

१२ औं

वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

आ.व. २०८१/८२



आरएसडिसी लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लि.
RSDC LAGHUBITTA BITTIYA SANSTHA LTD.

(नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट ईजाजतपत्र प्राप्त 'घ' वर्गको थोक लघुकर्जा प्रदायक राष्ट्रियस्तरको वित्तीय संस्था)

सञ्चालक समिति



श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद दाहाल
अध्यक्ष



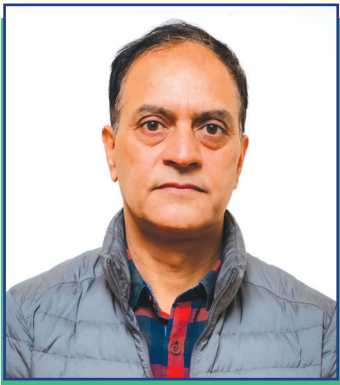
सि.ए. चन्द्रराज शर्मा
सञ्चालक



श्री विष्णु प्रसाद पौड्याल
सञ्चालक



श्री अमर डंगोल महर्जन
सञ्चालक



श्री शान्ति प्रसाद उप्रेती
सञ्चालक



श्री मञ्जु न्यौपाने
सञ्चालक



श्री सविना राना
स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालक

श्री ध्रुव कुमार पौडेल
कम्पनी सचिव

बाह्रौं वार्षिक साधारण सभा सम्बन्धी सूचना

आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू,

यस लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेडको सञ्चालक समितिको मिति २०८२ कार्तिक १५ गते शनिबार बसेको १७७ औं बैठकको निर्णय अनुसार कम्पनीको बाह्रौं वार्षिक साधारण सभा निम्न विषयहरू उपर छलफल तथा निर्णय गर्न निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा बस्ने भएको हुँदा कम्पनी ऐन २०६३ को दफा ६७ अनुसार सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूको जानकारी तथा सहभागीताको लागि यो सूचना प्रकाशित गरिएको छ। उक्त सभामा उपस्थितिका लागि सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूलाई हार्दिक अनुरोध गर्दछौं।

सभा हुने मिति, समय र स्थान :

मिति : २०८२ साल मंसिर १२ गते शुक्रबार (तदनुसार नोभेम्बर २८, २०२५)।

समय : बिहान ९:३० बजे देखि।

स्थान : वेष्टर्न एसियन होटल प्रा. लि. बुटवल, रूपन्देही।

छलफलका विषयहरू:

क) सामान्य प्रस्ताव

१. आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को सञ्चालक समितिको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन उपर छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने।
२. लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदन सहितको आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को वार्षिक आर्थिक विवरण (आषाढ मसान्त २०८२ को वासलात, नाफा नोक्सान हिसाब र सोही अवधिको नगद प्रवाह विवरण र ईक्विटीमा भएको परिवर्तन लगायत वार्षिक आर्थिक विवरणसँग सम्बद्ध अनुसूचीहरू) उपर छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने।
३. सञ्चालक समितिले प्रस्ताव गरे बमोजिम शेयरधनीहरूलाई रकम रु.८,२७,२५,१५३।३६ (अक्षरेपि आठ करोड सत्ताईस लाख पच्चिस हजार एक सय त्रिपन्न रुपैया र पैसा छत्तीस मात्र) (अर्थात चुक्ता पूँजीको ८ प्रतिशत) नगद लाभांश (लाभांशमा लाग्ने कर सहित) वितरण गर्न स्वीकृत गर्ने।
४. आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ का लागि बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक नियुक्त गर्ने र निजको पारिश्रमिक तोक्ने प्रस्ताव पारित गर्ने। (कम्पनी ऐन २०६३ को दफा १११(३) बमोजिम बहालवाला लेखापरीक्षक श्री पि.एल.आर.जि. एसोसिएट्स चार्टर्ड एकाउण्टेण्ट्स पुनः नियुक्त हुन योग्य रहेको)।

ख) विशेष प्रस्ताव

१. यस वित्तीय संस्था अन्य कुनै वित्तीय संस्था एक आपसमा गाभ्ने/गाभिने (मर्जर) तथा प्राप्ति (एक्विजिशन) गर्न सञ्चालक समितिबाट गठित मर्जर समिति तथा सो समितिले गरेको कार्य अनुमोदन गर्न, नयाँ मर्जर समिति गठन गर्न, मर्जर तथा प्राप्तिको सन्दर्भमा DDA नियुक्ती गर्न, निजको पारिश्रमिक तोक्ने लगायतका प्रक्रिया अवलम्बन गरी उपयुक्त संस्थालाई एक आपसमा गाभ्ने/गाभिने (मर्जर) तथा प्राप्ति (एक्विजिशन) गर्नको लागि सञ्चालक समितिलाई अख्तियारी प्रदान गर्ने।

ग) विविध

सञ्चालक समितिको निर्णयानुसार
कम्पनी सचिव

साधारण सभा सम्बन्धी सामान्य जानकारी

१. वार्षिक साधारण सभा प्रयोजनको लागि मिति २०८२/०७/२५ गते शेयर दाखिल खारेज बन्द रहनेछ । २०८२/०७/२४ गते सम्ममा शेयर खरीद/बिक्री गरी प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम यस वित्तीय संस्थाको शेयर रजिष्ट्रार ग्लोबल आईएमई क्यापिटल लिमिटेडमा प्राप्त विवरणहरूको आधारमा कायम शेयरधनीहरूले मात्र वार्षिक साधारण सभामा भाग लिन पाउने छन् ।
२. साधारण सभामा भाग लिनका लागि सूचना साथ प्रेषित प्रवेशपत्र वा शेयर प्रमाणपत्र वा हितग्राही खाता खोलिएको प्रमाणपत्र तथा आफ्नो परिचय खुल्ने प्रमाणपत्र अनिवार्य रूपमा साथमा लिई आउनु हुन सबै शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूलाई सूचित गरिन्छ । अन्यथा सभा कक्षमा प्रवेश गर्न दिइने छैन ।
३. कुनै कारणवश शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूले प्रवेशपत्र प्राप्त गर्न नसकेमा यस वित्तीय संस्थाको रजिष्टर्ड (केन्द्रीय) कार्यालय, बुटवलमा साधारण सभा हुने मिति अगावै सम्पर्क राख्नु भई प्रवेशपत्र प्राप्त गर्न सक्नु हुनेछ ।
४. शेयरधनी दर्ता पुस्तिका अनुसार कायम शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूको ठेगानामा वार्षिक साधारण सभाको सूचना सहितको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन पठाइनेछ । कारणवश उक्त सूचना वा प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त नभएमा वित्तीय संस्थाले आफ्नो वेबसाइट (www.rsdcmf.com) वा अन्य सञ्चार माध्यममा प्रकाशित गरेको सूचनालाई आधार मानी साधारण सभामा भाग लिन वा प्रतिनिधि नियुक्ति (प्रोक्सी) गर्न सक्नु हुनेछ ।
५. साधारण सभामा भाग लिन प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गर्न चाहने शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूले यस वित्तीय संस्थाको सोही समूहका शेयरधनीलाई मात्र प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गर्न सक्नु हुनेछ । यसरी प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गरेको जानकारी यस वित्तीय संस्थाको केन्द्रीय कार्यालयमा ४८ घण्टा अगावै दर्ता गरिसक्नु पर्नेछ ।
६. एक जना शेयरधनीबाट एकभन्दा बढी प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गर्न सकिने छैन । तर एक जना भन्दा बढी प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त भएको देखिएमा सबै भन्दा पहिले दर्ता भएको प्रतिनिधि नियुक्ति पत्र (प्रोक्सी) लाई मान्यता दिइनेछ ।
७. शेयरधनीले प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गरिसके पछि प्रतिनिधि नियुक्ति पत्र (प्रोक्सी) बदर नगरी आफैं साधारण सभामा उपस्थित भई हाजिर पुस्तिकामा दस्तखत गर्नु भएमा प्रतिनिधि नियुक्ति पत्र (प्रोक्सी) स्वतः बदर भएको मानिनेछ ।
८. वित्तीय संस्थाको शेयर लगत किताबमा संरक्षकको रूपमा उल्लेख भएको व्यक्ति मात्र नाबालक वा विक्षिप्त शेयरधनीको तर्फबाट संरक्षकको हैसियतले सभामा भाग लिन सक्नुहुनेछ ।
९. संयुक्त रूपमा शेयर लिने शेयरधनीहरूको हकमा शेयरधनीहरूको लगत किताबमा पहिलो नाम उल्लेख भएको व्यक्ति अथवा सर्वसम्मतिले प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गरिएको एक जना व्यक्तिले मात्र सभामा भाग लिन पाउने छन् ।
१०. संगठित संस्था शेयरधनी भएमा उक्त संस्थाद्वारा मनोनित व्यक्तिले ल्याउने गरी प्रतिनिधि पत्र (प्रोक्सी) फाराममा संस्थाको छाप तथा आधिकारिक व्यक्तिको दस्तखत हुनु पर्नेछ ।
११. शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूको सुविधाका लागि हाजिरी पुस्तिका सभा स्थलमा साधारण सभा हुने दिन बिहानको ८.०० बजेदेखि साधारण सभा समापन नहुन्जेलसम्म खुला रहनेछ ।
१२. अन्य आवश्यक जानकारीका लागि यस वित्तीय संस्थाको रजिष्टर्ड (केन्द्रीय) कार्यालयमा सम्पर्क राख्नु हुन अनुरोध गरिन्छ ।

आरएसडिसी लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लि.

बुटवल-१०, रुपन्देही

बाह्रौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा उपस्थितिको लागि

प्रवेश पत्र

१. शेयरधनीको नाम :
२. ठेगाना :
३. शेयरधनी नं./हितग्राही खाता नं. :
४. शेयर संख्या :
५. शेयरधनीको दस्तखत :



कम्पनी सचिव

(कृपया यो प्रवेशपत्र शेयरधनी आफैले भर्नुहोला)



आरएसडिसी लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लि.

प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) पत्र

श्री सञ्चालक समिति,
आरएसडिसी लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लि.
बुटवल-१०, रुपन्देही

विषय : प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गरेको बारे ।

महाशय,

उपर्युक्त सम्बन्धमा बस्ने म/हामी ले
आरएसडिसी लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लि. को मिति २०८२ साल मंसिर १२ गते, शुक्रबारका दिन वेष्टर्न एशियन होटल प्रा.लि., बुटवलमा
हुने बाह्रौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा स्वयम् उपस्थित भई छलफल र निर्णय प्रक्रियामा सहभागी हुन असमर्थ भएकाले उक्त सभामा भाग लिन
तथा छलफल र निर्णय गर्नका लागि बस्ने त्यस कम्पनीका
शेयरधनी श्री लाई मेरो/हाम्रो प्रतिनिधि तोकी पठाएको छु/छौं ।

प्रोक्सी प्राप्त गर्नेले भर्ने	प्रोक्सी दिने
प्रोक्सी प्राप्त गर्नेको सही :	प्रोक्सी दिनेको सही :
नाम :	नाम :
ठेगाना :	ठेगाना :
शेयरधनी नं./हितग्राही खाता नं. :	शेयरधनी नं./हितग्राही खाता नं. :
शेयर संख्या :	शेयर संख्या :
मिति :	मिति :

द्रष्टव्य : यो निवेदन साधारण सभा सुरु हुनुभन्दा ४८ घण्टा अगावै वित्तीय संस्थाको केन्द्रीय कार्यालयमा पेस गरिसक्नु पर्नेछ ।

विषय-सूची

१. सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदन	१
२. कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ को दफा १०९ को उपदफा ४ बमोजिमका विवरणहरु	७
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८. संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व अन्तर्गतका कार्यक्रमहरुको तस्विरहरु	
९. ग्राहक संरक्षण कोष अन्तर्गतका कार्यक्रमहरुको तस्विरहरु	

१२ औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा सञ्चालक समितिको

तर्फबाट अध्यक्षद्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन

(आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२)

आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू,

यस आरएसडीसी लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेड, बुटवल रूपन्देहीको १२ औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा सहभागी हुन आउनुभएका सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभाव, आन्तरिक र बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक, कानुनी सल्लाहकार, आमन्त्रित अतिथि गण, संस्थाका कर्मचारी तथा उपस्थित महिला एवम् सज्जनवृन्दमा संस्थाको सञ्चालक समिति तथा आफ्नो तर्फबाट समेत हार्दिक स्वागत तथा अभिवादन गर्दछु। संस्थाले आफ्नो स्थापना तथा कारोबार सञ्चालनको सफलतापूर्वक १२ वर्ष पार गरेको सुखद अवसरमा सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी, नियामक निकाय, साभेदार, कर्मचारी तथा संस्थासँग प्रत्यक्ष वा अप्रत्यक्ष रूपमा आवद्ध सम्पूर्ण सरोकारवालाहरूबाट प्राप्त विश्वास र व्यावसायिक सहयोगका लागि संस्था र आफ्नो तर्फबाट हार्दिक आभार व्यक्त गर्दछु। आगामी दिनहरूमा पनि संस्थालाई तपाईंहरूको साथ, विश्वास र सहयोग यथावत् रहनेछ भन्ने अपेक्षा राखेका छौं।

लुम्बिनी प्रदेशको बुटवलमा केन्द्रीय कार्यालय रहेको यस वित्तीय संस्थाले मिति २०७० साल भाद्र २६ गते रु. ६ करोड चुक्ता पुँजीबाट कारोबार शुभारम्भ गरेकोमा आजको दिनसम्म आइपुग्दा संस्थाको चुक्ता पुँजी १ अर्ब ३ करोड ४० लाख ६४ हजार ४१७ रूपैयाँ पुगेको जानकारी गराउन पाउँदा खुसी लागेको छ। विगतका केही आर्थिक वर्षहरू नेपाली वित्तीय क्षेत्र र समग्र अर्थतन्त्रका लागि चुनौतीपूर्ण रहँदै आएका छन्। प्रतिकूल अवस्थाका बावजुद पनि संस्थाले गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा सन्तोषजनक उपलब्धि हासिल गर्न सफल भएको कुरा यस गरिमामय सभामा राख्न पाउँदा खुसी लागेको छ। नेपालको अर्थतन्त्र चुनौतीपूर्ण अवस्थाबाट गुज्रिरहेको हामी सबैलाई विदितै छ। हिजो कुनै बेला तरलता अभावले व्यवसाय विस्तारमा बाधा पुगेको थियो भने अहिले तरलता सहज भएको अवस्थामा पनि विभिन्न कारणले व्यवसाय विस्तार गर्न कठिनाई भइरहेको छ।

हरेक वर्ष हामी कुनै न कुनै रूपमा शेयरधनीहरूलाई लगानीको यथोचित प्रतिफल प्रदान गर्नका लागि हरसम्भव कोसिस गरिरहेका छौं। यस वर्ष पनि हामी आर्थिक वर्ष समाप्तको ५ महिनाभित्रै लाभांश सहित साधारण सभामा उपस्थित हुने अवसर जुटेको छ। विगतका अनुभव र घटनाक्रमबाट पाठ सिक्दै, सानातिना अवसरलाई समेत संस्थाको हितमा उपयोग गरी लगानीकर्ताहरूलाई अधिकतम प्रतिफल दिने; संस्थामा उच्चस्तरको संस्थागत सुशासन र नैतिक आचरण कायम राख्ने तथा प्रचलित कानून र नियमको अक्षरशः पालना गर्ने कुरालाई हामीले आफ्नो मुख्य प्राथमिकताका रूपमा स्वीकार गरेका छौं।

अब, म यहाँहरू समक्ष २०८२ असार मसान्तसम्मको संस्थाको वित्तीय अवस्थाको विवरण, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को नाफा नोक्सान हिसाब र त्यसको बाँडफाँड, नगद प्रवाहको विवरणका साथै यस अवधिमा संस्थाले हासिल गरका उपलब्धि, सञ्चालनमा देखिएका चुनौती र समग्र बैकिङ्ग क्षेत्रको पुनरावलोकन सहित सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदन लगायत अन्य विवरणहरू सभा समक्ष पेस गर्दछु। यो प्रतिवेदन कम्पनी ऐन २०६३, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था सम्बन्धी ऐन २०७३ र नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकद्वारा समय-समयमा जारी भएका निर्देशनहरूको अधिनमा रही तयार गरिएको छ। यसमा संस्थाको समग्र परिसूचक प्रस्तुतिसँगै गत आर्थिक वर्षको कार्य समीक्षा तथा व्यावसायिक रणनीति र भावी योजना पनि सङ्क्षेपमा समेटिएको छ।

(क) प्रतिवेदन तथा समीक्षा अवधिको वित्तीय भ्रूलक :

केन्द्रीय कार्यालयमा अवस्थित मुख्य शाखा सहित तीन शाखा कार्यालयहरू मार्फत संस्थाले मुख्यतः ग्रामीण समुदायको सहभागीता रहेका बचत तथा ऋणको कारोबार गर्ने सहकारी संस्थाहरू र खुद्रा कारोबार गर्ने लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थाहरूलाई थोक कर्जा प्रवाह गर्दै आइरहेको छ। हाम्रो संस्थाको व्यवसाय विस्तारको विद्यमान अवस्था तालिका नं. १ मा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ।

तालिका-१ : पहुँच तथा विस्तारको अवस्था

विवरण	आ.व. २०७७/७८	आ.व. २०७८/७९	आ.व. २०७९/८०	आ.व. २०८०/८१	आ.व. २०८१/८२
सेवा पुगेको जिल्ला	२५	३५	३१	२९	३१
साभेदार संख्या	१४१	१४८	१३५	१२०	१११
ऋणी खाता संख्या	२९३	२७३	२४०	२१५	२०२

