

**NIC ASIA Bank Limited**  
**Consolidated Statement of Financial Position**  
**As on 31 Ashadh 2077 (As at 15 July 2020)**

Amount in NPR

Particular	Group		Bank	
	As at 15 July 2020	As at 16 July 2019	As at 15 July 2020	As at 16 July 2019
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalent	12,661,266,837	20,485,247,232	12,294,510,663	20,214,540,268
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	18,721,482,611	16,097,915,246	18,721,482,611	16,097,915,246
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	383,950,000	-	383,950,000
Derivative financial instruments.	5,636,246,706	7,006,010,607	5,636,246,706	7,006,010,607
Other trading assets	177,251,810	175,793,419	9,440,000	7,440,000
Loan and advances to B/FIs	11,070,985,723	5,423,285,128	12,708,077,852	6,923,285,128
Loans and advances to customers	167,145,046,556	147,049,664,210	160,185,659,284	142,574,005,954
Investment securities	29,544,449,034	18,320,559,017	29,317,244,034	18,152,959,017
<b>Current tax assets</b>	<b>4,963,423,066</b>	<b>4,101,629,212</b>	<b>4,889,066,498</b>	<b>4,101,629,212</b>
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	1,264,500,000	1,204,500,000
<b>Investment in associates</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Investment property	496,064,382	275,938,557	496,064,382	275,938,557
Property and equipment	3,272,187,181	2,620,265,205	3,223,639,123	2,583,719,788
Goodwill and Intangible assets	115,836,335	113,483,110	112,849,533	110,490,299
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-
Other assets	3,046,652,775	2,229,717,379	2,994,104,363	2,213,615,420
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>256,850,893,017</b>	<b>224,283,458,322</b>	<b>251,852,885,050</b>	<b>221,849,999,497</b>
Particular	Group		Bank	
	As at 15 July 2020	As at 16 July 2019	As at 15 July 2020	As at 16 July 2019
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	13,476,009,102	15,629,175,761	9,271,522,999	13,927,924,793
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	314,541,457	-	314,541,457
Derivative financial instruments	5,601,039,423	6,913,408,934	5,601,039,423	6,913,408,934
Deposits from customers	201,350,720,884	171,982,399,774	201,630,384,459	171,428,410,596
Borrowing	-	-	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	1,343,404,139	1,265,295,391	1,258,310,004	1,265,295,391
<b>Provisions</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Deferred tax liabilities	294,901,015	175,040,445	298,133,395	178,272,826
<b>Other liabilities</b>	<b>7,071,166,733</b>	<b>5,230,465,876</b>	<b>6,902,322,142</b>	<b>5,176,312,888</b>
Debt securities issued	9,655,637,044	7,710,097,099	9,655,637,044	7,710,097,099
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>238,792,878,339</b>	<b>209,220,424,738</b>	<b>234,617,349,466</b>	<b>206,914,263,983</b>
<b>Equity</b>				
Share capital	9,717,651,568	8,834,228,698	9,717,651,568	8,834,228,698
Share premium	-	-	-	-
Retained earnings	1,876,298,625	2,215,910,907	1,693,777,364	2,112,880,839
Reserves	5,891,675,303	4,012,893,979	5,824,106,652	3,988,625,977
<b>Total equity attributable to equity holders</b>	<b>17,485,625,496</b>	<b>15,063,033,584</b>	<b>17,235,535,584</b>	<b>14,935,735,514</b>
<b>Non-controlling interest</b>	<b>572,389,181</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>18,058,014,677</b>	<b>15,063,033,584</b>	<b>17,235,535,584</b>	<b>14,935,735,514</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>256,850,893,017</b>	<b>224,283,458,322</b>	<b>251,852,885,050</b>	<b>221,849,999,497</b>

**NIC ASIA Bank Limited**  
**Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss**  
**For the Quarter ended 31 Ashadh FY 2076/77**

Amount in NPR

Particular	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	5,646,942,771	21,524,555,738	4,993,785,233	19,820,078,025	5,309,996,461	20,723,315,676	4,838,942,682	19,345,593,620
Interest expense	3,312,680,141	13,398,550,425	3,259,111,410	12,525,030,719	3,227,758,745	13,118,483,968	3,202,568,013	12,385,561,034
Net interest income	2,334,262,630	8,126,005,314	1,734,673,823	7,295,047,306	2,082,237,715	7,604,831,708	1,636,374,669	6,960,032,586
Fees and commission income	706,975,302	2,799,787,085	636,656,902	2,266,064,641	683,405,072	2,643,707,014	733,118,655	2,248,906,357
Fees and commission expense	73,506,518	205,892,268	45,741,861	135,935,804	44,609,453	159,904,081	37,405,211	127,599,155
Net fee and commission income	633,468,783	2,593,894,817	590,915,041	2,130,128,837	638,795,620	2,483,802,933	695,713,444	2,121,307,202
Net interest, fee and commission income	2,967,731,414	10,719,900,131	2,325,588,864	9,425,176,143	2,721,033,335	10,088,634,642	2,332,088,113	9,081,339,788
Net trading income	54,321,761	339,613,196	85,557,226	350,020,925	54,321,761	339,613,196	84,457,115	348,920,815
Other operating income	(41,708,655)	304,006,819	24,052,486	75,974,201	(11,086,555)	298,163,002	23,163,448	75,974,201
Total operating income	2,980,344,519	11,363,520,146	2,435,198,576	9,851,171,268	2,764,268,541	10,726,410,839	2,439,708,676	9,506,234,804
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	142,004,171	1,172,187,175	(367,170,978)	621,827,988	128,431,195	1,120,473,789	(350,737,452)	598,917,799
Net operating income	2,838,340,348	10,191,332,971	2,802,369,554	9,229,343,281	2,635,837,346	9,605,937,050	2,790,446,129	8,907,317,005
Operating expense								
Personnel expenses	989,312,869	3,075,496,988	699,654,904	2,565,755,516	925,662,980	2,913,809,360	665,891,646	2,476,831,196
Other operating expense	777,872,597	2,035,924,244	699,960,833	1,750,923,258	766,980,814	1,971,775,707	778,522,221	1,712,836,238
Depreciation & Amortisation	83,042,618	266,821,633	65,561,637	213,224,638	79,586,846	252,738,473	56,369,942	204,032,944
Operating Profit	988,112,264	4,813,090,106	1,337,192,179	4,699,439,868	863,606,706	4,467,613,511	1,289,662,318	4,513,616,628
Non operating income	5,126,362	19,852,314	2,960,262	31,104,551	5,126,362	19,852,314	3,160,262	31,304,551
Non operating expense	16,762,676	57,383,872	104,165,473	104,165,473	16,762,676	57,383,872	104,165,473	104,165,473
Profit before income tax	976,475,950	4,775,558,548	1,235,986,968	4,626,378,946	851,970,392	4,430,081,953	1,188,657,107	4,440,755,706
Income tax expense								
Current Tax	227,407,440	1,369,312,024	408,681,485	1,425,799,079	189,976,414	1,265,589,687	393,026,404	1,368,655,984
Deferred Tax	43,004,400	43,004,400	45,599,397	45,599,397	43,004,400	43,004,400	48,817,056	48,817,056
Profit for the period	706,064,111	3,363,242,124	781,706,085	3,154,980,470	618,989,578	3,121,487,866	746,813,647	3,023,282,666

