Gurkhas Finance Ltd.

गोर्खाज फाइनान्स लि.

(नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट "ग" वर्गको इजाजतपत्र प्राप्त संस्था)

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENT

As on Aswin End 2083

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धितोपत्र दर्ता तथा निष्काशन नियमावली २०७३ को अनुसूची - १४ (नियम २६ को उपनियम (१) सँग सम्बन्धित) आ.व. २०८३/०८४ को प्रथम त्रैमासिक प्रतिवेदन 11
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Condensed Statement of Financial Position

As on Quarter Ended Aswin 2083

Amount in NPR

Particulars	As on Aswin End 2083	Immediate Previous Year Ending (Unaudited)
Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalent	536,826,508	736,177,226
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	1,976,672,584	1,970,256,494
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-
Other Trading Assets	-	-
Loans and Advances to Banks and FIs	70,860,813	189,034,935
Loans and Advances to Customers	6,144,209,949	5,988,934,339
Investment Securities	1,280,002,200	1,285,615,825
Current Tax Assets	70,888,844	44,439,073
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-
Investment in Associates	-	-
Investment Property	594,535,511	565,240,789
Property and Equipment	149,037,860	148,107,270
Goodwill ad Intangible Assets	2,623,147	2,894,050
Deferred Tax Assets	141,750,544	139,857,065
Other Assets	40,154,170	95,466,619
Total Assets	**11,007,562,128**	**11,166,023,686**
Liabilities:		
Due to Banks and FIS	38,481,239	137,842,274
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-
Deposits from Customers	9,249,165,319	9,381,822,604
Borrowings	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	-	-
Provisions	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-
Other Liabilities	202,645,068	193,117,583
Debt Securities Issued	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-
Total Liabilities	**9,490,291,627**	**9,712,782,461**
Equity		
Share Capital	867,993,800	867,993,800
Share Premium	22,399,272	22,399,272
Retained Earnings	(414,490,862)	(448,431,035)
Reserves	1,041,368,292	1,011,279,186
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Holders	**1,517,270,502**	**1,453,241,224**
Non-Controlling Interest	-	-
Total Equity	**1,517,270,502**	**1,453,241,224**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**11,007,562,128**	**11,166,023,686**
Contingent liabilities and commitment	**60,336,405**	**33,505,797**
Total Value of Assets Per Share	1,268.16	1,286.42
Net worth per share	174.11	166.32

Condensed Statement of Profit or Loss
For the Quarter ended Aswin 2083

Amount in NPR

Particulars	Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding	
	This Quarter	Up to This Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Up to This Quarter (YTD)
Interest Income	174,953,234	174,953,234	196,118,653	196,118,653
Interest Expenses	77,474,977	77,474,977	116,047,584	116,047,584
Net Interest Income	**97,478,258**	**97,478,258**	**80,071,069**	**80,071,069**
Fee and Commission Income	8,966,373	8,966,373	6,252,858	6,252,858
Fee and Commission Expenses	-	-	-	-
Net Fee and Commission Income	**8,966,373**	**8,966,373**	**6,252,858**	**6,252,858**
Net Interest, Fee and Commission Income	**106,444,631**	**106,444,631**	**86,323,927**	**86,323,927**
Net Trading Income	-	-	-	-
Other Operating Income	1,225,581	1,225,581	789,805	789,805
Total Operating Income	**107,670,212**	**107,670,212**	**87,113,732**	**87,113,732**
Impairment Charge/(Reversal) for Loans and Other Losses	(82,110,411)	(82,110,411)	55,241,604	55,241,604
Net Operating Income	**189,780,623**	**189,780,623**	**31,872,129**	**31,872,129**
Personnel Expenses	41,346,026	41,346,026	30,792,414	30,792,414
Other Operating Expenses	20,582,442	20,582,442	29,207,862	29,207,862
Depreciation and Amortization	3,125,339	3,125,339	3,088,362	3,088,362
Operating Profit	**124,726,816**	**124,726,816**	**(31,216,510)**	**(31,216,510)**
Non-Operating Income	6,260,010	6,260,010	351,305	351,305
Non-Operating Expenses	31,313,290	31,313,290	11,549,927	11,549,927
Profit Before Income Tax	**99,673,537**	**99,673,537**	**(42,415,131)**	**(42,415,131)**
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-
Current Tax	32,204,143	32,204,143	-	-
Deferred Tax	-	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the period	**67,469,393**	**67,469,393**	**(42,415,131)**	**(42,415,131)**
Basic Earnings Per Share				
Earnings Per Share (Annualized)		31.09		(19.55)
Diluted Earnings Per Share (Annualized)		31.09		(19.55)

Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income

As on Quarter Ended Aswin End 2083

Particulars	Current Year		Previous Year (Corresponding)	
	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter(YTD)	This Quarter	Upto this Quarter(YTD)
Profit for the year	**67,469,393**	**67,469,393**	**(42,415,131)**	**(42,415,131)**
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Income Tax				
a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Gains/losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value	(6,311,594)	(6,311,594)	(42,042,399)	(42,042,399)
Gains/losses) on revaluation	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gains/losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-
Income tax relating to above items	1,893,478	1,893,478	12,612,720	12,612,720
Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**(4,418,116)**	**(4,418,116)**	**(29,429,679)**	**(29,429,679)**
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 foreig 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 year, Net of Income Tax	**(4,418,116)**	**(4,418,116)**	**(29,429,679)**	**(29,429,679)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period	**63,051,278**	**63,051,278**	**(71,844,811)**	**(71,844,811)**
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:				
Equity-Holders of the Bank	63,051,278	63,051,278	(71,844,811)	(71,844,811)
Non-Controlling Interest				
Total	**63,051,278**	**63,051,278**	**(71,844,811)**	**(71,844,811)**

Ratios as per NRB Directive

Particulars	Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding	
	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter(YTD)	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter(YTD)
Tier I Capital to RWA		14.28%		8.37%
Capital fund to RWA		17.51%		10.78%
Gross Non-Performing Loan (NPL)		13.45%		20.94%
Net Non-Performing Loan (NPL)		3.35%		5.44%
Total loan loss provision to total NPL		87.57%		84.96%
Cost of funds		3.24%		4.64%
Credit to Deposit Ratio (Calculated as per NRB Directives)		73.67%		71.30%
Base Rate		6.10%		8.15%
Interest Rate Spread		4.36%		4.55%
Return on Equity		17.79%		-14.57%
Return on Assets		2.45%		-1.61%

