PRABHU BANK LIMITED

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

FIRST QUARTER ENDED ON 31 ASHWIN 2083 (MID OCT 2026)
OF FY 2083-84 (2026-27)

Prabhu Bank Limited
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As on Quarter ended on 31 Ashwin 2083 (17 October 2026)

NPR in '000

Particulars	Group		Bank	
	This Quarter Ending	Immediate Previous Year Ending	This Quarter Ending	Immediate Previous Year Ending
Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalent	9,082,604	8,716,139	9,007,734	8,661,329
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	57,928,029	14,501,005	57,928,029	14,501,005
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	7,506,225	8,114,392	7,506,225	8,114,392
Derivative Financial Instruments	8,818,075	9,040,492	8,818,075	9,040,492
Other Trading Assets	820,104	925,894	195,880	185,315
Loan and Advances to B/FIs	5,776,108	6,947,231	5,776,108	6,947,231
Loan and Advances to Customers	211,130,632	214,546,544	211,130,632	214,546,544
Investment Securities	97,208,195	131,999,386	95,956,276	130,724,421
Current Tax Assets	-	129,527	-	107,578
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-	795,729	795,729
Investment in Associates	428,321	428,321	471,255	471,255
Investment Property	3,048,545	2,328,821	3,048,545	2,328,821
Property & Equipment	4,601,011	4,669,090	3,756,940	3,823,440
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	250,280	271,447	221,531	242,349
Deferred Tax Assets	1,253,307	1,268,690	1,358,073	1,405,553
Other Assets	11,744,929	10,510,136	11,290,439	10,185,559
Total Assets	**419,596,365**	**414,397,113**	**417,261,470**	**412,081,014**
Liabilities				
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	5,005,386	5,191,537	5,005,386	5,191,537
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	8,681,598	9,082,102	8,681,598	9,082,102
Deposit from Customer	350,010,819	348,003,201	350,026,841	348,043,138
Borrowings	525,439	728,964	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	470,516	-	453,640	-
Provisions	105,679	105,679	105,679	105,679
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	12,026,301	9,229,380	11,328,314	8,645,949
Debt Securities Issued	7,843,229	7,843,229	7,843,229	7,843,229
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	**384,668,968**	**380,184,092**	**383,444,687**	**378,911,634**
Equity				
Share Capital	23,542,490	23,542,490	23,542,490	23,542,490
Share Premium	-	-	-	-
Retained Earnings	(6,522,702)	(6,079,745)	(6,787,703)	(6,318,625)
Reserves	17,339,148	16,214,797	17,061,996	15,945,515
Total Equity Attributable to Equity holders	**34,358,936**	**33,677,542**	**33,816,783**	**33,169,380**
Non-controlling Interest	568,461	535,479		
Total Equity	**34,927,397**	**34,213,021**	**33,816,783**	**33,169,380**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**419,596,365**	**414,397,113**	**417,261,470**	**412,081,014**

Prabhu Bank Limited
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
For the Quarter ended on 31 Ashwin 2083 (17 October 2026)

Particulars	Group				Bank			
	Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding		Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding	
	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	5,245,288	5,245,288	6,461,157	6,461,157	5,245,178	5,245,178	6,459,930	6,459,930
Interest Expense	2,922,701	2,922,701	3,577,533	3,577,533	2,910,454	2,910,454	3,564,654	3,564,654
Net Interest income	**2,322,588**	**2,322,588**	**2,883,624**	**2,883,624**	**2,334,725**	**2,334,725**	**2,895,276**	**2,895,276**
Fees and commission income	754,882	754,882	815,335	815,335	730,437	730,437	761,846	761,846
Fees and commission expense	46,463	46,463	63,164	63,164	41,938	41,938	57,093	57,093
Net Fees and commission income	**708,419**	**708,419**	**752,170**	**752,170**	**688,498**	**688,498**	**704,753**	**704,753**
Net Interest, fee and commission income	**3,031,007**	**3,031,007**	**3,635,795**	**3,635,795**	**3,023,223**	**3,023,223**	**3,600,029**	**3,600,029**
Net trading income	193,843	193,843	25,246	25,246	193,338	193,338	128,702	128,702
Other operating income	288,639	288,639	103,507	103,507	154,106	154,106	96,409	96,409
Total operating income	**3,513,489**	**3,513,489**	**3,764,548**	**3,764,548**	**3,370,667**	**3,370,667**	**3,825,140**	**3,825,140**
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	588,693	588,693	1,003,781	1,003,781	588,693	588,693	1,003,781	1,003,781
Net operating income	**2,924,796**	**2,924,796**	**2,760,767**	**2,760,767**	**2,781,974**	**2,781,974**	**2,821,359**	**2,821,359**
Operating expense								
Personnel expense	1,133,206	1,133,206	1,134,566	1,134,566	1,105,448	1,105,448	1,119,132	1,119,132
Other operating expense	431,478	431,478	441,404	441,404	421,061	421,061	430,780	430,780
Depreciation & Amortisation	103,536	103,536	101,249	101,249	100,939	100,939	99,362	99,362
Operating profit	**1,256,577**	**1,256,577**	**1,083,547**	**1,083,547**	**1,154,527**	**1,154,527**	**1,172,085**	**1,172,085**
Non operating income	3,452	3,452	550	550	3,452	3,452	550	550
Non operating expense	-	-	290	290	-	-	290	290
Profit before income tax	**1,260,029**	**1,260,029**	**1,083,807**	**1,083,807**	**1,157,979**	**1,157,979**	**1,172,345**	**1,172,345**
Income tax expense								
Current tax	582,672	582,672	685,788	685,788	525,499	525,499	684,998	684,998
Deferred tax	(3,337)	(3,337)	(71,136)	(71,136)	28,759	28,759	(71,136)	(71,136)
Profit/(loss) for the period	**680,695**	**680,695**	**469,155**	**469,155**	**603,721**	**603,721**	**558,483**	**558,483**

Prabhu Bank Limited
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the Quarter ended on 31 Ashwin 2083 (17 October 2026)

Particulars	Group				Bank			
	Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding		Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding	
	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 for the period	680,695	680,695	469,155	469,155	603,721	603,721	558,483	558,483
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	62,402	62,402	(275,266)	(275,266)	62,402	62,402	(275,266)	(275,266)
Gain/loss) on revaluation	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gain/loss on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income tax relating to above items	(18,721)	(18,721)	82,580	82,580	(18,721)	(18,721)	82,580	82,580
Net other compressive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**43,681**	**43,681**	**(192,686)**	**(192,686)**	**43,681**	**43,681**	**(192,686)**	**(192,686)**
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								
Net other compressive income that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Share of other comprehensive income of associate accounted as per equity method	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax	**43,681**	**43,681**	**(192,686)**	**(192,686)**	**43,681**	**43,681**	**(192,686)**	**(192,686)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	**724,376**	**724,376**	**276,469**	**276,469**	**647,402**	**647,402**	**365,797**	**365,797**
	-	-			-	-		

Profit attributable to:								
Equity holders of the Bank	691,395	691,395	315,863	315,863	647,402	647,402	365,797	365,797
Non-controlling interest	32,981	32,981	(39,394)	(39,394)	-	-	-	-
Total	**724,376**	**724,376**	**276,469**	**276,469**	**647,402**	**647,402**	**365,797**	**365,797**
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earnings per share								
Basic earnings per share		11.57		7.97		10.26		9.49
Annualized Basic Earnings Per Share		11.57		7.97		10.26		9.49
Diluted earnings per share		11.57		7.97		10.26		9.49

Ratios as per NRB Directive

Particulars	Group				Bank			
	Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding		Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding	
	This Quarter	Upto this Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto this Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto this Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto this Quarter (YTD)
Capital Fund to RWA		11.83%		13.60%		11.83%		13.60%
Tier 1 Capital to RWA		8.18%		9.86%		8.18%		9.86%
CET 1 Capital to RWA		8.18%		9.86%		8.18%		9.86%
Non-Performing Loan (NPL) to Total Loan		14.80%		5.78%		14.80%		5.78%
Net Non-Performing Loan to Total Loan		5.02%		1.59%		5.02%		1.59%
Total Loan Loss Provision to Total NPL		76.13%		115.71%		76.13%		115.71%
Cost of Funds		3.19%		3.86%		3.19%		3.86%
Average Credit to Deposit Ratio		65.07%		69.46%		65.07%		69.46%
Base Rate		4.95%		5.68%		4.95%		5.68%
Average Base Rate (Three Months)		4.93%		5.83%		4.93%		5.83%
Interest Rate Spread		3.19%		3.28%		3.19%		3.28%
Average Return on Equity (Annualized)		7.21%		5.83%		7.21%		5.83%
Average Return on Assets (Annualized)		0.58%		0.54%		0.58%		0.54%