Particular	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 or loss for the period	706,064,111	3,363,242,124	781,706,085	3,154,980,470	618,989,578	3,121,487,866	746,813,647	3,023,282,666
Other comprehensive income	10							
a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss								
-Gains/(losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value	285,395,132	229,453,868	291,661,906	405,437,043	285,395,132	229,453,868	291,661,906	405,437,043
-Gain/(loss) on revaluation								
-Actuarial Gain/loss on defined benefit plans	26,733,362	26,733,362	16,700,092	16,700,092	26,733,362	26,733,362	16,700,092	16,700,092
-Income tax relating to above items								
Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss								
b) Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss								
-Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge								
-Exchange Gains/(losses) (arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)								
-Income tax relating to above items	93,638,548	76,856,169	92,508,599	126,641,141	93,638,548	76,856,169	92,508,599	126,641,141
Net other comprehensive income that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss								
c) Share of other comprehensive income of associate accounted as per equity method								
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax	218,489,946	179,331,061	215,853,399	295,495,995	218,489,946	179,331,061	215,853,399	295,495,995
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	924,554,057	3,542,573,185	997,559,484	3,450,476,465	837,479,524	3,300,818,926	962,667,045	3,318,778,661
Profit attributable to:								
Equity holders of the Bank	642,821,393	3,299,999,406	781,706,085	3,154,980,470	618,989,578	3,121,487,866	746,813,647	3,023,282,666
Non-controlling interest	63,242,718	63,242,718	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	706,064,111	3,363,242,124	781,706,085	3,154,980,470	618,989,578	3,121,487,866	746,813,647	3,023,282,666
Earnings per share								
Basic earnings per share			34.61	35.71		32.12		34.22
Annualized Basic Earnings Per Share			34.61	35.71		32.12		34.22
Diluted earnings per share			34.61	35.71		32.12		34.22

Ratios as per NRB Directive	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		13.80%		13.60%		13.20%		13.32%
Non-performing loan (NPL) to total loan		0.76%		0.44%		0.75%		0.46%
Total loan loss provision to Total NPL		223%		276%		228%		272%
Cost of Funds		5.87%		6.97%		5.56%		6.97%
Credit to Deposit Ratio		70.70%		75.67%		70.29%		74.84%
Base Rate		8.03%		9.74%		7.70%		9.48%
Interest Rate Spread		5.01%		5.32%		4.39%		5.00%

**NIC ASIA Bank Limited**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity**  
**For the year ended 31 Ashadh 2077 (15 July 2020)**

Amount in NPR

Particulars	Share Capital	Share Premium	General Reserve	Exchange Equalisation	Regulatory Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earning	Other Reserve	Total	Non-controlling Interest	Total Equity
Balance as at Shrawan 1, 2075	8,031,116,998		1,825,152,950	38,372,154	455,575,876	1,591,694	44,244,462	943,654,556	330,746,871	11,670,455,561		11,670,455,561
Restatement										-		-
Adjustment						(5,305,644)			5,305,644	-		-
Adjusted Restated Balance at Shrawan 1, 2075	8,031,116,998		1,825,152,950	38,372,154	455,575,876	(3,713,951)	44,244,462	943,654,556	336,052,515	11,670,455,561		11,670,455,561
Comprehensive Income for the year										-		-
Profit for the year	-		-	-	-	-	-	3,023,282,666		3,023,282,666		3,023,282,666
Other Comprehensive income, net of tax										-		-
Gains/(losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value	-		-	-	-	283,805,930	-	-		283,805,930		283,805,930
Gains/(losses) on revaluation	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Atuarial gains/(losse) on defined benefit plans	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	11,690,064	11,690,064		11,690,064
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Exchange gains/(losses) (arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)												
Total comprehensive income for the year	-		-	-	-	283,805,930	-	3,023,282,666	11,690,064	3,318,778,661		3,318,778,661
Transfer to reserve during the year	-		604,656,534	635,106	272,070,442		11,959,548	(1,050,506,835)	161,724,660	539,455		539,455
Transfer from the reserve during the year	-		-	-	-			41,831,188	(53,600,314)	(11,769,126)		(11,769,126)
Transactions with owners, directly recognized in equity										-		-
Right share issued	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Share based payments	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Dividends to equity holders:										-		-
Bonus Shares issued	803,111,700		-	-	-	-	-	(803,111,700)	-	-		-
Cash Dividend Paid	-		-	-	-	-	-	(42,269,037)	-	(42,269,037)		(42,269,037)
Other												
Total contributions by and distributions:	803,111,700		-	-	-	-	-	(845,380,737)	-	(42,269,037)		(42,269,037)
Balance as at Asar End, 2076	8,834,228,698		2,429,809,484	39,007,260	727,646,318	280,091,979	56,204,010	2,112,880,839	455,866,926	14,935,735,514		14,935,735,514

