense paid	905,667	3,612,889
Cash Dividend Paid	-	-
Total	**905,667**	**3,612,889**

According to Nepal Accounting Standard NAS 24 (Related Party Disclosure) key Management Personnel (KMP) are those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. Such KMPs include the Board of Directors and Executives of the Bank. Transactions with Key Managerial Personnel are summarized below:

Transactions with Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs)	This Quarter Ending	Immediate Previous Year Ending
Board of Directors		
Benefits	1,308,860	3,758,647
Total	**1,308,860**	**3,758,647**
Chief Executive Officer		
Short term employee benefits	6,200,000	20,150,000
Other Benefits	317,456	1,647,946
Total	**6,517,456**	**21,797,946**
Key Management Executives		
Short term employee benefits	16,379,540	86,881,869
Other Benefits	305,166	565,352
Retirement Benefits	-	-
Total	**16,684,706**	**87,447,221**

Key Management Executives are entitled to Gratuity and Leave Encashment Facilities as post-employment benefits as per the Employees' Service Bye-Laws of the Bank. They are further provided with subsidized loans and advances and vehicle facility. However, where such executives are employed under a contract the compensation is determined by terms of such contract.

Transaction with Parents, Subsidiary

The bank doesn't have an identifiable parent. It has one wholly owned subsidiary named Himalayan Securities Limited. The bank has 51% holding on Himalayan Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Limited and 92.7% holding on Himalayan Capital Limited.

Transaction With Subsidiary	This Quarter Ending	Immediate Previous Year Ending
Deposit of Subsidiary in the bank	1,530,674,209	1,907,754,086
Loan To Subsidiary	2,668,320,139	2,747,039,315