आ.व. २०७५/७६ मा देशमा कुल ९० वटा लघुवित्त संस्थाहरू सञ्चालनमा रहेकोमा मर्जरबाट संख्या घटेर समीक्षा अवधि अर्थात् २०८२ असार मसान्तसम्म उक्त संख्या ५२ मा भरेको छ । यस बाहेक देशमा विद्यमान आर्थिक-सुस्तता र बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था विरुद्धका अराजक गतिविधिका कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रमा वित्तीय पहुँच पुर्‍याउने लघुवित्त संस्थाहरूले व्यवसाय विस्तार गर्न सकिरहेका छैनन् । यसैगरी सहकारी क्षेत्रमा तिनको आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण तरलता व्यवस्थापन, संस्थागत सुशासन तथा स्वनियमन जस्ता आधारभूत पक्षहरूमा अनुभव गरिएको विचलनका कारण ती संस्थामा कर्जा लगानी गर्नु पनि जोखिमपूर्ण हुँदै गएको छ ।

संस्थाले कर्जा लगानी गर्न सक्ने लक्षित क्षेत्र सहकारी र लघुवित्त संस्थामा देखिएको यस्तो असहज परिस्थितिको विश्लेषण गर्दा कर्जाको लगानी विस्तार भन्दा भइरहेको व्यवसायको सुदृढीकरणलाई प्राथमिकतामा राखिएकोले गत आ.व.को तुलनामा समीक्षा अवधिमा संस्थाको सेवा विस्तार तथा तिनको संख्यामा समेत क्रमशः कमी आएको तालिका नं. १ बाट स्पष्ट हुन आउँछ ।

स्रोत व्यवस्थापन तथा परिचालन र कर्जा लगानी

संस्थाको प्रमुख वित्तीय स्रोत उपल्लो ('क', 'ख', र 'ग') वर्गका बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाबाट प्राप्त गरिने कर्जा सापटी हो । प्राप्त गरिएको स्रोतको उच्चतम प्रतिफल दिने गरी दक्षतापूर्वक परिचालन गर्ने प्रयास गरिएको छ । बाह्य ऋण सापटी र लगानीमा रहेको कर्जाको तुलनात्मक विवरण तालिका नं. २ मा दिइएको छ ।

तालिका-२ : ऋण र कर्जा लगानी

(रु. करोडमा)

विवरण	आ.व. २०७७/७८	आ.व. २०७८/७९	आ.व. २०७९/८०	आ.व. २०८०/८१	आ.व. २०८१/८२
बाह्य ऋण सापटी	३०७.४७	४६४.७१	५८२.६३	५३५.९३	६८०.९०
लगानीमा बाँकी कर्जा (कुल)	३५५.२८	५५३.२१	६९५.२०	६५०.४२	६५०.२२

विगतका वर्षहरूमा क्रमिक रूपमा बढ्दै आएको हाम्रो कर्जा लगानी आव २०८०/८१ देखि घट्दो दरमा रहेको छ । बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूमा पर्याप्त तरलता र न्यून ब्याजदरका बावजुद पनि अर्थतन्त्रमा छाएको सुस्तता, देशमा एकपछि अर्को गर्दै बलिभएका अशान्ति, अव्यवस्था र अन्योलका साथै निरन्तरको राजनीतिक अस्थिरताले गर्दा व्यावसायिक मनोबल बढ्न नसक्दा कर्जाको माग भन्भन् न्यून भएको छ । हाम्रा सम्भावित साभेदार खुद्रा लघुवित्त संस्थाहरूलाई वाणिज्य बैंकहरूले सिधै कर्जा प्रस्ताव गर्न थालेका कारण पनि हाम्रो सम्भाव्य हिस्सा साँघुरो हुँदै गएको छ । सहकारी क्षेत्रमा देखिएको विचलन र खस्कंदो साखका कारण सहकारी संस्थामा कर्जा लगानी जोखिमपूर्ण हुँदै गएकोले हाललाई व्यवसाय वृद्धिभन्दा पनि हामीले व्यवसाय सुदृढीकरणमा जोड दिइएका छौं । यसैकारण गत वर्षको तुलनामा समीक्षा अवधिमा कर्जा लगानीमा सामान्य कमी आएको छ, जुन तालिका नं. २ मा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

समान प्रकृतिका (थोक लघुकर्जा प्रदायक) संस्थाको तुलनात्मक विवरण

देशमा ३ वटा मात्र थोक लघुकर्जाको कारोबार गर्ने संस्था सञ्चालनमा रहेका छन् । थोक लघुकर्जाको कारोबार गर्ने संस्थाहरूको वित्तीय परिसूचक तालिका नं. ३ मा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

तालिका-३ : समान प्रकृतिका संस्थाहरूसँगको तुलनात्मक विवरण

क्र.सं.	विवरण	आरएसडिसी			थोक कर्जा प्रदायक संस्थाहरूको औषत		
		आ.व. २०८०/८१	आ.व. २०८१/८२	वृद्धि/ (कमी)	आ.व. २०८०/८१	आ.व. २०८१/८२	वृद्धि/ (कमी)
१	कर्जा लगानी (करोडमा)	६५०	६५०	(०.०३%)	१७,९५१	१६,२५६	(९.४४%)
२	कर्जा सापटी (करोडमा)	५३६	६८१	२७%	१४,६३८	१२,८१८	(१२.४३%)
३	पुँजीमा प्रतिफल (प्रतिशत)	१३.३५	१०.५६	(२०%)	१०.१८	१०.१६	(०.२०%)
४	पुँजी पर्याप्तता अनुपात	१८.४९	१८.४७	(०.०८%)	१५.८७	१७.२०	७%
५	निष्क्रिय कर्जा (प्रतिशत)	३.३१	३.३४	०.९१%	२.३०	३.२८	४२.६०%

गत आ.व.को तुलनामा समीक्षा आवामा यस संस्थाको कर्जा लगानीमा शून्य दशमलव शून्य ३ प्रतिशतले कमी आएको छ । कर्जा सापटीमा २७ प्रतिशत वृद्धि भएकोले संस्थामा तरलता पर्याप्त रहेको छ । लगानीको निम्ति अनुकूल अवसर पैदा भएको घडीमा राम्रो लाभ लिन सकिने अवस्था रहेको छ । पुँजीको प्रतिफलमा गत वर्षको तुलनामा २० प्रतिशतले कमी आएको छ । तथापि, अन्य समान प्रकृतिका संस्थाको औसत प्रतिफल भन्दा हाम्रो संस्थाको औसत प्रतिफल अधिक रहेका कारण सन्तोष गर्न सकिने अवस्था पनि छ । पुँजी पर्याप्तता अनुपात नियमनकारी निकायले तोकेको न्यूनतम ८ प्रतिशत हुनुपर्नेमा १८.४७ प्रतिशत रहेको छ, अर्थात् उपलब्ध पुँजीको उच्चतम सदुपयोग हुन सकिरहेको छैन । हाम्रो निष्क्रिय कर्जा ०.९१ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ तर अन्य समान प्रकृतिका संस्थाको औसत वृद्धि दर ४२.६० प्रतिशत भन्दा हाम्रो निष्क्रिय कर्जाको वृद्धिदर निकै कम रहेको छ ।

थोक लघुकर्जाको कारोवार गर्ने संस्थाहरूको समग्र वित्तीय सूचकहरूको विश्लेषण गर्दा पुँजी पर्याप्तता अनुपात क्रमशः सबैको बढ्दै गइरहेको छ । यसको मतलव, सबै संस्थाहरूमा पुँजीको उपयोग हुन नसकी पुँजी पर्याप्तता बढेको देखिन्छ । कर्जा लगानी क्रमिक रूपमा घटेको देखिन्छ र व्यवसाय विस्तारको गतिले उल्टो दिशा समातेको छ । निष्क्रिय कर्जा उकालो लागेको छ भने पुँजीको प्रतिफलमा नकारात्मक असर परेको देखिन्छ; जुन तालिका नं. ३ मा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

(ख) कारोबारको सिंहालोकन

आ.व. २०८१/८२ को सुरुवातदेखि नै प्रतिकूल व्यावसायिक वातावरणबाट समग्र अर्थतन्त्रमा परेको प्रभाव बारे हामीलाई अवगत नै छ । यस बाहेक जेन-जी (Gen-Z) को नाममा २०८२ भाद्र २३ र २४ गते आगजनी, तोडफोड र लुटपाटबाट जनधनको ठुलो क्षति भएको र सोबाट सिर्जित राजनीतिक अस्थिरता एवं अनिश्चितताले व्यावसायिक वातावरणलाई थप कमजोर तुल्याएको छ । यस्तो प्रतिकूल अवस्थामा, संस्थाको चालु आ.व. को प्रथम त्रैमासिक अवधिसम्मका प्रमुख वित्तीय सूचकाङ्कहरूको तुलनात्मक अवस्था देहाय बमोजिम प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ :

तालिका-४ : संस्थाको वित्तीय भ्रलक

(रु. करोडमा)

क्र. सं.	विवरण	२०८१ असारदेखि २०८२ असार मसान्तसम्मको तुलनात्मक विवरण			२०८१ असोजदेखि २०८२ असोज मसान्तसम्मको तुलनात्मक विवरण		
		असार २०८१	असार २०८२	वृद्धि/ (कमी)	असोज २०८१	असोज २०८२	वृद्धि/ (कमी)
१	कर्जा लगानी	६५०.४२	६५०.२३	(०.०३%)	६७८.४०	५८०.६३	(१४%)
२	कर्जा सापटी	५३५.९३	६८०.९०	२७%	५७०.८१	५१५.५७	(९.६८%)
३	सञ्चालन मुनाफा	२५.१४	१४.६९	(४२%)	३.७३	३.०१	(१९.१२%)
४	खुद मुनाफा	१४.१७	१०.१८	(२८%)	२.६१	२.११	(१९.१२%)
५	पुँजी पर्याप्तता	१८.४९%	१८.४७%	(०.०८%)	१७.६६	२१.५७	२२.१४
६	कर्जा नोक्सानी व्यवस्था	२३.११	२५.७९	१२%	२४.८८	२६.२२	५.३८%
७	निष्क्रिय कर्जा प्रतिशत	३.३१	३.३४	०.९१%	२.५७	४.४४	७२.७६%
८	प्रति शेयर आम्दानी रु.	१५.०१	९.८५	(३४%)	११.०५	८.१७	(२६.०६%)

समग्र बैकिङ क्षेत्रमै निष्क्रिय कर्जा बढेका कारण बैंक तथा वित्तीय क्षेत्रको नाफा प्रभावित भएको छ । पछिल्ला केही वर्षयता सहकारी क्षेत्रमा देखिएको अन्योल र असुरक्षाका कारण हामीले लगानीको क्षेत्र /प्राथमिकता परिवर्तन गरी लघुवित्त संस्थामा कर्जा विस्तार गर्ने रणनीति लिएका थियौं । देशको समग्र अर्थतन्त्रमा आएको सुस्तताले बैकिङ क्षेत्रमा पारेको प्रभाव तथा लघुवित्त क्षेत्रमा उत्पन्न विविध समस्याहरूका कारण २०८१ असार मसान्तको तुलनामा २०८२ असार मसान्तमा यस वित्तीय संस्थाको कर्जा लगानीमा सामान्य कमी आउँदा पनि खुद नाफा २८ प्रतिशत तथा प्रतिशेयर आम्दानी ३४ प्रतिशतले घट्न गएको छ । निष्क्रिय कर्जा वृद्धि हुनु र वित्तीय श्रोत उपलब्ध गराउने संस्था ('क', 'ख' र 'ग' वर्गका बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था) सँग बजारमा व्यावसायिक प्रतिस्पर्धा गर्नु परेका कारण हाम्रो ब्याजदर अन्तर (स्प्रेड) मा चाप परेको छ । परिणामतः खुद नाफा र प्रतिशेयर आम्दानीमा समेत असर परेको छ, जुन तालिका नं. ४ मा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

यस संस्थाबाट असोज मसान्त २०८२ सम्ममा सातै प्रदेशलाई समेट्ने गरी ३० जिल्लाका ७४ सहकारी संस्था र ३१ लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थाहरू गरी जम्मा १०५ वटा साभेदार संस्थाहरूलाई थोक लघुकर्जा प्रवाह भएको छ । पछिल्लो घटना जेन-जीको (Gen-Z) नाममा भएको आगजनी, तोडफोड र लुटपाटबाट व्यावसायिक असुरक्षा एवं अन्योल छाएकोले २०८१ असोज मसान्तको तुलनामा २०८२ असोजमा संस्थाको कर्जा लगानी, निष्क्रिय कर्जा, मुनाफा लगायतका आर्थिक सूचकहरूमा नकारात्मक प्रभाव परेको विवरण तालिका नं. ४ मा प्रस्तुत छ ।

(ग) वर्तमान चुनौती र भावी योजना

१. वर्तमान चुनौती

बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाबाट न्यून ब्याजदरमा प्रवाह हुँदासमेत कर्जाको माग बढ्न नसकी बैंकमा लगानी योग्य रकम थुप्रिएको छ । फलस्वरूप तरलता मापक सूचक (सिडि रेसियो) ७५ प्रतिशत भन्दा तल भरेको छ । निजी क्षेत्रले सुरक्षित व्यावसायिक वातावरण नदेखेकोले नै कर्जाको मागमा वृद्धि हुन नसकेको हो । अर्थतन्त्र चलायमान हुन नसकेकोले ऋणीको कर्जा भुक्तान गर्ने क्षमता पनि प्रभावित भएको छ । केही अराजक समूहले सङ्गठित रूपमै सहकारी एवं बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको कर्जा भुक्तान नगर्ने गरेको दुष्प्रचार र वित्तीय संस्थाका कर्मचारीहरूमाथि दुर्व्यवहार गर्ने जस्ता क्रियाकलापका कारण बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको कर्जा असुली प्रभावित भई निष्क्रिय कर्जा उच्च दरमा वृद्धि भएकोले मुनाफा समेत प्रभावित भएको छ । हामीलाई श्रोत उपलब्ध गराउने बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाले सोभै हाम्रा साभेदार लघुवित्त संस्थालाई कर्जा प्रस्ताव गर्न थालेकोले पनि हाम्रो व्यवसाय विस्तारको दायरा सङ्कुचन भएको छ ।

२. भावी योजना

संस्थागत चुनौतीको सामना गर्न विभिन्न विकल्प तथा रणनीति अख्तियार गरिएको छ । त्यसको संक्षिप्त विवरण देहाय बमोजिम छ :

- (क) दैनिक कार्य सञ्चालनको क्रममा देखा परेका चुनौतीको सामना गर्न संस्थाले अल्पकालीन रणनीति अवलम्बन गरेको छ । हाल भइरहेको व्यवसायलाई गुम्न नदिन प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक ब्याजदर कायम गर्ने, थप कर्जा प्रवाह गर्दा कर्जा विश्लेषण प्रक्रियालाई दुरुस्त बनाउने, साभेदार संस्थाको क्षमता अभिवृद्धिका लागि विभिन्न तालिम तथा गोष्ठी सञ्चालन गर्ने, कर्जाको माग सिर्जना तथा सदुपयोगलाई लक्षित गरी विभिन्न संघ संस्थाहरूको समन्वयमा वित्तीय साक्षरता कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्ने, स्रोत व्यवस्थापन गर्दा न्यून लागत भएका संस्थाहरूसँग समन्वय गरी दीर्घकालीन एवं सुमधुर सम्बन्ध कायम राख्ने, कर्जा असुली कार्यलाई प्रभावकारी बनाउने, संस्थामा कार्यरत कर्मचारीहरूको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने, प्रविधिको उच्चतम प्रयोग गर्ने आदि रणनीति लिएको छ ।
- ख. अल्पकालीन रणनीति मात्र वर्तमान चुनौतीको सामना गर्न पर्याप्त हुँदैन भन्ने महसुस भएकोले गत एघारौँ साधारण सभाले अन्य समान वर्गका संस्थाहरूसँग गाभ्ने-गाभिने वा प्राप्तिको अध्ययन गरी आवश्यकता बमोजिम प्रक्रिया अगाडि बढाउन सञ्चालक समितिलाई अख्तियारी प्रदान गरे बमोजिम चार सदस्यीय मर्जर समिति गठन गरिएको छ । समितिमा अन्य संस्थाहरूसँग मर्जर/प्राप्तिको सम्भावनाका बारेमा अध्ययन/छलफल हुने गरेको छ । नियमनकारी निकायसँग मर्जर/प्राप्ति लगायत अन्य विभिन्न विकल्पका सम्बन्धमा छलफल पत्राचार गरिएको छ; तथापि मूर्त रूपमा मात्रै परिणाम हासिल भइसकेको छैन । संस्थाले आगामी दिनमा चाल्नु पर्ने आवश्यक कदमका सम्बन्धमा शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूका रचनात्मक सुभावहरूले मार्गदर्शन गर्ने अपेक्षा गरिएको छ ।