Particulars	Share Capital	Share Premium	General Reserve	Exchange Equalisation	Regulatory Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earning	Other Reserve	Total	Non-controlling Interest	Total Equity
Balance as at Shrawan 1, 2076	8,834,228,698		2,429,809,484	39,007,260	727,646,318	280,091,979	56,204,010	2,112,880,839	455,866,926	14,935,735,514	-	14,935,735,514
Adjustment/Restatement										-		-
Adjusted Restated Balance at Shrawan 1, 2076										-		-
Comprehensive Income for the year										-		-
Profit for the year	-		-	-	-	-	-	3,121,487,866		-		-
Other Comprehensive income, net of tax										-		-
Gains/(losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value	-		-	-	-	160,617,707	-	-		160,617,707		160,617,707
Gains/(losses) on revaluation	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Atuarial gains/(losse) on defined benefit plans	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	18,713,353	18,713,353		18,713,353
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Exchange gains/(losses) (arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)												
Total comprehensive income for the year	-		-	-	-	160,617,707	-	3,121,487,866	18,713,353	3,300,818,926		3,300,818,926
Transfer to reserve during the year	-		624,297,573	572,057	397,539,889		(56,204,010)	(1,680,753,720)	689,944,106	(24,604,106)		(24,604,106)
Transfer from the reserve during the year	-		-	-	-			-	-	-		-
Transactions with owners, directly recognized in equity										-		-
Right share issued	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Share based payments	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Dividends to equity holders:										-		-
Bonus Shares issued	883,422,870		-	-	-	-	-	(883,422,870)	-	-		-
Cash Dividend Paid	-		-	-	-	-	-	(976,414,751)	-	(976,414,751)		(976,414,751)
Other												
Total contributions by and distributions:	883,422,870		-	-	-	-	-	(1,859,837,621)	-	(976,414,751)		(976,414,751)
Balance as at Asar End, 2077	9,717,651,567		3,054,107,057	39,579,316	1,125,186,207	440,709,687	-	1,693,777,364	1,164,524,385	17,235,535,584		17,235,535,584
Balance as at Asar End, 2076												

Other Reserve includes Capital Redemption Reserve, Corporate Social Responsibility Reserve and Other Comprehensive Reserve

**NIC ASIA Bank Limited**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity**  
**For the year ended 31 Ashadh 2077 (15 July 2020)**

Amount in NPR

Particulars	Share Capital	Share Premium	General Reserve	Exchange Equalisation	Regulatory Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earning	Other Reserve	Total	Non-controlling Interest	Total Equity
<b>Balance as at Shrawan 1, 2075</b>	<b>8,031,116,998</b>	-	<b>1,825,152,950</b>	<b>38,372,154</b>	<b>455,575,876</b>	<b>1,591,694</b>	<b>44,244,462</b>	<b>953,991,664</b>	<b>330,746,871</b>	<b>11,680,792,670</b>	-	<b>11,680,792,670</b>
Adjustment/Restatement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to regulatory reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(5,305,644)	-	-	5,305,644	-	-	-
<b>Adjusted Restated Balance at Shrawan 1, 2075</b>	<b>8,031,116,998</b>	-	<b>1,825,152,950</b>	<b>38,372,154</b>	<b>455,575,876</b>	<b>(3,713,951)</b>	<b>44,244,462</b>	<b>953,991,664</b>	<b>336,052,515</b>	<b>11,680,792,670</b>	-	<b>11,680,792,670</b>
<b>Comprehensive Income for the year</b>												
<b>Profit for the year</b>								3,154,980,470		3,154,980,470		3,154,980,470
<b>Other Comprehensive income, net of tax</b>												
Gains/(losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	283,805,930	-	-	-	283,805,930	-	283,805,930
Gains/(losses) on revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gains/(loses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,690,064	11,690,064	-	11,690,064
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange gains/(losses) (arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>						<b>283,805,930</b>		<b>3,154,980,470</b>	<b>11,690,064</b>	<b>3,450,476,465</b>		<b>3,450,476,465</b>
<b>Transfer to reserve during the year</b>			626,718,354	635,106	272,070,442		11,959,548	(1,074,774,837)	163,930,842	539,455		539,455
<b>Transfer from the reserve during the year</b>								41,831,188	(53,600,314)	(11,769,126)		(11,769,126)
<b>Transactions with owners, directly recognized in equity</b>												
Right share issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends to equity holders:												
Bonus Shares issued	803,111,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	(803,111,700)	-	-	-	-
Cash Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(57,005,880)	-	(57,005,880)	-	(57,005,880)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total contributions by and distributions:</b>	<b>803,111,700</b>							<b>(860,117,579)</b>		<b>(57,005,880)</b>		<b>(57,005,880)</b>
<b>Balance as at Ashadh End, 2076</b>	<b>8,834,228,698</b>	-	<b>2,451,871,304</b>	<b>39,007,260</b>	<b>727,646,318</b>	<b>280,091,979</b>	<b>56,204,010</b>	<b>2,215,910,907</b>	<b>458,073,108</b>	<b>15,063,033,584</b>	-	<b>15,063,033,584</b>

