

Shree Investment & Finance Co. Ltd.
Unaudited Interim Financial Statement of FY 2082/83
Condensed Statement of Financial Position
As on Ashwin 31, 2082 (October 17, 2025)

Amount in NPR

Particulars	This quarter ending	Immediate previous year ending
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalent	623,122,551	632,095,318
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	341,617,892	424,587,408
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	-	-
Other trading assets	-	-
Loan and advances to B/FIs	253,093,500	257,944,500
Loans and advances to customers	6,217,158,390	6,159,539,342
Investment securities	2,178,963,410	2,206,258,287
Current tax assets	28,056,206	29,172,800
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-
Investment in associates	-	-
Investment property	14,602,600	14,602,600
Property and equipment	149,325,521	151,701,277
Goodwill and Intangible assets	4,137,635	1,914,696
Deferred tax assets	-	-
Other assets	55,762,042	47,764,898
Total Assets	9,865,839,747	9,925,581,126
Liabilities		
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	237,530,844	367,335,525
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	190,000,000	170,000,000
Derivative financial instruments	-	-
Deposits from customers	7,900,173,445	7,834,807,500
Borrowing	-	-
Current tax liabilities	-	-
Provisions	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	24,284,550	34,921,365
Other liabilities	104,005,143	96,205,266
Debt securities issued	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-
Total liabilities	8,455,993,982	8,503,269,656
Equity		
Share capital	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Share premium	-	-
Retained earnings	64,344,775	62,800,232
Reserves	345,500,990	359,511,238
Total equity attributable to equity holders	1,409,845,765	1,422,311,470
Non-controlling interest	-	-
Total equity	1,409,845,765	1,422,311,470
Total liabilities and equity	9,865,839,747	9,925,581,126

Shree Investment & Finance Co. Ltd.
Unaudited Interim Financial Statement of FY 2082/83
Condensed statement of Profit or Loss and Comprehensive Income
As on Ashwin 31, 2082 (October 17, 2025)

Particulars	Current Year		Previous Year	
	This Quarter	Up to this Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Up to this Quarter (YTD)
Interest income	196,358,534	196,358,534	252,568,106	252,568,106
Interest expense	131,009,097	131,009,097	169,763,365	169,763,365
Net interest income	65,349,437	65,349,437	82,804,741	82,804,741
Fee and commission income	5,644,013	5,644,013	12,212,213	12,212,213
Fee and commission expense	21,861	21,861	22,327	22,327
Net fee and commission income	5,622,152	5,622,152	12,189,887	12,189,887
Net interest, fee and commission income	70,971,589	70,971,589	94,994,627	94,994,627
Net trading income	-	-	-	-
Other operating income	2,338,664	2,338,664	1,506,351	1,506,351
Total operating income	73,310,253	73,310,252	96,500,978	96,500,978
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	34,976,462	34,976,462	58,756,919	58,756,919
Net operating income	38,333,791	38,333,791	37,744,059	37,744,059
Operating expense:				
Personnel expenses	19,866,529	19,866,529	18,333,550	18,333,551
Other operating expenses	11,699,741	11,699,741	11,572,826	11,572,825
Depreciation & amortization	1,847,817	1,847,817	1,907,405	1,907,405
Operating Profit	4,919,704	4,919,704	5,930,278	5,930,278
Non-operating income	-	-	-	-
Non-operating expense	-	-	-	-
Profit before income tax	4,919,704	4,919,704	5,930,278	5,930,278
Income tax expense				
Current Tax	1,475,911	1,475,911	1,779,083	1,779,083
Deferred Tax Income/ (Expenses)	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	3,443,793	3,443,793	4,151,195	4,151,195
Other comprehensive income	(18,016,008)	(18,016,008)	16,769,445	16,769,445
Total comprehensive income	(14,572,214)	(14,572,214)	20,920,640	20,920,640
Basic Earnings per Share		1.38		1.69
Diluted Earnings per Share		1.38		1.69
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Company	(14,572,214)	(14,572,214)	20,920,640	20,920,640
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-
Total	(14,572,214)	(14,572,214)	20,920,640	20,920,640

Shree Investment & Finance Co. Ltd.
Unaudited Interim Financial Statement of FY 2082/83
Condensed statement of Comprehensive Income
As on Ashwin 31, 2082 (October 17, 2025)