(घ) वित्तीय संस्थाको व्यावसायिक सम्बन्ध

सबै साभेदार संस्था तथा सरोकारवालाहरूसँग पारस्परिक लाभमा आधारित सुमधुर व्यावसायिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित गरिएको छ । वित्तीय स्रोत उपलब्ध गराउने बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरू त्यसै गरी कर्जा सुविधा उपभोग गर्ने ऋणी साभेदार संस्थाहरूसँग पारस्परिक लाभ तथा व्यावसायिक निष्ठाका आधारित सम्बन्ध कायम गरी व्यवसाय विस्तार गर्न सकिन्छ भन्ने हाम्रो विश्वास रहेको छ । मुख्यतः सहकारी संस्थाहरूको परिचालन र संगठित गर्ने कार्यमा क्रियाशील विभिन्न संघ/संस्थाहरू र नियामक तथा सरोकारवालासँग सुमधुर सम्बन्ध कायम गरिएको छ ।

(ङ) आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली

संस्थागत सुशासन र आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीलाई उच्च महत्व दिई सोविरुद्ध शून्य सहनशीलताको नीति लिइएको छ । सञ्चालकस्तरीय जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति, लेखापरीक्षण समिति, कर्मचारी सेवा सुविधा समिति र सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण अनुगमन समितिका साथै व्यवस्थापकीयस्तरको आर्थिक निर्देशन समिति, खरिद समिति, सम्पत्ति दायित्व व्यवस्थापन समिति लगायतका विभिन्न समिति उप-समितिहरू क्रियाशील रहेका छन् । सबै समिति/उप-समितिहरूको काम, कर्तव्य र अधिकार स्पष्टसँग परिभाषित गरी लागु गरिएकोले आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली सक्षम तथा प्रभावकारी रहेको छ । प्रचलित कानून तथा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले जारी गरेका निर्देशनको परिपालना गर्दै वित्तीय संस्थाको समग्र क्रियाकलाप सञ्चालन गरिएको छ । आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य लेखापरीक्षण र नियामक निकायबाट हुने स्थलगत तथा गैर-स्थलगत निरीक्षण प्रतिवेदन तथा निर्देशनमा औल्याइएका कैफियतहरूको समीक्षा गरी सञ्चालक समितिले आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीको प्रभावकारिताका लागि समय समयमा व्यवस्थापनलाई निर्देशन दिँदै आएको छ ।

(च) सञ्चालन सम्बन्धी अन्य गतिविधि

१. सञ्चालक समिति बाहेकका अन्य समिति/उप-समिति

नियामकीय प्रावधान अनुसार वित्तीय संस्थामा हाल सञ्चालकस्तरीय ३ सदस्यीय लेखापरीक्षण समिति, ४ सदस्यीय जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति, ४ सदस्यीय कर्मचारी सेवा सुविधा समिति र ४ सदस्यीय सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण अनुगमन समिति रहेका छन् । उक्त समितिहरूको काम, कर्तव्य र अधिकार स्पष्टसँग परिभाषित गरी लागु गरिएको तथा सबै समितिहरूले आ-आफ्नो क्षेत्राधिकार तथा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशनको अधिनमा रही वित्तीय संस्थाको आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण तथा सुशासन, जोखिम व्यवस्थापन र अनुपालना सम्बन्धमा आवश्यक छलफल गरी व्यवस्थापनलाई निर्देशन दिनुका साथै सञ्चालक समितिलाई सल्लाह/सुभाव समेत दिने गरेका छन् ।

२. आचरण पालना सम्बन्धी

वित्तीय संस्थाका सञ्चालकहरूले नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले 'घ' वर्गका लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थाहरूलाई जारी गरेको एकीकृत निर्देशनमा तोकिए बमोजिमको आचरण पूर्ण रूपमा पालना गर्दै आइरहेको साथै कर्मचारीहरूलाई समेत पालना गर्न प्रतिवद्ध गरिएको र आगामी दिनमा समेत आचरण तथा संस्थागत सुशासन पालना गर्न प्रतिवद्ध रहेको जानकारी गराउँछु ।

३. कम्पनी ऐन तथा निर्देशिकाको पालना सम्बन्धी

संस्थाले प्रचलित कम्पनी ऐन तथा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकद्वारा जारी निर्देशनको पूर्ण रूपमा पालना गर्दै आइरहेको तथा उक्त ऐन/निर्देशिकाको बखिलाप हुने गरी कुनै काम कारबाही नगरेको जानकारी गराउँछौं । त्यस्तै कुनै सञ्चालक वा पदाधिकारीहरूको नजिकको नातेदार (दाजुभाइ, पतिपत्नी वा छोराछोरी) कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रार, धितोपत्र बोर्ड वा नियमनकारी निकायमा अधिकृत वा सोभन्दा माथिल्लो तहमा कार्यरत रहेको जानकारीमा आएको छैन ।

(४) अपलेखन गरिएका कर्जाहरूको विवरण

वित्तीय संस्थाले हालसम्म कुनै पनि कर्जा अपलेखन गरेको छैन ।

(छ) कृतज्ञता ज्ञापन

संस्थाको बाह्रौं साधारण सभामा उपस्थित शेयरधनीहरू एवं अतिथिहरूप्रति हार्दिक धन्यवाद व्यक्त गर्दै यहाँहरूबाट प्राप्त सहयोग तथा सद्भावका लागि आभार प्रकट गर्दछु । यस वित्तीय संस्थाको उन्नति र प्रगतिको लागि अमूल्य योगदान पुऱ्याउनु हुने शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू, नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रारको कार्यालय, नेपाल धितोपत्र बोर्ड, नेपाल सिडिएस एण्ड क्लियरिङ लिमिटेड, नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेञ्ज लिमिटेड, कर्जा सूचना केन्द्र लिमिटेड, वित्तीय स्रोत उपलब्ध गराउने विभिन्न बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरू, साभेदार संस्थाहरू, लेखापरीक्षक, अन्य सबै सरोकारवाला तथा शुभेच्छुकहरू, वित्तीय संस्थाको दीर्घकालीन हित र प्रगतिको लागि निरन्तर लागि पर्ने समिति/उप-समितिका पदाधिकारीहरू, वित्तीय संस्थाको व्यवस्थापन, कर्मचारीहरू प्रति उहाँहरूको रचनात्मक तथा सकारात्मक योगदानका लागि सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट हार्दिक धन्यवाद दिन्छौं ।

अन्त्यमा, आगामी दिनमा यस वित्तीय संस्थाको उत्तरोत्तर प्रगतिको लागि यो सञ्चालक समिति गम्भीर र प्रतिवद्ध रहेको विश्वास दिलाउन चाहन्छौं ।

धन्यवाद ।

राजेन्द्र प्रसाद दाहाल

अध्यक्ष

मिति: २०८२/०८/१२

कम्पनी ऐन २०६३ को दफा १०९ को उपदफा ४ बमोजिमका विवरणहरू

१. समीक्षा अवधिको कारोबारको सिंहावलोकन

सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिएको ।

२. राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय परिस्थितिबाट कम्पनीको कारोबारलाई कुनै असर परेको भए सो असर

राष्ट्रिय समष्टिगत आर्थिक परिदृश्य :

कोभिड-१९ महामारीबाट अर्थतन्त्रमा परेको असर न्यूनीकरण गर्न नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट अवलम्बन गरिएका मौद्रिक उपायहरू र नीतिगत सहजता पश्चात् मुद्रास्फीति र विदेशी विनिमय सञ्चितिमा दबाव देखिएको थियो ।

विगत दुई वर्षदेखि मुद्रास्फीति र विदेशी विनिमय सञ्चिति माथिको दबाव कम हुन थालेको तथा पर्याप्त तरलता र न्यून ब्याजदरका बावजुद कर्जा प्रवाह अपेक्षित रूपमा बढ्न नसकेको अवस्था विद्यमान रहेको छ । बैंकिङ क्षेत्रमा तरलता पर्याप्त रहेको कारण निक्षेप र कर्जाको भारित औसत ब्याजदर घट्दो क्रममा रहेको भएता पनि यसको लाभ अर्थतन्त्रले लिन सकेको देखिँदैन । बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको निष्क्रिय कर्जा अनुपात तथा गैरबैंकिङ सम्पत्ति र कालोसूचीमा पर्नेहरूको सङ्ख्या बढ्दै गएकोले बैंकिङ क्षेत्र सजग रहनु पर्ने अवस्था देखिन्छ ।

निर्माणाधीन राष्ट्रिय गौरवका तथा उच्च प्राथमिकता प्राप्त पूर्वाधार आयोजनाहरूमध्ये नागदुङ्गा सुरुङ्गमार्ग, काठमाडौँ-तराई द्रुतमार्ग, पृथ्वी लोकमार्गको पोखरा-मुग्लिन सडक खण्ड, भेरी-बर्बई बहुउद्देश्यीय परियोजना, सिद्धबाबा सुरुङ्गमार्ग लगायतका आयोजनाहरू सम्पन्न हुने चरणमा रहेका छन् । यस्ता आयोजनाहरूको निर्माण पश्चात् उद्योग र सेवा क्षेत्रको क्षमता विस्तारमा सहयोग पुग्दै आर्थिक क्रियाकलाप विस्तार हुने अनुमान रहेको छ । यसै गरी, आगामी पाँच वर्षसम्म जडित जलविद्युत् क्षमता प्रत्येक वर्ष कम्तीमा एक हजार मेगावाटका दरले थपिने गरी निर्माण कार्य अघि बढेको छ । बङ्गलादेशसँग विद्युत खरिद सम्झौता भई २०८२ असार १ गतेबाट विद्युत निर्यात हुन थालेको छ । पर्यटक आगमन सङ्ख्या कोभिड-१९ अघिको अवस्थामा पुग्नको साथै पर्यटन पूर्वाधार विस्तार भएको छ । पोखरा र लुम्बिनी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विमानस्थल पूर्ण क्षमतामा सञ्चालन भएमा आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य पर्यटन क्षेत्र चलायमान भई उत्पादन एवम् रोजगारी वृद्धि हुने सम्भावना रहेको छ ।

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा नेपाल सरकारले ६ प्रतिशतको आर्थिक वृद्धि हासिल गर्ने लक्ष्य राखेको छ । तीनै तहका सरकारको बजेटमा पुँजीगत खर्चको विनियोजन अघिल्लो वर्षको तुलनामा बढेको, वित्तीय प्रणालीमा न्यून ब्याजदर सहित लगानीको लागि पर्याप्त तरलता रहेको र लगानी सम्बन्धी कानूनहरू सुधार भई लगानीको वातावरण थप अनुकूल हुँदै गएको सन्दर्भमा कृषि, सेवा र पूर्वाधार क्षेत्रको विकास तथा विस्तार भई लक्षित आर्थिक वृद्धिदर हासिल गर्न सहज हुने देखिन्छ ।

२०८२ भाद्र २३ र २४ गते जेन-जीको (Gen-Z) नाउँमा भएको तोडफोड, लुटपाट र आगजनीबाट नीजि क्षेत्र त्रसित रहेको साथै देशको राजनीति तरल अवस्थाबाट गुज्रेकोले व्यावसायिक वातावरण तथा मनोबल कमजोर भएको छ । तथापि भौतिक संरचनाको पुनर्निर्माणले तिव्रता पाउने र निर्धारित समयमा निर्वाचन हुने हो भने अर्थतन्त्रले गति लिने आशा गर्न सकिन्छ ।

मुद्रास्फीति :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा वार्षिक औसत उपभोक्ता मुद्रास्फीति ४.०६ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । अघिल्लो आर्थिक वर्ष यस्तो मुद्रास्फीति ५.४४ प्रतिशत रहेको थियो ।

विप्रेषण आप्रवाह तथा विदेशी विनिमय सञ्चिति :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा विप्रेषण आप्रवाह १९.२ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु.१,७२३ अर्ब २७ करोड पुगेको छ । अघिल्लो वर्ष विप्रेषण आप्रवाह १६.५ प्रतिशतले बढेको थियो ।

२०८१ असार मसान्तमा रु.२,०४१ अर्ब १० करोड बराबर रहेको कुल विदेशी विनिमय सञ्चिति ३१.२ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई २०८२ असार मसान्तमा रु.२,६७७ अर्ब ६८ करोड पुगेको छ ।

निक्षेप सङ्कलन तथा कर्जा प्रवाह:

समीक्षा वर्षमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको निक्षेप १२.६ प्रतिशत (रु.८११ अर्ब ४९ करोड) ले बढेको छ। अघिल्लो वर्ष यस्तो निक्षेप १३ प्रतिशत (रु.७४२ अर्ब ३७ करोड) ले बढेको थियो। २०८२ असार मसान्तमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको कुल निक्षेपमा चल्ली, बचत र मुद्दती निक्षेपको अंश क्रमशः ७.१ प्रतिशत, ३६.८ प्रतिशत र ४८.३ प्रतिशत रहेको छ। अघिल्लो वर्ष यस्तो अंश क्रमशः ५.८ प्रतिशत, ३०.३ प्रतिशत र ५६.४ प्रतिशत रहेको थियो।

समीक्षा वर्षमा निजी क्षेत्रतर्फ प्रवाहित कर्जामध्ये वाणिज्य बैंकहरूको कर्जा प्रवाह ८.६ प्रतिशतले, विकास बैंकहरूको ६.१ प्रतिशतले, वित्त कम्पनीहरूको ८.४ प्रतिशतले र लघुवित्त संस्थाको ७.८९ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ।

ब्याजदर :

२०८१ असारमा वाणिज्य बैंकहरूको औसत आधार दर ८.०० प्रतिशत, विकास बैंकहरूको ९.७१ प्रतिशत, वित्त कम्पनीहरूको ११.२१ प्रतिशत र लघुवित्त संस्थाको १५.३५ प्रतिशत रहेकोमा २०८२ असारमा औसत आधार दर क्रमशः ६.०२ प्रतिशत, ८.०३ प्रतिशत, ८.९७ प्रतिशत र १२.३३ प्रतिशत कायम भएको छ।

२०८१ असारमा वाणिज्य बैंकहरूको निक्षेपको भारित औसत ब्याजदर ५.७७ प्रतिशत, विकास बैंकहरूको ६.६३ प्रतिशत र वित्त कम्पनीहरूको ७.९३ प्रतिशत रहेकोमा २०८२ असारमा निक्षेपको भारित औसत ब्याजदर क्रमशः ४.१९ प्रतिशत, ४.८८ प्रतिशत र ६.०१ प्रतिशत कायम भएको छ।

२०८१ असारमा वाणिज्य बैंकहरूको कर्जाको भारित औसत ब्याजदर ९.९३ प्रतिशत, विकास बैंकहरूको ११.३४ प्रतिशत र वित्त कम्पनीहरूको १२.५५ प्रतिशत रहेकोमा २०८२ असारमा कर्जाको भारित औसत ब्याजदर क्रमशः ७.८५ प्रतिशत, ८.९५ प्रतिशत र १०.२२ प्रतिशत कायम भएको छ।

वित्तीय पहुँच :

नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट इजाजतप्राप्त बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको संख्या २०८२ असार मसान्तमा १०७ रहेको छ। यसमध्ये २० वाणिज्य बैंक, १७ विकास बैंक, १७ वित्त कम्पनी, ५२ लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था र १ पूर्वाधार विकास बैंक रहेका छन्। बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको शाखा संख्या २०८१ असार मसान्तमा ११,५३० रहेकोमा २०८२ असार मसान्तमा ११,५२६ कायम भएको छ। २०८१ असार मसान्तमा प्रतिशाखा जनसङ्ख्या २,५२९ रहेकोमा २०८२ असार मसान्तमा २,५३० कायम भएको छ।

पुँजी बजार :

२०८१ असार मसान्तमा २,२४०.४१ रहेको नेप्से सूचकाङ्क २०८२ असार मसान्तमा २,७९४.७९ कायम भएको छ। २०८२ असार मसान्तमा धितोपत्र बजार पुँजीकरण रु.४,६५६ अर्ब ९९ करोड कायम भएको छ। २०८१ असार मसान्तमा बजार पुँजीकरण रु.३,५५३ अर्ब ६८ करोड रहेको थियो।

२०८२ असार मसान्तमा नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेन्ज लिमिटेडमा सूचीकृत कम्पनीहरूको संख्या २७२ पुगेको छ। सूचीकृत कम्पनीहरूमध्ये १३२ बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था र विमा कम्पनी रहेका छन् भने ९१ जलविद्युत कम्पनी, २३ उत्पादन तथा प्रशोधन उद्योग, ७ होटल, ७ लगानी कम्पनी, ४ व्यापारिक संस्था र ८ अन्य समूहका रहेका छन्।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय आर्थिक परिदृश्य :

कोभिड-१९ महामारी पश्चात् क्रमशः सुधार हुँदै गएको विश्व अर्थतन्त्र बढ्दो भूराजनीतिक तनाव र पछिल्लो समय ठुला अर्थतन्त्रहरू बिचको कठोर व्यापारिक नीतिले पुनः प्रभावित हुन थालेको अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मुद्राकोषको विश्लेषण रहेको छ। फलस्वरूप, सन् २०२४ मा ३.३ प्रतिशतले विस्तार भएको विश्व अर्थतन्त्र सन् २०२५ मा २.८ प्रतिशतले मात्र बढ्ने प्रक्षेपण रहेको छ। सन् २०२४ मा १.८ प्रतिशतले विस्तार भएको विकसित अर्थतन्त्र सन् २०२५ मा १.४ प्रतिशतले विस्तार हुने र सन् २०२४ मा ४.३ प्रतिशतले विस्तार भएको र उदीयमान तथा विकासोन्मुख अर्थतन्त्र सन् २०२५ मा ३.७ प्रतिशतले विस्तार हुने कोषको प्रक्षेपण रहेको छ। सन् २०२४ मा भारत र चीनको अर्थतन्त्र क्रमशः ६.५ प्रतिशत र ५.० प्रतिशतले विस्तार भएकोमा सन् २०२५ मा क्रमशः ६.२ प्रतिशत र ४.० प्रतिशतले मात्र विस्तार हुने कोषको प्रक्षेपण रहेको छ।