Particulars	Share Capital	Share Premium	General Reserve	Exchange Equalisation	Regulatory Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earning	Other Reserve	Total	Non-controlling Interest	Total Equity
<b>Balance as at Shrawan 1, 2076</b>	<b>8,834,228,698</b>	-	<b>2,451,871,304</b>	<b>39,007,260</b>	<b>727,646,318</b>	<b>280,091,979</b>	<b>56,204,010</b>	<b>2,215,910,907</b>	<b>458,073,108</b>	<b>15,063,033,584</b>	-	<b>15,063,033,584</b>
Adjustment/Restatement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Adjusted Restated Balance at Shrawan 1, 2076</b>	<b>8,834,228,698</b>	-	<b>2,451,871,304</b>	<b>39,007,260</b>	<b>727,646,318</b>	<b>280,091,979</b>	<b>56,204,010</b>	<b>2,215,910,907</b>	<b>458,073,108</b>	<b>15,063,033,584</b>	-	<b>15,063,033,584</b>
<b>Comprehensive Income for the year</b>												
<b>Profit for the year</b>								3,299,999,406		3,299,999,406	63,242,718	3,363,242,124
<b>Other Comprehensive income, net of tax</b>												
Gains/(losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	160,617,707	-	-	-	160,617,707	-	160,617,707
Gains/(losses) on revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gains/(loses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,713,353	18,713,353	-	18,713,353
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange gains/(losses) (arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>						<b>160,617,707</b>		<b>3,299,999,406</b>	<b>18,713,353</b>	<b>3,479,330,467</b>	<b>63,242,718</b>	<b>3,542,573,185</b>
<b>Transfer to reserve during the year</b>			663,666,331	572,057	397,539,889		(56,204,010)	(1,757,774,067)	693,875,997	(58,323,805)	509,146,463	450,822,659
<b>Transfer from the reserve during the year</b>												
<b>Transactions with owners, directly recognized in equity</b>												
Right share issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends to equity holders:												
Bonus Shares issued	883,422,870	-	-	-	-	-	-	(883,422,870)	-	-	-	-
Cash Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(998,414,751)	-	(998,414,751)	-	(998,414,751)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total contributions by and distributions:</b>	<b>883,422,870</b>							<b>(1,881,837,621)</b>		<b>(998,414,751)</b>		<b>(998,414,751)</b>
<b>Balance as at Ashadh End, 2077</b>	<b>9,717,651,568</b>	-	<b>3,115,537,635</b>	<b>39,579,316</b>	<b>1,125,186,207</b>	<b>440,709,687</b>		<b>1,876,298,625</b>	<b>1,170,662,458</b>	<b>17,485,625,496</b>	<b>572,389,181</b>	<b>18,058,014,677</b>

**NIC ASIA Bank Limited**  
**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow Statement**  
**For the year ended 31 Ashadh 2077 (15 July 2020)**

Amount in NPR

Particular			Bank	
	Year ended 15 July 2020	Year ended 16 July 2019	Year ended 15 July 2020	Year ended 16 July 2019
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Interest received	19,820,181,232	18,416,914,067	19,074,677,323	18,526,236,274
Fees and other income received	2,799,787,085	2,266,064,641	2,643,707,014	2,248,906,357
Dividend received	-	-	-	-
Receipts from other operating activities	618,889,592	392,501,638	613,687,405	391,601,528
Interest paid	(12,471,230,507)	(11,706,255,762)	(12,191,164,050)	(11,682,668,050)
Commission and fees paid	(205,892,268)	(135,935,804)	(159,904,081)	(127,599,155)
Cash Payment to Employees	(2,897,638,357)	(2,533,618,433)	(2,737,136,702)	(2,449,296,579)
Other expense paid	(2,093,308,116)	(1,932,265,068)	(1,971,775,707)	(1,992,459,907)
<b>Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities</b>	<b>5,570,788,660</b>	<b>4,767,405,279</b>	<b>5,272,091,202</b>	<b>4,914,720,468</b>
<b>(Increase)/Decrease in Operating Assets</b>	<b>(29,437,885,812)</b>	<b>(27,134,112,032)</b>	<b>(27,061,014,568)</b>	<b>(24,129,688,857)</b>
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	(2,617,635,983)	(237,182,154)	(2,617,635,983)	(237,182,154)
Placement with bank and financial institutions	383,950,000	(70,020,809)	383,950,000	(70,020,809)
Other trading assets	(1,458,390)	(166,080,044)	(2,000,000)	2,212,500
Loan and advances to bank and financial institutions	(5,647,700,594)	(1,415,139,893)	(5,784,792,723)	(2,265,139,893)
Loans and advances to customers	(20,795,499,838)	(31,046,371,475)	(18,317,441,307)	(27,368,302,846)
Other assets	(759,541,006)	5,800,682,343	(723,094,554)	5,808,744,345
<b>Increase/(Decrease) in operating liabilities</b>	<b>29,118,564,801</b>	<b>35,905,160,786</b>	<b>27,020,261,005</b>	<b>33,838,001,405</b>
Due to bank and financial institutions	(2,153,166,659)	(1,491,618,222)	(4,656,401,794)	(3,093,860,815)
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	(314,541,457)	(427,728,015)	(314,541,457)	(427,728,015)
Deposit from customers	29,368,321,109	37,796,116,846	30,201,973,863	37,231,081,069
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	2,217,951,808	28,390,177	1,789,230,392	128,509,166
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities before tax paid</b>	<b>5,251,467,649</b>	<b>13,538,454,033</b>	<b>5,231,337,639</b>	<b>14,623,033,016</b>
Income taxes paid	(2,196,001,530)	(1,207,879,764)	(1,810,646,748)	(1,150,736,669)
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>3,055,466,119</b>	<b>12,330,574,269</b>	<b>3,420,690,891</b>	<b>13,472,296,347</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Purchase of investment securities	(11,053,738,400)	(3,610,353,701)	(11,054,133,401)	(4,549,253,701)
Receipts from sale of investment securities	-	-	-	-
Purchase of property and equipment	(879,260,474)	(1,045,425,578)	(900,522,660)	(1,025,291,297)
Receipt from the sale of property and equipment	(8,999,523)	140,515,153	(8,999,523)	140,515,151
Purchase of intangible assets	(32,836,838)	(84,927,088)	(31,931,881)	(84,186,213)
Receipt from the sale of intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Purchase of investment properties	(220,125,825)	(196,191,955)	(220,125,825)	(196,191,955)
Receipt from the sale of investment properties	-	-	-	-
Interest received	878,363,194	1,403,163,958	822,627,041	819,357,345
Dividend received	44,582,738	30,958,693	43,941,107	30,958,693
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(11,272,015,129)</b>	<b>(3,362,260,518)</b>	<b>(11,349,145,143)</b>	<b>(4,864,091,977)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Receipt from issue of debt securities	1,943,698,000	4,222,188,284	1,943,698,000	4,222,188,284
Repayment of debt securities	-	-	-	-
Receipt from issue of subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-
Repayment of subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-
Receipt from issue of shares	475,500,000	-	-	-
Dividends paid	(998,414,751)	(60,183,054)	(907,058,720)	(45,446,211)
Interest paid	(1,028,214,634)	(818,774,958)	(1,028,214,634)	(702,892,984)
Other receipt/payment	-	-	-	-
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>	<b>392,568,615</b>	<b>3,343,230,273</b>	<b>8,424,646</b>	<b>3,473,849,089</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(7,823,980,395)</b>	<b>12,311,544,024</b>	<b>(7,920,029,606)</b>	<b>12,082,053,459</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at Shrawan 1, 2076	20,485,247,232	8,173,703,208	20,214,540,268	8,132,486,809
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents held	-	-	-	-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at Ashadh end 2077</b>	<b>12,661,266,838</b>	<b>20,485,247,232</b>	<b>12,294,510,663</b>	<b>20,214,540,268</b>