Particulars	Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding	
	This Quarter	Upto this Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto this Quarter (YTD)
Profit or loss for the year	3,443,793	3,443,793	4,151,195	4,151,195
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	(25,737,154)	(25,737,154)	23,956,350	23,956,350
• Gains/(losses) on revaluation				
• Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans				
• Income tax relating to above items	7,721,146	7,721,146	(7,186,905)	(7,186,905)
Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(18,016,008)	(18,016,008)	16,769,445	16,769,445
b) Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss				
• Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge	-	-		
• Exchange gains/(losses) (arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)	-	-		
• Income tax relating to above items	-	-		
• Reclassify to profit or loss	-	-		
Net other comprehensive income that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
c) Share of other comprehensive income of associate accounted as per equited method	-	-		
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax	(18,016,008)	(18,016,008)	16,769,445	16,769,445
Total comprehensive income for the period	(14,572,214)	(14,572,214)	20,920,640	20,920,640
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Bank	(14,572,214)	(14,572,214)	20,920,640	20,920,640
Non-controlling interest		-		-
Total comprehensive income for the period	(14,572,214)	(14,572,214)	20,920,640	20,920,640

Shree Investment & Finance Co. Ltd.		
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash flows		
As on Ashwin 31, 2082 (October 17, 2025)		
Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
	Up to this Quarter (YTD)	Up to this Quarter (YTD)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received (+)	173,587,842	726,318,691
Fees and other income received (+)	5,644,013	31,555,371
Divided received (+)		
Receipts from other operating activities (+)	823,156	11,886,532
Interest paid (-)	(131,009,097)	(595,098,281)
Commission and fees paid (-)	(21,861)	(150,918)
Cash payment to employees (-)	(19,866,528)	-
Other expense paid (-)	(31,566,269)	(122,929,411)
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities	(2,408,744)	51,581,984
(Increase)/Decrease in operating assets	23,320,917	(813,502,541)
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	82,969,516	(65,919,968)
Placement with bank and financial institutions	-	-
Other trading assets	-	-
Loan and advances to bank and financial institutions	4,851,000	(45,919,700)
Loans and advances to customers	(57,619,048)	(650,463,046)
Other assets	(6,880,550)	(51,199,827)
Increase/(Decrease) in operating liabilities	(36,638,859)	881,790,406
Due to bank and financial institutions	(129,804,680)	322,419,931
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	20,000,000	(16,875,063)
Deposit from customers	65,365,945	558,917,053
Borrowings	-	-
Other liabilities	7,799,877	17,328,486
Net cash flow from operating activities before tax paid	(15,726,686)	119,869,850
Income taxes paid (-)	-	(52,500,000)
Net cash flow from operating activities	(15,726,686)	67,369,850
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of investment securities	(17,532,281)	(87,059,117)
Receipts from sale of investment securities	-	-
Purchase of property and equipment	-	-
Receipt from the sale of property and equipment	-	-
Purchase of intangible assets	-	-
Receipt from the sale of intangible assets	-	-
Purchase of investment properties	-	-
Receipt from the sale of investment properties	-	-
Interest received	22,770,692	101,962,183
Dividend received	1,515,507	3,437,094
Net cash used in investing activities	6,753,919	18,340,161
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Receipt from issue of debt securities		
Repayment of debt securities		
Receipt from issue of subordinated liabilities		
Repayment of subordinated liabilities		
Receipt from issue of shares		
Dividends paid	-	(19,265,732)
Interest paid	-	-
Other receipt/payment	-	-
Net cash from financing activities	-	(19,265,732)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(8,972,767)	66,444,278
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	632,095,318	565,651,040
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents held		
Cash and cash equivalent at Ashwin End 2082	623,122,551	632,095,318

Shree Investment & Finance Co. Ltd

Details about the Distributable Profit

As on Ashwin 31, 2082 (October 17, 2025)