विगत तीन वर्षदेखि विश्व मुद्रास्फीति घट्दै गएको छ । सन् २०२४ मा ५.७ प्रतिशत रहेको विश्वको उपभोक्ता मुद्रास्फीति सन् २०२५ मा ४.३ प्रतिशत रहने कोषको प्रक्षेपण रहेको छ । विकसित अर्थतन्त्रको मुद्रास्फीति सन् २०२४ मा २.६ प्रतिशत रहेकोमा सन् २०२५ मा २.५ प्रतिशतमा सीमित हुने प्रक्षेपण छ । साथै, उदीयमान तथा विकासशील अर्थतन्त्रको मुद्रास्फीति सन् २०२४ मा ७.७ प्रतिशत रहेकोमा सन् २०२५ मा ५.५ प्रतिशतमा सीमित हुने प्रक्षेपण छ । विश्व मुद्रास्फीति घट्ने क्रममा रहे तापनि भू-राजनीतिक तनाव र केही मुलुकहरूको कठोर व्यापार नीतिले मूल्यमा चाप पर्न सक्ने जोखिम कायमै रहेको कोषको विश्लेषण रहेको छ ।

३. प्रतिवेदन तयार भएको मितिसम्म चालु वर्षको उपलब्धि र भविष्यमा गर्नुपर्ने कुराको सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समितिको धारणा
सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिएको ।

४. वित्तीय संस्थाको व्यावसायिक सम्बन्ध

सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिएको ।

५. सञ्चालक समितिमा भएको हेरफेर र सोको विवरण

संस्थाको एघारौँ वार्षिक साधारण सभाबाट संस्थापक शेयरधनी (समूह क) को तर्फबाट प्रतिनिधित्व गर्ने ३ जना सञ्चालकहरू क्रमशः श्री ग्रामीण स्वावलम्बन विकास केन्द्रका तर्फबाट श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद दाहाल, श्री ग्लोबल आइएमई बैंक लिमिटेडको तर्फबाट श्री चन्द्रराज शर्मा तथा व्यक्तिगत लगानीकर्ताको तर्फबाट श्री विष्णु प्रसाद पौड्याल निर्वाचित हुनु भएको साथै, सर्वसाधारण शेयरधनी (समूह ख) बाट प्रतिनिधित्व गर्ने ३ जना सञ्चालकहरू क्रमशः श्री अमर डंगोल महर्जन, श्री शान्ति प्रसाद उप्रेती र श्री मन्जु न्यौपाने निर्वाचित हुनुभएको ।

६. कारोबारलाई असर पार्ने मुख्य कुराहरू

वित्तीय संस्थाको कारोबारलाई असर पार्ने सक्ने मुख्य कुराहरू निम्नानुसार रहेका छन् :

- बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूमा पर्याप्त तरलता तथा न्यून ब्याजदरका बावजुद बजारमा कर्जाको माग हुन नसक्नु,
- मुख्यतः लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थाहरूमा थोक कर्जा प्रदान गर्ने कार्यमा 'क', 'ख' र 'ग' वर्गका बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूसँगको सघन प्रतिस्पर्धा,
- थोक तथा खुद्रा लघुवित्त क्षेत्रमा बढ्दो प्रतिस्पर्धाका कारण कर्जाको दोहोरोपना तथा कर्जाको दुरुपयोग गर्ने प्रवृत्तिमा वृद्धि हुनु,
- विगतमा सहकारी संस्थाहरूको प्रभावकारी नियमन अनुगमन गर्ने संयन्त्रको अभावका कारण सहकारी संस्थाहरू समस्याग्रस्त हुँदै गएकोले सहकारी क्षेत्रप्रतिको विश्वासमा आएको कमी,
- समग्र बैकिङ्ग क्षेत्र (सहकारी संस्था समेत) को निष्क्रिय कर्जा बढ्दै जानु,
- बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था (सहकारी संस्था समेत) का विरुद्धका विभिन्न गतिविधिहरू,
- लघुवित्तका कार्यक्रमहरूलाई प्रभावित पार्ने गरी अवाञ्छित तत्वहरूबाट बेलाबेलामा हुने गरेका अराजक गतिविधिहरू,
- मुलुकको सामाजिक, राजनीतिक र राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय आर्थिक तथा राजनीतिक अवस्थामा हुने परिवर्तन,
- सरकारको पुँजीगत खर्च सँधै न्यून र अप्रभावकारी रहनु,
- संघ, प्रदेश तथा स्थानीय निकायले सहकारी/लघुवित्तको क्षेत्रमा लिने नीति,
- सरकार/नियामक निकायका निर्देशनहरू तथा नीतिमा हुन सक्ने परिवर्तन,
- राजनीतिक परिवर्तन, प्राकृतिक विपत्ति, दैवी प्रकोप तथा अन्य भैपरी रूपमा आउने महामारीजन्य घटनाहरू,
- बैंक/वित्तीय संस्थाका विरुद्धमा हुने गरेका दुष्प्रचार तथा प्रत्युत्पादक सौँचाइ,
- बढ्दो दण्डहीनता र त्यसले पैदा गरेको नैराश्य ।

७. लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा कुनै कैफियत उल्लेख भएको भए सो उपर सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिक्रिया

आ.व. २०८१/८२ को लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा कुनै गम्भीर प्रकृतिको कैफियत उल्लेख भएको छैन तथा लेखापरीक्षकबाट वित्तीय संस्थाको कारोबार नियमसंगत र सन्तोषजनक रहेको प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त भएको छ । यसका अलावा लेखापरीक्षणका क्रममा औल्याइएका सामान्य कैफियतहरू उपर समितिको ध्यानाकर्षण भएको र आवश्यक सुधारात्मक कदम चाल्न व्यवस्थापनलाई निर्देशन दिइएको छ ।

८. लाभांश बाँडफाँड गर्न सिफारिस गरिएको रकम

आ.व. २०८१/८२ सम्मको सञ्चित मुनाफाबाट हाल कायम चुक्ता पुँजी रु. १ अर्ब ३ करोड ४० लाख ६४ हजार ४१७ रुपैयाको ८ (आठ प्रतिशत) ले हुन आउने रकम रु. ८ करोड २७ लाख २५ हजार १५३ रुपैया र पैसा ३६ मात्र नगद लाभांश (कर समेत) वितरण गर्न प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ।

९. शेयर जफत भएको भए जफत भएको शेयर सङ्ख्या, त्यस्तो शेयरको अङ्कित मूल्य, त्यस्तो शेयर जफत हुनुभन्दा अगावै सो बापत कम्पनीले प्राप्त गरेको जम्मा रकम र त्यस्तो शेयर जफत भएपछि सो शेयर बिक्री गरी कम्पनीले प्राप्त गरेको रकम तथा जफत भएको शेयर बापत रकम फिर्ता गरेको भए सोको विवरण

यस वित्तीय संस्थाको हालसम्म कुनै शेयर जफत नभएको।

१०. विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा वित्तीय संस्था र यसको सहायक कम्पनीको कारोबार प्रगति र सो आर्थिक वर्षको अन्त्यमा रहेको स्थितिको पुनरावलोकन

यस वित्तीय संस्थाको कुनै पनि सहायक कम्पनी नभएको।

११. यस वित्तीय संस्था तथा यसको सहायक कम्पनीले आर्थिक वर्षमा सम्पन्न गरेको प्रमुख कारोबारहरू र सो अवधिमा वित्तीय संस्थाको कारोबारमा आएको कुनै महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन

यस वित्तीय संस्थाको कुनै पनि सहायक कम्पनी नभएको।

१२. विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा वित्तीय संस्थाको आधारभूत शेयरधनीहरूले वित्तीय संस्थालाई उपलब्ध गराएको जानकारी :

यस्तो कुनै जानकारी वा सूचना प्राप्त नभएको।

१३. विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा वित्तीय संस्थाका सञ्चालक तथा पदाधिकारीहरूले लिएको शेयरको स्वामित्वको विवरण र वित्तीय संस्थाको शेयर कारोबारमा निजहरू संलग्न रहेको भए सो सम्बन्धमा निजहरूबाट वित्तीय संस्थाले प्राप्त गरेको जानकारी

२०८२ असार मसान्तसम्म सञ्चालक तथा सञ्चालक मनोनयन गर्ने संस्था तथा मुख्य पदाधिकारीहरूले लिएको शेयरको स्वामित्व निम्न बमोजिम रहेको छ :

क्र.सं.	सञ्चालकको नाम	पद/पदाधिकारी	शेयर संख्या	कैफियत
१	श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद दाहाल	अध्यक्ष	-	संस्थापक समूह श्री ग्रामीण स्वावलम्बन विकास केन्द्र काठमाण्डौबाट प्रतिनिधि
२	श्री चन्द्रराज शर्मा	सञ्चालक	-	संस्थापक समूह श्री ग्लोबल आइएमई बैंक लिमिटेडबाट प्रतिनिधि
३	श्री विष्णु प्रसाद पौड्याल	सञ्चालक	२०,६८२.७३	संस्थापक समूहबाट निर्वाचित
४	श्री शान्ति प्रसाद उप्रेती	सञ्चालक	१,०३४.१२	सर्वसाधारण समूहबाट निर्वाचित
५	श्री अमर डंगोल महर्जन	सञ्चालक	१,२४२.३८	सर्वसाधारण समूहबाट निर्वाचित
६	श्री मन्जु न्यौपाने	सञ्चालक	५३९.८४	सर्वसाधारण समूहबाट निर्वाचित
७	श्री सविना राना	स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालक	-	स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालक
८	श्री ध्रुव कुमार पौडेल	प्र.का.अ.	-	प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत/कम्पनी सचिव
९	श्री ग्रामीण स्वावलम्बन विकास केन्द्र	सञ्चालक मनोनयन गर्ने संस्था	१२,५४,८७०.०५	श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद दाहाल
१०	श्री ग्लोबल आइएमई बैंक लि.	सञ्चालक मनोनयन गर्ने संस्था	१०,५४,७४५.६३	श्री चन्द्रराज शर्मा

१४. विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा वित्तीय संस्थासँग सम्बन्धित सम्झौताहरूमा कुनै सञ्चालक तथा निजको नजिकको नातेदारको व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थको बारेमा उपलब्ध गराइएको जानकारीको व्यहोरा

सो सम्बन्धमा कुनै सम्झौता नभएको तथा त्यस्तो कुनै जानकारी वा सूचना वित्तीय संस्थालाई प्राप्त नभएको ।

१५. वित्तीय संस्थाले आफ्नो शेयर आफैँले खरिद गरेको भए त्यसरी आफ्नो शेयर खरिद गर्नुको कारण, त्यस्तो शेयरको संख्या र अंकित मूल्य तथा त्यसरी शेयर खरिद गरेबापत बैंकले भुक्तानी गरेको रकम

वित्तीय संस्थाले आफ्नो शेयर आफैँले खरिद गरेको छैन ।

१६. आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली भए वा नभएको र भएको भए सोको विस्तृत विवरण

सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिएको ।

१७. विगत आर्थिक वर्षको कुल व्यवस्थापन खर्चको विवरण

क्र.सं.	विवरण	रकम रु. (आ.व. २०८१/८२)
१	कर्मचारी खर्च (बोनस बाहेक)	२,२९,१६,८६१-
२	अन्य सञ्चालन खर्च	१,२५,४३,९८९-
	जम्मा	३,५४,६०,८५०-

१८. लेखापरीक्षण समितिका सदस्यहरूको नामावली, निजहरूले प्राप्त गरेको पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता तथा सुविधा, सो समितिले गरेको काम कारबाहीको विवरण र सो समितिले कुनै सुझाव दिएको भए सोको विवरण

समीक्षा अवधिमा संस्थाको लेखापरीक्षण समितिमा गैर कार्यकारी सञ्चालक श्री चन्द्रराज शर्मा (संयोजक), सञ्चालक श्री विष्णु प्रसाद पौड्याल (सदस्य) तथा कर्मचारी श्री अजित प्रधान (सदस्य सचिव) रहनु भएको छ । लेखापरीक्षण समितिले वित्तीय संस्थाको आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली, ऐन, नियम कानून तथा निर्णयहरू कार्यान्वयनको अवस्था आदिको समीक्षा गरी आवश्यक सुझाव दिने गर्दछ । त्यस्तै लेखापरीक्षकको नियुक्तिको सिफारिस गर्ने, आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदन तथा प्रारम्भिक लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिएका कौफियत उपर छलफल गरी सुधार गर्न व्यवस्थापनलाई निर्देशन दिने र सो सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समितिलाई जानकारी दिने गरेको छ । लेखापरीक्षण समितिमा प्रतिनिधित्व गर्ने सञ्चालकहरूलाई प्रति बैठक रु. ७,५००/- बैठक भत्ता तथा बिल बमोजिमको यातायात सुविधा प्रदान गर्ने गरिएको छ ।

आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा लेखापरीक्षण समितिको बैठक भत्ता बापत जम्मा रु.१,२६,०००/- प्रदान गरिएको छ ।

१९. सञ्चालक, प्रबन्ध सञ्चालक, कार्यकारी प्रमुख, वित्तीय संस्थाका आधारभूत शेयरधनी वा निजको नजिकका नातेदार वा निज संलग्न रहेको फर्म, कम्पनी वा संगठित संस्थाले वित्तीय संस्थालाई कुनै रकम बुझाउन बाँकी भए सो कुरा

त्यस्तो कुनै रकम नरहेको ।

२०. सञ्चालक, प्रबन्ध सञ्चालक, कार्यकारी प्रमुख तथा पदाधिकारीहरूलाई भुक्तानी गरिएको पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता तथा सुविधाको रकम

- समितिको बैठकमा सहभागी भए बापत प्रति बैठक अध्यक्षलाई रु. ८,५००/- तथा अन्य सदस्यलाई रु. ७,५००/- का दरले बैठक भत्ता, मासिक रूपमा सञ्चार बापत प्रति सदस्य रु. ३,०००/- र बैठकमा उपस्थित हुँदा लाग्ने बिल बमोजिमको यातायात खर्च उपलब्ध गराउने गरिएको छ । आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा बैठक भत्ता बापत रु. ११,२८,५००/- र अन्य खर्च बापत रु. १९,३६,३६३/- गरी जम्मा रु. ३०,६४,८६३/- खर्च भएको छ ।
- आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृतलाई पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता तथा अन्य सुविधा बापत जम्मा रु. ३३,३३,८००/- तथा बोनस ऐन बमोजिम हुने बोनस रकम समेत भुक्तान गरिएको छ ।
- आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा नायब प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत र अन्य तीन जना प्रबन्धक तहका कर्मचारीहरूलाई पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता तथा अन्य सुविधा बापत जम्मा रु. ६०,६१,४६६/- तथा बोनस ऐन बमोजिम हुने बोनस रकम समेत भुक्तान गरिएको छ ।

२१. शेयरधनीहरूले बुझिलिन बाँकी रहेको लाभांशको रकम

आ.व. २०८१/८२ सम्ममा शेयरधनीहरूले बुझिलिन बाँकी रहेको नगद लाभांशको रकम रु. ४१,९४,८२३।३५ मात्र रहेको । उक्त रकम संस्थाको शेयर रजिष्ट्रार श्री ग्लोबल आइएमई क्यापिटल लिमिटेडको खातामा जम्मा रहेको छ ।

२२. कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ को दफा १४१ बमोजिम सम्पत्ति खरिद वा बिक्री गरेको कुराको विवरण

कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ को दफा १४१ आकर्षित हुने गरी कुनै सम्पत्ति खरिद वा बिक्री नभएको ।

२३. कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ को दफा १७५ बमोजिम सम्बद्ध कम्पनी बिच भएको कारोबारको विवरण

कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ को दफा १७५ आकर्षित हुने गरी सम्बद्ध कम्पनी बिच कुनै कारोबार नभएको ।

२४. कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ तथा प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदनमा खुलाउनु पर्ने अन्य कुनै कुरा

क) लेखापरीक्षण समिति : सञ्चालक श्री चन्द्रराज शर्माको संयोजकत्वमा रहेको ३ सदस्यीय लेखापरीक्षण समितिले संस्थाको समग्र वित्तीय अवस्था, आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण, लेखापरीक्षण योजना र आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षणमा औल्याइएका विषयहरूमा आवधिक रुपमा समीक्षा गरी सो सम्बन्धमा अपनाउनु पर्ने कदम बारे व्यवस्थापनलाई आवश्यक निर्देशन दिने र सो सम्बन्धी सुझाव सञ्चालक समितिमा पेस गर्ने, बाह्य लेखापरीक्षकले पेस गरेको लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा औल्याइएका बुँदा/कैफियतहरू उपर समीक्षा गरी सुधारात्मक कदम चाल्न व्यवस्थापनलाई निर्देशन दिने, नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट निरीक्षण तथा सुपरिवेक्षण गरी प्रतिवेदनमा औल्याइएका बुँदा/कैफियतहरूको कार्यान्वयन भए/नभएको सम्बन्धमा समीक्षा गर्ने तथा ती विषयहरूको अभिलेख गरी सञ्चालक समितिलाई जानकारी गराउने, लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थाको कारोबारको हर-हिसाव सही र यथार्थ भएको सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समितिलाई विश्वस्त तुल्याउनुको साथै सम्भावित दायित्व र कर्जा वर्गीकरण गरी सोको लागि राख्नु पर्ने व्यवस्था सम्बन्धमा नियमित रुपमा समीक्षा गर्ने, आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षण सम्बन्धी विस्तृत कार्य प्रणाली तयार गरी सोको आधारमा आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षण भए नभएको हेर्ने, संस्थाको काम कारबाहीमा नियमितता, मितव्ययिता, औचित्यता, प्रभावकारिता जस्ता कुराहरू अवलम्बन भए/नभएको बारे समीक्षा गरी सञ्चालक समितिलाई आवश्यक सुझाव दिने, संस्थाको त्रैमासिक वित्तीय विवरणको समीक्षा गरी सञ्चालक समिति समक्ष प्रतिवेदन पेस गर्ने आदी कार्य गर्ने गरेको छ । आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा लेखापरीक्षण समितिको १० वटा बैठक बसी आफ्नो काम कारबाही प्रभावकारी ढङ्गले सम्पन्न गरेको छ ।