**Statement of Distributable Profit or Loss**

<b>Net Profit for the period Ended Fourth Quarter of FY76/77</b>	<b>3,121,487,866</b>
<b>1. Appropriations</b>	
<b>1.1 Profit required to be appropriated to statutory reserve</b>	<b>1,283,213,832</b>
a. General Reserve	624,297,573
b. Capital Redemption Reserve	683,333,333
c. Exchange Fluctuation Fund	572,057
d. Corporate Social Responsibility Fund	31,214,879
e. Employees Training Fund	-
f. Other	(56,204,010)
<b>1.2 Profit required to be transfer to Regulatory Reserve</b>	<b>397,539,889</b>
a. Transfer to Regulatory Reserve	424,273,251
b. Transfer from Regulatory Reserve	(26,733,362)
<b>Net Profit for the period end Ashadh 2077 quarter available for distribution</b>	<b>1,440,734,145</b>

## 1. Reporting Entity

NIC ASIA Bank Limited (“NICA” or “the Bank”) is a limited liability company domiciled in Nepal which has been in operation in Nepal since 1998. The Bank is registered with the Office of Company Registrar as a public limited company and carries out commercial banking activities in Nepal under the license from Nepal Rastra Bank (Central Bank of Nepal) as Class “Ka” licensed institution. The Bank registered, and corporate office are at Kathmandu, Nepal.

The Bank offers full commercial banking services of banking products and services including loans and advances, deposits, trade finance, e-commerce services, bullion, etc. to wide range of clients encompassing individuals, corporates, multinationals, large public sector companies, government corporations, etc. as authorized by the Nepal Rastra Bank. The Bank is listed on Nepal Stock Exchange and its stock symbol is “NICA”.

### 1.1 Subsidiaries

The Bank has three subsidiaries namely **NIC ASIA Capital Limited, NIC ASIA Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Limited and NIC ASIA Securitied Limited**

- a. NIC ASIA Capital Limited is wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank and was incorporated on 15th May 2016 as a public limited company as per the Companies Act 2063 and licensed by Securities Board of Nepal under the Securities Businessperson (Merchant Banker) Regulations, 2008 to provide merchant banking and investment banking services.
- b. NIC ASIA Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Limited is also a subsidiary of the Bank holding 67.87 percent and was incorporated on 25 July 2017 as a public limited company under Companies Act, 2063 and licensed by Nepal Rastra Bank as “D” class financial institution having registered office at Jajarkot, Nepal. The principle activities involved extending banking products and services to the deprived sectors/communities.
- c. NIC ASIA Securities Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of NIC ASIA Bank Limited which is one of the leading commercial bank of Nepal. NIC ASIA Securities Limited company registration number at Companies Registrar is 210976/075/076. NIC ASIA Securities Limited is formed with an objective of providing security brokerage services, market maker, market dealer and related service. Company has not started its operation as on 15th July 2020.

“The Group” represents the Bank and its subsidiaries.

## 2. Basis of Preparation

The interim financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) : NAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting as published by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) Nepal and pronounced by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN).

The disclosures made in the condensed consolidated interim financials information have been limited on the format prescribed by Nepal Rastra Bank

**The interim financial statements comprise of:-**

- Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
- Condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Condensed Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income shown in a single statement
- Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
- Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
- Notes to the Interim Financial Statements and
- Ratios as per NRB Directive.

The interim financial statements do not include all of the information required for a complete set of NFRS financial statements. However, selected explanatory notes are included to explain events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in the Bank's financial position and performance since the last annual financial statements.

**The Bank has applied following carve out issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal:**

**1. NAS 34: Interim Financial Reporting**

In para 2, if an entity's interim financial report is described as complying with NFRSs, it must comply with all of the requirements of this Standard. Paragraph 19 requires certain disclosures in that regard. However, an entity shall not require to restate its corresponding previous interim period balance if it is impracticable to restate.

**2. NAS 39: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement**

**a) Impairment**

In para 58, an entity shall assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets measured at amortized cost is impaired. If any such evidence exists, the entity shall apply paragraph 63 to determine the amount of any impairment loss unless the entity is bank or financial institutions registered as per Bank and Financial Institutions Act, 2073. Such entities shall measure impairment loss on loan and advances as the higher of amount derived as per norms prescribed by Nepal Rastra Bank for loan loss provision and amount determined as per paragraph 63; and shall apply paragraph 63 to measure the impairment loss on financial assets other than loan and advances. The entity shall disclose the impairment loss as per this carve-out and the amount of impairment loss determined as per paragraph 63.

**The impacts of the application of this carve- out in the reporting period is as under:**

Impairment Loss as per NFRS	NPR 1,771,406,868
Impairment Loss as per norms of NRB	NPR 2,991,771,418

The higher of two above i.e.NPR 2,991,771,418 has been taken in account for impairment loss on loan and advances for the reporting period.

**b) Impracticability to determine transaction cost of all previous years which is the part of effective interest rate**

In para 9, The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, an entity shall estimate cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, call and similar options) but shall not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received, unless it is immaterial or impracticable to determine reliably, between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (NAS 18 Revenue), transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. There is a presumption that the cash flows and the expected life of a group of similar financial instruments can be estimated reliably. However, in those rare cases when it is not possible to estimate reliably the cash flows or the expected life of a financial instrument (or group of financial instruments), the entity shall use the contractual cash flows over the full contractual term of the financial instrument (or group of financial instruments).