Prabhu Bank Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Change in Equity
For the Quarter ended on 31 Ashwin 2083 (17 October 2026)
Group

Particulars	Attributable to equity holders of the bank										Non Controlling Interest	Total Equity
	Share Capital	Share Premuim	General Reserve	Exchange Equalisation	Regulatory Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earning	Other Reserve	Total		
Balance at Shrawan 01, 2082	23,542,490	-	4,433,261	30,952	3,945,557	1,569,501	-	(2,367,418)	2,913,460	34,067,804	530,005	34,597,808
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(165,280)	-	(165,280)	61,592	(103,688)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	(64,270)	-	-	(101,887)	(166,157)	(11,362)	(177,520)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(64,270)**	**-**	**(165,280)**	**(101,887)**	**(331,438)**	**50,230**	**(281,208)**
Transfer to Reserve during the year			**14,418**	**7,014**	**2,427,610**	**-**	**-**	**(3,521,032)**	**1,071,990**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Transfer from Reserve during the year												
Contribution from and distribution to owner												
Share issued										-		-
Share based payment												
Dividend to equity holders												
Bonus share issued	-	-	(32,810)	-	-	-	-	32,810				
Cash dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(58,824)		**(58,824)**	(44,755)	(103,579)
Other			-					-	-	-	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions	**-**	**-**	**(32,810)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(26,015)**	**-**	**(58,824)**	**(44,755)**	**(103,579)**
Balance at Ashad 32, 2083	**23,542,490**	**-**	**4,414,869**	**37,966**	**6,373,167**	**1,505,231**	**-**	**(6,079,745)**	**3,883,563**	**33,677,542**	**535,479**	**34,213,021**
Balance at Shrawan 01, 2083	23,542,490	-	4,414,869	37,966	6,373,167	1,505,231	-	(6,079,745)	3,883,563	33,677,542	535,479	34,213,021
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted/Restated Balance as at Shrawan 01, 2083	**23,542,490**	**-**	**4,414,869**	**37,966**	**6,373,167**	**1,505,231**	**-**	**(6,079,745)**	**3,883,563**	**33,677,542**	**535,479**	**34,213,021**
Profit for the period								647,713	-	647,713	32,981	680,695
Other comprehensive income						43,681		-	-	43,681	-	43,681
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**43,681**	**-**	**647,713**	**-**	**691,395**	**32,981**	**724,376**
Transfer to Reserve during the year			128,377	781	685,062	-	-	**(1,080,670)**	**266,450**	-		-
Transfer from Reserve during the year					-			-				
Contribution from and distribution to owner												
Share issued	-									-		-
Share based payment												
Dividend to equity holders												
Bonus share issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,000)	-	(10,000)	-	(10,000)
Other									-	-	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(10,000)**	**-**	**(10,000)**	**-**	**(10,000)**
Balance at Ashwin 31, 2083	**23,542,490**	**-**	**4,543,246**	**38,747**	**7,058,229**	**1,548,912**	**-**	**(6,522,702)**	**4,150,013**	**34,358,936**	**568,461**	**34,927,397**

Particulars	Bank											
	Attributable to equity holders of the bank										Non Controlling Interest	Total Equity
	Share Capital	Share Premuim	General Reserve	Exchange Equalisation	Regulatory Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earning	Other Reserve	Total		
Balance at Shrawan 01, 2082	23,542,490	-	4,400,006	30,952	3,945,557	1,297,899	-	(2,565,482)	2,917,045	33,568,467	-	-
Profit for the period								(247,864)		(247,864)		
Other comprehensive income						(49,815)			(101,407)	(151,223)		
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(49,815)**	**-**	**(247,864)**	**(101,407)**	**(399,086)**		
Transfer to Reserve during the year			-	7,014	2,427,610	-		(3,505,279)	1,070,656	-		
Transfer from Reserve during the year										-		
Contribution from and distribution to owner										-		
Share issued										-		
Share based payment										-		
Dividend to equity holders										-		
Bonus share issued	-							-		-		
Cash dividend paid								-		-		
Other									-	-		
Total contributions by and distributions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance at Ashad 32, 2083	**23,542,490**	**-**	**4,400,006**	**37,966**	**6,373,167**	**1,248,084**	**-**	**(6,318,625)**	**3,886,293**	**33,169,380**	**-**	**-**
Balance at Shrawan 01, 2083	23,542,490	-	4,400,006	37,966	6,373,167	1,248,084	-	(6,318,625)	3,886,293	33,169,380	-	-
Adjustment												
Adjusted/Restated Balance as at Shrawan 01, 2083	**23,542,490**	**-**	**4,400,006**	**37,966**	**6,373,167**	**1,248,084**	**-**	**(6,318,625)**	**3,886,293**	**33,169,380**		
Profit for the period								603,721		603,721		
Other comprehensive income						43,681			-	43,681		
Total comprehensive income						**43,681**		**603,721**	**-**	**647,402**		
Transfer to Reserve during the year			120,744	781	685,062	-	-	(1,072,799)	266,212			
Transfer from Reserve during the year								-		-		
Contribution from and distribution to owner										-		
Share issued										-		
Share based payment										-		
Dividend to equity holders										-		
Bonus share issued	-							-		-		
Cash dividend paid								-		-		
Other										-		
Total contributions by and distributions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance at Ashwin 31, 2083	**23,542,490**	**-**	**4,520,750**	**38,747**	**7,058,229**	**1,291,765**	**-**	**(6,787,703)**	**4,152,505**	**33,816,783**	**-**	**-**

Prabhu Bank Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash flow
For the Quarter ended on 31 Ashwin 2083 (17 October 2026)

Particulars	Group		Bank	
	Upto this Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year upto this Quarter	Upto this Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year upto this Quarter
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Interest Received	3,185,300	7,056,116	3,185,190	6,681,001
Fee and Other Income Received	948,725	840,580	923,775	890,548
Dividend Received	-	-	-	-
Receipts from Other Operating Activities	135,742	120,004	24,652	4,777
Interest Paid	(2,925,156)	(3,599,325)	(2,912,909)	(3,580,108)
Commissions and Fees Paid	(46,463)	(63,164)	(41,938)	(57,093)
Cash Payment to Employees	(1,148,433)	(644,439)	(1,126,783)	(788,549)
Other Expenses Paid	(431,478)	(441,404)	(421,061)	(430,780)
Operating Cash Flows before Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities	**(281,762)**	**3,268,368**	**(369,075)**	**2,719,796**
(Increase) /Decrease in Operating Assets				
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	(43,427,024)	4,721,835	(43,427,024)	4,721,835
Placement with Banks and Financial Institutions	608,168	(6,327,613)	608,168	(6,327,613)
Other Trading Assets	116,804	(3,423)	(0)	-
Loans and Advances to BFIs	1,171,123	279,928	1,171,123	279,928
Loans and Advances to Customers	3,064,697	(3,205,024)	3,064,697	(2,831,135)
Other Assets	(1,012,376)	(3,645,215)	(882,463)	(3,690,362)
	(39,478,609)	**(8,179,512)**	**(39,465,499)**	**(7,847,347)**
Increase /(Decrease) in Operating Liabilities				
Due to Banks and Financials Institutions	(186,151)	93,517	(186,151)	93,517
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-		-	-
Deposit from Customers	2,007,618	2,601,338	1,983,703	2,988,319
Borrowings	(203,525)	(11,473)	-	15,000
Other Liabilities	2,414,099	4,924,676	2,305,651	4,617,533
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities before Tax Paid	**(35,728,329)**	**2,696,914**	**(35,731,369)**	**2,586,818**
Income Tax Paid	36,092	(64,436)	54,440	(156,495)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**(35,692,237)**	**2,632,478**	**(35,676,929)**	**2,430,323**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of Investment Securities	34,834,871	(3,706,700)	34,811,827	(3,585,084)
Receipts from Sale of Investment Securities	-	34	-	34
Purchase of Property and Equipment	(34,746)	(108,747)	(34,077)	(105,135)
Receipts from Sale of Property and Equipment	21,128	78,574	21,128	78,574
Purchase of Intangible Assets	(672)	(16,161)	(672)	(14,016)
Receipt from the sale of intangible assets	-		-	-
Purchase of Investment Properties	-		-	-
Receipts from Sale of Investment Properties	-	34,536	-	34,536
Interest Received	1,102,786	1,059,781	1,102,786	1,059,781
Dividend Received	142,209	108,712	119,217	108,683
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	**36,065,577**	**(2,549,971)**	**36,020,209**	**(2,422,627)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts from Issue of Debt Securities	-		-	
Repayments of Debt Securities	-		-	
Receipts from Issue of Subordinated Liabilities	-		-	
Repayments of Subordinated Liabilities	-		-	
Receipt from Issue of Shares	-		-	
Dividends Paid	(10,000)	(58,824)	-	
Interest Paid	-		-	
Other Receipts/Payments	-	(27,109)	-	
Net Cash from Financing Activities	**(10,000)**	**(85,933)**	**-**	**-**

Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**363,340**	(3,426)	**343,280**	7,696
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Shrawan 01, 2082	8,716,139	7,898,469	8,661,329	7,853,954
Effect of Exchange Rate fluctuations on Cash and Cash Equivalents Held	3,125	2,340	3,125	2,340
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Ashadh 32, 2083	**9,082,604**	**7,897,383**	**9,007,734**	**7,863,990**

Prabhu Bank Limited
Statement of distributable profit or loss
For the Quarter ended on 31 Ashwin 2083 (17 October 2026)
(As per NRB Regulations)

NPR in '000

Particulars	Bank	
	Current Year Upto this Qtr YTD	**Previous Year Correspondng Qtr YTD**
Net Profit or (Loss) as per Statement of Profit or Loss	603,721	558,483
Appropriations :		
a. General Reserve	(120,744)	(111,697)
b. Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Fund	(781)	(585)
c. Capital Redemption Reserve	(262,971)	(262,971)
d. Corporate Social Responsibility Fund	(6,037)	(5,585)
e. Employees' Training Fund	-	-
f. Investment Adjustment Reserves	-	-
g. Others	2,797	2,431
Profit or (Loss) before Regulatory Adjustment	215,984	180,076
Regulatory Adjustment :		
a. Interest Receivable (-)/Previous Accrued Interest Received (+)	(382,317)	(652,479)
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 (+)	(358,207)	(12,906)
e. Deferred Tax Assets Recognized (-)/Reversal (+)	47,480	(153,716)
f. Goodwill Recognized (-)/Impairment of Goodwill (+)	7,982	-
g. Bargain Purchase Gain Recognized (-)/Reversal (+)	-	-
h. Actuarial Loss Recognized (-)/Reversal (+)	-	-
i. Other (+/-)	-	-
Net Profit for the quarter end on 31 Ashwin 2083 available for distribution	**(469,078)**	**(639,025)**
Opening Retained Earnings as on Shrawan 1, 2083	(6,318,625)	1,045,108
Adjustment (+/-) :	-	-
Distributions:		
Bonus Share Issued	-	-
Cash Dividend Issued	-	-
Total Distributable Profit or (Loss) as on quarter end date	**(6,787,703)**	**406,083**
Annualised Distributable Profit/Loss per Share	-	-

1. Basis of Preparation

1.1 Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) developed by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB), Nepal and pronounced for application by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN). These in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2063, BAFIA 2073, Unified Directive 2082 and all other applicable lows and regulation.

1.2 Reporting Period and Approval of Financial Statements

The Group follows the Nepalese financial year based on the Nepalese calendar. The corresponding dates for the English calendar are as follows:

Relevant Financial Statement	Nepalese Calendar Date / Period	English Calendar Date / Period
NFRS SOFP* Date	31 Ashwin 2083	17 October 2026
NFRS reporting period	1 Shrawan 2083– 31 Ashwin 2083	17 July 2026 – 17 October 2026

* SOFP = Statement of financial position.

1.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

The Financial Statements of the Group are presented in Nepalese Rupees (NPR.), which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates. There was no change in the Group's presentation and functional currency during the year under review. The amounts in the financial statements are rounded off to the nearest Rupees, except where otherwise indicated as permitted by NAS 1 – "Presentation of Financial Statements".

1.4 Use of Estimates, Assumptions and Judgments

The Group, in order to comply with the financial reporting standards has made accounting judgements as having potentially material impact on the financial statement. Those judgements and their impact on the financial statement have been described herein. The management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statement are prudent and reasonable. Actual results may differ from the estimates. Any revision to the accounting estimate is recognized prospectively in the current and future period.

1.4.1 Going Concern

The Board of Directors has assessed the Bank'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, the Board of Directors is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, and they do not intend either to liquidate or to cease operations of it. Therefore, the Bank has continued to prepare Financial Statements on the going concern basis.

1.4.2 Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Statement of Financial Position can be derived from active markets, they are derived from observable market data. However, if this is not available, judgment is required to establish fair values. The valuation of financial instruments is described in more details in Note 3.4 under "Fair Value of financial assets and liabilities". As per NFRS 13, Fair valuation of assets and liabilities require significant management judgments when observable market data are not available.

1.4.3 Defined Benefit Plans

The cost of the defined benefit obligations and the present value of their obligations are determined using actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increments, mortality rates and possible future pension increments, if any. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to uncertainty. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of Nepal government bonds with maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Future salary increment and pension increment are based on expected future salary increment rates of the Bank.

1.5 Changes in Accounting Policies

The Group applies its accounting policies consistently from year to year except where deviations have been explicitly mandated by the applicable accounting standards.

1.6 New standards issued but not yet effective

No new standards have been issued during the reporting period.

1.7 New standards and interpretations not adopted

All accounting standards, together with the carve-outs issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN), have been incorporated. NFRS 14 "Regulatory Deferral Accounts" and NFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" are not applicable to Banks and Financial Institutions and hence these standards has not been adopted.

1.8 Discounting

When the realization of assets and settlement of obligations is for more than one year, the Group considers the discounting of such assets and liabilities where the impact is material. Various internal and external factors have been considered for determining the discount rate to be applied to the cash flow of the Group. Discounting has been applied in case of measurement of prepaid expenses of staff loan. Employee benefits have been determined by considering discount rate as the average yield on government bonds issued during the period having maturity of five years or more.

2. Statement of Compliance with NFRSs

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with NFRSs.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied by the Group in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless stated otherwise.

3.1 Basis of Measurement

The Financial Statements of Group have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following material items in the Statement of Financial Position:

- Financial assets, held for trading are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value and the changes in the fair value have been routed through Statement of Profit or Loss.
- Available for sale investments (quoted) are measured at fair value and the changes in the fair value have been routed through Statement of Other Comprehensive Income.
- Liabilities for defined benefit obligations as per Employee Bylaws of the Group and are recognized at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of the plan assets. Staff loans provided at subsidized interest rates are recognized at the present value considering all future cash inflows till maturity and discounting them to present value with appropriate discount rate.
- Financial assets, Investment in Government Bonds are recorded in Statement of Financial Position at amortized cost.

3.2 Basis of Consolidation

a. Business Combinations

For the purpose of business combination, acquisition method has been adopted as prescribed by the NFRS-3; "Business Combination". In the statement of financial position, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the consolidated statement of income from the date on which control is obtained. The cost of an acquisition has been measured as the difference between the fair value of the net assets obtained and the fair value of purchase consideration paid. The excess of the purchase consideration paid over the fair value of the net asset has been recognized as goodwill. The excess of the fair value of the net asset obtained and the purchase consideration paid has been recognized as gain on bargain purchase and credit to Statement of Profit or Loss immediately. The bank has held investment on Prabhu Capital Limited from 31st May 2017 and Prabhu Stock Market Ltd. from 12th June 2019.

b. Non-Controlling Interest (NCI)

The Group presents non-controlling interests in its consolidated statement of financial position within equity, separately from the equity of the owners of the parent. The Group attributes the profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. The proportion allocated to the Bank and non-controlling interests are determined based on present ownership interests. The Group also attributes total comprehensive income to the owners of the Bank and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Non-controlling interests (NCI) are measured at non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets at the date of acquisition. After the date of acquisition, the share of the income has been appropriately adjusted to the NCI.

c. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities that are controlled by the Bank. The Bank is presumed to control an investee when it is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. At each reporting date the Bank reassesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more elements of control mentioned above.
The bank recognizes an entity in which it has a controlling power as its subsidiary, Control is defined as the ability to affect the returns over the investee, has rights to variable returns from its involvement in the entity. The bank consolidates such entities' financial statements in the preparation of the financial statement from the date when it starts exercising power over the entity and ceases the consolidation from the date the power over the investee ceases.

d. Loss of Control

When the Bank loses control over a Subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the former subsidiary from the consolidated statement of financial position. The Bank recognizes any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value when control is lost and subsequently accounts for it and for any amounts owed by or to the former subsidiary in accordance with relevant NFRSs. That fair value shall be regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset in accordance with relevant NFRS or, when appropriate, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or joint venture. The Bank recognizes the gain or loss associated with the loss of control attributable to the former controlling interest.

e. Special Purpose Entity (SPE)

Special purpose entity is a legal entity (usually a limited company of some type or, sometimes, a limited partnership) created to fulfil narrow, specific or temporary objectives. SPE are typically used by companies to isolate the firm from financial risk. There are no special purpose entities within the Group's holding structure.

f. Transaction Elimination on Consolidation

The effect of all intra-group transactions and outstanding balances, including realized and unrealized income and expenses are eliminated in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements as per NFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statement".