ख) जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति : सञ्चालक श्री शान्ति प्रसाद उप्रेती संयोजक रहेको ५ सदस्यीय जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समितिले वित्तीय संस्थाको व्यावसायिक गतिविधिमा निहित जोखिमको स्तर, जोखिम बहन क्षमता, जोखिम व्यवस्थापनको लागि विकास गरेको रणनीति, नीतिगत व्यवस्था र मार्गदर्शनको नियमित पुनरावलोकन गरी सोको पर्याप्तताका सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समितिमा सुझाव पेस गर्ने, व्यवस्थापनबाट नियमित रुपमा जोखिम व्यवस्थापन प्रतिवेदन लिई जोखिमको आकलन, मूल्याङ्कन, नियन्त्रण तथा अनुगमन के-कसरी भइरहेको छ सो सम्बन्धमा छलफल गर्ने र सञ्चालक समितिमा आवश्यक सुझाव पेस गर्ने, जोखिम भारत सम्पत्ति अनुसार पुँजीको पर्याप्तता, व्यावसायिक रणनीति अनुरूप नीतिगत व्यवस्थाको पर्याप्तता, संस्थाले लिन सक्ने अधिकतम जोखिम सम्बन्धमा नियमित रुपमा छलफल तथा विश्लेषण गरी सञ्चालक समितिलाई आवश्यक राय, सुझाव दिने, जोखिम व्यवस्थापनका लागि नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट जारी गरिएका निर्देशन/मार्गनिर्देशन, संस्थाले निर्धारण गरेका आन्तरिक सीमा, उपयुक्त प्रचलन अनुरूप आवश्यक नीति एवम् संरचना विकास गर्नका लागि सञ्चालक समितिलाई सुझाव दिने गरेको छ । आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समितिको बैठक जम्मा ५ पटक बसी आफ्नो काम कारबाही प्रभावकारी ढङ्गले सम्पन्न गरेको छ ।

ग) कर्मचारी सेवा-सुविधा समिति : सञ्चालक श्री सविना रानाको संयोजकत्वमा रहेको ५ सदस्यीय कर्मचारी सेवा-सुविधा समितिले मुख्यतया संस्थाको “पारिश्रमिक निर्धारण नीति” तर्जुमा गर्न सञ्चालक समितिलाई आवश्यक सहयोग गर्ने, समितिले समय समयमा सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारीहरूको पारिश्रमिक संरचनाको अध्ययन तथा विश्लेषण गर्ने र बजारको पारिश्रमिक संरचनामा आएको परिवर्तनले वित्तीय संस्थामा पार्ने प्रभावका सम्बन्धमा नियमित रूपले अध्ययन गरी सञ्चालक समिति समक्ष प्रतिवेदन पेस गर्ने, संस्थाको “पारिश्रमिक निर्धारण नीति” बमोजिम प्रचलित कानून तथा नीति निर्देशनमा उल्लिखित व्यवस्थाहरूको पालना हुने गरी प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत लगायत सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारीहरूको पारिश्रमिक वृद्धि गर्नु पर्ने देखिएमा सोको आधारहरूसहित सञ्चालक समितिमा सिफारिस गर्ने, संस्थाका

कर्मचारीहरूले सम्पादन गर्नु पर्ने कार्य विवरण, लक्ष्य र प्रगति मूल्याङ्कनका परिसूचकहरू समेत विकास गरी सो बमोजिम निजहरूको कार्यसम्पादन मूल्याङ्कन प्रणालीको पुनरावलोकन गर्ने, जनशक्ति व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी कार्यहरू भर्ना, छनौट, नियुक्ति, पदस्थापना, सरुवा, बढुवा, वृत्ति विकास, कार्यसम्पादन मूल्याङ्कन, पुरस्कार तथा सजाय र श्रम सम्बन्ध सम्बन्धी योजना, नीति तथा मापदण्डहरू तयार गरी सञ्चालक समिति समक्ष पेस गर्ने आदि कार्य गर्ने गरेको छ। आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा कर्मचारी सेवा-सुविधा समितिको बैठक जम्मा ३ पटक बसी आफ्नो जिम्मेवारी प्रभावकारी ढङ्गले निर्वाह गरेको छ।

घ) सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण अनुगमन समिति : सञ्चालक श्री विष्णु प्रसाद पौड्याल संयोजक रहेको ५ सदस्यीय सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण अनुगमन समितिले मुख्यतया वित्तीय संस्था मार्फत सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतङ्कवादी किलाकलापमा वित्तीय लगानी निवारण सम्बन्धमा प्रचलित ऐन, कानून तथा निर्देशनको व्यवस्था लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थामा पालना भए/नभएको अनुगमन गर्ने, राष्ट्रिय एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय क्षेत्रमा सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतङ्कवादी क्रियाकलापमा वित्तीय लगानी सम्बन्धी भएको विषयहरू/घटनाहरू र त्यसबाट संस्थालाई पर्न सक्ने असरहरूको विश्लेषण गरी जोखिम व्यवस्थापन गर्न के कस्तो नीतिगत व्यवस्था गर्नुपर्ने हो सो सम्बन्धमा आवश्यक सुझाव सञ्चालक समिति समक्ष पेस गर्ने। सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतङ्कवादी क्रियाकलापमा वित्तीय लगानी सम्बन्धी आन्तरिक नीतिगत व्यवस्था र मार्गदर्शनको नियमित पुनरावलोकन गरी सोको पर्याप्तताका सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समितिमा सुझाव पेस गर्ने आदि कार्य गर्ने गरेको छ। आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण अनुगमन समितिको ५ वटा बैठकहरू बसी आफ्नो काम कारबाही प्रभावकारी ढङ्गले सम्पन्न गरेको छ।

ङ) संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व कोष : नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशन अनुसार वार्षिक खुद मुनाफाको १ प्रतिशतले हुने रकम संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व कोषमा छुट्याई उक्त रकम सामाजिक कार्यको लागि खर्च गर्नुपर्ने व्यवस्था रहेको छ। सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्वमा खर्च गर्दा एकै भौगोलिक क्षेत्र तथा विषयमा मात्र सीमित नभई आफ्नो कार्यक्षेत्र भित्रका भौगोलिक क्षेत्रमा जीवन रक्षा, सार्वजनिक हित तथा परोपकारी कार्यलाई प्राथमिकतामा राखी न्यायोचित ढङ्गले खर्च गर्नुपर्ने नियामकीय प्रावधान अनुसार वित्तीय संस्थाले शाखा कार्यालय तथा साभेदार संस्थाहरूसँगको सहकार्यमा फरक फरक भौगोलिक क्षेत्र तथा विषयमा संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्वको कार्यहरू गर्दै आइरहेको छ।

वित्तीय संस्थाले संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व कार्यविधि, २०७५ बमोजिम ४ सदस्यीय संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व कोष सञ्चालन समितिको गठन गरेको छ। उक्त समितिका पदाधिकारी देहाय बमोजिम रहेका छन्।

संयोजक	- श्री राम प्रसाद पन्थी, नायब प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत
सदस्य	- श्री पारसमणि ज्ञवाली, कर्जा व्यवस्थापन विभाग प्रमुख
सदस्य	- श्री मिलन अधिकारी, वित्त विभाग प्रमुख
सदस्य सचिव	- श्री अजित प्रधान, सामान्य सेवा इकाई प्रमुख

उक्त कोषमा सुरु मौज्जात जम्मा ३१ लाख १२ हजार ४३१ रुपैयाँ रहेकोमा समीक्षा वर्षमा १६ लाख ६३ हजार २८८ रुपैयाँ खर्च भएको छ। साथै आ.व. २०८१/८२ को मुनाफाको १ प्रतिशतले हुने रकम १० लाख १८ हजार २३३ रुपैयाँ थप गर्दा २०८२ असार मसान्तमा सो कोषमा २४ लाख ६७ हजार ३७६ रुपैयाँ बाँकी रहेको छ।

समीक्षा आ.व.मा संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्वको क्षेत्रमा निम्नानुसारका कार्यहरू गरिएको छ।

- संस्थाले लुम्बिनी, कर्णाली, सुदुरपश्चिम प्रदेशका विभिन्न स्थान र मितिमा ८८४ जनाको प्रत्यक्ष सहभागीतामा वित्तिय साक्षरता कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गरेको।
- श्री उच्च अदालत बार एसोसियसन बुटवलले विभिन्न वर्गलाई समेटेर कानुनी साक्षरता सम्बन्धी निःशुल्क कक्षा सञ्चालन गर्ने, विपन्न वर्गकालागि निःशुल्क कानुनी तथा परामर्श सेवा दिने हुनाले सार्वजनिक हितलाई ध्यानमा राखी सो संस्थाको हलमा २ टनको २ थान एस.सी. जडान गरेको।
- धनुषा जिल्लाको मुखियापट्टी मुसहरनिया तथा नगराईन गाउँपालिकामा रहेका ८० विपन्न घरपरिवारलाई १६० थान न्यानो कम्बल प्रदान गरेको।

- नेपाल रक्तदाता स्वयंसेवी समाजलाई कार्यालय व्यवस्थापनका लागि सामग्री सहयोग गरिएको ।
- कर्णाली प्रदेशको वीरेन्द्रनगर नगरपालिका सुर्खेत स्थित श्री गंगामाला आधारभूत विद्यालयमा अध्ययनरत २८४ जना विद्यार्थी र १२५० घरधुरी लाभान्वित हुने गरी डिप बोरिङ्ग निर्माण गरी स्थानीयलाई खानेपानीको व्यवस्था गरिएको ।
- तिलोत्तमा नगरपालिका वार्ड नं. १४ टिकुलीगढमा १ दिने निःशुल्क स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण शिविर आयोजनाबाट करिब १०० जना प्रत्यक्ष लाभान्वित भएको ।

च) ग्राहक संरक्षण कोष : नियामक निकायको निर्देशन अनुसार आफ्नो खुद नाफाको १.५ प्रतिशतले हुने रकम ग्राहक संरक्षण कोषमा जम्मा गर्नुपर्ने र उक्त रकम ऋणीहरू (साभेदार संस्थाहरूको) सामूहिक हित तथा क्षमता अभिवृद्धिका लागि खर्च गर्नुपर्ने व्यवस्था रहेको छ । ग्राहक संरक्षण कोष कार्यविधिको अधीनमा रही उक्त कोषको निम्नानुसार परिचालन गरिएको छ ।

- साभेदार खुद्रा लघुकर्जा प्रदायक वित्तीय संस्थामा कार्यरत कर्मचारीहरूको दक्षता अभिवृद्धिको लागि सञ्चालन गरिएको अभियान "Empowering Staff for Success in Microfinance" अन्तर्गत विभिन्न मितिमा रूपन्देही, चितवन, काठमाडौं र कास्की जिल्लाका विभिन्न ६ स्थानमा आयोजना गरिएको एक/एक दिने क्षमता अभिवृद्धि तालिमबाट ७ लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थाका जम्मा ४६७ जना कर्मचारीहरू लाभान्वित भएका ।
- वित्तीय संस्थाले "संस्थागत सुशासन तथा जोखिम व्यवस्थापन" सम्बन्धमा १ दिने गैर आवासीय तालिम प्रदान गरेको थियो । उक्त तालिममा ४ लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थाबाट २५ जना उच्च व्यवस्थापन तहमा कार्यरत कर्मचारी तथा सञ्चालक समितिका सदस्यहरूको उपस्थिति रहेको ।
- वित्तीय संस्थाले सिन्धुली स्थित ४ सहकारी संस्थाका कर्मचारी तथा समितिका सदस्यहरूलाई "सहकारीमा संस्थागत सुशासन तथा जोखिम व्यवस्थापन" विषयक तालिम प्रदान गरेको थियो । उक्त तालिममा २८ जनाको सहभागीता रहेको ।
- संस्थाले सुर्खेतमा आयोजना गरेको "सहकारीका समसामायिक चुनौती र अवसर विषयक अन्तरक्रिया" कार्यक्रममा १८ साभेदार सहकारी संस्थाहरूबाट कर्मचारी तथा समितिका सदस्यहरू गरी जम्मा ५७ जनाको सहभागीता रहेको ।
- वित्तीय संस्थाले काठमाडौंमा "Credit Risk Strategy and Practical Approaches to ECL Implementation in MFIs" विषयक १ दिने गैर आवासीय तालिम आयोजना गरेको थियो । उक्त तालिममा २६ खुद्रा लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थाका उच्च व्यवस्थापन तहमा कार्यरत ४७ जनाको सहभागीता रहेको ।
- संस्थाले आत्मनिर्भर समाजको परिकल्पना गरे अनुसार आत्मनिर्भरका लागि ३ महिने ब्युटिसियन तालिम मंगलगढी बहुउद्देश्यीय सहकारी संस्था मार्फत सुर्खेतमा संचालन गरेको थियो । उक्त तालिममा ४० जना महिलाको सहभागीता रहेको ।
- बाग्लुङ स्थित धौलागिरी लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थाका ५८ जना कर्मचारीहरूको सहभागीतामा "जोखिम तथा तनाव व्यवस्थापन विषयक १ दिने तालिम आयोजना गरेको ।
- नेशनल इन्स्टिट्युट अफ बैंक म्यानेजमेन्ट, पुणेले आयोजना गरेको "Retail Credit Management Training" विषयक ३ दिने आवासीय तालिम कार्यक्रममा साभेदार संस्था ग्रामीण विकास लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थाका ३ जना कर्मचारीहरूलाई सहभागीता गराएको ।

छ) कर्मचारी दक्षता अभिवृद्धि: नियामक निकायको निर्देशन अनुसार प्रत्येक वर्ष गत आर्थिक वर्षको कर्मचारीको कुल तलब भत्ता खर्चको न्यूनतम ३ प्रतिशतले हुने रकम कर्मचारीहरूको दक्षता अभिवृद्धि/तालिम तथा वृत्ति-विकासमा खर्च गर्नुपर्ने व्यवस्था रहेको छ । जस अनुसार गत आ.व.मा कर्मचारीहरूको दक्षता अभिवृद्धि गर्नको लागि निम्न अनुसारका तालिमहरू प्रदान गरिएको छ ।

- नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले आयोजना गरेको "Supervisory Information System (SIS) Reporting" विषयक १ दिने तालिममा १ जनालाई सहभागी गराइएको ।
- बैकिङ्ग, फाइनेन्स एण्ड इन्स्योरेन्स इन्स्टिट्युट अफ नेपालले काठमाडौंमा आयोजना गरेको "Financial Statement Analysis" विषयक १ दिने तालिममा १ जनालाई सहभागी गराइएको ।
- नेशनल इन्स्टिट्युट अफ बैंक म्यानेजमेन्ट, पुणेले आयोजना गरेको २ दिने "IT and Cyber Security for Senior Management" विषयक अनलाइन तालिममा १ जना सहभागी गराइएको ।

- नेशनल इन्स्टिट्युट अफ बैंक म्यानेजमेन्ट, पुणेमा सञ्चालन भएको ३ दिने "Effective Resolution of Stressed Assets for Increasing Profitability" विषयक तालिममा संस्थाको २ जना शाखा प्रमुखलाई सहभागी गराएको ।

ज) गुनासो सुनुवाइ : यस वित्तीय संस्थाले नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले 'घ' वर्गका लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थाहरूलाई जारी गरेको एकीकृत निर्देशनको निर्देशन नं. १९ को बुँदा नं. ७ अनुसार सेवाग्राहीबाट प्राप्त गुनासो सुनुवाइका निम्ति गुनासो सुन्ने अधिकारी तोकिएको नाम, मोबाइल नम्बर र ईमेल ठेगाना वेबसाइटमा प्रकाशित गरेको छ । हालसम्म सेवाग्राहीबाट कुनै पनि गुनासो प्राप्त नभएको जानकारी गराइन्छ ।

झ) सूचनाको हक : वित्तीय संस्थाले सूचनाको हक सम्बन्धी ऐन २०६४ को दफा ५(३) तथा सूचनाको हक सम्बन्धी नियमावली २०६५ को नियम ३ बमोजिमका विवरणहरू नियमित रूपमा आफ्नो वेबसाइट मार्फत प्रकाशित गर्नुका साथै, सूचना अधिकारी तोकिएको नाम, मोबाइल नम्बर र ईमेल ठेगाना वेबसाइटमा प्रकाशित गरेको छ ।

सञ्चालक समिति

आरएसडिसी लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेड

२०८२/०८/१२

धितोपत्र दर्ता तथा निष्काशन नियमावली २०७३ को नियम २६ को उपनियम २ सँग सम्बन्धित (अनुसूची-१५) वार्षिक विवरणमा प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृतको उद्घोष

१. सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदन

सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट अध्यक्षद्वारा प्रस्तुत वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनमा संलग्न गरिएको छ ।

२. लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदन

सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट अध्यक्षद्वारा प्रस्तुत वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनमा संलग्न गरिएको छ ।

३. लेखापरीक्षण भएको वित्तीय विवरण

सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट अध्यक्षद्वारा प्रस्तुत वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनमा संलग्न गरिएको छ ।

४. कानुनी कारबाही सम्बन्धी विवरण

- (क) यस अवधिमा वित्तीय संस्थाले कर्जा असुली प्रक्रियासँग सम्बन्धित वाहेक कसै विरुद्ध कानुनी कारबाही नगरेको त्यसै गरी वित्तीय संस्थाको विरुद्ध कर्जा असुली प्रक्रियासँग सम्बन्धित वाहेक अन्य मुद्दा नरहेको ।
- (ख) यस अवधिमा वित्तीय संस्थाको संस्थापक वा सञ्चालकले वा संस्थापक वा सञ्चालकको विरुद्धमा प्रचलित नियमको अवज्ञा वा फौजदारी अपराध गरेको सम्बन्धमा कुनै मुद्दा दायर भए/गरेको जानकारीमा नआएको ।
- (ग) वित्तीय संस्थाको कुनै संस्थापक वा सञ्चालक विरुद्ध आर्थिक अपराध गरेको सम्बन्धमा कुनै मुद्दा दायर भएको जानकारीमा नआएको ।

५. वित्तीय संस्थाको शेयर कारोबार तथा प्रगतिको विश्लेषण

- (क) धितोपत्र बजारमा भएको सङ्गठित संस्थाको शेयरको कारोबार सम्बन्धमा व्यवस्थापनको धारणा: धितोपत्र बजारको नियमानुसार सङ्गठित संस्थाको शेयर मूल्य खुला बजारले निर्धारण गर्ने गर्दछ । पुँजी बजारमा यस वित्तीय संस्थाको शेयरको माग तथा मूल्य सन्तोषजनक रहेको छ ।
- (ख) गत वर्षको प्रत्येक त्रैमासिक अवधिमा सङ्गठित संस्थाको शेयरको अधिकतम, न्यूनतम र अन्तिम मूल्यका साथै कुल कारोबार शेयर संख्या र कारोबार दिन निम्नानुसार रहेको छ ।

विवरण	२०८१ असोज मसान्त	२०८१ पौष मसान्त	२०८१ चैत्र मसान्त	२०८२ असार मसान्त
अधिकतम मूल्य	८९०	७८७	७७६	७२८.७०
न्यूनतम मूल्य	६५०	६५३	६३९	६३८
अन्तिम मूल्य	७४९	६७०.१०	७०४.५२	७०१.१९
कुल कारोबार शेयर कित्ता	१९,१०,३५१	५,६२,३७०	११,३९,२८६	१०,११,६७४
कारोबार संख्या	११,१३१	४,९५५	७,०९२	७,७१०
कारोबार दिन	५७	५५	५६	६३

६. समस्या, चुनौती र रणनीति

(क) समस्या :

माथि कम्पनी ऐन २०६३ को दफा १०९ (४) मा कारोबारलाई असर पार्ने मुख्य कुराहरू शीर्षकमा विस्तृत रूपमा उल्लेख गरिएको छ ।

(ख) चुनौती :

- बैकिङ क्षेत्रमा निक्षेप र कर्जामा देखिएको उतार चढाव, तरलता व्यवस्थापनमा देखिएको अस्थिरता ।
- कर्जाको न्यून माग साथै ब्याजदर अन्तरमा सङ्कुचन
- बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था विरुद्धका गतिविधि,
- माथिल्लो वर्ग ('क', 'ख', र 'ग' वर्ग) का बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूसँग सघन व्यावसायिक प्रतिस्पर्धा,
- विगतमा प्रभावकारी नियमनको अभावका कारण सहकारी संस्थाहरूमा बढ्दै गइरहेको अविश्वास र व्यवस्थापकीय चुनौती,
- लघुवित्त संस्थाहरूमा दक्ष तथा अनुभवी जनशक्तिको अभाव रहने गरेको,
- नियमनकारी निकायबाट जारी हुने नीति निर्देशन तथा परिवर्तनबाट उत्पन्न हुन सक्ने जोखिम,
- साभेदार लघुवित्त/सहकारीले ऋणीहरूको पहिचान तथा कर्जा विश्लेषणमा उचित ध्यान नपुगेकोले साभेदार संस्थाको बढ्दो निष्क्रिय कर्जा आदि ।

(ग) रणनीति :

- स्थानीय साभेदार संस्थाहरूको पहिचान, अनुगमन र सवलीकरण,
- विद्यमान स्रोतको अधिकतम परिचलन गरी मुनाफामा वृद्धि,
- मर्जर/प्राप्ति जस्ता सम्भावनाको खोजी,
- आवश्यक वित्तीय स्रोतको प्रबन्ध गरी व्यवसाय विस्तार गर्ने,
- साभेदार संस्थाहरूको नियमित निरीक्षण तथा अनुगमन,
- भविष्यमा हुन सक्ने जोखिम न्यूनीकरणको उपाय स्वरूप कर्मचारीहरूलाई विभिन्न तालिम प्रदान,
- साभेदार संस्थाहरूको संस्थागत क्षमता अभिवृद्धिको लागि आवश्यक तालिम तथा परामर्श सेवा,
- आवश्यकता अनुसार अन्य निकायहरूसँग सहकार्य आदि ।

७. संस्थागत सुशासन

वित्तीय संस्थाले संस्थागत सुशासन र नैतिक आचरणलाई आफ्नो मूल आधारका रूपमा ग्रहण गरेको छ । सञ्चालक र कर्मचारीले नैतिक आचरण पालना गरे नगरेको सम्बन्धमा वार्षिक रूपमा समीक्षा गरी स्वःघोषणा दिने गरिएको छ । प्रचलित ऐन, कानून तथा नीति नियम लगायत नियामकीय निकायहरूबाट प्राप्त निर्देशनको पालना गर्दै वित्तीय सेवा प्रदान गर्दै आइरहेको छ । वित्तीय संस्थाले पारदर्शिता, उत्तरदायित्व, अनुशासन र नैतिक आचरण अनिवार्य मूल्य हुन् भन्ने विश्वासका साथ प्रभावकारी आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण संयन्त्र स्थापना गर्नुका साथै दैनिक प्रशासनिक कार्यलाई नियमसङ्गत र प्रभावकारी बनाउनको लागि विभिन्न आन्तरिक नीति/निर्देशिकाहरू तर्जुमा गरी लागु गर्दै आएको छ । त्यस्ता नीति/निर्देशिकाहरू आवश्यकता अनुसार परिमार्जन/अद्यावधिक समेत गर्दै आइरहेको छ । यसका अलावा वित्तीय संस्थामा रहेका विभिन्न समिति तथा उपसमितिका साथै आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक तथा नियमनकारी निकायबाट प्राप्त निर्देशन तथा सुझावहरूको पालना गर्दै संस्थागत सुशासनलाई थप प्रभावकारी रूपमा कार्यान्वयन गर्न वित्तीय संस्था प्रतिवद्ध रहेको छ ।

८. विवरणपत्रमा प्रक्षेपण गरिएका र लेखापरीक्षण भएको विवरणमा २० प्रतिशत वा सोभन्दा बढीले फरक पर्न गएको सम्बन्धी विवरण नभएको ।

९. सत्य तथ्य सम्बन्धमा प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृतको उद्घोषण

आजका मितिसम्म यस प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेखित जानकारी तथा विवरणहरूको शुद्धता सम्बन्धमा मैले व्यक्तिगत रूपमा उत्तरदायित्व लिन्छु । साथै, म यो उद्घोष गर्दछु कि मैले जाने बुझेसम्म यस प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेखित विवरणहरू सत्य, तथ्य र पूर्ण छन् र लगानीकर्तालाई सुसूचित हुन वा निर्णय लिन आवश्यक कुनै विवरण, सूचना तथा जानकारीहरू लुकाइएको छैन ।

धन्यवाद ।

ध्रुव कुमार पौडेल

प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत

२०८२/०८/१२

संस्थागत सुशासन सम्बन्धी वार्षिक अनुपालना प्रतिवेदन
(सूचीकृत संगठित संस्थाहरूको संस्थागत सुशासन सम्बन्धी निर्देशिका, २०७४ बमोजिम)

सूचीकृत संगठित संस्थाको नाम	आरएसडिसी लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेड
ठेगाना ईमेल र वेबसाईट	बुटवल उप.म.न.पा.-१०, रुपन्देही info@rsdcmf.com, www.rsdcmf.com
फोन नं. :	०७१-४३८५१३, ४१९०१३
प्रतिवेदन पेश गरिएको आ.व.	२०८१/८२

१. सञ्चालक समिति सम्बन्धी विवरण :

- (क) सञ्चालक समितिको अध्यक्षको नाम तथा नियुक्ति मिति : श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद दाहाल
• अध्यक्षको रुपमा पुनः नियुक्ति मिति : वि.सं. २०८१/०९/२९
- (ख) संस्थाको शेयर संरचना सम्बन्धी विवरण : संस्थापक : ५१ प्रतिशत र सर्वसाधारण : ४९ प्रतिशत
- (ग) सञ्चालक समिति सम्बन्धी विवरण :

क्र. सं.	सञ्चालकहरूको नाम ठेगाना	प्रतिनिधित्व भएको समुह	शेयर संख्या	नियुक्त भएको मिति	पद तथा गोपनीयताको शपथ लिएको मिति	सञ्चालक नियुक्तिको तरिका (विधि)
१	श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद दाहाल ललितपुर-२५, ललितपुर	संस्थापक (ग्रामीण स्वावलम्बन विकास केन्द्र)	संस्थागत	२०८१/०९/२९	२०८१/०९/२९	निर्वाचन
२	श्री चन्द्रराज शर्मा नागार्जुन-०९, काठमाण्डौ	संस्थापक (ग्लोबल आइएमई बैंक लि.)	संस्थागत	२०८१/०९/२९	२०८१/०९/२९	निर्वाचन
३	श्री विष्णु प्रसाद पौड्याल तिलोत्तमा -०२, रुपन्देही	संस्थापक	२०,६८२.७३	२०८१/०९/२९	२०८१/०९/२९	निर्वाचन
४	श्री मन्जु न्यौपाने शुद्धोधन -०१, कपिलवस्तु	सर्वसाधारण	५३९.८४	२०८१/०९/२९	२०८१/०९/२९	निर्वाचन
५	श्री शान्ति प्रसाद उप्रेती का.म.न.पा.-१०, काठमाण्डौ	सर्वसाधारण	१,०३४.१२	२०८१/०९/२९	२०८१/०९/२९	निर्वाचन
६	श्री अमर डंगोल महर्जन ललितपुर-२०, ललितपुर	सर्वसाधारण	१,२४२.३८	२०८१/०९/२९	२०८१/०९/२९	निर्वाचन
७	श्री सविना राना बुढानिलकण्ठ, काठमाण्डौ	स्वतन्त्र	-	२०८०/०५/१६	२०८०/०६/१०	सञ्चालक समितिबाट नियुक्त

(घ) सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक

क्र. सं.	यस आ.व.मा बसेको सञ्चालक समितिको बैठकको मिति	उपस्थित सञ्चालकको संख्या	बैठकको निर्णयमा भिन्न मत राखी हस्ताक्षर गर्ने सञ्चालकको संख्या	गत आ.व.मा बसेको बैठक मिति
१	२०८१/०४/२६	७	-	२०८०/०४/११
२	२०८१/०६/१९	७	-	२०८०/०५/१६
३	२०८१/०७/०१	६	-	२०८०/०६/१०
४	२०८१/०८/०१	७	-	२०८०/०६/१९
५	२०८१/०८/२२	७	-	२०८०/०७/१८
६	२०८१/०९/०४	७	-	२०८०/०८/०३
७	२०८१/०९/१४	७	-	२०८०/०८/१४
८	२०८१/०९/२८	७	-	२०८०/०९/२०
९	२०८१/०९/२९	७	-	२०८०/१०/०५
१०	२०८१/११/०३	७	-	२०८०/१२/१०
११	२०८१/१२/३०	७	-	२०८०/१२/२७
१२	२०८२/०१/२०	७	-	२०८१/०२/१८
१३	२०८२/०२/१४	७	-	२०८१/०३/२१
१४	२०८२/०३/१३	७	-	२०८१/०३/२२
१५	२०८२/०३/२०	७	-	
१६	२०८२/०३/२१	७	-	

- कुनै सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक आवश्यक गणपुरक संख्या नपुगी स्थगित भएको भए सोको विवरण: नभएको
- सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक सम्बन्धी अन्य विवरण :

सञ्चालकको आचरण सम्बन्धी तथा अन्य विवरण :	भएको
सञ्चालकको आचरण सम्बन्धमा सम्बन्धित संस्थाको आचार संहिता भए/नभएको :	
सञ्चालक समितिको बैठकमा सञ्चालक वा वैकल्पिक सञ्चालक उपस्थित भए/नभएको (नभएको अवस्थामा बैठकको मिति सहित कारण खुलाउने):	भएको
सञ्चालक समितिको बैठकमा उपस्थित सञ्चालकहरू, छलफल भएको विषय र तत्सम्बन्धमा भएको निर्णयको विवरण (माईन्यूट) को छुट्टै अभिलेख राखे/नराखेको:	राखेको
सञ्चालक समितिको दुई लगातार बसेको बैठकको अधिकतम अन्तर (दिनमा):	५६ दिन
सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक भत्ता निर्धारण सम्बन्धमा बसेको वार्षिक साधारण सभाको पछिल्लो मिति:	२०८१/०९/२९
सञ्चालक समितिको प्रति बैठक भत्ता रु :	अध्यक्ष रु.८,५००/- तथा सञ्चालकको रु. ७,५००/-
आ.व.को सञ्चालक समितिको कुल बैठक खर्च रु.	रु.३०,६४,८६३/-
एकाघर परिवारको एक भन्दा बढी सञ्चालक भए सो सम्बन्धी विवरण :	नभएको

सञ्चालकहरूको वार्षिक रूपमा सिकाई तथा पुनर्ताजगी कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी विवरण :

क्र.सं	विषय	मिति	सहभागी सञ्चालकको संख्या	तालिम सञ्चालन भएको स्थान
१	"Director's Refresher Course" पुनर्ताजगी कार्यक्रम	२०८१ जेठ २३ र २४ गते	७ जना	पार्क भिलेज रिसोर्ट, बुढानिलकण्ठ काठमाडौं । (नेशनल इन्स्टिच्युटद्वारा सञ्चालित)
प्रत्येक सञ्चालकले आफू सञ्चालकको पदमा नियुक्त वा मनोनयन भएको पन्ध्र दिनभित्र देहायका कुराको लिखित जानकारी गराएको/नगराएको र नगराएको भए सोको विवरण:				
	• संस्थासँग निज वा निजको एकाघरको परिवारको कुनै सदस्यले कुनै किसिमको करार गरेको वा गर्न लागेको भए सो को विवरण,			गराएको
	• निज वा निजको एकाघरको परिवारको कुनै सदस्यले संस्था वा सो संस्थाको मुख्य वा सहायक कम्पनीमा लिएको शेयर वा डिभेन्चरको विवरण,			नभएको
	• निज अन्य कुनै सञ्जाँठित संस्थाको आधारभूत शेयरधनी वा सञ्चालक रहेको भए त्यसको विवरण,			नभएको
	• निजको एकाघरको परिवारको कुनै सदस्य संस्थामा पदाधिकारी वा कर्मचारीको हैसियतमा काम गरिरहको भए सोको विवरण ।			नभएको
सञ्चालकले उस्तै प्रकृतिको उद्देश्य भएको सूचिकृत संस्थाको सञ्चालक, तलबी पदाधिकारी, कार्यकारी प्रमुख वा कर्मचारी भई कार्य गरेको भए सोको विवरण :				
	• श्री चन्द्रराज शर्मा, ग्लोबल आइएमई बैंक लि., प्रमुख वित्त अधिकृत			
सञ्चालकहरूलाई नियमन निकाय तथा अन्य निकायहरूबाट कुनै कारबाही गरिएको भए सोको विवरण				नभएको

३. संस्थाको जोखिम व्यवस्थापन तथा आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली सम्बन्धी विवरण :

(क) जोखिम व्यवस्थापनको लागि कुनै समिति गठन भए/नभएको गठन नभएको भए सोको कारण:

जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति भएको ।

(ख) जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति सम्बन्धी जानकारी :

(अ) समितिको संरचना (संयोजक तथा सदस्यहरूको नाम तथा पद) :

सञ्चालक, श्री शान्ति प्रसाद उप्रेती	संयोजक
सञ्चालक, श्री चन्द्रराज शर्मा	सदस्य
सञ्चालक, श्री अमर डंगोल महर्जन	सदस्य
नायब प्र.का.अ., श्री राम प्रसाद पन्थी	सदस्य
प्रमुख जोखिम अधिकृत, श्री अनन्त राज पन्त	सदस्य सचिव

(आ) समितिको बैठक संख्या : आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा बैठक संख्या ५

(इ) समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धी छोटो विवरण :