Notes:

1. The above financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) and NRB Directives. Finance has recognized interest income on loans and advances and de-recognized interest income on loans and advances classified as Lifetime ECL under Stage-3 in compliance with NRB's ECL Guidelines and Guideline Note on Interest Income Recognition, 2025. Finance has considered the impairment on credit exposures as the higher of total ECL provision as per NFRS 9 and existing regulatory provision in Unified Directives. Separate reporting of ECL shall be done to NRB by the finance. Finance has considered the impact of Effective Interest Rate (EIR) as per NFRS 9 as not significant for the period of 1st quarter of FY 2083-84. Finance will assess its impact on subsequent quarters of FY 2083-84.
2. These figures may vary with the audited figures at the instance of external auditor and/or regulators.
3. Figure may be regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary.
4. Loans and advances to customers include loans to customers and loans to employees, interest receivable & net off loan loss provision.
5. Other Comprehensive income includes the fair value changes of items net of tax.
6. The detailed interim report has been published on finance website www.gurkhasfinance.com.np

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Period from 1st Shrawan 2083 to 31st Aswin 2083

Particulars	Attributable to Equity-Holders of the Finance									
	Share Capital	Share Premium	General Reserve	Exchange Equalization	Regulatory Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earning	Other Reserve	Total
Balance at Shrawan 01, 2083	**867,993,800**	**22,399,272**	**478,810,005**	**172,628**	**433,151,766**	**65,084,829**	**-**	**(448,431,035)**	**34,059,959**	**1,453,241,224**
Comprehensive Income for the year										
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,469,393	-	67,469,393
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax	-	-	-	-	-	(4,418,116)	-	-	-	(4,418,116)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(4,418,116)**	**-**	**67,469,393**	**-**	**63,051,278**
Transfer to Reserves during the year	-	-	13,493,879	-	20,338,648	-	-	(34,507,221)	674,694	-
Transfer from Reserves during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	978,000	-	978,000
Transactions with Owners, directly recognized in Equity										-
Share Issued										-
Share Based Payments										-
Dividend to Equity-Holders										-
Bonus Shares Issued										-
Cash Dividend Paid										-
Other								-		-
Total Contributions by and Distributions	**-**	**-**	**13,493,879**	**-**	**20,338,648**	**-**	**-**	**(33,529,221)**	**674,694**	**978,000**
Balance at Aswin 31, 2083	**867,993,800**	**22,399,272**	**492,303,883**	**172,628**	**453,490,414**	**60,666,713**	**-**	**(414,490,862)**	**34,734,653**	**1,517,270,502**

Statement of Cash Flow

For the Period from 1st Shrawan 208# to 31st Aswin 2083

Particulars	Current Year Upto this Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Upto this Quarter
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received (+)	174,953,234	196,118,653
Fees and other income received (+)	8,966,373	6,252,858
Divided received (+)	345,782	20,430
Receipts from other operating activities (+)	879,800	769,376
Interest paid (-)	(77,474,977)	(116,047,584)
Commission and fees paid (-)	-	-
Cash payment to employees (-)	(41,346,026)	(30,792,414)
Other expenses paid (-)	(20,582,442)	(29,207,862)
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**45,741,744**	**27,113,456**
(Increase)/Decrease in operating assets	**10,478,119**	**354,101,519**
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	(6,416,090)	(15,483,661)
Placement with bank and financial institutions	-	-
Other trading assets	-	-
Loan and advances to bank and financial institutions	119,345,422	75,342,038
Loans and advances to customers	(55,491,074)	302,688,855
Other assets	(46,960,139)	(8,445,713)
Increase/Decrease) in operating liabilities	**(222,490,834)**	**(264,634,884)**
Due to bank and financial institutions	(99,361,034)	(935,664)
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Deposit from customers	(132,657,285)	(271,696,158)
Borrowings	-	-
Other liabilities	9,527,485	7,996,937
Net cash flow from operating activities before tax paid	**(166,270,971)**	**116,580,090**
Income taxes paid (-)		
Net cash flow from operating activities	**(166,270,971)**	**116,580,090**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of investment securities	-	-
Receipts from sale of investment securities	-	(47,500,000)
Purchase of property and equipment	(3,739,825)	7,324,410
Receipt from the sale of property and equipment	-	-
Purchase of intangible assets	(45,200)	(670,575)
Receipt from the sale of intangible assets	-	-
Purchase of investment properties	-	-

Receipt from the sale of investment properties	(29,294,722)	(45,476,111)
Interest received	-	-
Dividend received		-
Net cash used in investing activities	**(33,079,747)**	**(86,322,277)**
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	-	-
Other receipt/payment	-	-
Net cash from financing activities	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(199,350,718)**	**30,257,813**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	736,177,226	2,642,681,589
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents held	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at Aswin End, 2083	**536,826,508**	**2,672,939,402**

Statement of Distributable Profit or Loss

For the Period Ended 31st Aswin 2083

(As per NRB Regulation)

Particulars	Current Year Upto this Quarter YTD	Previous Year Corresponding Quarter YTD
Net profit or (loss) as per statement of profit or loss	**67,469,393**	**(42,415,131)**
Appropriations:		
a. General reserve	(13,493,879)	-
b. Foreign exchange fluctuation fund	-	-
c. Capital redemption reserve	-	-
d. Corporate social responsibility fund	(674,694)	-
e. Employees' training fund	-	-
f. Other	-	-
CSR Fund	978,000	-
Reversal of Fair Value Reserve	-	-
Profit or (loss) before regulatory adjustment	**54,278,821**	**(42,415,131)**
Regulatory adjustment:		
a. Interest receivable (-)/previous accrued interest received (+)	(4,026,216)	(10,702,694)
b. Short loan loss provision in accounts (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
b. Short loan loss provision in investment (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
d. Short loan loss provision on Non-Banking Assets (-)/reversal (+)	(14,579,983)	(22,633,461)
e. Deferred tax assets recognized (-)/ reversal (+)	(1,893,478)	(12,612,720)
f. Goodwill recognized (-)/ impairment of Goodwill (+)	-	-
g. Bargain purchase gain recognized (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
h. Actuarial loss recognized (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
i. Other (+/-)	161,029	-
Net Profit for the Quarter End 31st Aswin 2083 available for distribution	**33,940,172**	**(88,364,006)**
Opening Retained Earning as on Shrawan 1 2083	**(448,431,035)**	**(572,377,724)**
Adjustment (+/-)	**-**	**63,197**
Distribution:		
Bonus Share Issued	**-**	**-**
Cash Dividend Paid	**-**	**-**
Total Distributable profit or (loss) as on quarter end date	**(414,490,862)**	**(660,678,533)**
Annualized Distributable Profit/Loss per share	**(47.75)**	**(76.12)**