3.3 Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent comprises total amount 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 group in the management of its short-term commitments.

3.4 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets refer to assets that arise from contractual agreements that result in future cash inflow or from owning equity instruments of another entity. Since financial assets derive their value from a contractual claim, these are non-physical in form and are usually regarded as being more liquid than other tangible assets. Common examples of financial assets are cash, cash equivalent, bank balances, placements, investments in debt and equity instruments, derivative assets and loans and advances.

Financial liabilities are obligations that arise from contractual agreements and that require settlement by way of delivering cash or another financial asset. Settlement could also require exchanging other financial assets or financial liabilities under potentially unfavourable conditions. Settlement may also be made by issuing own equity instruments. Common examples of financial liabilities are due to banks, derivative liabilities, deposit accounts, money market borrowings and debt capital instruments.

Date of Recognition of Financial Instruments

All financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized in the Statement of Financial Position on the trade date i.e., when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A regular way of purchase or sale of financial assets is recognized on the trade date, which is the date on which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial asset. Regular way trade means purchases or sales of financial assets that required delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Initial recognition and measurement of financial instruments

All financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Financial Assets:

Classification of Financial Assets

Financial Assets are classified mainly under amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss and fair value through OCI.

The basic concept for the categorization of these assets depends upon their characteristics of business model and contractual cash flow model. Business model characteristics are whether the asset has been held to gain trading benefits, or it has been held to collect contractual cash flow. Similarly, contractual cash flow characteristics determine whether the cash flow from the asset is solely the repayment of principal and interest or not. Principal represents the fair value of the instrument at the time of initial recognition while interest represents the time value of money and credit risk associated with the compensation.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flow.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Despite the foregoing, the Group may make the following irrevocable election / designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- The Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met (see (iii) below)
- The Group may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

Financial Assets measured at Amortized Cost

Financial Assets are categorized under this category if the business model is to obtain the contractual cash flow from the assets and the contractual cash flow is the solely repayment of principal and interest. Financial assets measured at amortized cost are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities which the Bank has the intention and ability to hold to maturity. After the initial measurement, financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate, less impairment. The amortization is included in 'Interest income' in the Statement of Profit or Loss. The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Loans and Advances from Customers

Loans and advances include non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than

- Those that the Group intends to sell immediately or in the near term and those that the Group, upon initial recognition, designates as fair value through Statement of Profit or Loss.
- Those that the Group, upon initial recognition, designates as financial assets at fair value through OCI.
- Those for which the Group may not recover substantially all of its initial investment through contractual cash flow, other than because of credit deterioration.

Loans and Advances mainly represent loans and advances to customers and Banking and Financial Institutions. After initial measurement, loans and advances are subsequently measured at amortized cost using a rate that closely approximates effective interest rate, less allowance for impairment. Within this category, loans and advances to the customers have been recognized at amortized cost using the method that very closely approximates effective interest rate method. The amortization is included in 'Interest Income' in the Statement of Profit or Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in 'Impairment charge/ reversal for loans and other losses' in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Financial Assets designated at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Financial assets at fair value through OCI include equity and debt securities. Equity Investments classified as 'Financial assets at fair value through OCI' are those which are neither classified as 'Held for Trading' nor 'Designated at fair value through profit or loss. Debt securities in this category are intended to be held for an indefinite period and may be sold in response to need for liquidity or in response to changes in the market conditions.

After initial measurement, financial assets at fair value through OCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized directly in equity through 'Other comprehensive income/expense' in the 'Fair value reserve'. Where the Group holds more than one investment in the same security, they are deemed to be disposed of on a first-in-first-out basis. Interest earned whilst holding financial assets at fair value through OCI is reported as 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate. Dividend earned whilst holding financial assets at fair value through OCI are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss as 'other operating income' when the dividend is realized. The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognized in the

Statement of Profit or Loss under 'Impairment charge for loans and other losses' and removed from the 'Fair value reserve'.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI that are monetary securities denominated in a foreign currency – translation differences related to changes in the amortized cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount are recognized in other comprehensive income. In the normal course of business, the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is the transaction price (that is, the fair value of the consideration given or received) in certain circumstances, however, the fair value will be based on other observable current market transactions in the same instrument, without modification or repackaging, or on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, such as interest rate yield, option volatilities and currency rates. When such evidence exists, the Group recognizes a trading gain or loss on inception of the financial instrument, being the difference between the transaction price and fair value.

The Group has irrevocably elected at initial recognition to measure certain investments in equity instruments at Fair Value through OCI. The election is made in respect of equity investments that are not held for trading. Only dividend income arising on such investment is recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss. Details on financial investments measured at Fair Value through OCI are presented in Note 4.8.2.

Financial Assets designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss
For financial assets that are designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, all related fair value changes (realized and unrealized gains or losses) are recognized in the profit or loss except in the case of a financial asset held as part of a hedging relationship. Fair Value through Profit or Loss classification is determined based on the investment motive where the related asset is acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term or is held as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking.

Financial Assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value and changes in fair value are recorded in "Changes in Fair Value of Trading Assets" in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Financial Liabilities:

Classification of Financial Liabilities
1. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

These include financial liabilities that the Group either has incurred for trading purposes or otherwise has elected to classify into this category. Derivative liabilities are always treated as held for trading unless they are designated and effective hedging instruments. The designation of hedging instruments is discussed later in this chapter.

2. Financial Liabilities at Amortized cost:

It is the default category for financial liabilities that do not meet the definition of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. All financial liabilities of the Group will fall into this category. Examples of financial liabilities that generally would be classified in this category are account payables, note payables, issued debt instruments, and deposits from customers.

De-recognition
Financial Assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flow from the investments have expired or the Fund has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or expired.
Realized gains and realized losses on de-recognition are determined using the weighted average method and are included in the profit or loss in the period in which they arise as gain on sale of securities. The realized gain is the difference between an instrument's weighted average cost and disposal amount.

Determination of Fair Value
'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk. Fair value also represents the value of a company's assets and liabilities when a subsidiary company's financial statements are consolidated with a parent company.

Valuation hierarchy
For all financial instruments where fair values are determined by referring to externally quoted prices or observable pricing inputs to models, independent price determination or validation is obtained. In an inactive market, direct observation of a traded price may not be possible. In these circumstances, the Group uses alternative market information to validate the financial instrument's fair value, with greater weight given to information that is considered more relevant and reliable.
Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 valuations are those with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.

Level 3 portfolios are those where at least one input, which could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation, is not based on observable market data.

3.5 NFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'-Impairment losses on financial assets
The measurement of impairment losses across the categories of financial assets under Nepal Accounting Standard - NFRS 9 on "Financial Instruments" (NFRS 9) requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses.

Bank's Expected Credit Loss (ECL) calculations are outputs of complex models with several underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the Bank's ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- Criteria for qualitatively assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) and if so, allowances for financial assets measured on a Lifetime Expected Credit Loss (LT - ECL) basis.
- Segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis.
- Various statistical formulas and the choice of inputs used in the development of ECL models.
- Associations between macroeconomic inputs, such as GDP growth, inflation, interest rates, exchange rates and unemployment and the effect of these inputs on Probability of Default (PDs), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD).
- Forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings.
- Coupon rate of loan has been considered by the Bank as effective interest rate since transaction cost associated with extending credit facility is nominal.
- Early payment behaviour of the exposures for the reporting period has not been assumed.

As such, the accuracy of the impairment provision depends on the model assumptions and parameters used in determining the ECL calculations.

Further, the Bank has assigned weightages for base case, best case and worst-case scenarios when assessing the probability weighted forward looking macro-economic indicators.

Interest income

Interest income includes interest income on the basis of accrual basis from loan and advance to borrowers, loans, and investment in government securities, investment in NRB bond, corporate bonds, and interest on investment securities measured at fair value.

Transaction costs cannot be identified separately and separate EIR computation for every customer seems impracticable, such transaction costs of all previous years has 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 Once the recorded value of a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, interest income continues to be recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

Pursuant to adoption of ECL model, recognition of interest income has been based upon Guidance Note on Interest Income Recognition, 2025.