- विद्यमान जोखिम पहिचान तथा व्यवस्थापन प्रणालीको पर्याप्तता र उपयुक्तताका सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समितिलाई जानकारी गराउने र उपयुक्त प्रणालीको विकासका लागि सुझाव दिने ।
- जोखिम व्यवस्थापनका लागि नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट जारी गरिएको निर्देशन/मार्गदर्शन, संस्थाले निर्धारण गरेको आन्तरिक सीमा, उपयुक्त प्रचलन अनुरूप आवश्यक नीति एवम् संरचना विकास गर्नका लागि सञ्चालक समितिलाई सुझाव दिने ।
- सम्पत्ति दायित्व समितिबाट भएका कार्यहरूको सम्बन्धमा विश्लेषण/समीक्षा गरी सञ्चालक समितिमा पेश गर्ने ।

(ग) आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण कार्यविधि भए/नभएको : भएको

(घ) आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीको लागि कुनै समिति गठन भए/नभएको गठन नभएको भए सोको कारण : गठन भएको ।

(ङ) आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली समिति सम्बन्धी विवरण:

(अ) समितिको संरचना (संयोजक तथा सदस्यहरूको नाम तथा पद) :

• सञ्चालक समिति :

अध्यक्ष	: श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद दाहाल
सञ्चालक	: श्री चन्द्रराज शर्मा
सञ्चालक	: श्री विष्णु प्रसाद पौड्याल
सञ्चालक	: श्री मन्जु न्यौपाने
सञ्चालक	: श्री अमर डंगोल महर्जन
सञ्चालक	: श्री शान्ति प्रसाद उप्रेती
स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालक	: श्री सविना राना

• जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति :

सञ्चालक, श्री शान्ति प्रसाद उप्रेती	: संयोजक
सञ्चालक, श्री चन्द्रराज शर्मा	: सदस्य
सञ्चालक, श्री अमर डंगोल महर्जन	: सदस्य
नायब प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत, श्री राम प्रसाद पन्थी	: सदस्य
प्रमुख जोखिम अधिकृत, श्री अनन्त राज पन्त	: सदस्य सचिव

• लेखापरीक्षण समिति :

सञ्चालक, श्री चन्द्रराज शर्मा	: संयोजक
सञ्चालक, श्री विष्णु प्रसाद पौड्याल	: सदस्य
प्रमुख सूचना प्रविधि इकाई, श्री अजित प्रधान	: सदस्य सचिव

• सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण निवारण समिति :

सञ्चालक, श्री विष्णु प्रसाद पौड्याल	: संयोजक
सञ्चालक, श्री शान्ति प्रसाद उप्रेती	: सदस्य
सञ्चालक, श्री सविना राना	: सदस्य
प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत, श्री ध्रुव कुमार पौडेल	: सदस्य
प्रमुख वित्त अधिकृत, श्री मिलन अधिकारी	: सदस्य सचिव

• कर्मचारी सेवा सुविधा समिति :

सञ्चालक, श्री सविना राना	: संयोजक
सञ्चालक, श्री अमर डंगोल महर्जन	: सदस्य
सञ्चालक, श्री मन्जु न्यौपाने	: सदस्य
प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत, श्री ध्रुव कुमार पौडेल	: सदस्य
प्रमुख वित्त अधिकृत, श्री मिलन अधिकारी	: सदस्य सचिव

(आ) समितिको बैठक संख्या :

समिति	बैठक संख्या
सञ्चालक समिति	१६
जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति	५
लेखापरीक्षण समिति	१०
कर्मचारी सेवा सुविधा समिति	३
सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण निवारण समिति	५
मर्जर समिति	१

(च) आर्थिक प्रशासन विनियमावली भए/नभएको : भएको

४. सूचना तथा जानकारी प्रवाह सम्बन्धी विवरण :

(क) संस्थाले सार्वजनिक गरेको सूचना तथा जानकारी प्रवाहको विवरण :

विषय	माध्यम	सार्वजनिक गरेको मिति
एघारौं वार्षिक साधारण सभाको सूचना	आर्थिक दैनिक	२०८१/०९/०५ र २०८१/०९/१०
विशेष साधारण सभाको सूचना	-	-
वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन	संस्थाको वेबसाइट	२०८१/०७/२०
त्रैमासिक प्रतिवेदन	नेपाल समाचारपत्र राष्ट्रिय दैनिक	२०८१/०७/०८- प्रथम
	आर्थिक अभियान राष्ट्रिय दैनिक	२०८१/१०/०६- दोस्रो
	द काठमाण्डौं पोष्ट राष्ट्रिय दैनिक	२०८२/०१/०४- तेस्रो
	द काठमाण्डौं पोष्ट राष्ट्रिय दैनिक	२०८२/०४/०४ -चौथो
धितोपत्रको मूल्यमा प्रभाव पार्ने मूल्य संवेदनशील सूचना	-	-
अन्य- सूचनाको हक सम्बन्धी	संस्थाको वेबसाइट	प्रत्येक त्रयमास समाप्त भए पछिको अर्को महिना ।

(ख) सूचना सार्वजनिक नगरेको वा अन्य कारणले धितोपत्र बोर्ड तथा अन्य निकायबाट कारबाहीमा परेको भए सो सम्बन्धी जानकारी : नपरेको

(ग) पछिल्लो वार्षिक तथा विशेष साधारण सभा सम्पन्न भएको मिति :

११ औं वार्षिक साधारण सभा : २०८१ पौष २९ गते सोमबार ।

विशेष साधारण सभा : नभएको ।

५. संस्थागत संरचना र कर्मचारी सम्बन्धी विवरण :

(क) कर्मचारीहरूको संरचना, पदपूर्ति, वृत्ति विकास, तालिम, तलब, भत्ता तथा अन्य सुविधा, हाजिर र विदा, आचारसंहिता लगायतका कुराहरू समेटिएको कर्मचारी सेवा शर्त विनियमावली व्यवस्था भए/नभएको: भएको

(ख) सांगठनिक संरचना संलग्न गर्ने : संलग्न गरिएको छ ।

(ग) उच्च व्यवस्थापन तहका कर्मचारीहरूको नाम, शैक्षिक योग्यता तथा अनुभव सम्बन्धी विवरण :

क्र.सं.	कर्मचारीको नाम	तह	योग्यता	अनुभव
१	श्री ध्रुव कुमार पौडेल	प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	एम.बि.ए.	२६ वर्ष
२	श्री राम प्रसाद पन्थी	नायब प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत	बि.कम.	२५ वर्ष
३	श्री अनन्त राज पन्त	प्रबन्धक	एम.ए.	१७ वर्ष
४	श्री पारसमणि ज्ञवाली	सहायक प्रबन्धक	एम.बि.एस.	१६ वर्ष
५	श्री मिलन अधिकारी	सहायक प्रबन्धक	एम.बि.एस.	१६ वर्ष

(घ) कर्मचारी सम्बन्धी अन्य विवरण

संरचना अनुसार कर्मचारी पदपूर्ति गर्ने गरे/नगरेको :	गर्ने गरिएको ।
नयाँ कर्मचारीहरूको पदपूर्ति गर्दा अपनाएको प्रकृया :	कर्मचारी सेवा विनियमावली २०७७ बमोजिम प्रकृया अपनाइएको ।
व्यवस्थापन स्तरका कर्मचारीको संख्या:	५
कुल कर्मचारीको संख्या:	१७ प्रतिवेदन तयार गरेको मितिमा ।
कर्मचारीहरूको सक्सेसन प्लान भए/नभएको :	भएको ।
आ. व. २०८१/८२ मा कर्मचारीहरूलाई दिइएको तालिम संख्या तथा सम्मिलित कर्मचारीको संख्या:	कर्मचारीहरूलाई दिइएको तालिम संख्या: ०४ सम्मिलित कर्मचारीको संख्या : ०५
आ. व. २०८१/८२ को कर्मचारी तालिम खर्च रु :	तालिम बापत जम्मा रु. ४,२६,२५७।- खर्च गरिएको ।
कुल खर्चमा कर्मचारी खर्चको प्रतिशत :	१.१० प्रतिशत
कुल कर्मचारी खर्चमा कर्मचारी तालिम खर्चको प्रतिशत :	१.८६ प्रतिशत

६. संस्थाको लेखा तथा लेखापरीक्षण सम्बन्धी विवरण

(क) लेखा सम्बन्धी विवरण

संस्थाको पछिल्लो आ. व. को वित्तीय विवरण NFRS अनुसार तयार गरे/नगरेको, नगरेको भए सोको कारण :	गरिएको ।
सञ्चालक समितिबाट पछिल्लो वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण स्वीकृत भएको मिति:	२०८१/०७/०१ (आ.व. २०८१/८२)
त्रैमासिक वित्तीय विवरण प्रकाशन गरेको मिति :	२०८१/०७/०८ प्रथम २०८१/१०/०६ दोस्रो २०८२/०१/०४ तेस्रो २०८२/०४/०४ चौथो
अन्तिम लेखापरीक्षण सम्पन्न भएको मिति :	२०८१/०७/०१ (आ.व. २०८१/८२)
साधारण सभाबाट वित्तीय विवरण स्वीकृत भएको मिति :	२०८१/०९/२९ (एघारौँ)
संस्थाको आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षण सम्बन्धी विवरण :	
(अ) आन्तरिक रुपमा लेखापरीक्षण गर्ने गरिएको बाह्य विज्ञ नियुक्त गर्ने गरिएको	Pramod Panthi & Associates लाई
(आ) बाह्य विज्ञ नियुक्त गरिएको भए सोको विवरण :	बाह्य विज्ञको रुपमा नियुक्त गरी हरेक त्रैमासिक
(इ) आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षण कति अवधिको गर्ने गरिएको	अवधिको आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षण गर्ने गरिएको
(त्रैमासिक, चौमासिक वा अर्धवार्षिक)	छ ।

(ख) लेखापरीक्षण समिति सम्बन्धी विवरण :

- संयोजक तथा सदस्यहरूको नाम, पद तथा योग्यता :

नाम	पद	योग्यता
श्री चन्द्रराज शर्मा	सञ्चालक	स्नातकोत्तर
श्री विष्णु प्रसाद पौड्याल	सञ्चालक	स्नातक
श्री अजित प्रधान	प्रमुख सूचना प्रविधि इकाइ	स्नातक
बैठक बसेको मिति तथा उपस्थित सदस्य संख्या :	आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा १० वटा बैठक निम्न अनुसार बसेको छ । २०८१/०४/०२ २०८१/०६/०४ २०८१/०६/१८ २०८१/०७/०७ २०८१/०८/२१ २०८१/०९/१० २०८१/११/०१ २०८१/१२/२९ २०८२/०१/०३ २०८२/०३/२० उपस्थित ३ जना ।	
प्रति बैठक भत्ता :	रु.७,५००/- (सञ्चालकलाई मात्र)	
लेखापरीक्षण समितिले आफ्नो काम कारबाहीको प्रतिवेदन सञ्चालक समितिमा पेश गरेको मिति :	२०८१/०६/१८	

७. अन्य विवरण :

संस्थाले सञ्चालक तथा निजको एकाघरका परिवारको वित्तीय स्वार्थ भएको व्यक्ति, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाबाट ऋण वा सापटी वा अन्य कुनै रूपमा रकम लिए/ नलिएको	नलिएको
प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम कम्पनीको सञ्चालक, शेयरधनी, कर्मचारी, सल्लाहकार, परामर्शदाताको हैसियतमा पाउने सुविधा वा लाभ बाहेक सूचकृत सङ्गठित संस्थाको वित्तीय स्वार्थ भएको कुनै व्यक्ति, फर्म, कम्पनी, कर्मचारी, सल्लाहकार वा परामर्शदाताले संस्थाको कुनै सम्पत्ति कुनै किसिमले भोगचलन गरे/नगरेको	यस्तो जानकारी नआएको ।
नियमनकारी निकायले इजाजतपत्र जारी गर्दा तोकेको शर्तहरूको पालना भए/नभएको	भएको ।
नियमनकारी निकायले संस्थाको नियमन, निरीक्षण वा सुपरिवेक्षण गर्दा संस्थालाई दिइएको निर्देशन पालना भए/नभएको	भएको ।
संस्था वा सञ्चालक विरुद्ध अदालतमा कुनै मुद्दा चलिरहेको भए सोको विवरण	व्यावसायिक प्रकृतिका मुद्दाहरू बाहेक अन्य मुद्दा जानकारीमा नआएको ।

परिपालना अधिकृतको नाम : मिलन अधिकारी
पद : सहायक प्रबन्धक
शैक्षिक योग्यता : स्नातकोत्तर
प्रतिवेदन तयार गरेको मिति : २०८२/०६/११
प्रतिवेदन सञ्चालक समितिबाट स्वीकृत मिति : २०८२/०७/११

P.L.R.G. Associates
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Shareholders of
RSDC Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Ltd.
Butwal, Rupandehi

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of RSDC Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Limited, "D" class Financial Institution (hereinafter referred to as "the Microfinance," which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at Ashadh 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025) and the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended, and Notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the Financial Position of the financial institution as at Ashadh 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025), and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing (NSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the financial institution in accordance with the ICAN's Handbook of Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ICAN's Handbook of the Code of Ethics for professional Accountants. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of financial statements of the current period, which were addressed in the context of the audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon. We do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below as the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

S.N.	Key Audit Matters	Auditor's Response
1.	<p>Interest Income Ref. Note no. 4.27 and accounting policies to the financial statements.</p> <p>The Microfinance has total interest income of Rs. 597,945,638. This includes Rs. 596,489,170 on loans and advances to BFIs.</p> <p>Interest income of the microfinance is recognized in accordance with the Guidance Note on Interest Income Recognition, 2025, issued by Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB). As per the guideline, the interest recognition is based on the stage (Stage 1, 2, or 3) of each financial asset as determined at the previous quarter's end. As per the guideline, for stage 3 financial assets, interest income recognized on an accrual basis (coupon rate or effective</p>	<p>We applied following procedures in respect of verification of interest income:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Understanding of the core banking software of the microfinance how interest rate on loans and advances has been implemented in system. ➤ Whether interest income on advances is automatically generated in the CBS system. ➤ We obtained an understanding of the microfinance's process for classifying loans into stages 1-3 as per NRB ECL guidelines. ➤ Review of accrual and recognition interest income whether relevant NFRS



P.L.R.G. Associates, Chartered Accountants

mailtoplrg@gmail.com, info@plrg.com.np, +977-1-4011079, 4011080, P.O. Box: 5638, New Plaza Marg, Putalisadak, Kathmandu

	<p>be adjusted against the movement in accrued interest receivable during the current quarter, and interest suspense at the beginning of the quarter, and only cash-based interest income during the current quarter shall be recognized. Similarly, for Stage 1 and 2 financial assets, interest income is recognized on accrual basis (coupon rate or effective rate) and any interest suspense at the beginning of quarter is also recognized as interest income.</p> <p>The manual intervention is required for the interest recognition process. Hence, it creates risk of improper application of guidelines, in staging financial assets and determination of interest income. So, this may have an effect on recognition of interest income of the bank. Therefore, we have considered it as Key Audit Matter.</p>	<p>and the NRB norms have been followed by the microfinance for the same.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Review and verify the transactions relating to manual debit or credit of interest in the system. ➤ Understanding as to how the microfinance's management monitors their business, analyze its credit portfolio and the interest income thereon. ➤ Review whether the legal remedies against defaulting borrowers are not adversely affected. <p>Accounting policies and recognition of interest income has been considered acceptable.</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>Impairment of Loans and Advances</p> <p>As per NFRS 9, the microfinance shall measure impairment loss on loans and advances, which is the higher of:</p> <p>a) Amount derived as per norms prescribed by NRB for loan loss provisioning or</p> <p>b) Amount determined as per para 5.5 of NFRS adopting the expected credit loss model.</p> <p>As per the norms prescribed by NRB, provision at the prescribed rate shall be created on the loans and advances based on overdue status of loans and advances as well as utilization status of the facility, status of security etc. Hence, assessment of availability and accuracy of data for impairment under NRB provisioning norms is regarded as key audit matters.</p> <p>Loan loss provision on loans and advances measured at amortized cost is Rs. 26,821,736 which is higher of ECL Model and NRB regulatory provisions and the same has been disclosed in other disclosures. ECL model has been</p>	<p>Our audit approach included:</p> <p>a. Reviewing the overdue status of loans and advances by obtaining data from the system and matching the same with NRB 2.2 report.</p> <p>b. Sample credit files were reviewed for the purpose of assuring the utilization of loan & advances for the intended purpose, account movement and account turnover.</p> <p>c. Assessed the alignment of the microfinance's Impairment for expected credit losses computations and underlying methodology including responses to current economic conditions with its accounting policies, based on the best available information up to the date of our report.</p> <p>d. Evaluated the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of controls over estimation of expected credit losses, which included assessing the level of oversight review and approval of impairment for expected credit losses, policies and procedures by the board and management.</p>