धितोपत्र दर्ता तथा निष्काशन नियमावली २०७३ को अनूसुची -१४ (नियम २६ को उपनियम (१) सँग सम्बन्धित)
आ.व. २०८३/०८४ को प्रथम त्रैमासिक प्रतिवेदन

१. **वित्तीय विवरण :**

(क) **त्रैमासिक अवधिको वासलात, नाफा नोक्सान सम्बन्धी विवरण:**

यस त्रयमास अवधिको वासलात, नाफा नोक्सान सम्बन्धी Unaudited Financial Results (Quarterly) यसै साथ प्रकाशित गरिएको छ। साथै, उक्त विस्तृत त्रैमासिक प्रतिवेदन यस वित्तीय संस्थाको वेभसाईट www.gurkhasfinance.com.np मा समेत राखिएको छ।

(ख) **यस अवधिको प्रमूख वित्तीय अनुपातहरु यस प्रकार रहेका छन्।**

प्रति सेयर आम्दानी	पि.ई. अनुपात	प्रति सेयर नेटवर्थ	प्रति सेयर कुल सम्पत्तीको मूल्य	तरलता अनुपात
रु. ३१.०९	१५.७८	रु १७४.११	रु १,२६८.१६	३७.८२%

२. **व्यवस्थापकीय विश्लेषण :**

(क) **त्रैमासिक अवधिमा संस्थाको मौज्दात, आम्दानी र तरलतामा कुनै परिवर्तन भए सो को प्रमुख कारण सम्बन्धी विवरण:**

यस त्रैमासमा वित्तीय संस्थाको कर्जा असुलीमा प्रगति भएको हुँदा कर्जा नोक्सानी व्यवस्था फिर्ताको कारण मुनाफामा वृद्धी भएको छ। साथै, संस्थासँग पर्याप्त तरलता रहेको छ।

(ख) **आगामी अवधिको व्यवसायिक योजना सम्बन्धमा व्यवस्थापनको विश्लेषणात्मक विवरण:**

आगामी दिनमा संस्थाले कर्जा असुली, गैरबैंकिङ्ग सम्पत्ति बिक्री र कर्जा निक्षेपको अनुपातलाई तोकिएको अनुपातमा कायम राखी कर्जा विस्तार गर्ने कार्यहरुलाई प्राथमिकता दिई संस्थाको आर्थिक परिसूचकहरुमा व्यापक सुधार ल्याउने रणनैतिक योजना व्यवस्थापनको रहेको छ।

(ग) **विगतको अनुभवबाट, संगठित संस्थाको मौज्दात, नाफा वा नगद प्रवाहमा तात्विक असर पार्न सक्ने घटना, अवस्था आदि भएमा सो सम्बन्धी विश्लेषणात्मक विवरण:**

संस्थाको नगद मौज्दात, नाफा नोक्सान वा नगद प्रवाहमा तात्विक असर पार्न सक्ने कुनै खास घटना वा अवस्था हाल रहेको देखिदैन।

३. **कानुनी कारवाही सम्बन्धी विवरण :**

(क) **त्रैमासिक अवधिमा संगठित संस्थाले वा संस्थाको विरुद्ध कुनै मुद्दा दायर भएको भए:**

कर्जा असुलीको क्रममा हुने मुद्दा बाहेक वित्तीय संस्थाले वा संस्था विरुद्ध कुनै मुद्दा दायर भएको छैन।

(ख) **संगठित संस्थाको संस्थापक वा संचालकले वा संस्थापक वा संचालकको विरुद्ध प्रचलित नियमको अवज्ञा वा फौजदारी अपराध गरेको सम्बन्धमा कुनै मुद्दा दायर गरेको वा भएको भए:**

वित्तीय संस्थाको जानकारीमा नरहेको।

(ग) **कुनै संस्थापक वा संचालक विरुद्ध आर्थिक अपराध गरेको सम्बन्धमा कुनै मुद्धा दायर भएको भए:**

वित्तीय संस्थाको जानकारीमा नरहेको।

४. संगठित संस्थाको सेयर कारोबार सम्बन्धी विश्लेषण :

(क) धितोपत्र बजारमा भएको संगठित संस्थाको सेयरको कारोबार सम्बन्धमा व्यवस्थापनको धारणा:

यस वित्तीय संस्थाको सेयर मूल्य धितोपत्र बजारको नीति नियम अनुसार खुल्ला बजारले निर्धारण गर्ने गरेको र सोही अनुसार नै कारोबार हुने गरेको छ ।

(ख) त्रैमासिक अवधिको सेयरको अधिकतम, न्युनतम, अन्तिम मूल्य, कारोबार भएको कुल दिन तथा कारोबार संख्या:

सेयरको अधिकतम मुल्य	रु. ५८४/-	सेयरको न्युनतम् मूल्य	रु. ४८०/-
सेयरको अन्तिम मूल्य	रु. ४९०/५०	सेयर कारोबार भएको कूल दिन	६३ दिन
सेयरको कारोबार संख्या	१०,५७,२९९	कुल कारोबार संख्या	६,३००

५. समस्या तथा चुनौती :

क) आन्तरिक समस्या तथा चूनौती :

अ) कर्जा असुलीमा देखिएको चुनौती,
आ) बढ्दो सञ्चालन खर्च,
इ) घट्दो खुद व्याजदर अन्तर,
ई) सञ्चालन जोखिममा वृद्धि,

ख) बाह्य समस्या तथा चुनौती :

अ) लगानीयोग्य वातावरणको अभाव,
आ) घरजग्गाको सुस्त कारोबारले गैह्र बैंकिङ सम्पत्ति समयमा विक्री गर्न नसक्नु,
इ) कर्जा असुलीमा स्थानीय निकायको समन्वयकारी भुमिकाको अभाव ।

ग) रणनीति

अ) लगानीका नयाँ क्षेत्रहरु पहिचान गरी लगानी गर्ने,
आ) कर्मचारीहरुको निरन्तर वृति विकासमा जोड दिने,
इ) जोखिम पहिचान गरी जोखिम न्युनिकरण गर्ने,
ई) चल्ती तथा बचत निक्षेपमा जोड,
उ) साना तथा मझौला कर्जामा जोड,
ए) नविनतम प्रविधिहरुको प्रयोग ।