Amount inNPR

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year Corresponding
	Upto This Quarter (YTD)	Upto This Quarter (YTD)
Net profit or (loss) as per statement of profit or loss	3,443,793	4,151,195
1. Appropriations:		
a. General Reserve (-)	(688,758)	(830,239)
b. Foreign exchange fluctuation fund	-	-
c. Capital Redemption Reserve (-)	-	-
d. Corporate social responsibility fund (-)	(10,098)	(41,512)
e. Employees Training Fund (-)	(499,706)	(405,074)
f. Other (-)		-
<u>Profit or loss before regulatory adjustment</u>	2,245,231	2,874,370
2. Regulatory adjustment:		
a. Interest receivable (-)/Previous accrued interest received (+)	(700,688)	(35,815,658)
b. Short term loan provision in accounts (-)/reversal(+)	-	-
c. Short provision for possible losses on investment (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
d. Short loan loss provision on Non-banking assets (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
e. Deferred tax assets recognised (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
f. Goodwill recognised (-)/impairment of Goodwill (+)	-	-
g. Bargain purchase gain recognised (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
h. Actuarial loss recognised (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
i. Other	-	-
Net Profit for the period end available for distribution	1,544,543	(32,941,288)
Opening Retained Earning	62,800,231.95	23,826,005.13
Adjustment (+/-)	-	-
Distribution:		
Bonus shares Issued	-	-
Cash Dividend Paid	-	-
Total Distribution profit or loss as on Qtr end date	64,344,775	(9,115,283)

Ratios as per NRB Directives:

Ratio %	Current Year Upto This Quarter(YTD)	Previous Year Upto This Quarter(YTD)
1. Capital Fund to RWA	18.50%	17.87%
2. Non-Performing Loan(NPL) to Total Loan	3.34%	3.19%
3. Total Loan Loss Provision to Total NPL	97.77%	92.50%
4. Cost of Funds	6.23%	8.28%
5. Credit to Deposit Ratio	79.60%	79.91%
6. Base Rate	7.96%	10.06%
7. Interest Rate Spread	3.96%	4.38%
8. Tier 1 Capital to RWA	17.57%	16.51%
9. Return on Equity	0.99%	1.22%
10. Return on Assets	0.14%	0.18%

Notes to Interim Financial Statements

1. Basis of preparation of financial statements

The condensed consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) developed by the Accounting Standards Board Nepal (ASBN) along with the carve outs, and pronounced for application by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN). Regulatory adjustment on accrued interest and on possible losses in investment property (NBA) has been made as per NRB Directives (BFIRD/Policy/Circular/05/2081-82)

2. Statement of compliance

These condensed financial statements comply with the requirements of the Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) laid down by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN), BAFIA 2073, Unified Directive 2080, Companies Act, 2006 and all other applicable laws and regulation and amendments thereto and also provide appropriate disclosures required under regulations of the Securities Exchange Board of Nepal (SEBON).

3. Use of Estimates, assumptions and judgements

The preparation of the interim financial statements in accordance with NFRS requires management to make critical judgements, estimates and assumptions in applying the accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Due to the inherent uncertainty in making estimates, actual results reported in future periods may be based upon amounts which differ from these estimates. Estimates, judgements and assumptions are evaluated periodically and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

Further information about key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty and judgements, are set out in the relevant disclosure notes for the following as:

- Impairment of loans and advances
- Classification of financial assets and liabilities
- Fair value of financial instruments
- Taxation & deferred tax
- Defined benefit obligations
- Provisions, commitments and contingencies

4. Changes in Accounting Policies

There are no changes in accounting policies and method of computation since the publication of annual accounts for the year ended 15th July 2019.

5. Significant Accounting Policies

5.1 Basis of Measurement

The interim financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis except for the following items which were measured or recognized as stated:

- Investments in equity instruments presented in SoFP line items Other Trading Assets and Investment Securities measured at fair value under NFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'.
- Liabilities for employee defined benefit obligations and liabilities for long service leave are measured at fair value under NAS 19 'Employee Benefits'.

5.2 Basis for Consolidation

The financial institution has no any control or significant influence over any other entity for consolidation of financial statements or using equity method for accounting for investment in associates respectively.

5.3 Cash & Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost in the statement of financial position.

5.4 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets refer to assets that arise from contractual agreements on future cash flows or from owning equity instruments of another entity. Since financial assets derive their value from a contractual claim, these are nonphysical in form and are usually regarded as being more liquid than other tangible assets. Common examples of financial assets are cash, cash equivalents, 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 unfavorable 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.

The contractual agreements, generally referred to as financial instruments, are characterized by the existence of counterparties and the contract terms give rise to a financial asset to one counterparty and a corresponding financial liability or equity instrument to the other counterparty.

The company has applied NFRS 9 – "Financial Instruments" in the classification and measurement of its financial instruments and measured impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost.

a. Recognition

The financial institution 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 an instrument. The financial institution initially recognizes loans and advances, deposits; and debt securities/subordinated liabilities issued on the date that they are originated which is the date that

the institution 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 purchase and sale of financial assets are recognized on trade date.

b. De recognition

▪ *De recognition of Financial Assets*

The financial institution derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset 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 de-recognition that is created or retained by the financial institution is recognized as a separate asset or liability. On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset, and the sum of

- i. the consideration received and
- ii. any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss.