Particulars	Stage-1	Stage -2	Stage -3
Criteria	Where credit risk has not significantly increased since Initial Recognition	Significant Increase in Credit Risk	Credit Impaired
Credit Risk	Low	Moderate to High	Significant
ECL Model	Twelve-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL
Interest Income Recognition	Interest on Gross Recognition following Accrual basis	Interest on Gross Recognition following Accrual basis	Interest on actual cash receipt basis

Identification and measurement of impairment of financial assets

The Bank records an allowance for ECL for loans and advances to customers, debt and other financial instruments measured at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at FVOCI, any other financial assets measured at amortised cost, loan commitments, financial guarantee contracts etc.

NFRS 9 outlines a "three-stage" model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition.

- **Stage 1:** A financial asset that is not originally credit impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1. Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the proportion of lifetime expected credit losses (LTECL) that result from default events possible within next 12 months.
- **Stage 2:** If a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since origination is identified, the financial asset is moved to Stage 2 and the Bank records an allowance for LTECL.
- **Stage 3:** If a financial asset is credit- impaired, it is moved to Stage 3 and the Bank recognises an allowance for LTECL, with probability of default at 100%.

Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) financial assets:

Financial assets which are credit impaired on initial recognition are categorized within Stage 3 with a carrying value already reflecting the LTECL.

Movement between the stages

Financial assets can be transferred between the different categories (other than POCI) depending on their relative change in credit risk since initial recognition. Financial instruments are transferred out of stage 2 if their credit risk is no longer considered to be significantly increased since initial recognition based on the assessments and as per the Policy on Upgrading of Credit Facilities. Financial instruments are transferred out of Stage 3 when they no longer exhibit any evidence of credit impairment as described above as per the Policy on Upgrading of Credit Facilities.

The Bank has developed a comprehensive Policy on Upgrading of Credit Facilities in line with the NFRS 9-Expected Credit Loss Related Guidelines, 2024. Accordingly, credit facilities other than restructured and rescheduled facilities are upgraded to a better stage.

Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1:
If all due contractual payments associated with such credit facility as at the date of upgrading are fully settled.

Transfer Out of Stage 3:
Though the conditions for an exposure to be classified in Stage 3 no longer exist, the Bank continues to monitor for a minimum probationary period of 3 months to upgrade from Stage 3.

For Restructured/Rescheduled Exposures:
Restructured and rescheduled facilities are gradually upgraded upon satisfactory repayment for a stipulated period according to the policy while exercising prudence principles. The Bank monitor restructured/ rescheduled exposures classified under Stage 3 for a minimum probationary period of 24 months before upgradation.

Banking financial assets measured on collective basis
The Bank calculates ECL either on a collective or an individual basis. Those financial assets for which, the Bank determines that no provision is required under individual impairment are then collectively assessed for ECL. For ECL calculation on collective basis, financial assets are grouped based on similar risk characteristics. Loans and advances to other customers are grouped into homogeneous portfolios, based on a combination of product and customer characteristics.

The calculation of ECLs
The Bank measures loss allowance at an amount equal to LTECL, except for following, which are measured as 12 months ECL.

- Loans and advances on which credit risk has not increased significantly since the initial recognition.
- Debt instruments that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date.

The Bank considers a debt instrument to have a low credit risk when they have an "investment grade" credit risk rating.

ECLs are measured as follows:
Financial assets that are not credit- impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive):

- Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of expected cash flows.
- Undrawn loan commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive.

Financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Bank expects to recover.

Financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date
As described above, the Bank calculates 12-month ECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to EAD and multiplied by the economic factor adjustment expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR, if necessary. When the financial asset has shown a SICR since origination, the Bank records an allowance for LTECLs based on PDs estimated over the lifetime of the instrument.

Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date
Impairment allowance on credit-impaired financial assets assessed on individual basis is computed as the difference between the asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. The expected future cash flows are based on the estimate made by credit risk officers as at the reporting date, reflecting reasonable and supportable assumptions and projections of future recoveries and expected future receipts of interest. The Bank regularly reviews the assumptions for projecting future cash flows. Further, the loans and advances identified, as credit impaired will be assessed for impairment with 100% PD.

Collateral valuation
The Bank seeks to use collateral, where possible, to mitigate its risks on financial assets. The collateral comes in various forms such as cash, gold, Government Securities, Letters of Credit/Guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories, other non-financial assets and credit enhancements such as netting agreements, etc. While determining loss rate or recovery rate for the purpose of calculation of loss allowance, expected cash flows from collateral realization have been considered based on latest reliable internal/external valuations.

Write-off of financial assets
Loans and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities to comply with the Bank's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Scenario probability weighting (Bank)

Scenario	As on Ashwin end 2083
Best Case	20%
Base (Normal) Case	30%
Worst Case	50%

Impairment Charge as per Expected Credit Loss (ECL) method

Particulars	As on Ashwin end 2083
Loans and advances to customers (A)	18,414,932,316
Other financial assets (B)	-
Off-balance sheet credit exposures (C)	225,258,455
Total impairment charges (D = A+B+C)	18,640,190,771
Investments in subsidiaries (E)	-
Direct write-offs (F)	-
Total Impairment Charge to Income Statement	18,640,190,771

Particulars	As on Ashwin end 2083			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans and advances to customers (A)	1,212,104,016	3,962,351,021	13,240,477,279	18,414,932,316
Other Financial Assets (B)				
Cash and cash equivalents				
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank				
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions				
Other Trading Assets				
Other assets				
Off-balance sheet credit exposures (C)	**14,477,429**	**1,676,900**	**209,104,126**	**225,258,455**
Total impairment charges (D = A+B+C)	**1,226,581,445**	**3,964,027,921**	**13,449,581,405**	**18,640,190,771**

Impairment Charge recognized in Income Statement
The Bank, following regulatory backstop as mentioned Clause 16 of "NFRS 9 - Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Related Guidelines, 2024" 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 where impairment charges as per NRB directive no. 2 amounting **NPR is 25,605,482,529** found to be higher than the total impairment charges of **NPR 18,640,190,771** as per NFRS 9 - ECL.

3.6 Trading Assets
Trading Assets are those assets which are held for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term or if, on initial recognition, is part of a portfolio of identifiable investments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking. It includes non-derivative financial assets.

3.7 Derivative Assets and Derivative Liabilities

Derivative assets and liabilities (herein referred to as instrument) is a contract whose value changes to the change in agreed-upon underlying financial asset/liability which requires no initial net investment and is settled at future date. Derivative instruments include transactions like interest rate swap, currency swap, forward foreign exchange contract etc. held for trading as well as risk management purposes. Derivative financial instruments are initially measured at fair value on the contract date and are subsequently re-measured to fair value at each reporting date.

3.8 Property & Equipment

Property 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.

Recognition and Measurement

As per NAS 16 – "Property, Plant and Equipment", the cost of item of property, plant and equipment is 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. An item of property 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 replace part of an item of property and equipment. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, 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.

If significant parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment as mentioned in NAS 16. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised within other income in Statement of Profit or Loss.

Cost Model

The Group applies the cost model to all property and equipment and records these at cost of purchase together with any incidental expenses thereon, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the equipment when that cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met.

Revaluation Model

The Group does not apply revaluation model for any class of property and equipment. On revaluation model, 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.

Subsequent Costs

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits of the expenditure will flow to the Entity. On-going repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Assets with a value of less than NPR 10,000 are charged off to revenue in the year of purchase irrespective of their useful life.
Depreciation is charged to Statement of Profit or Loss on a Straight-Line method over the estimated useful life of the relevant assets. The estimates and associated assumptions for life of assets are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Fixed Assets are depreciated applying the following life of the assets:

Class	Useful Life (Years)
Building	70
Computer Hardware	7
Furniture And Fixture	10
Machinery Equipment	15
Metal Furniture	10
Office Equipment	7
Other Fixed Assets	10
Vehicle	7
Wooden Furniture	10

In case of newly acquired fixed assets full month depreciation will be charged for the months on which assets are put to use and in case of disposal depreciation till previous months shall be considered. For income tax purpose depreciation shall be separately calculated as per method and rates prescribed in Income Tax Act.

Changes in Estimates
The asset's residual values, useful life and methods of depreciation are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end.

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 than any accumulated impairment losses.

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 Group incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

De-recognition
The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from de-recognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in Statement of Profit or Loss when the item is derecognised.