६. संस्थागत सुशासन :

क) यस संस्थाले विद्यमान ऐन कानून तथा नीति नियम र नियमनकारी निकायहरुबाट प्राप्त निर्देशनहरु बमोजिम आफ्नो व्यवसाय संचालन गर्दै आएको छ ।

ख) संस्थाको आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीलाई व्यवस्थित गर्न आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षकबाट त्रैमासिक रुपमा लेखापरीक्षण गराई प्रतिवेदनमा दिइएको सुझावहरु कार्यान्वयन गर्ने तथा लेखापरीक्षण समितिले दिएका निर्देशनहरुको कार्यान्वयन गर्दै आएको छ ।

ग) आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षक, बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक तथा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट समय समयमा हुने निरीक्षणबाट प्राप्त सूझावहरुको पूर्ण पालना गर्दै संस्थागत सुशासनलाई सुदृढ बनाउन संचालक समिति र व्यवस्थापन प्रतिबद्ध रहेको छ ।

७. सत्य, तथ्यता सम्बन्धमा कार्यकारी प्रमुखको उद्घोषण :

आजका मितिसम्म यस प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेखित जानकारी तथा विवरणहरुको शुद्धता सम्बन्धमा म व्यक्तिगत रुपमा पूर्ण उत्तरदायित्व लिन्छु । साथै म उद्घोषण गर्दछु कि मैले जाने बुझेसम्म यस प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेखित विवरणहरु सत्य, तथ्य र पूर्ण छन् र लगानीकर्ताहरुलाई सुसूचित निर्णय लिन आवश्यक विवरण, सूचना तथा जानकारीहरु लुकाईएको छैन ।

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

1. Basis of Preparation

The interim financial statements of Finance have been prepared on going concern basis and under historical conventions except where the standards require otherwise.

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

2. Statement of Compliance with NFRS

The Interim Financial Statements of the Finance have been prepared in accordance with the requirement of Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS)-NAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" as published by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) Nepal and pronounced by "The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal" (ICAN) and Unified Directives 2082 issued by Nepal Rastra Bank and all other applicable laws and regulations.

The formats used in the preparation of the Financial Statements and the disclosures made therein comply with the specified formats prescribed by Nepal Rastra Bank for the preparation, presentation and publication of Interim Financial Statements.

The Condensed Interim Financial Statement comprises of:

- Condensed Statement of Financial Position
- Condensed Statement of Profit or Loss
- Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income
- Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity
- Condensed Statement of Cash Flows
- Notes to Interim Financial Statements and
- Ratios as per NRB Directive
- Statement of Distributable Profit (As per NRB Regulation)

3. Reporting Period

Reporting Period is a period from the first day of Shrawan of any year to the last day of quarter end, i.e; Ashoj, Poush, Chaitra and Ashadh as per Nepali calendar.

	Nepali Calendar	English Calendar
Current Year Period	1st Shrawan 2083 to 31st Aswin 2083	17th July 2026 to 17th October 2026
Previous Year Period	1st Shrawan 2082 to 31st Aswin 2082	17th July 2025 to 17th October 2025

4. Functional and Presentation Currency

The Financial Statements of Finance are presented in Nepalese Rupees (Rs), which is the functional and presentation currency of Finance. The figures are rounded to nearest integer, except otherwise indicated.

5. Comparative Information

Comparative information is provided in narrative and descriptive nature, if it is relevant to understand the current period's interim financial statement and re-classified wherever necessary to conform to current period presentation. Further, audited Financials have been taken into consideration for comparison purposes.

6. Use of Estimates, assumptions and judgments

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

Information about assumptions and estimation that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are:

- Measurement of defined benefit obligations.
- Provisions, commitments and contingencies.
- Determination of useful life of the property, plants and equipment.
- Assessment of the Finance's ability to continue as going concern.
- Determination of fair value of financial instruments; and property and equipment.
- Impairment of financial and non-financial assets.
- Assessment of current as well as deferred tax.
- Impairment on loans and advances (Higher of provision for loan loss calculated as per NRB and Impairment loss calculated as per NFRS 9- Expected Credit Loss Related Guidelines, 2025). Finance has considered the impact of Effective Interest Rate (EIR) as per NFRS 9 as not significant for the period of 1st quarter of FY 2083-84. Finance will assess its impact on subsequent quarters of FY 2083-84.

7. Changes in accounting policies

The Finance has applied its accounting policies consistently from year to year except for some comparatives have been grouped or regrouped to facilitate comparison, corrections of errors and any deviations from the same have been explicitly mentioned.

8. Significant Accounting Policies

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

8.1 Cash and Cash Equivalent

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

8.2 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Finance determines the classification of its financial instruments (assets and liabilities) at initial recognition. The classification of financial instruments is done as:

- Financial assets or liabilities held-for-trading
- Financial assets or liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial Instruments measured at amortized cost
- Financial Investments at FVTOCI

8.2.1 Recognition

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that Finance 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.

8.2.2 Classification

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on the purpose and the management's intention for which the financial instruments are acquired and their characteristics.

a. Financial assets or liabilities held-for-trading

Financial assets / liabilities held for the purpose of selling in the short term and for which there is a recent pattern of short term profit taking. The Finance has not designated any financial assets and liabilities upon initial recognition as held for trading.

b. Financial assets or liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

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 Finance has not designated any financial assets and liabilities upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

c. Financial Instruments measured at amortized cost

These financial investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities, which the Finance has the intention and ability to hold to maturity. After initial measurement, such financial investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR), less impairment. Amortized cost is generally calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the EIR.

Included in this classification are loans and advances, treasury bills, government bonds and other debt securities.

d. Financial Assets and liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

These investments include equity and debt securities. Equity investments classified as FVOCI are those which are neither classified as held–for–trading nor designated at fair value through profit or loss. After initial measurement, such financial investments are subsequently measured at fair value.

8.2.3 Measurement

Initial Measurement

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, 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.

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.

8.2.4 De-recognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the right to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or where the Finance has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. If substantially all the risks and rewards have been neither retained nor transferred and Finance has retained control, the assets continue to be recognized to the extent of Finance's continuing involvement. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished. Financial liability is extinguished when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expired.

8.2.5 Determination of Fair value

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability be settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the measurement date.

The fair values are determined according to the following hierarchy as per NFRS 13:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Finance measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market if available. The market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on arm's length basis.
Further, all unquoted equity investments are recorded at cost.