The financial institution enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its Statement of Financial Position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them.

If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not derecognized. Transfer of assets with retention of all or substantially all risks and rewards include, for example repurchase transactions.

▪ *De-recognition of Financial Liabilities*

A financial liability is derecognized when, and only when it is extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in contract is discharged, cancelled or expired). If the liability is renegotiated with the original lender on substantially different contractual terms, the original liability is derecognized and new liability is recognized.

The difference between the carrying amount of a liability (or portion) extinguished or transferred to another party (including related unamortized cost) and the amount paid for it (including any noncash assets transferred or liability assumed), should be included in Statement of Profit or Loss for the period.

c. Determination of Fair Value

‘Fair value’ is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date 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. When available, the bank measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market

is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the bank uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

d. Impairment

At each reporting date, the financial institution assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets not carried at fair value through the Statement of Profit or Loss are impaired.

A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset(s), and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows of the asset(s) that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer, default or delinquency by a borrower, restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not otherwise consider, indications that a borrower or issuer will enter Bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security, or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the group, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the group.

In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment. In case of financial difficulty of the borrower, the Bank considers to re-structure loans rather than take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, any impairment is measured using the original EIR as calculated before the modification of terms and the loan is no longer considered past due.

Management continually reviews renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur. The loans continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the loan's original EIR.

However, in case of loans and advances, impairment loss is measured as the higher of amount derived as per norms prescribed by Nepal Rastra Bank for loan loss provision and amount determined as per NAS 39 para 63.

e. Trading Assets

The financial institution classifies financial assets or financial liabilities as held for trading when they have been purchased or issued primarily for short term profit making through trading activities or form part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit taking. Held for trading assets and liabilities are recorded and measured in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in net trading income. Interest and dividend income or expense is recorded in net trading income according to the terms of the contract, or when the right to payment has been established. Included in this classification are debt securities, equities, short positions and customer loans that have been acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

f. Derivatives assets and derivative liabilities

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

Derivatives are initially recognized and subsequently measured at fair value, with revaluation gains

recognized in profit and loss (except where cash flow or net investment hedging has been achieved, in which case the effective portion of changes in fair value is recognized within other comprehensive income).

Fair values may be obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, recent market transactions, and valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and option pricing models, as appropriate. Where the initially recognized fair value of a derivative contract is based on a valuation model that uses inputs which are not observable in the market, it follows the same initial recognition accounting policy as for other financial assets and liabilities.

5.5 Property, Plant and Equipment

All Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

At each balance sheet date, the assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, including assessing 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 to the recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are included in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Low value assets costing up to Rs. 5,000/- each are charged as operational expenses in the year of purchase.

5.6 Investment property and noncurrent Assets held for sale

a. Investment property

Investment property is the land or building or both held either for rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not sold in ordinary course of business and owner-occupied property.

b. Non-Current Assets held for sale

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as assets held for sale and carried at lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell if their carrying amount is recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. The assets are not depreciated or amortized while they are classified as held for sale. Any impairment loss on initial classification and subsequent measurement is recognized as an expense. Any subsequent increase in fair value less costs to sell (not exceeding the accumulated impairment loss that has been previously recognized) is recognized in the statement of Profit or Loss.

5.7 Goodwill and Intangible assets

Intangible assets include externally generated capitalized software enhancements. Intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether there is any indication that they are impaired. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount of the asset is determined and, in the event, that the asset's carrying amount is greater than its recoverable amount, it is written down immediately. Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

5.8 Income tax

a. Current income tax

Current income tax which is payable on taxable profits is recognized as an expense in the period in which the profits arise.

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

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the Statement of Profit or Loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation, and it establishes provisions where appropriate.

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

5.9 Deposit, Debt Securities issued and subordinated liabilities

The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity period is the amount repayable on demand. The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits and other borrowings without quoted market prices is based on discounting cash flows using the prevailing market rates for debts with a similar credit risk and remaining maturity period.

5.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the financial institution has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the effect of the time value of money is material, the financial institution determines the level of provision by discounting the expected cash flows at a pre-tax rate reflecting the current rates specific to the liability. The expense relating to any provision is presented in Statement of Profit or Loss net of any reimbursement in other operating expenses.