**c) Impracticability to determine interest income on amortized cost**

In para AG 93, once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is thereafter recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. Interest income shall be calculated by applying effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset unless the financial asset is written off either partially or fully.

Portion of transaction cost associated with Loans and advances to customer and BFIs is negligible compared to the tenure of the loan. Hence in determination of effective interest of loans and advances applied interest rate has been considered as effective interest rate. Similarly, effective interest rate is considered in determination of interest income on amortized cost.

**2.1 Reporting period and approval of financial statements**

Reporting Period is a period from the first day of Shrawan (mid of July) of any year to the last day of quarter end, i.e. Ashoj (mid of October), Poush (mid of January), Chaitra (mid of April) and Asadh (mid of July) as per Nepali calendar.

Period	Nepali Calendar	English Calendar
Current Year Period	1 <sup>st</sup> Baisakh 2077 to	13 <sup>th</sup> April 2020 to
	31 <sup>st</sup> Asadh 2077	15 <sup>th</sup> July 2020
Previous Year Period	1 <sup>st</sup> Baisakh 2076 to	14 <sup>th</sup> April 2019 to
	31 <sup>st</sup> Asadh 2076	16 <sup>th</sup> July 2019

## 2.2 Functional and Presentation Currency

The interim financial statements are presented in Nepalese Rupees (NPR) which is the Bank's functional currency. All financial information presented in NPR has been rounded to the nearest rupee except where indicated otherwise.

## 3. Statement of Compliance with NFRSs

The interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) : NAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting, as published by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) Nepal and pronounced by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN) and in compliance with BAFIA 2073, Unified Directives 2076 issued by Nepal Rastra Bank and all other applicable laws and regulations. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Bank's annual financial statements as at 31<sup>st</sup> Ashad, 2076.

## 4. Use of estimates, assumptions and judgements

In preparing these interim financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The Bank reviews such estimates and underlying assumptions periodically. The revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and are applied prospectively. The significant judgements made by management in applying the Bank's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those described in the last annual financial statements.

## 5. Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted while preparing these interim financial statements are consistent with those applied in the Bank's annual financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> Ashad 2076.

## 6. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies and methods of computation adopted in the preparation of the interim financial statements are consistent with those adopted and disclosed in the Bank's annual financial statements for the financial year ended 31<sup>st</sup> Ashad 2076.

### 6.1 Basis of Measurement

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

- Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value.
- Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.
- Investment property is measured at fair value.
- The liability for defined benefit obligations is recognized as the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the net total of the plan assets, plus unrecognized actuarial gains, less unrecognized past service cost and unrecognized actuarial losses.

## 6.2 Basis of Consolidation

### a) Non-Controlling Interest (NCI)

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

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

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

### b) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are the entities controlled by the Bank. The Bank controls an entity if it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The Financial Statements of subsidiaries are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The Bank reassesses whether it has control if there are changes to one or more of the elements of control. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the financial statements are combined line by line by adding the like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiary. The carrying amount of the parent's investment in subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of subsidiary are eliminated in full. All intra group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (such as interest income and technical fee) are eliminated in full while preparing the consolidated financial statements.

### c) Loss of Control

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

### d) Transaction Elimination on Consolidation

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

### 6.3 Cash and Cash equivalent

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

### 6.4 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

#### a) Recognition

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

#### b) Classification

##### I. Financial Assets

The Bank classifies the financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value on the basis of the Bank's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The two classes of financial assets are as follows;

##### i. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Bank classifies a financial asset measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

##### ii. Financial asset measured at fair value

Financial assets other than those measured at amortized cost are measured at fair value. Financial assets measured at fair value are further classified into two categories as below:

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.**  
Financial assets are classified as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) if they are held for trading or are designated at fair value through profit or loss. Upon initial recognition, transaction cost is directly attributable to the

acquisition are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss.

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

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

## II. Financial Liabilities

The Bank classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, as follows;

- **Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss**

Financial liabilities are classified as fair value through profit or loss if they are held for trading or are designated at fair value through profit or loss. Upon initial recognition, transaction costs are directly attributable to the acquisition are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred. Subsequent changes in fair value is recognized at profit or loss

- **Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost**

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

### c) Measurement

#### i. Initial Measurement

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

#### ii. Subsequent Measurement

A financial asset or financial liability is subsequently measured either at fair value or at amortized cost based on the classification of the financial asset or liability. Financial asset or liability classified as measured at amortized cost is subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest rate method. The amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus

or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction for impairment or uncollectibility. Financial assets classified at fair value are subsequently measured at fair value. The subsequent changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in Statement of

Profit or Loss whereas of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in other comprehensive income.

### iii. Derecognition

#### Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any interest in such transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Bank is recognized as a separate asset or liability. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss. In transactions in which the Bank neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Bank continues to recognize the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

#### Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or canceled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss.

### iv. Determination of Fair Value

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

Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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

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

When available, the Bank measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. If a market for a financial instrument is not active, the Bank establishes fair value using a valuation technique. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties (if available), reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analyses. The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. However, in some cases, the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition may be different to its transaction price. If such fair value is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (without modification) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, then the difference is recognized in profit or loss on initial recognition of the instrument. In other cases, the difference is not recognized in

profit or loss immediately but is recognized over the life of the instrument on an appropriate basis or when the instrument is redeemed, transferred or sold, or the fair value becomes observable. All unquoted equity investments are recorded at cost, considering the non-trading of promoter shares up to the date of balance sheet, the market price of such shares could not be ascertained with certainty. Hence, these investments are recognized at cost net of impairment, if any.

#### **v. Impairment**

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

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

- Whether the counterparty is in default of principal or interest payments.
- When a counterparty files for bankruptcy and this would avoid or delay discharge of its obligation.
- Where the Bank initiates legal recourse of recovery in respect of a credit obligation of the counterpart.

- Where the Bank consents to a restructuring of the obligation, resulting in a diminished financial obligation, demonstrated by a material forgiveness of debt or postponement of scheduled payments.
- Where there is observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows of a group of financial assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with specific individual financial assets.

