



Disclosure under BASEL III As at Mid-April 2019 (3rd Quarter End of FY 2018/19)

1. CAPITAL STRUCTURE & CAPITAL ADEQUACY OF THE BANK

i. Tier 1 Capital and breakdown of its Components

S.N.	Particulars	Amount (NPR Millions)
a	Paid up Capital	8,152.56
b	Share Premium / Capital Reserve	127.16
c	Statutory General Reserve	1,452.92
d	Retained Earnings	4.31
e	Un-audited Current Year Cumulative Profit	1067.83
f	Other Free Reserve	17.79
g	Less: Investment in equity of institutions with financial interests	298.22
h	Less: Purchase of land & building in excess of limit and unutilized	32.61
	Core (Tier-1) Capital	10,491.74

ii. Tier 2 Capital and breakdown of its Components

SN	Particulars	Amount (NPR Millions)
a	General Loan Loss Provision	728.60
b	Exchange Equalization Reserve	27.14
c	Investment Adjustment Reserve	16.59
	Supplementary (Tier-2) Capital	772.33

iii. Details of Subordinated Term Debts

Bank doesn't have any subordinated term debts.

iv. Deductions from Capital

- Investment made in Gurans Life Insurance Company Limited of NPR 141.08 million and investment in Sunrise Capital Limited NPR 157.14 million (Investments in equity of institutions with Financial Interest)
- Rs 32.61 million for land and building not in use by bank that includes land purchased at Bharatpur, Chitwan (Rs 25.75 Million) not brought into use and proportionate WDV of buildings not used by bank and rented out to other parties (Rs 6.86 million)

v. Total Qualifying Capital

S. N.	Particulars	Amount (NPR Millions)
A	Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	10,491.74
B	Core Capital	10,491.74
C	Supplementary Capital	772.33
	Total Capital	11,264.07



vi. Capital Adequacy of the Bank

The capital adequacy of the bank (After Bank's adjustments of Pillar II) has been detailed below:

S. N.	Particulars	%
A	Common Equity Tier 1 Capital to Total Risk Weighted Exposures	11.06
B	Tier 1 Capital to Total Risk Weighted Exposures	11.06
C	Total Capital to Total Risk Weighted Exposures	11.87

vii. Summary of the bank's internal approach to assess the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities, if applicable:

Bank's current paid up capital amounts to Rs 8.15 Billion. The Bank complies with the Capital Increment plan of NRB which has also helped the Bank to be in steady and strong capital position. The overall strategy of the bank has been formulated with the special consideration to the capital adequacy requirement according to BASEL-III.

viii. Summary of the terms, conditions and main features of all capital instruments, especially in case of subordinated term debts including hybrid capital instruments.

Bank does not have any other capital instruments except fully paid equity shares as qualifying capital.

2. RISK EXPOSURES

a. Risk Weighted Exposures

All material risks faced by the bank have been addressed in the capital assessment process. However, bank has developed a process to estimate risks with reasonable certainties. All the three risks that have direct impact on the capital adequacy level have been managed in a structured manner with clear roles and responsibilities. In order to make a comprehensive assessment of risks, the process has, at minimum, addressed the forms of risks covered below:

SN	Particulars	Amount (NPR Millions)
a	Risk Weighted Exposure for Credit Risk	86,672.52
b	Risk Weighted Exposure for Operational Risk	4,277.49
c	Risk Weighted Exposure for Market Risk	105.19
RWA Before Pillar 2 adjustment		91,055.20

All risks, including credit, operational and market risks are identified, escalated, monitored and mitigated to the satisfaction of the risk type owner. The risk type owner is responsible for ensuring that all the risks are adequately identified, escalated, monitored and mitigated. The Bank has an adequate system in place for monitoring and reporting risk exposures and assessing how the changing risk profile affects the need for capital. The senior management and board of directors on a regular basis receive the report regarding the risk profile of the bank and its capital needs. All the material risks are identified, measured, monitored and reported by the respective risk type owner.



b. Credit Risk under 11 Categories

The Credit Risks under the 11 categories as per the Capital Adequacy Framework, 2015 and Basel –III has been detailed below:

SN	Risk Classification	Net Book Value	RWE
		(NPR Million)	
a	Claims on Govt. and Central Bank	11,721.21	-
b	Claims on other Financial Entities	-	-
c	Claims on Banks	6,377.95	1,510.33
d	Claims on Corporate and Securities Firm	33,063.51	33,063.51
e	Claims on Regulatory Retail Portfolio	19,941.98	14,956.48
f	Claims secured by Residential Properties	8,946.63	5,406.61
g	Claims secured by Commercial Real State	4,041.05	4,041.05
h	Past due Claims	519.35	779.02
i	High Risk Claims	2,352.96	2,737.37
j	Other Assets	3,603.50	2,012.45
k	Off balance sheet items	45,478.46	22,165.70
TOTAL		136,046.59	86,672.52

c. Total Risk Weighted Exposure Calculation Table

S.N.	Risk Weighted Exposure	Amount (NPR Millions)
a	Risk Weighted Exposure for Credit Risk	86,672.52
b	Risk Weighted Exposure for Operational Risk	4,277.49
c	Risk Weighted Exposure for Market Risk	105.19
Adjustments under Pillar II		
	Add: 1% of the NII to RWA for ALM Policy and Practice	28.15
	3% additional risk weight for Operational Risk	1,040.70
	3% adjustment on Total RWE for Overall Risk	2,731.66
Total Risk Weighted Exposure		94,855.70

d. Detail of Non-Performing Loans

Particulars	Gross Value	Net Value
	(In NPR Million)	
Restructured Loans	-	
Sub-Standard Loans	293.30	219.98
Doubtful Loans	158.14	79.07
Loss Loans	511.68	-
Total NPA	963.12	299.05

e. Ratio Of Non-Performing Loans

Particulars	This Qtr	Prev Qtr
Gross NPA	1.37%	1.26%
Net NPA	0.43%	0.37%



f. Movement of Non-Performing Assets (Gross)

During the Quarter, Non-Performing Accounts (NPA) increased by 12.44%.

Non Performing Assets	NPR Millions
Current Quarter	963.12
Previous Quarter	856.57
Change (Amount)	106.55
Change (%)	12.44

g. Write Off of Loans & Interest Suspense

Particulars	NPR Millions
Loan Written Off	-
Interest Suspense Written Off	-
Total	-

h. Movement of Loan Loss Provision and Interest Suspense

As per NRB Directives, all interest accruals on loans and advances, irrespective of loan category, are transferred to interest suspense account until the interest accrued and due is realized in cash. Details of Interest Suspense Movement are as follows:

Particulars	This Quarter (NPR)	Prev. Quarter (NPR)	Change %
Loan Loss Provision	1,392,677,489	1,316,199,462	5.81
Interest Suspense	537,072,649	493,870,898	1.57

i. Details of Additional Loan Loss Provisions:

Additional LLP for the quarter	NPR.
Pass	21,402,146.59
Watch-List	(7,494,431.83)
Restructured	7,160,103.40
Sub-Standard	22,502,286.08
Doubtful	32,907,923.60
Loss	21,402,146.59
Total	76,478,027.84

j. Segregation of investment portfolio:

Investment	Amount (NPR Millions)
Held For Trading	-
Held Till Maturity	8,395
Available For Sale	795
Total Investment	9,190



3. Risk Management Function

a. Summary of the bank's internal approach to assess the adequacy of its capital to support all the risks in business and achieve better risk management techniques in monitoring and managing risks

i. Board and senior management oversight

Bank management is responsible for understanding the nature and level of risk being taken by the bank and how this risk relates to adequate capital levels. It is also responsible for ensuring that the form and sophistication of the risk management processes is commensurate with the complexity of its operations. A sound risk management process, thus, is the foundation for an effective assessment of the adequacy of a bank's capital position. The decisions made by the management are regularly reviewed by the BOD.

ii. Sound capital assessment

Another crucial component of an effective ICAAP is the assessment of capital. In order to be able to make a sound capital assessment, the bank has, at minimum, have the following:

- Policies and procedures designed to ensure that the bank identifies, measures, and reports all material risks;
- A process that relates capital to the level of risk;
- A process that states capital adequacy goals with respect to risk, taking account of the bank's strategic focus and business plan; and
- A process of internal control reviews and audits to ensure the integrity of the overall management process.

iii. Comprehensive assessment of risks

Chief Risk Officer (CRO), along with his team, is responsible for overall risk management of the Bank which includes managing, assessing, identifying, monitoring and reducing pertinent global, macro and micro-economic level business risks that could interfere with Banks objective and goals and whether the Bank is in substantial compliance with its internal operating policies and other applicable regulations and procedures, external, legal, regulatory or contractual requirements on a continuous basis. Further, CRO ensures integration of all major risk in capital assessment process.

iv. Risk Management Committee (RMC)

Board level risk management committee has been set up under NRB Directive for ensuring/reviewing bank's risk appetite is in line with the policies.