8.2.6 Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Statement of Financial Position when and only when Finance has a legal right to set off the recognized amounts and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under NFRSs or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in trading activity.

8.2.7 Impairment of Financial Assets and liabilities

Loans & Advances: The Finance, following regulatory backstop as mentioned in Clause 16 of "NFRS 9- Expected Credit Loss Related Guidelines, 2025" has recognize impairment on credit exposures as the HIGHER of total ECL calculated as per NFRS 9 and existing regulatory provisions as mentioned in Unified NRB Directives no 02.

The Finance recognizes impairment on loans and advances as the higher of the amount computed as per the norms prescribed by the Regulator and amount determined as per paragraph 5.5 of NFRS – 9. Impairment calculation has been done based on the above criteria, where Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Method for impairment has been adopted.

Under the norms prescribed by the Regulator, impairment is provisioned from 1% to 100% of the outstanding balance depending on the categorization of the individual loans & advances.

For the measurement of ECL, finance have segregated its financial instruments in three stages. All loans are allocated to one of these three stages depending on the credit risk since initial recognition on the basis of quantitative and qualitative factors.

Furthermore, transferring from one stage to another stage has also been considered as prescribed in ECL Guidelines.

Stage	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**
Classification	Performing (No significant increase in credit risk "SICR")	Underperforming (Significant increase in credit risk "SICR")	Non-Performing (Credit Impaired)
Expected Credit Loss	12 Month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL
Interest Income **(Guidance Note on Interest Income Recognition, 2025).**	the accrued interest income during the quarter + any interest suspense at the beginning of the quarter.	the accrued interest income during the quarter + any interest suspense at the beginning of the quarter.	only cash interest received during the quarter (On Incremental Basis)
Based on days past due (DPD)	<= 1 month	>1 month but <= 3 months	>3 months

Measurement of ECL

Finance shall measure expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

a) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;

b) the time value of money; and
c) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Expected Credit Loss is calculated as the following, which is applied to each loan pool at various stages:

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

Components of ECL Model

Exposure at Default (EAD)

Exposure at Default (EAD) refers to the expected exposure to a borrower at the event of default. This is dynamic in nature and keeps changing when the borrower repays his debt or obligation or take additional debt. EAD is booked as financial assets of Bank. For closed-end loans, EAD is capped at the maximum contractual period of credit risk exposure. For revolving facilities (e.g., overdrafts, credit cards) BFIs cannot rely solely on the contractual period unless historical evidence supports that exposure never exceeds it. Also, a longer exposure period may be required based on historical and forward-looking data.

Methods of EAD calculation are as under:

- **For All Loan Products, EAD** = Outstanding principal + Accrued interest.
  Interest computed based on **Guidance Note on Interest Income Recognition, 2025.**

Probability of Default (PD) PD is an estimate of the likelihood of a default over a given time horizon. PD percentage is calculated for each loan account separately and is determined by using available historical observations along with other data sources, including external credit ratings and other qualitative factors like Real GDP, Agricultural GDP, Inflation Rate, Unemployment, Interest Rates, Foreign Exchange Rate and Stock Index. However, Finance has not included its internal rating in the estimation process.

- **Stage 1:** All loans in stage 1 moving into stage 3 in 12 - months time.
- **Stage 2:** All loans in stage 2 moving into stage 3 in the maximum lifetime of the loans under observation.
- **Stage 3:** Taken as 100% for loan becomes overdue for 3 months.

ECL Model-TTC PD to PIT-PD

- **Through-the-Cycle Probability of Default (TTC PD)** measures a borrower's long-term average default risk, smoothing short-term economic fluctuations. The finance uses 5 years of historical default data to determine TTC PD. After applying the transition analysis, the derived PD estimates are then aggregated and averaged to compute the TTC-PD. However, Finance's internal rating has not been incorporated in the current estimate.
- **Conversion of TTC PD to Point-in-Time PD (PIT PD) by using Vasicek Formula:**
  In contrast, Point-in-Time (PIT) PD estimates the likelihood of default based on current economic conditions and borrower-specific factors, making it more sensitive to short-term changes. For the calculation of PIT PD, the finance has adjusted TTC PD against the macro-economic variables using Vasicek Single Factor Model.

The Policy states the Vasicek Formula to be

$$PD(t) = \Phi\left[(\Phi^{-1}(PD_0) + \rho * \Phi^{-1}(M)) / \sqrt{(1 - \rho^2)}\right]$$

Where,

PD(t)	= The conditional probability of default at time t.
Φ	= The cumulative distribution function (CDF) of the standard normal distribution.
Φ−1	= The inverse of the cumulative distribution function (also known as the quantile function of the standard normal distribution).
PD_0	= The initial or long-term average probability of default for the borrower (unconditional PD).
ρ	= The asset correlation factor, which reflects the correlation between the borrower's asset value and the systemic risk factor (or macroeconomic risk factor).
M	= The macroeconomic factor that affects all borrowers (systemic risk).
$\sqrt{1 - \rho^2}$	= The adjustment for idiosyncratic risk (risk specific to the individual borrower that is uncorrelated with systemic risk).

- **Calculation of PIT PD & Marginal PD for each year**
  Using Vasicek formula, PIT PD is calculated. In order to determine the marginal PD term structure, finance needs to compute the cumulative PIT PD at the end of each period such that the difference between Cumulative Life-time PIT PD between two periods is the marginal PD. Finance has forecasted the PIT PD at the end of each year upto 2049 by considering the forecast of Macroeconomic Variable.

Loss Given Default (LGD)

LGD represents the portion of a financial asset's exposure that is expected to be lost if the borrower defaults. It is typically expressed as a percentage of the EAD and forms a key component in the calculation of ECL. According to the Finance's ECL policy, LGD models is developed gradually based on historical data, historical experience of cash recovery from defaults (including settlements), cost and time of recoveries and all other relevant and supportable information (including forward looking information).

- **Stage 1 (12-month LGD):** For loans/loan pools in Stage 1, LGD is typically calculated based on expected recoveries and collateral values over a 12-month period.
- **Stage 2 & 3 (Lifetime LGD):** For loans/loan pools in Stage 2 or 3 (loans with a significant increase in credit risk or that are in default), LGD must reflect the expected loss over the entire life of the loan, incorporating any changes in recoveries, collateral values, or macroeconomic conditions.