The Bank considers evidence of impairment for loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities are assessed for specific impairment. Those found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified.

Loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities with similar risk characteristics. Impairment test is done on annual basis for trade receivables and other financial assets based on the internal and external indication observed.

In assessing collective impairment, the Bank uses statistical modelling of historical trends of the probability of default, the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends. Default rates, loss rates and the expected timing of future recoveries are regularly benchmarked against actual outcomes to ensure that they remain appropriate.

Impairment losses on assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets carried at amortised cost (such as amounts due from Banks, loans and advances to customers as well as held-to-maturity investments) is impaired, and impairment losses are recognized, only if there is objective evidence as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset. The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the deemed recoverable value of loan.

Loans and advances to customers with significant value (Top 50 borrowers and borrowers classified as bad as per Nepal Rastra Bank Directive) are assessed for individual impairment test. The recoverable value of loan is estimated on the basis of realizable value of collateral and the conduct of the borrower/past experience of the bank. Assets that are individually assessed and for which no impairment exists are grouped with financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and

collectively assessed for impairment. The credit risk statistics for each group of the loan and advances are determined by management prudently being based on the past experience. For the purpose of collective assessment of impairment bank has categorized assets in to six broad products as follows:

1. Term Loan
2. Auto Loan
3. Home Loan

4. Personal Loan
5. Working Capital Loan
6. Others

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

As per Loan Loss Provision of Nepal Rastra Bank Loan loss provisions in respect of nonperforming loans and advances are based on management's assessment of the

degree of impairment of the loans and advances, subject to the minimum provisioning level prescribed in relevant NRB guidelines. Provision is made for possible losses on loans and advances including bills purchased at 1% to 100% on the basis of classification of loans and advances, overdraft and bills purchased in accordance with NRB directives

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

Where objective evidence of impairment exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss (measured as the difference between the amortised cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in the statement of profit or loss) is reclassified from equity and recognised in the profit or loss. A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an equity security below its cost is considered, among other factors in assessing objective evidence of impairment for equity securities. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as availablefor-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the impairment loss is reversed through the statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in the profit or loss on equity instruments are not reversed through the profit or loss.

## 6.5 Trading Assets

Trading assets and liabilities are those assets and liabilities that the Bank acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking. Trading assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, with transaction costs recognized in profit or loss. All changes in fair value are recognized as part of net trading income in profit or loss as regarded as fair value through profit & loss account.

## 6.6 Derivatives Assets and Derivative Liabilities

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

and cost benefits along with materiality, Bank has not adopted hedge accounting for certain derivatives held for risk management.

## 6.7 Property and Equipment

### i. Recognition and Measurement

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

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

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the following:

- the cost of materials and direct labor;
- any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use;
- when the Bank has an obligation to remove the asset or restore the site, an estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located;
- Capitalized borrowing costs.

The Bank adopts cost model for entire class of property and equipment. Neither class of the property and equipment are measured at revaluation model nor is their fair value measured at the reporting date. The items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized if it is probable that the future economic benefits from the expenditure will flow to the Bank. Ongoing repairs and maintenance to keep the assets in working condition are expensed as incurred. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognized within other income in profit or loss. Assets with a value of less than NPR 10,000 are charged off to revenue irrespective of their useful life in the year of purchase.

### ii. Capital Work in Progress

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

### iii. Depreciation

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

Group	Useful Life (In years)
Computer	5
Metal Furniture	10
Office Equipment	10
Vehicle	10
Wooden Furniture	5
Building	50
Leasehold	Lower of 15 years or Lease period

#### iv. Derecognition

The carrying amount of Property and Equipment shall be derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property and equipment shall be included in profit or loss when the item is derecognized (unless on a sale & lease back). The gain shall not be classified as revenue. Depreciation method, useful lives and residual value are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted, if any.

### 6.8 Intangible Assets/Goodwill

#### Goodwill

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired in Business Combination is recognised as goodwill. Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually, or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

#### Acquire Intangible Assets

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

#### Computer Software

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs associated with the development of software are capitalized where it is probable that it will generate future economic benefits in excess of its cost. Computer software costs are amortized on the basis of expected useful life. Costs associated with maintaining software are recognized as an expense as incurred. At each reporting date, these assets are assessed for indicators of impairment. In the event that an asset's carrying amount is determined to be greater than its recoverable amount, the asset is written down immediately. Software is amortised on a straight-line basis in profit or loss over its estimated useful life, from the date that it is available for use. The estimated useful life of software for the current and comparative periods is five years. Software assets with costs less than Rs. 10,000 are charged off on purchases as revenue expenditure. Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

## 6.9 Investment Property/ Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

### Investment Property

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

### Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

Non-current assets (such as property) and disposal groups (including both the assets and liabilities of the disposal groups) are classified as held for sale and measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell when:

- (i) their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through sale;
- (ii) they are available-for-sale in their present condition; and
- (iii) their sale is highly probable.

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

## 6.10 Income Tax

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

### Current tax

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

### Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rate applicable to the Bank as at the reporting date which is expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

## 6.11 Deposits, Debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities

### Deposit

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

### Debt securities issued

It includes debentures, bonds or other debt securities issued by the Bank. Deposits, debt securities issued, and subordinated liabilities are initially measured at fair value minus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, except where the Group designates liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. However, debentures issued by the bank are subordinate to the deposits from customer.

### Subordinated Liabilities

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

## 6.12 Provisions

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

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

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

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

## 6.13 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits during the period arising from the course of the ordinary activities of an entity when those inflows result in increases in equity, other than increases relating to contributions from equity participants. Revenue is recognized to the extent

it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is not recognized during the period in which its recoverability of income is not probable. The Bank's revenue comprises of interest income, fees and commission, foreign exchange income, cards income, remittance income, bancassurance commission, etc. and the bases of incomes recognition are as follows:

### **Interest Income**

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

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

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. As per the carve-out Notice issued by ICAN, the calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts unless it is immaterial or impracticable to determine reliably, between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are included in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Contractual interest income and expense on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss is recognized within net interest income.