3.9 Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill
"Goodwill" denotes the value of certain non-monetary, non-physical resources of the business that are not identifiable. Goodwill is more of a miscellaneous category for intangible assets that are harder to parse out individually or measured directly. Customer loyalty, brand equity, name/brand recognition and company reputation all the things that make a company worth more than its book value, or quantifiable assets count as goodwill. Goodwill has a useful life which is indefinite, unlike most of the other intangible assets. Goodwill only shows up on a balance sheet when two companies complete a merger or acquisition. When a company buys another firm, anything it pays above and beyond the net value of the target's identifiable assets becomes goodwill on the balance sheet. Goodwill is a premium paid over the fair value of assets during the purchase of a company. Hence, it is tagged to a company or business and cannot be sold or purchased independently

Intangible Assets
Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance, which are held for and used in the provision of services, for rental to others or for administrative purposes. An intangible asset appearing in the Group's books is computer software. The Group applies NAS 38 – "Intangible Assets" in accounting for its

intangible assets. Software has been categorized under Intangible Assets. Software acquired by the Group is measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

The Group recognizes an intangible asset when:
- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.
- there is control over the asset as a result of past events (for example, purchase or self-creation); and
- future economic benefits (inflow of cash or other assets) are expected from the asset.

Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as and when incurred.

Intangible assets, except for goodwill, are amortized on a straight-line basis in Statement of Profit or Loss over its estimated useful life, from the date on which it is available for use. The estimated useful life of software for the current and comparative periods is five years. Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Asset Category	Current Year	Previous Year
Computer Software	Lower of 5 years or License period	Lower of 5 years or License period

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.

3.10 Investment Property
Investment property is property (land or a building or part of a building or both) held (by the owner or by the lessee under a finance lease) to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both but not for sale in the ordinary course of business.

Investment properties are land or building or both other than those classified as property and equipment under NAS 16 – "Property, Plant and Equipment"; and assets classified as non-current assets held for sale under NFRS 5 – "Non-Current Assets Held for Sale & Discontinued Operations". The Group has recognized as investment property such land or land and building acquired by the Bank as non-banking assets in course of recovery of loans and advances to borrowers that have turned into chronic defaulters.

Measurement
As per the Directive of NRB, this heading shall include land, land and building acquired as non-banking assets but not sold. Non-banking assets (land or a building or part of a building or both) are initially recognized at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group has chosen to apply the cost model allowed by NAS 40 – "Investment Property". Accordingly, after recognition as an asset, the property is carried at its cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

De-recognition
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.

3.11 Income Tax
As per NAS-12: Income Taxes, tax expense is the aggregate amount included in determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current and deferred taxation. Income Tax expense is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss, except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income in which case it is recognized 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 based on amounts expected to be paid to tax authorities.

Current Tax
The Group has determined provision for current income tax in accordance with the provisions of the prevailing Income Tax Act, 2058 and Income Tax Rules, 2059 including amendments thereon, using a corporate tax rate of 30%. Current tax payable (or recoverable) is based on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from the profit reported in the Statement of Profit or Loss, because some item of income or expense are taxable or deductible in different years or may never be taxable or deductible.

Deferred Tax
Deferred tax is recognized at the reporting date in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes (i.e., tax base). Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax liabilities are the amounts of income taxes payable in future periods in respect of taxable temporary differences. Similarly, deferred tax assets are the amounts of income taxes incurred due to temporary differences that will result in amounts that are deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss) of future periods. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted on the reporting date. The existing tax rate of 30% has been taken for the computation of deferred tax for the current year.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

3.12 Deposits, Debt Securities Issued and Subordinated Liabilities
Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities are the Bank's sources of funding. Deposits include non-interest-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 payable 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-ordinated liabilities are liabilities subordinated, at the event of winding up, to the claims of depositors, debt securities issued and other creditors. Deposits by banks comprise amounts owed to other domestic or foreign banks. Customer accounts comprise amounts owed to creditors that are not banks.
However, liabilities in the form of debt securities and any liabilities for which transferable certificates have been issued are excluded (as they form part of debt securities in issue).

Deposits by banks & customers are financial liabilities - as there is an obligation to deliver cash or financial assets back to the depositing bank or customer – and are initially recognised at fair value, plus for those financial liabilities not at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Fair value is usually the transaction price. These are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

Debt Securities Issued
The bank borrows money by issuing debt securities and subordinated debt. The borrowing is acknowledged or evidenced by issue of a negotiable instrument. The negotiable instrument can be certificate of deposit, commercial paper or debt note. Subordinated debt is issued to meet the capital requirements at bank level and to supply the capital to various operations. This debt generally consists of negotiable instruments and is usually listed on exchanges providing an active secondary market for the debt. The Group classify these financial liabilities as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.
This presents debenture issued by the Bank under this line item. These are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

Subordinated Liabilities
These comprise of liabilities subordinated, at the event of winding up, to the claims of depositors, debt securities issued and other creditors. Items eligible for presentation under this line item include redeemable preference share, subordinated notes issued, borrowings etc. These are subject to the same accounting policies applied to financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. The Group does not have any subordinated liabilities at the reporting date.

3.13 Provisions
A provision is recognized if, because of a past event, the Group 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. A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group 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. Provision is not recognized for future operating losses.

The Group applies NAS 37; "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets" in the accounting of provisions.

3.14 Revenue Recognition
The Group applies NFRS -15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers while recognizing the revenues in its financial statements.

Interest Income
Interest income includes interest income on the basis of accrual basis from loan and advance to borrowers, loans, and investment in government securities, investment in NRB bond, corporate bonds, and interest on investment securities measured at fair value.

Fee and Commission Income
Fee income is earned for diverse ranges of services provided by the bank to its customers. Fee income arises on the execution of a significant act completed or from provision of services like asset management, portfolio management, management advisory and service fees etc. The fees and commission income that are integral to the effective interest rate on the financial assets are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate and shall not be recognized as income, however immaterial amount has been recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss account as income as per carve-outs for Banks and Financial Institutions issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN).

Dividend Income
Dividend income is recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss on an accrual basis when the Entity's right to receive the dividend is established. Dividends are presented in net trading income or other operating income based on the underlying classification of the equity investment.

Net Trading Income
Trading income comprises gains less losses relating to trading assets and liabilities and includes all realized interest; dividend and foreign exchange differences as well as unrealized changes in fair value of trading assets and liabilities shall be presented under this account head. The term 'Trading', in the context of financial instruments, is defined as active and frequent buying and selling of financial instruments with the objective of generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price or dealer's margin. Gains and losses on trading instruments are recognised in the income statement on a mark-to-market basis and not on a cash basis.

Net Income from Other Financial Instrument at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)
At initial recognition, the Group may choose to designate certain financial assets and liabilities as being held at fair value through profit or loss (the fair value option). Realised and unrealised gains and losses on these

instruments are reported through net trading income.

Trading assets such as equity shares and mutual fund are recognized at fair value through profit or loss. No other financial instruments are designated at fair value through profit or loss.

3.15 Interest Expense

Interest expense has been recognized on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate for financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future payment or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period where appropriated to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or the financial liability.

3.16 Employee Benefits

Employee benefits include all forms of consideration given by the Group in exchange for service rendered by employees of for the termination of employment. The Group's remuneration package includes both short term and long-term benefits and comprise of items such as salary, allowances, paid leave, accumulated leave, gratuity, provident fund and annual statutory bonus.

The Group applies NAS 19 – "Employee Benefits" in accounting of all employee benefits and recognizes the followings in its financial statements:

- A liability when an employee has provided service in exchange for employee benefits to be paid in the future; and
- An expense when the Group consumes the economic benefit arising from service provided by an employee in exchange for employee benefits.

a. Short term employee benefits

These are employee benefits, which fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. This includes salary, allowances, medical insurance, statutory bonus to employees, etc. These are measured on an undiscounted basis and are charged to profit or loss in the period the services are received. Prepaid benefits on loans advanced to employees at below-market interest rate are amortized over the full period of the loan.

b. Post-employment benefits

These are employee benefits (other than termination benefits and short-term employee benefits) that are payable after the completion of employment.

i. Defined Contribution Plan (DCP)

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay a further amount. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as expense in the profit or loss as and when they are due. The Group has a defined contribution plans as provident fund contribution of its employees.

Contributions by the Group to a DCP in proportion to the services rendered by its employees are recognized as incurred in profit or loss in the same period. If there stands any payable to the DCP at the reporting date, a corresponding liability is also recognized in the consolidated SoFP.

ii. Defined Benefit Plan (DBP)

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

The Group has recognized gratuity obligations towards gratuity entitlement of individual employees. Gratuity is a Defined Benefit Plan. The Group annually measures the value of the promised retirement benefits for gratuity, which is a Defined Benefit Plan. Actuarial Valuation of Defined Benefit Plan has been carried out as per the requirement of NAS 19 – Employee Benefits.