5.11 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized only when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity. In some cases, this may not be probable until the consideration is received or until an uncertainty is removed. Revenue comprises of interest income, fees and commission, foreign exchange income, cards income, disposal income, etc. Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Financial Institution and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is not recognized during the period in which its recoverability of income is not probable. The bases of income recognition are as below:

a. Interest income

Interest income on FVTOCI assets and financial assets held at amortized cost shall be recognized using the Company's normal interest rate which is very close to effective interest rate using effective interest rate method. For income from loans and advances to customers, initial charges are not amortized over the life of the loan and advances as the income so recognized closely approximates the income that would have been derived under effective interest rate method. The difference is not considered material. The Company considers that the cost of exact calculation of effective interest rate method exceeds the benefit that would be derived from such compliance.

b. Fees and Commission

Fees and commission income including management fee, service charges, are recognized as the related services are performed.

c. Dividend Income

Dividend on investment in resident company is recognized when the right to receive payment is established. Dividend income 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 instruments.

d. Net trading income

Gain and losses arising in changes in fair value of financial instrument held at fair value through profit or loss are included in Statement of Profit or Loss in the period in which they arise.

e. 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 Company's trading operations and are presented together with all other changes in fair value of trading assets and liabilities in net trading income.

f. Employees Benefits

Short-term employee benefits, such as salaries, paid absences, performance-based cash awards and social security costs are recognized over the period in which the employees provide the related services. The Financial Institution's Statement of Financial Position includes the net surplus or deficit, being the difference between the fair value of scheme assets and the discounted value of scheme liabilities at the reporting date in case of defined benefit obligations.

5.12 Share Capital and Reserve

The Company 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 Company after deducting all its liabilities. Common shares are classified as equity of the Company 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.

The reserves include retained earnings and other statutory reserves such as general reserve, corporate social responsibility reserve, investment adjustment reserve, regulatory reserve etc.

Regulatory reserve includes any amount derived as result of NFRS convergence with effect in retained earning computed as per NRB Directive No. 4.

6. Related party Disclosures

Followings have been identified as related parties for the company under NAS 24.

Particulars	Ashwin 2082	Ashwin 2081
Directors		
Director's Board Meeting Allowances	146,000	171,000
Chief Executive Officer		
Remuneration & Benefits paid (Including Bonus)	2,317,621	2,125,110

7. Events after interim period

There are no such material events after balance sheet date affecting status of the Bank as on Ashwin End, 2082.

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

There are no changes in composition of the entity during the interim period.

9. Segment Reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Financial Institution that engages in business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses, including revenues and expenses that relating to transactions with any of the Financial Institution's other components, whose operating results are reviewed by the management to make decision about resource allocation to each segment and assess its performance.

A. Information about geographical areas

Particulars	Koshi Province	Bagmati Province	Gandaki Province	Lumbini Province	Karnali Province	Total
Revenue from External Customers	11,887,437	149,904,168	7,855,163	31,820,740	2,873,702	204,341,211
Segment profit (loss) before tax	655,796	2,738,552	607,583	760,586	157,187	4,919,705
Segment Assets	379,187,989	7,857,743,975	157,892,020	1,324,955,543	146,060,221	9,865,839,748
Segment Liabilities	495,638,358	5,814,556,428	247,154,121	1,793,662,502	104,982,572	8,455,993,982

B. Reconciliation of reportable segment

Particulars	Current Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Quarter
Total profit before tax for reportable segments	4,919,704	5,930,278
Profit before tax for other segments		
Elimination of inter-segment profit		
Elimination of discontinued operation		
Unallocated amounts:		
-Other corporate expenses		
Profit before tax	4,919,704	5,930,278

Concentration of Borrowings, Credits and Deposits

A. Concentration of Borrowings

Particulars	Current Quarter
Borrowings from 10 largest lenders	-
Percentage of borrowings from ten largest lenders to total depositors	-

B. Concentration of Credit exposures

Particulars	Current Quarter
Total exposures to twenty largest borrowers:	
a. As per group(related party)	2,547,862,212
b. As per individual customer	1,024,489,001
Percentage of exposures to twenty largest borrowers to Total Loans and Advances:	
a. As per group(related party)	38.61%
b. As per individual customer	15.53%

C. Concentration of Deposits

Particulars	Current Year
Total deposits from twenty largest depositors:	
a. Group-wise	2,037,548,248
b. As per individual customer	1,217,423,126
Percentage of deposits from twenty largest depositors to Total Deposits:	
a. Group-wise	24.58%
b. As per individual customer	14.69%