Credit Risk

The Bank's Credit Policy Guidelines has adopted a Credit Risk Management philosophy that involves a continual measurement.



Market Risk

The Bank has in place Assets Liability Management (ALM) Policy, and Assets Liability Management Committee (ALCO), which monitors risks arising from changes in exchange rates in foreign currencies; liquidity profile of assets and liabilities, investment activities of the bank etc.

Operational Risk

Board and senior management of the bank places high priority on effective operational risk management and adherence to sound operating controls. The Bank has developed and implemented various manuals, operating procedures and guidelines for monitoring and controlling Operational Risks in the Bank.

Most significant steps adopted by the Bank for handling Operational Risks are as follows:

Independent reconciliation department accustomed to conducting daily reconciliation of all agency accounts and Inter-Branch accounts. Transaction Stack System is in place on amount limit basis. Exception and MIS reports are generated by the system on a 'Live' basis, where account activity can be monitored as and when they occur. General Authority schedule is in place to delegate authority to staff across all levels. Independent Internal Audit has been appointed to carry out review of internal controls and compliance. Output in all transactions is checked by a higher authority level. Disaster Recovery Server is in place to ensure full restoration of Bank's data.

Other Risk

In addition to credit, credit concentration, operational and market risk the Bank identifies, assess and monitors other risks such as strategic risk and reputational risks at regular interval.

v. Monitoring

Monitoring and reporting of all risks, including credit, operational and market risks are identified, escalated, monitored and mitigated to the satisfaction of the risk type owner. The risk type owner is responsible for ensuring that all the risks are adequately identified, escalated, monitored and mitigated. The Bank has an adequate system in place for monitoring and reporting risk exposures and assessing how the changing risk profile affects the need for capital. The senior management and board of directors on a regular basis receive the report regarding the risk profile of the bank and its capital needs. All the material risks are identified, measured, monitored and reported by the respective risk type owner.

vi. Internal Control Review

The internal control structure of the Bank is essential for sound capital assessment process. Effective control of the capital assessment process includes an independent review and involvement of both internal as well as external audits wherever appropriate. The Bank is committed conduct the regular review of its risk



management process to ensure its integrity, accuracy, and reasonableness. The effectiveness of the Bank’s internal control system is reviewed regularly by the Board, its committees, Management and Internal Audit.

The Internal Audit monitors compliance with policies and standards and the effectiveness of internal control structures across the Bank through its program of business/unit audits. The Internal Audit function is focused on the areas of greatest risk as determined by a risk-based assessment methodology. Internal Audit reports regularly to the Audit Committee. The findings of all adverse audits are reported to the Chief Executive Officer and Business Heads for immediate corrective actions.

vii. Assets and Liability Committee (ALCO)

The ALCO, chaired by Chief Executive Officer, ensures functioning of the banking business in line with the set procedures and processes and recommends for necessary steps to address the risk associated with liquidity, movement in interest rate, exchange rate and equity price and other risks.

viii. Stress Testing

Stress Testing is a risk management technique used to evaluate the potential effects on an institution’s financial condition, of a set of specified changes in risk factors, corresponding to exceptional but plausible events. The Bank conducts the stress test on quarterly basis and reports to senior management as well as to Nepal Rastra Bank.

ix. Maker-Checker Policy

The Bank has adopted Maker-Checker Policy in all of the transactions. Each and every transaction is entered and authorized in CBS by two different individuals for better control and any deviations are closely monitored. The activities of any personnel can be monitored centrally through an integrated system which helps in minimizing the risk of misconduct.

b. Types of eligible credit risk mitigants used and the benefits availed under CRM

SN	Credit Risk Mitigants	Amount (NPR Millions)
1	Claims on Domestic Corporate	76.19
2	Regulatory Retail Portfolio (Not Overdue)	446.86
3	Off Balance Sheet Items	791.81
Total Credit Risk Mitigants		1,314.86