About Collateral and Recovery Rate

- **Collateral Information:** Where loans are collateralized, data on the collateral type, value, and potential recovery from the collateral in case of default.
- **Recovery Rate**
  Recovery Rate (RR) represents the percentage of the exposure that is expected to be recovered in case of default. The recovery rate is calculated as:

- **Recovery Rate (RR)** = Recovered Amount/ Exposure at Default (EAD)
- **And LGD** = 1−RR

The Finance has applied LGD to individual account level. In case of loans and advances (Loan Against FD, Share Loan, Real Estate Loan, Home Loan, Personal Overdraft Loan, Personal Term Loan and Loan Against Gold & Silver) backed by collateral, necessary haircut has been applied as per the guidelines issued by Nepal Rastra Bank. In case of other remaining loans, recovery rate of Loans & Advances calculated using the historical data has been used for calculating LGD. Back testing of LGD is conducted on sampling basis with coordination with finance departments.

Discount Factor

The Effective Interest Rate (EIR) is the key discount rate used for the purpose of ECL measurement. It represents the rate that exactly discounts the expected future cash flows (both principal and interest) of a financial instrument to its gross carrying amount at the time of initial recognition. The EIR can be calculated for individual loans or for the pool of loans depending on the choice of mechanism used for ECL calculation. Coupon rate of loan has been considered by finance as effective interest rate since transaction cost associated with extending credit facility is nominal.

Financial investments at FVOCI:

For these financial investments, Finance assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment is impaired. Finance assesses individually whether there is objective evidence of impairment based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortized 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.

8.3 Reversal of Impairment

If the amount of an impairment loss decreases in a subsequent period and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the excess is written back by reducing the financial asset Impairment allowance account accordingly. The writeback is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

8.4 Write-off of Financial Assets Carried at Amortized Cost

Financial assets (and the related impairment allowance accounts) are normally written off either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where financial assets are secured, this is generally after receipt of any proceeds from the realization of security.

8.5 Collateral Valuation

The Finance seeks to use collateral, where possible, to mitigate its risks on financial assets. The collateral comes in various forms such as cash, securities, guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories, other non-financial assets and credit enhancements such as netting agreements. The fair

value of collateral is generally assessed at a minimum, at inception and based on the guidelines issued by the Nepal Rastra Bank. Non-financial collateral, such as real estate, is valued based on data provided by third parties such as independent valuator and audited financial statements.

8.6 Collateral Legally Repossessed or Where Properties Has Devolved to the Finance

Legally Repossessed Collateral represents Non-Financial Assets acquired by the Finance in settlement of the overdue loans. The assets are initially recognized at fair value when acquired. The Finance's policy is to determine whether a repossessed asset is best used for its internal operations or should be sold. The proceeds are used to reduce or repay the outstanding claim. The immovable property acquired by foreclosure of collateral from defaulting customers, or which has devolved on the Finance as part settlement of debt, has not been occupied for business use.

These assets are shown as Legally Repossessed Collateral under "Other Assets."

8.7 Trading Assets

One of the categories of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is "held for trading" financial assets. All financial assets acquired or held for the purpose of selling in the short term or for which there is a recent pattern of short term profit taking are trading assets.

8.8 Derivative financial Instruments: -

Finance does not have any Derivative Financial Instruments

8.9 Property Plant and Equipment

8.9.1 Recognition

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that are held for use in the production or supply of services, for rental to others or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used during more than one period. The Finance applies the requirements of the Nepal Accounting Standard - NAS 16 (Property, Plant and Equipment) in accounting for these assets.

Property, plant and 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 measured.

8.9.2 Measurement

An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies for recognition as an asset is initially measured at its cost. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and cost incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of an item of property, plant& equipment. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of computer equipment. When parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

8.9.3 Cost Model

Property and equipment is stated at cost excluding the costs of day–to–day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the equipment when that cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met.

8.9.4 Revaluation Model

The Finance has not applied the revaluation model to the any class of freehold land and buildings or other assets. Such properties are carried at a previously recognized GAAP Amount.

On revaluation of an asset, any increase in the carrying amount is recognized in 'Other comprehensive income' and accumulated in equity, under capital reserve or used to reverse a previous revaluation decrease relating to the same asset, which was charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss. In this circumstance, the increase is recognized as income to the extent of previous write down. Any decrease in the carrying amount is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit or Loss or debited to the other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the capital reserve in respect of that asset.

The decrease recognized in other comprehensive income reduces the amount accumulated in equity under capital reserves. Any balance remaining in the revaluation reserve in respect of an asset is transferred directly to retained earnings on retirement or disposal of the asset.

8.9.5 Subsequent Cost

The subsequent cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item, if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within that part will flow to the Finance and it can be reliably measured. The cost of day to day servicing of property, plant and equipment are charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred.

8.9.6 Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated by using the written down value method on cost or valuation of the Property & Equipment other than freehold land and leasehold properties. Depreciation on leasehold properties is calculated by using the straight line method on cost or valuation of the property. The rates of depreciations are given below:

Asset Category	Estimated useful life (years)	Salvage Value
Building	50	5%
Leasehold Properties	Lease period	0%
Computer & Accessories	5	0%
Vehicle	10	5%
Furniture & Fixture	7	3%
Machinery	10	5%
Equipment & Others	3-5	0%

Depreciation on newly acquired property and equipment are charged from the date of booking. Depreciation of property and equipment ceases when it is de-recognized at the time of its disposal.

8.9.7 Changes in Estimates

The asset's methods of depreciation are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

8.9.8 Capital Work in Progress

These are expenses of capital nature directly incurred in the construction of buildings, major plant and machinery and system development, awaiting capitalization. Capital work-in-progress would be

transferred to the relevant asset when it is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

8.9.9 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of an asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Finance incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

8.9.10 De-recognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. The gain or loss arising from de-recognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in the Statement of Profit or Loss when the item is derecognized. When replacement costs are recognized in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the remaining carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. Major inspection costs are capitalized. At each such capitalization, the remaining carrying amount of the previous cost of inspections is derecognized.

8.10 Goodwill and Intangible Assets

8.10.1 Recognition

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance, held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others or for administrative purposes. An intangible asset is recognized if it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. An intangible asset is initially measured at cost. Expenditure incurred on an intangible item that was initially recognized as an expense by the Finance in previous annual Financial Statements or interim Financial Statements are not recognized as part of the cost of an intangible asset at a later date.