In case of the Group, an actuarial valuation is carried out every year using the Projected Unit Credit Method to ascertain the full liability under gratuity. The Projected Unit Credit Method involves estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods and discounting the benefit amount to determine its present value. Actuarial Gain or loss arising as a result of changes

in assumptions is recognized in Statement of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) in the period in which it arises.

a. Other long term employee benefits

Other long-term employee benefits are all employee benefits other than short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits and termination benefits.

Group'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. Group'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 Group's obligation. The calculation is performed using the Projected Unit Credit method. Net change 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.

b. Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Group recognizes costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be wholly settled within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted. The Group does not have any terminal benefit plan for the reporting period.

3.17 Leases

Lease is a contract in which one party provides an asset to the other party for some consideration usually a periodic payment. The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. In accordance with NFRS-16 "Leases"; the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets as the group is lessee in all lease arrangements.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate. Since the Group apply NFRS-16; "Leases" to its leases in accordance with Para C5 (b), retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognised at the date of initial application, it uses incremental borrowing rate which is the cost of fund of the Group.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date.
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease

The lease liability is presented within other Liabilities in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is re-measured by discounting the revised lease

payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used)

- A lease contract is modified, and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is re-measured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Group did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under NAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the right-of use asset. If a lease transfer ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease. The Group depreciates Right-of-use assets from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.
The right-of-use assets are presented within Property, Plant and Equipment in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

The Group applies NAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, Plant and Equipment' policy. Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs.
As a practical expedient, NFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Group has not any non-lease component associated with the lease.

3.18 Foreign Currency Transaction

Foreign currency transactions are those conducted in a currency other than the functional currency of the Group. The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currency of Entity at the spot exchange rates at the date of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate (Closing rate) at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between the amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortized cost in the foreign currency translated at the spot exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at the date on which the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction.
Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss. Foreign currency translation gain/loss is presented under Note 4.34 under other operating income. 25% of such revaluation gain, if any, is transferred to foreign exchange fluctuation fund as per the requirement of NRB directive/ BAFIA, 2073.

3.19 Financial Guarantee and Loan Commitment

Financial guarantee is bond undertaken by the Group that requires the Group to reimburse the beneficiary of the bond in case the applicant of the bond fails to fulfil their commitments. Loan commitments are commitments by the Group to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions in the future. Financial guarantee is recognized as contingent liability and are continuously assessed if any actual financial obligation exists.

3.20 Share Capital and Reserves

Financial Instrument issued are classified as equity if that interest gives the holder evidence of residual asset in the entity after deducting all of its liabilities and there exists no contractual obligation to transfer cash or other financial instrument.

a. General reserve

This is a statutory reserve and is a compliance requirement of NRB directive no. 4/082 and stipulations of BAFIA, 2073. The Bank is required to appropriate a minimum 20% of current year's net profit into this heading each year until it becomes double of paid-up capital and then after a minimum 10% of profit each year. This reserve is not available for distribution to shareholders in any form and requires specific approval of the central bank for any transfers from this heading. The Bank has consistently appropriated the required amount from each year's profit into this heading. There is no such statutory requirement for the Subsidiary.

b. Exchange equalization reserve

This is a statutory reserve and is a compliance requirement of NRB directive no. 4/082 and stipulations of BAFIA, 2073. The Bank is required to appropriate 25% of current year's total revaluation gain (except gain from revaluation of Indian Currency) into this heading. The Bank has consistently appropriated the required amount from each year's profit into this heading. There is no such statutory requirement for the Subsidiaries.

c. Fair value reserve

This is a non-statutory reserve and is a requirement in the application of accounting policy for financial assets. NFRS 9 requires that cumulative net change in the fair value of financial assets measured at FVTOCI is recognized under fair value reserve heading until the fair valued asset is de-recognized. Any realized fair value changes upon disposal of the re-valued asset are reclassified from this reserve heading to retained earnings. The Group has complied with this accounting policy application.

d. Asset revaluation reserve

This is a non-statutory reserve and is a requirement in the application of accounting policy for non-financial assets such as property, equipment, investment property and intangible assets that are measured following a re-valuation model. Revaluation reserves often serve as a 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. The Group does not have any amount to present under asset revaluation reserve.

e. Capital reserve

This is a non-statutory reserve and 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. Funds in this reserve are not available for distribution of cash dividend but can be capitalized by issuing bonus shares upon obtaining prior approval from the central bank.

f. Corporate social responsibility fund

This is a statutory reserve and is a compliance requirement of NRB Directive No. 6/082 and BAFIA, 2073. The Bank is required to appropriate an amount equivalent to 1% of net profit into this fund annually. The fund is created towards funding the Bank's corporate social responsibility expenditure during the subsequent year. Balance in this fund is directly reclassified to retained earnings in the subsequent year to the extent of payments made under corporate social responsibility activities. There is no such statutory requirement for the Subsidiary.

g. Investment adjustment reserve

This is a statutory reserve heading and is a compliance requirement of NRB directive no. 4/082 and 8/082. The Bank is required to maintain balance in this reserve heading which is calculated at fixed percentages of the cost of equity investments that are not held for trading. Changes in this reserve requirement are reclassified to retained earnings. The Bank has consistently appropriated the required amount from each year's profit into this heading. There is no such statutory requirement for the Subsidiary.

h. Actuarial gain / loss reserve

This is a non-statutory reserve and is a requirement in the application of accounting policy for employee benefits. NAS 19 requires that actuarial gain or loss resultant of the change in actuarial assumptions used to value defined benefit obligations be presented under this reserve heading. Any change in this reserve heading is recognized through other comprehensive income and is not an appropriation of net profit. The Group has complied with this accounting policy application.

i. Regulatory Reserve

This is a statutory reserve and is a requirement in the application of accounting policy as prescribed in NRB directive no. 4/082. In the transition to NFRS from previous GAAP, the Bank is required to reclassify all amounts that are resultant of re-measurement adjustments and that are recognized in retained earnings into this reserve heading. The amount reclassified to this reserve includes re-measurement adjustments such as interest income recognized against interest receivables, difference in loan loss provision as per NRB directive and impairment on loan and advance as per NFRS, amount equals to deferred tax assets, actual loss recognized in other comprehensive income, amount of goodwill recognized under NFRS, etc. Balance in this reserve is not regarded as free for distribution of dividend. The Bank has complied with this regulatory requirement. There is no such statutory requirement for the Subsidiary.

j. Other Reserve fund

Employees training and capacity development fund
This is a statutory reserve and is a compliance requirement of NRB Directives 6/082. 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 total personnel expenses. 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. Balance in this fund is directly reclassified to retained earnings in the subsequent year to the extent of expenses made for employees training related activities.

3.21 Earnings per Share
Earnings Per Share (EPS) is the portion of the company's profit allocated to each outstanding share of the common stock. Diluted earnings per share is the calculation of the EPS if all convertible securities were exercised. Bank has fully followed NAS-33 "Earnings per Share" for the calculation of EPS.

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, as per the NAS-33; "Earnings per Share".

4. Segment Reporting
Segment Reporting is the reporting of the operating segment of the entity. A segment is reportable if: It has at least 10% of the revenues, 10% of the profit or loss, or 10% of the combined assets of the entity.
Segments can be categorized either based on geographic segment or business segment. The bank has categorized its segment based on functions and services provided to the customers. Segment assets, segment liabilities, total revenue, total expenses and operating profit are disclosed. Branches of the bank are classified under the regional operating structure for monitoring and supervision. The transaction between the branches is charged at the transfer

price decided by the Asset Liability Management Committee of the bank. The disclosure has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of NFRS.