### **Fees & Commission**

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

### **Dividend Income**

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

## **Net Trading Income**

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

## **Net Income from other financial instrument at fair value through profit and loss statement**

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

### **6.14 Interest Expenses**

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

### **6.15 Employees Benefits**

#### **a) Short Term Employee Benefits**

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is also recognized for the amount expected to be paid under bonus required by the Bonus Act, 2030 to pay the amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably under short term employee benefits.

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

- wages, salaries and social security contributions,
- paid annual leave and paid sick leave,
- profit-sharing and bonuses and
- non-monetary benefits

#### **b) Post-Employment Benefits**

Post-employment benefit plan includes the followings;

#### **Defined Contribution Plan**

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Bank pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as personnel expenses in profit or loss in the periods during which related services are rendered. Contributions to a defined contribution plan that are due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value.

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

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

### **Defined Benefit Plan**

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Bank's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognised past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The Bank recognises all actuarial gains and losses net of deferred tax arising from defined benefit plans immediately in other comprehensive income and all expenses related to defined benefit plans in employee benefit expense in profit or loss. The Bank recognises gains and losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs. The gain or loss on curtailment or settlement comprises any resulting change in the fair value of plan assets, any change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation, any related actuarial gains and losses and any past service cost that had not previously been recognised.

### **Termination Benefits**

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Bank is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised as an expense if the Bank has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably. If benefits are payable more than 12 months after the reporting date, then they are discounted to their present value.

## **6.16 Foreign Currency Translation**

The financial statements are presented in Nepalese Rupees (NPR). Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign

currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange at the statement of financial position date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical exchange rates if held at historical cost, or year-end exchange rates if held at fair value, and the resulting foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in either the statement of profit or loss or shareholders' equity depending on the treatment of the gain or loss on the asset or liability.

### **6.17 Financial guarantee and loan commitment**

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Loan commitments are firm commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

Loan commitment is the commitment where the Bank has confirmed its intention to provide funds to a customer or on behalf of a customer in the form of loans, overdrafts, future guarantees, whether cancellable or not, or letters of credit and the Bank has not made payments at the reporting date, those instruments are included in these financial statements as commitments.

### **6.18 Share Capital and Reserves**

The Bank classifies capital instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments. Equity is

defined as residual interest in total assets of the Bank after deducting all its liabilities. Common shares are classified as equity of the Bank and distributions thereon are presented in statement of changes in equity.

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

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments considering the tax benefits achieved thereon.

The reserves include retained earnings and other statutory reserves such as general reserve, bond redemption reserve, foreign exchange equalization reserve, regulatory reserve, investment adjustment reserve, staff training and development fund, CSR reserve etc.

### **6.19 Earnings per share including diluted**

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

### **6.20 Segment Reporting**

The Bank is organized for management and reporting purposes into segments such as Retail Banking, Corporate Banking, SME Banking, Deprived Sector Banking, Treasury, Transaction

Banking and Other Banking. The segment results that are reported include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly common assets, head office expenses, and tax assets and liabilities.

## 7. Segmental Information

### A. Information about reportable segments (NPR in million)

Particulars	Corporate				Retail			
	Current Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Quarter						
Revenue from external customers	3,025.22	1,252.21	9,653.22	3,241.63	6,789.68	2,662.52	1,994.96	804.68
Intersegment revenues	(12.80)	(17.49)	6.59	6.86	4.62	8.66	1.59	1.97
Segment Profit (Loss) before tax	390.48	423.86	1,741.67	1,630.07	1,278.27	1,326.54	363.64	390.41
Segment assets	19,902.09	17,203.42	80,706.71	69,763.08	77,663.12	67,132.19	20,739.82	17,927.55
Segment liabilities	20,641.68	17,842.72	81,495.88	70,445.24	80,600.84	69,671.57	13,799.48	11,928.30

Particulars	Treasury		Transactional Banking		Others		Total	
	Current Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Quarter	Current Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Quarter	Current Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Quarter	Current Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Quarter
Revenue from external customers	1,649.54	978.85	381.96	315.38	350.31	250.96	23,844.89	9,506.24
Intersegment revenues	-	626.23	-	-	-	-	0.00	626.23
Segment Profit (Loss) before tax	197.32	356.94	227.18	256.09	231.53	116.30	4,430.08	4,500.20
Segment assets	52,716.69	45,568.44	114.50	98.98	9.96	8.61	251,852.89	217,702.26
Segment liabilities	55,265.47	47,771.61	49.15	42.48	0.39	0.34	251,852.89	217,702.26

### B. Reconciliation of reportable segments profit or loss (NPR in million)

Particulars	Current Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Quarter
Total Profit before tax for reportable segments	4,430.08	4,500.20
Profit before tax for other segments	-	-
Elimination of inter segment profits	-	626.23
Elimination of discontinued operation	-	-
Unallocated amounts	-	-
-Other corporate expenses	-	-
Profit before tax	4,430.08	3,873.97

## 8. Related Party Disclosures

### I. Subsidiary Companies

Name	Shareholding %
NIC ASIA Capital Limited	100.00
NIC ASIA Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Limited	67.87
NIC ASIA Securities Limited	100.00

## II. Other Details

NPR in million

S No	Particulars	NIC Asia Capital	NIC Asia Laghubitta	NIC Asia Securities
1	Share Registrar fee paid	825,000		
2	Deposit received from subsidiary	58,114,849		60,000,000
3	Borrowings		1,637,092,129	
4	Interest paid to subsidiaries	25,745,545		2,205,423
5	Interest received from subsidiaries		196,489,545	
6	Payment to subsidiaries	476,184		

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

Since the end of the previous financial year, the Bank has paid NPR 976,358,956 as cash dividend and NPR 883,422,869 as stock dividend for ordinary shares till the reporting period.

### 10. Issues, repurchases and repayments of debt and equity securities

- I. The Bank has not issued debt securities during the reporting period.
- II. The Bank has issued bonus shares amounting NPR 883,422,869 since the end of previous financial year.

### 11. Events after interim period

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

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

There were no changes in the composition of the Bank for the reporting period ended 31<sup>st</sup> Asadh, 2077.