8.10.2 Computer Software & Licenses

Cost of purchased licenses and all computer software costs incurred, licensed for use by the Finance, which are not integrally related to associated hardware, which can be clearly identified, reliably measured, and it's probable that they will lead to future economic benefits, are included in the Statement of Financial Position under the category 'Intangible assets' and carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

8.10.3 Subsequent Expenditure

Expenditure incurred on software is capitalized only when it is probable that this expenditure will enable the asset to generate future economic benefits in excess of its originally assessed standard of performance and this expenditure can be measured and attributed to the asset reliably. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

8.10.4 Amortization of Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets, except for goodwill, are amortized on a straight–line basis in the Statement of Profit or Loss from the date when the asset is available for use, over the best of its useful economic life based on a pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the finance.

Amortization methods, useful lives, residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate. The Finance assumes that there is no residual value for its intangible assets.

Asset Category	For the period ended 17th October 2026	For the period ended 17th October 2025
Computer Software	5 Years	5 Years

8.10.5 De-recognition of Intangible Assets

The carrying amount of an item of intangible asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. The gain or loss arising on de recognition of an item of intangible assets is included in the Statement of Profit or Loss when the item is derecognized.

8.11 Investment Property

Investment properties include land or land and buildings other than those classified as property and equipment and non-current assets held for sale. Generally, it includes land, land and building acquired by the Finance as non-banking assets but not sold as on the reporting date. Finance holds investment property that has been acquired through enforcement of security over the loans and advances.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequently all investment properties (without exception) are reported at fair value with any gains or losses in fair value reported in the income statement as they arise. The fair value used is that the property could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction and should reflect market conditions at the balance sheet date.

Investment properties are derecognized when they are disposed of or permanently withdrawn from use since no future economic benefits are expected. Transfers are made to and from investment property only when there is a change in use. When the use of a property changes such that it is reclassified as Property, Plant and Equipment, its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting.

8.12 Income Tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. The Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to tax authorities.

8.13 Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities consist of amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to Inland Revenue Department in respect of the current year, using the tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted on the reporting date and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of prior years.

8.14 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. 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 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 is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.
- Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carried forward unused tax credits and unused tax losses (if any), to the extent that it is probable that the taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except: Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, and at the time of transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in Subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference will be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is probable that sufficient profit will be available to allow the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only to the extent that they relate to income taxes imposed by the same taxation authority.

8.15 Deposits and liabilities

Deposit and liabilities are the Finance's sources of funding. Deposits include noninterest bearing deposits, saving deposits, term deposits, call deposits and margin deposits. The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity period is the amount repayable on demand. The fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits is considered as the interest receivable on these deposits plus carrying amount of these deposits. The fair value of debt securities issued is also considered as the carrying amount of these debt securities issued. Sub-ordinate liabilities are liabilities subordinated, at the event of winding up, to the claims of depositors, debt securities issued and other creditors.

As per NAS 39 regarding Financial Instruments recognition and measurement, EIR rate is to be used for booking such interest expense and when calculating the EIR, an entity shall estimate cash flows

considering all contractual term of the financial instrument but not credit loss, which includes the fees and points received or paid, transaction costs, premiums, discounts as per the Carve Out regarding the EIR rate treatment issued by ICAN, when calculating EIR, all these transaction cost shall be considered unless it is immaterial or impracticable to do so.

8.16 Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, Finance has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. The amount recognized is the best estimate of the

consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation at that date. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is determined based on the present value of those cash flows. A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits derived by the Finance from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured as the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Before a provision is established, the Finance recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statement of Profit or Loss net of any reimbursement.

8.17 Revenue Recognition

As per NAS 18 "Revenue" Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to Finance and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized.

8.17.1 Interest Income

For all financial assets measured at amortized cost, interest bearing financial assets classified as available-for-sale interest income is recorded using the rate that closely approximates the EIR because the Finance considers that the cost of exact calculation of effective interest rate method exceeds the benefit that would be derived from such compliance. EIR 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 or financial liability.

Similarly, interest bearing financial assets classified as Fair value through Profit and loss Effective interest is not recognized on such instruments. As transaction cost on such instruments are directly recognized in the statement of Profit and loss.

Further, as per the carve out regarding the EIR rate treatment issued by ICAN, when calculating EIR, all these shall be considered unless it is immaterial or impracticable to do so. Since all these transaction costs cannot be identified separately and separate EIR computation for every customer seems impracticable, such transaction costs of all previous years have not been considered when computing EIR. Due to impracticability, such relevant costs are ignored, due to which EIR rate equals to the rate provided to customers and therefore, income recognized by system on accrual basis has been considered as income.

8.17.2 Fee and Commission Income

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. These fees include Service fees, commission income.

Fees and other commission income are recognized on accrual basis.

8.17.3 Dividend Income

Dividend income is on equity instruments are recognized in the statement of profit and loss within other income when the Finance's right to receive payment is established.

8.17.4 Net Trading Income

Net trading income comprises gains less losses relating to trading assets and liabilities, and includes all realized interest, dividend and foreign exchange differences as wells as unrealized changes in fair value of trading assets and liabilities.

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

Trading assets such as equity shares and mutual funds are recognized at fair value through profit or loss. No other financial instrument is designated at fair value through profit or loss. Finance has no income under the heading net income from other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

8.17.6 Interest Expense

For financial liabilities measured at amortized cost using the rate that closely approximates effective interest rate, interest expense is recorded using such rate. EIR 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 or financial liability.

8.17.7 Employee Benefits

Employee benefits include:

- Short-term employee benefits such as the following, if expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services:
  i. Wages, salaries and social security contributions;
  ii. Paid annual leave and paid sick leave;
  iii. Profit sharing and bonuses, and
  iv. Non-monetary benefits (such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidized goods or services) for current employees;

  Short term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expenses as the related service is provided.
- Termination Benefits
- Other long term benefit
- Post-employment benefits, such as the following:

Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which a Finance pays fixed contribution into a separate Finance (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay

further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee services in the current and prior periods, as defined in Nepal Accounting Standards – NAS 19 (Employee Benefits).

Defined Benefit Plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. Accordingly, staff gratuity has been considered as defined benefit plans as per Nepal Accounting Standards – NAS 19 (Employee Benefits).

Gratuity

An actuarial valuation is carried out every year to ascertain the full liability under gratuity. The calculation is performed using project unit credit method. However, actuarial valuation has not been done in quarterly financials and hence will be adjusted in Annual Financials.