A. Information about reportable segments

NPR in 'Min

Particulars	Treasury & Remittance		Alternate Delivery Channel (Card & Internet Banking)		Banking		Trade Operations		Total	
	Current Quarter YTD	Previous Year's Corresponding Quarter YTD	Current Quarter YTD	Previous Year's Corresponding Quarter YTD	Current Quarter YTD	Previous Year's Corresponding Quarter YTD	Current Quarter YTD	Previous Year's Corresponding Quarter YTD	Current Quarter YTD	Previous Year's Corresponding Quarter YTD
Revenues from external customers	1,568	1,498	222	214	4,246	5,391	290	344	6,327	7,447
Intersegment revenue	69	203	943	1,170	(1,727)	(2,233)	714	860	0	0
Segment profit (loss) before tax	982	916	264	266	(372)	(298)	283	289	1,158	1,173
Segment assets	173,912	160,160	1,991	1,665	241,049	257,309	310	120	417,261	419,254
Segment liabilities	18,688	20,132	3,372	5,241	359,333	353,119	2,052	2,257	383,445	380,749

NPR in '000

Particulars	Current Year Quarter YTD	Previous Year's Corresponding Quarter YTD
Total profit before tax for reportable segments	1,158	1,173
Profit before tax for other segments	-	-
Elimination of inter segment profit	0	-
Elimination of discontinued operation	-	-
Unallocated amounts:	-	-
Other corporate expenses	-	-
Profit before tax	1,158	1,173

5. Concentration of Borrowings, Credits and Deposits

A. Concentration of Borrowings

NPR in '000

	Particulars	Current Year Quarter YTD	Previous Year's Corresponding Quarter YTD
a	Total Borrowings from 10 largest lenders	-	1,202,750
b	% of Borrowings from 10 largest lenders to total depositors	0.00%	0.34%

B. Concentration of Credit Exposures

NPR in '000

	Particulars	Current Year Quarter YTD	Previous Year's Corresponding Quarter YTD
	Total exposures to 20 largest borrowers		
a	As per Group (related party)	50,144,000	51,535,586
b	As per Individual customer	30,176,937	29,604,997

	% of exposures to 20 largest borrowers to Total Loans & Advances		
a	As per Group (related party)	22.07%	21.33%
b	As per Individual customer	13.28%	12.25%

C. Concentration of Deposits

NPR in '000

	Particulars	**Current Year Quarter YTD**	**Previous Year's Corresponding Quarter YTD**
	Total deposits from 20 largest depositors		
a	Group-wise (Institutional)	59,433,872	75,643,056
b	As per Individual customer	2,928,349	2,857,485
	% of deposits from 20 largest depositors to Total Deposits		
a	Group-wise (Institutional)	16.74%	21.57%
b	As per Individual customer	0.82%	0.81%

6. Related parties' disclosures

The Bank has carried out transactions in the ordinary course of business on an arm's length basis at commercial rates with parties as per Nepal Accounting Standard – NAS 24- "Related Party Disclosures', except for the transactions that Key Management Personnel (KMPs) have availed under schemes uniformly applicable to all staff at concessionary rates.

Parent and Ultimate Controlling Party:

The Bank does not have an identifiable parent of its own.

Transactions with Key Management Personnel (KMPs):

As per NAS -24- Related Party Disclosures, KMP are defined as those people who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity.

The Board of Directors and the members of top-level management are considered KMP of the Bank.

Compensation for KMP:

Compensation to the Board of Directors:

NPR in '000

Particulars	**Current Year Quarter YTD**	**Previous Year's Corresponding Quarter YTD**
Meeting Fees Paid	1,692	1,212
Telephone/ Internet/ Newspaper Expenses Paid	222	258

Compensation to CEO and Top-Level Management:

NPR in '000

Particulars	**Current Year Quarter YTD**	**Previous Year's Corresponding Quarter YTD**
Short-term employee benefits	12,165	17,415
Employee Bonus	-	0
Festival Allowance and payment against annual leave	4,512	7,392

Transaction with subsidiary M/s Prabhu Capital Limited

NPR in '000

Particulars	Current Year Quarter YTD	Previous Year's Corresponding Quarter YTD
Interest Expenses	5	40
Deposit Held	15,821	258,090

Transaction with subsidiary M/s Prabhu Stock Market Limited

NPR in '000

Particulars	Current Year Quarter YTD	Previous Year's Corresponding Quarter YTD
Interest Expenses	0	0
Deposit Held	201	6,310

7. Dividends Paid

No dividend has been paid during the reporting period.

8. Issues, Purchase and repayments of debt and equity shares

No such events have occurred during the reporting period.

9. Events after Interim Period

No events have occurred after the reporting period, which is material and reportable, except reported elsewhere in this report.

10. Effect of changes in the composition of the entity during the interim period including Merger and Acquisition

There is no merger or acquisition during the reporting period.

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Annex-14 of Securities Registration and Issue Regulations, 2073
(Related to sub-rule (1) of Rule 26)

First Quarter Report of F/Y 2083/84

1. Financial Statements

a) Statements related to Financial Position and Profit or Loss have been published along with this.

Transactions with related parties:

i. Group comprises of Prabhu Bank Ltd. (The Bank), Prabhu Capital Ltd. (Subsidiary) and Prabhu Stock Market Ltd. (Subsidiary).
ii. Following are the details of intra-group transactions:

Particulars	Prabhu Capital Ltd.	Prabhu Stock Market Ltd.
Deposits held by Bank (NPR in mio)	15.82	0.20
Interest Paid (NPR in mio)	0.00	0.00

Above intra-group transactions have been eliminated in the financial statements of the group.

b) Key Financial Indicators:

Earnings per Share Rs.	10.26	Market Price per Share Rs.	192.80
Price Earnings Ratio	18.80	Return on Total Assets	0.58%
Net Worth per Share Rs.	143.64	Liquidity Ratio	45.42%

2. Managerial Analysis

a) **Details relating to the change in the Bank's reserve, income and liquidity in the quarter and its main reason:**
In the quarter, Bank's profit and reserve is improved primarily due to the write back of loan loss provision and increase in fees-based income. Similarly, mobilization of deposit liability to further strengthen its foundation enabled higher liquidity ratio.

b) **Management's analytical details regarding future business plan:**
Bank will be implementing strategic action plan for the recovery of impaired loans, business expansion with diversification, operational & business process improvement, risk management and service excellency by strengthening of technology infrastructure and capacity building of the employee.

c) **Analytical details of the incidents that may have major impact on reserves, profit or cash flow (if any), based on previous experience:**
There are no such incidents experienced during the period which might have adverse impact on the reserve, profit or cash flow.

3. Statement related to legal proceedings:

a) **Case filed by or against the Bank in this quarter**
There have been no legal cases except the cases which are related to recovery of loans and income tax cases in the ordinary business course.

b) **Case relating to disobedience of prevailing law or commission of criminal offence filed by or against the promoter or director of the Bank**

No such information has been received.

c) **Case relating to commission of financial crime filed against any promoter or director of the Bank**

No such information has been received.

4. Statements related to Share Transactions:

a) **Management view on the transactions of the shares of the Bank in the share market**

Movements in the share price are determined by the open market principles. Hence, management has neutral opinion regarding the share price movements.

b) **Maximum, minimum and closing share price, total transaction days and total transacted number of shares in the quarter**

Maximum Price (Rs.)	208.00	Minimum Price (Rs.)	169.70
Closing Price (Rs.)	192.80	Total Transaction Days	61
No. of Transactions	26,205		

5. Problems and Challenges:

Internal Problems and Challenges:

- Managing and mitigating operational risks arising from the growing digitalization
- Challenge to increase non-interest revenue
- Recovery of Impaired Loans
- Management of personnel

External Problems and Challenges:

- Challenges from the political and social environments
- Competition in the Banking Industry
- Challenge to manage information security risk
- Challenge to cope with changing business environment and legal framework
- Coping with continuous natural disasters, such as recent flash floods and landslides
- Rising geopolitical tensions and conflict in middle east and other region; disrupting supply chain and impacting pricing volatility of commodity /oil, higher import costs, foreign exchange pressure, causing inflation, slower economic activity, weaker loan demand, and increased credit risk

Bank's Strategy to mitigate problems and challenges:

- Strengthen operational risk management through enhanced cybersecurity, robust internal controls, regular risk assessments
- Providing trainings to staff to enhance skills and abilities
- Introducing new products and services considering the interest of the customers
- Focusing on alternate delivery channel (services /products) to increase non-interest income
- Effective risk management, monitoring and controlling on operational risk, market risk and credit risk
- Focusing on further improvement on digitalization to improve products offerings and service excellency
- Enhance business continuity and disaster preparedness through effective contingency planning, disaster recovery mechanisms, and coordination with relevant authorities to minimize the impact of natural disasters.
- Detailed analysis of the effect from the external changes that take place from time to time, to the overall business and formulation of strategic action plans to cope with. Among others, Bank's strategy is to continue safe banking practices with special focus on recovery of interest and impaired loan.
- Adopt prudent liquidity and foreign exchange management practices, strengthen credit risk assessment and loan monitoring and maintain adequate capital and contingency plans to withstand inflationary and geopolitical shocks.

6. Corporate Governance

Bank has been meticulously following the laws in force, directions issued by regulatory authorities like Nepal Rastra Bank, Securities Board of Nepal, etc. Bank has created environment for Compliance Department, Internal Audit Department and Risk Management Department to perform their responsibilities in an independent manner. Besides, the Bank has board level Risk Management Committee and Audit Committee to supervise overall work of the Risk Management Department and Internal Audit Department respectively and provide guidelines.

7. CEO's declaration regarding truth and fairness

I, CEO, take responsibility for the truth and fairness of the information and statements in this report till date. Besides, I declare that, to the extent of my knowledge and belief, the statements are true and fair and any information necessary for investors to take informed decisions has not been suppressed.