Unutilized Accumulated Leave

Finance's liability towards the accumulated leave which is expected to be utilized beyond one year from the end of the reporting period is treated as other long-term employee benefits. Finance's net obligation towards unutilized accumulated leave is calculated by discounting the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods to determine the present value of such benefits. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on government bonds that have maturity dates approximating to the terms of Finance's obligation. The calculation is performed using the Projected Unit Credit method. Net changes in liability for unutilized accumulated leave including any actuarial gain and loss are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss under 'Personnel Expenses' in the period in which they arise. However, actuarial valuation has not been done in quarterly financials and hence will be adjusted in Annual Financials.

8.18 Other Operating Expenses.

Other operating expenses are accounted on accrual basis and charged to the Statement of Profit and loss unless they are of capital nature.

8.19 Share capital and reserves

Share capital and reserves are different classes of equity claims. Equity claims are claims on the residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all its liabilities. Changes in equity during the reporting period comprise income and expenses recognized in the statement of financial performance; plus, contributions from holders of equity claims, minus distributions to holders of equity claims.

8.20 Earnings per share

Finance presents basic and diluted Earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit and loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of Finance by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting both the profit and loss 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.

9. Segment Reporting

As Per NFRS 8, an operating segment is a component of an entity:

- that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity),
- whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and
- for which discrete financial information is available.

Finance has identified reportable segment on basis of business on the nature of banking operations. It helps management to assess the performance of the business segments. The business segments identified are Banking (including Loans and Deposits), Cards, Remittance and Treasury.

A. Information about reportable segments

	Particulars	Banking	Treasury	Card	Remittance	All Others	Total
(a)	Revenue from external customers	155,154,798	19,050,296	163,887	20,693	17,015,526	191,405,200
(b)	Intersegment revenues						-
(c)	**Net Revenue**	**155,154,798**	**19,050,296**	**163,887**	**20,693**	**17,015,526**	**191,405,200**
(d)	Interest Revenue	155,154,798	18,704,514			1,093,923	174,953,234
(e)	Interest Expense	77,474,977					77,474,977
(f)	**Net interest revenue (b)**	**77,679,821**	**18,704,514**			**1,093,923**	**97,478,258**
(g)	Depreciation and Amortization	3,125,339					3,125,339
(h)	Personnel Expenses	30,271,189					30,271,189
(i)	Other Operating Expenses	20,582,442					20,582,442
(j)	Other Non Operating Expenses	33,615,372					33,615,372
(k)	**Segment profit/(loss)**	**(9,914,521)**	**19,050,296**	**163,887**	**20,693**	**17,015,526**	**26,335,881**
(l)	Entity's interest in the profit or loss of associates accounted for using equity method	-	-			-	-
(m)	Other material non-cash items:						-
(n)	**Impairment of assets**	**-**					**-**
(o)	**Segment assets**	**8,728,569,854**	**1,280,002,200**		**457,449**	**998,532,626**	**11,007,562,128**
(p)	**Segment liabilities**	**9,287,646,559**		**2,844,126**		**199,800,942**	**9,490,291,627**

B. Reconciliation of reportable segment profit or loss

Particulars	Current Quarter
Total Profit before tax for reportable segment	**99,673,537**
profit before tax for other segment	-
Elimination of intersegment profit	-
Elimination of discontinues operation	-
Uncollected Amounts:	-
- Other Corporate Expenses	-
Profit before tax	**99,673,537**

10. Concentration of Borrowings, Credits and Deposits

A. Concentration of Borrowings

Particulars	As on Aswin End 2083	As on Aswin End 2082
Borrowings from 10 largest lenders	-	-
Percentage of borrowings from ten largest lenders to total depositors	-	-

B. Concentration of Credit Exposures

Particulars	As on Aswin End 2083	As on Aswin End 2082
Total Credit to twenty largest borrowers		
a. As per group (related party)	782,168,491.49	741,413,818.32
b. As per individual customer	719,253,644.76	671,208,455.24
Percentage of exposures to twenty largest borrowers to Total Loans and Advances		
a. As per group (related party)	11.43%	11.30%
b. As per individual customer	10.51%	10.23%

C. Concentration of Deposits

Particulars	As on Aswin End 2083	As on Aswin End 2082
Total Deposit from twenty largest depositors	-	-
a. Group-wise	1,646,674,850.70	1,636,650,984.69
b. As per individual customer	1,143,023,385.02	1,028,405,320.13
Percentage of deposits from twenty largest depositors to Total Deposits		
a. Group-wise	17.73%	17.79%
b. As per individual customer	12.31%	11.18%

11. Related party disclosures

The related parties of the Finance which meets the definition of related parties as defined in "NAS 24 Related Party Disclosures" are as follows-

As per Para 9 of NAS 24

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

Mr. Karmendra Bikram Nembang Limbu	Chairman (Promoter)
Mr. Yadab Chandra Rai	Director (Promoter)
Mr. Yubaraj Rai	Director (Promoter)
Mr. Binod Kumar Chongbang	Director (Public)
Mr. Prakash Bahadur Shrestha	Director (Public)
Ms. Yagya Kumari Magar	Director (Public)
Mr. Jiwan Kumar Rai	Independent Director
Mr. Gyanendra Iwahang	Chief Executive Officer

Compensation to the Members of the Board

All the members of the Board are non-executive directors, and no executive compensation is paid to the directors. Specific non-executive allowances paid to the directors till current period ended Aswin 2083 are as under.

Particulars	Amount
Board Meeting Fees	288,000.00
Committee Sitting Fee	85,000.00
Board Meeting Expenses	17,689.50
Board Communication Allowance	21,000.00
BOD Travelling Expenses	28,520.00
Total	**440,209.50**

These allowances are approved by the Annual General Meeting of the Finance.

12. Dividend paid (aggregate or per share) separately for ordinary shares and other shares

Finance has not proposed any dividends this year.

13. Issued, repurchases and repayments of debt and equity securities

There is no issues, repurchase and repayments of debt and equity securities during the interim period as on Aswin end 2083.

14. Events after Interim Period

Finance monitors and assesses events that may have potential impact to qualify as adjusting and/or non-adjusting events after the end of the reporting period. All adjusting events are adjusted in the books with additional disclosures and non-adjusting material events are disclosed in the notes with possible financial impact, to the extent ascertainable.

There are no material events that have occurred subsequent to the reporting date till the publication of this interim financial statement.

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

There is not any merger and acquisition affecting the changes in the composition of the entity during the interim period at the Aswin End 2083.

*****The End*****