<p>validated as per the NRB guidelines and ECL policy of the microfinance company.</p> <p>This is a key audit matter due to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The involvement of significant management judgements, assumptions and level of uncertainty associated with estimating future cash flows to recover such loans and advances; and • The materiality of the reported amount of expected credit losses. <p>Key areas of significant judgements, assumptions and estimates made by management in the assessment of expected credit losses for loans and advances include credit risk grading and historical loss experience, and considerations that indicate significant increase in credit risk. These are subject to inherently heightened levels of estimation uncertainty.</p>	<p>e. Tested the completeness, accuracy and reasonableness of the underlying data used in the expected credit loss computations by agreeing details to relevant source documents and accounting records.</p> <p>f. Evaluated the reasonableness of credit quality assessments and related stage classifications.</p> <p>In addition to the above, the following procedures were performed:</p> <p>g. For loans and advances assessed on an individual basis for impairment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tested the arithmetical accuracy of the underlying individual impairment calculations. • Evaluated the reasonableness of key inputs used in the impairment for expected credit losses made with economic conditions. Such evaluations were carried out considering the value and timing of cash flow forecasts particularly relating to elevated risk industries and status of recovery actions of the collaterals. <p>h. For loans and advances assessed on a collective basis for impairment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tested the key inputs and the calculations used in the impairment for expected credit losses. • Assessed the reasonableness of judgements, estimates used by the Management in the underlying methodology and the management overlays. Our testing included reasonableness of forward-looking information used, economic scenarios considered, and probability weighting assigned to each scenario.
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	<p>We applied following procedures in respect of verification of loan loss provision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Review of borrower's files, which includes evaluation of borrowers' repayment behavior, assessment of financial strength based on the available financial statements, adequacy of security/collateral, obtainment of required legal documents, CIC reports, and compliance with prudential regulations. ➤ Business sites visit of the borrowers on sampling basis. ➤ Review of IT system to provide loan loss provision based on overdue payments. ➤ On sampling basis, verification of accuracy of provision against non-performing loan calculated by the IT system and manual calculation sampling basis. ➤ Evaluation of appropriateness of subjective judgement made by the management for performing loans' borrowers. ➤ Review of Management and Board's evaluation and decisions on loans. ➤ Reviewed the ECL validation report and assessed key assumptions, model methodology, and recommendations provided. <p>Loan loss provision made by the microfinance is considered acceptable.</p>
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Other Information

Management is responsible for the preparation of other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Financial Statement does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the Other Information and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report the fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements



Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the financial institution's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the financial institution or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the financial institution's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with NSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with NSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- I. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- II. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the organization's internal control.
- III. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- IV. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on institution's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause institution to cease to continue as a going concern.
- V. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statement, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance, regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We have determined to communicate following matters in accordance with the requirements of NRB Directives, Companies Act, 2063, BAFIA, 2073 and other regulatory requirements:



- I. We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of audit.
- II. Accounts and records of the Microfinance have been maintained as required by law.
- III. Financial statements are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the Microfinance.
- IV. Capital fund, risk bearing fund and the provision for possible impairment of assets of the Microfinance are adequate as per the Directives issued by Nepal Rastra Bank.
- V. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Board of Directors, the representative or any employee of the Microfinance has not acted contrary to the provision of law relating to accounts nor caused direct loss or damage to the Microfinance deliberately or acted in a manner that would jeopardize the interest and security of the Microfinance.
- VI. Operations of the Microfinance are within its jurisdiction.
- VII. The Microfinance has not acted in a manner to jeopardize the interest and security of the depositors and investors.
- VIII. The Microfinance has a centralized core accounting system and details received from branches of the Microfinance though the statements are independently not audited, were adequate for our audit, and
- IX. We have not come across any fraudulence in the accounts, so far as it appeared from our examination of the books of account.



Prakash Lamsal, FCA
Senior Partner
P.L.R.G. Associates
Chartered Accountants
Place: Kathmandu
Date: 2082/06/12



UDIN: 250928CA00154BTMYc

RSDC Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Ltd.

Statement of Financial Position

As on 32nd Asar 2082

Particulars	Note	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalent	4.1	1,832,294,228	239,348,980
Statutory Balances and Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	4.2	35,046,724	55,055,277
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	4.3	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	4.4	-	-
Other Trading Assets	4.5	-	-
Loans and advances to MFI's & Cooperatives	4.6	6,275,127,759	6,306,102,101
Loans and advances to customers	4.7	9,938,805	8,556,708
Investment securities	4.8	2,000,000	2,000,000
Current tax assets	4.9	-	-
Investment property	4.10	-	-
Property and Equipment	4.11	2,331,419	4,415,150
Goodwill and Intangible assets	4.12	458,260	144,640
Deferred Tax Assets	4.13	3,832,896	2,172,013
Other assets	4.14	17,966,356	16,854,943
Total Assets		8,178,996,447	6,634,649,812
Liabilities			
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	4.15	-	-
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	4.16	-	-
Derivative Financial Instrument	4.17	-	-
Deposits from customers	4.18	-	-
Borrowing	4.19	6,809,057,806	5,359,331,019
Current Tax Liabilities	4.9	511,918	11,869,002
Provisions	4.20	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	4.13	-	-
Other liabilities	4.21	68,801,412	57,239,664
Debt securities issued	4.22	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	4.23	-	-
Total Liabilities		6,878,371,136	5,428,439,685
Equity			
Share Capital	4.24	1,034,064,417	944,351,065
Share Premium		-	-
Retained Earnings		83,408,781	97,328,893
Reserves	4.25	183,152,113	164,530,170
Total Equity		1,300,625,310	1,206,210,127
Total Liabilities and Equity		8,178,996,447	6,634,649,812
Contingent Liabilities and commitment	4.26	123,000,000	55,000,000
Net Assets Value per Share		125.78	127.73

The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

Rajendra Prasad Dahal Chairman	CA Chandra Raj Sharma Director	Bishnu Prasad Poudyal Director	Amar Dangol Maharjan Director	Prakash Lamsal, FCA Partner, P.L.R.G Associates Chartered Accountants
Shanti Prasad Upreti Director	Manju Nyaupane Director	Sabina Rana Independent Director	Dhruba Kumar Paudel Chief Executive Officer	Milan Adhikari Chief Finance Officer

Date: 27th September, 2025
Place: Butwal, Rupandehi

RSDC Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Ltd.

Statement of Profit or Loss For the year ended 32nd Asar 2082

Figures in NPR

Particulars	Note	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Interest Income	4.27	597,945,638	872,154,471
Interest Expense	4.28	374,277,041	582,310,142
Net interest Income		223,668,597	289,844,329
Fees and commission Income	4.29	9,536,670	18,182,013
Fees and commission Expense	4.30	4,343,892	2,802,500
Net Fee and Commission Income		5,192,778	15,379,513
Net Interest, Fee and Commission Income		228,861,375	305,223,841
Net trading income	4.31	-	-
Other operating income	4.32	5,000	45,000
Total Operating Income		228,866,375	305,268,841
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	4.33	26,821,736	(6,566,204)
Net Operating Income		202,044,639	311,835,045
Operating Expense			
Personnel Expense	4.34	39,358,500	46,535,882
Other Operating Expense	4.35	12,543,989	10,671,437
Depreciation and Amortization	4.36	3,175,682	3,171,476
Operating Profit		146,966,468	251,456,251
Non-Operating Income	4.37	1,046,443	669,603
Non-Operating Expense	4.38	90,373	-
Profit before Income Tax		147,922,538	252,125,854
Income Tax Expense	4.39		
Current Tax		45,812,285	76,027,376
Previous Year Tax		1,736,788	35,631,417
Deferred Tax		(1,449,791)	(1,275,572)
Profit for the Year		101,823,255	141,742,634
Profit attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Financial Institution		101,823,255	141,742,634
Profit for the Year		101,823,255	141,742,634
Earnings Per Share (EPS)			
Basic EPS		9.85	15.01
Diluted EPS		9.85	15.01

The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

Rajendra Prasad Dahal Chairman	CA Chandra Raj Sharma Director	Bishnu Prasad Poudyal Director	Amar Dangol Maharjan Director	Prakash Lamsal, FCA Partner, P.L.R.G Associates Chartered Accountants
Shanti Prasad Upreti Director	Manju Nyaupane Director	Sabina Rana Independent Director	Dhruba Kumar Paudel Chief Executive Officer	Milan Adhikari Chief Finance Officer

Date: 27th September, 2025
Place: Butwal, Rupandehi

RSDC Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Ltd.

Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 32nd Asar 2082

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	600,109,006	851,618,545
Fees and other income received	9,536,670	18,182,013
Dividend received	-	-
Receipts from other operating activities	1,046,443	669,603
Interest paid	(375,838,999)	(586,222,761)
Commission and fees paid	(4,343,892)	(2,802,500)
Cash payment to employees	(48,566,881)	(35,198,757)
Other expense paid	(15,373,834)	(12,919,079)
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities	600,109,006	851,618,545
(Increase)/Decrease in operating assets	20,496,222	424,762,579
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	20,008,553	(15,129,248)
Other trading assets	-	-
Loans and advances to bank and financial institutions	1,944,190	447,737,887
Loans and advances to customers	632,508	(4,581,366)
Other assets	(2,089,028)	(3,264,694)
Increase/(Decrease) in operating liabilities	1,470,245,133	(464,026,581)
Due to bank and financial institutions	-	-
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Deposit from customers	-	-
Borrowings	1,449,726,787	(466,937,354)
Other liabilities	20,518,346	2,910,773
Net cash flow from operating activities before tax paid	1,657,309,869	194,063,063
Income taxes paid	(58,906,157)	(87,599,472)
Net cash flow from operating activities	1,598,403,711	106,463,590
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of investment securities	-	-
Receipts from sale of investment securities	-	-
Purchase of property and equipment	(707,220)	(1,478,572)
Receipt from the sale of property and equipment	5,000	45,000
Purchase of intangible assets	-	-
Receipt from the sale of intangible assets	-	-
Purchase of investment properties	-	-
Receipt from the sale of investment properties	-	-
Interest received	-	-
Dividend received	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(702,220)	(1,433,572)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Receipt from issue of debt securities	-	-
Repayment of debt securities	-	-
Receipts from issue of subordinated liabilities	-	-
Repayment of subordinated liability	-	-
Receipts from issue of shares	-	-
Dividends paid	(4,756,244)	(3,901,451)
Interest paid	-	-
Other receipt/payment	-	-
Net cash from financing activities	(4,756,244)	(3,901,451)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,592,945,248	101,128,567
Cash and cash equivalents at Shrawan 1, 2081	239,348,980	138,220,414
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents held	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the Asar end, 2082	1,832,294,228	239,348,980

The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

..... Rajendra Prasad Dahal Chairman	..... CA Chandra Raj Sharma Director	..... Bishnu Prasad Poudyal Director	..... Amar Dangol Maharjan Director	..... Prakash Lamsal, FCA Partner, P.L.R.G Associates Chartered Accountants
..... Shanti Prasad Upreti Director	..... Manju Nyaupane Director	..... Sabina Rana Independent Director	..... Dhruba Kumar Paudel Chief Executive Officer	..... Milan Adhikari Chief Finance Officer

Date: 27th September, 2025
Place: Butwal, Rupandehi

RSDC Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Ltd.

Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 32nd Asar 2082

Figures in NPR

Particulars	Note	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Profit for the year		101,823,255	141,742,634
Other Comprehensive Income, net of income tax		-	-
a. Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		-	--
Gains / (Losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value		-	-
Gains / (Losses) on revaluation		-	-
Actuarial Gains / (Losses) on defined benefit plans		(703,642)	(313,036)
Income tax relating to above items		211,093	93,911
Net other Comprehensive Income that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		(492,549)	(219,125)
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		-	-
Other Comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		(492,549)	(219,125)
Total Comprehensive income for the year		101,330,706	141,523,508
Total Comprehensive income for the period		101,330,706	141,523,508

The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

..... Rajendra Prasad Dahal Chairman	..... CA Chandra Raj Sharma Director	..... Bishnu Prasad Poudyal Director	..... Amar Dangol Maharjan Director	..... Prakash Lamsal, FCA Partner, P.L.R.G Associates Chartered Accountants
..... Shanti Prasad Upreti Director	..... Manju Nyaupane Director	..... Sabina Rana Independent Director	..... Dhruba Kumar Paudel Chief Executive Officer	..... Milan Adhikari Chief Finance Officer

Date: 27th September, 2025
Place: Butwal, Rupandehi

RSDC Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Ltd.

Statement of Distributable Profit or Loss

For the year ended 32nd Asar 2082

As per NRB Regulation

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Net Profit/(loss) as per Statement of Profit or Loss	101,823,255	141,742,634
Appropriation		
a. General Reserve	(20,364,651)	(28,348,527)
b. Foreign Exchange Fluctuation fund		
c. Capital redemption reserve		
d. Corporate social responsibility fund	(1,018,233)	(1,417,426)
e. Employees' training fund	-	-
f. Client Protection Fund	(1,527,349)	(1,417,426)
g. Other	1,663,287	397,080
- CSR Expenses Routed through PL	1,663,287	397,080
Adjusted Profit/(loss) before regulatory adjustment	80,576,310	110,956,334
Regulatory Adjustments:		
a. Interest Receivable (-)/previous accrued interest received (+)	1,388,476	(12,937,633)
b. Short loan loss provision in accounts (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
c. Short provision for possible losses on investment(-)/reversal (+)	-	-
d. Short provision for possible losses on Non-Banking Assets (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
e. Deferred Tax Assets recognized (-)/reversal (+)	(1,449,791)	(1,275,572)
f. Goodwill recognized (-)/Impairment of Goodwill (+)	-	-
g. Bargain purchase gain recognized (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
h. Actuarial Loss recognized (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
i. other	-	-
Net profit for the year end 2082 Asar end available for distribution	80,514,995	96,743,129
Opening Retained Earnings as on Shrawan 1, 2081	97,328,893	79,304,569
Adjustment (+/-)	-	-
Distribution:	(94,435,107)	(78,718,805)
Bonus Share issued	(89,713,352)	(74,782,865)
Cash Dividend Paid	(4,721,755)	(3,935,940)
Total Distributable profit or (loss) as on year end	83,408,781	97,328,893
Annualized Distributable Profit/(loss) per Share	8.07	10.31

The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

..... Rajendra Prasad Dahal Chairman	..... CA Chandra Raj Sharma Director	..... Bishnu Prasad Poudyal Director	..... Amar Dangol Maharjan Director	..... Prakash Lamsal, FCA Partner, P.L.R.G Associates Chartered Accountants
..... Shanti Prasad Upreti Director	..... Manju Nyaupane Director	..... Sabina Rana Independent Director	..... Dhruba Kumar Paudel Chief Executive Officer	..... Milan Adhikari Chief Finance Officer

Date: 27th September, 2025
Place: Butwal, Rupandehi

RSDC Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity
From 1st Shrawan 2081 to 32nd Asar 2082 (Attributable to equity holders of the institution)

Particulars	Share Capital	Share premium	General reserve	Regulatory Reserve	Retained earning	Other reserve	CPF	CSR Reserve	Actuary Reserve	ETF	DTR	Total Equity
Balance at 1 Shrawan 2080	869,568,200	-	105,314,375	9,776,321	79,304,569	5,980,400	2,626,696	2,092,085	459,087	-	802,532	1,069,943,867
Adjustment/Restatement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted/Restated balance at Shrawan 1, 2080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	141,742,634	-	-	-	(219,125)	-	(802,532)	141,742,634
Gains/(losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains/(losses) on revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange gains/(losses) arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	141,742,634	(219,125)	-	-	(219,125)	-	(802,532)	140,720,977
Transfer to reserve during the year	-	-	28,348,527	15,015,736	-	2,834,853	1,417,426	1,417,426	-	-	-	46,199,116
Transfer from reserve during the year	-	-	-	-	(44,999,504)	(2,520,926)	(1,321,314)	(397,080)	-	-	(802,532)	(47,520,430)
Transactions with owners, directly recognized in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonus shares issued	74,782,865	-	-	-	(74,782,865)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividend paid	-	-	-	-	(3,935,940)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,935,940)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Contributions by and distributions	74,782,865	-	28,348,527	15,015,736	(123,718,309)	313,927	96,112	1,020,346	-	-	(802,532)	(5,257,254)
Balance at 31 Asar 2081	944,351,065	-	133,662,901	24,792,065	97,328,893	6,075,200	2,722,808	3,112,431	239,962	-	-	1,206,210,127
Balance at 1 Shrawan 2081	944,351,065	-	133,662,901	24,792,065	97,328,893	6,075,200	2,722,808	3,112,431	239,962	-	-	1,206,210,127
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	101,823,255	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,143,505
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains/(losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains/(losses) on revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	(492,549)	-	-	(492,549)	-	-	(492,549)
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange gains/(losses) arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	101,823,255	(492,549)	-	-	(492,549)	-	-	101,330,706
Transfer to reserve during the year	-	-	20,364,651	61,315	-	2,597,796	1,527,349	1,018,233	-	52,215	-	23,023,763
Transfer from reserve during the year	-	-	-	-	(21,308,260)	(3,909,267)	(2,245,980)	(1,663,287)	-	-	-	(25,217,528)
Transactions with owners, directly recognized in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
share issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonus shares issued	89,713,352	-	-	-	(89,713,352)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividend paid	-	-	-	-	(4,721,755)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,721,755)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions	89,713,352	-	20,364,652	61,315	(115,743,367)	(1,311,471)	(718,631)	(645,055)	-	52,215	-	(6,915,519)
Balance at 32 Asar 2082	1,034,064,417	-	154,027,553	24,853,379	83,408,781	4,271,182	2,004,179	2,467,376	(252,568)	52,215	-	1,300,625,310

Rajendra Prasad Dahal	CA Chandra Raj Sharma	Bishnu Prasad Poudyal	Amar Dangol Maharjan	Shanti Prasad Upreti	Manju Nyaupane	Sabina Rana	Prakash Lamsal, FCA	Dhruba Kumar Paudel	Milan Adhikari
Chairman	Director	Director	Director	Director	Director	Independent Director	Partner, P.L.R.G Associates	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Finance Officer
							Chartered Accountants		

RSDC Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Limited

Notes to the financial statement for FY 2081/82

1. Reporting Entity

RSDC Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Limited 'herein referred as Microfinance' was registered at Office of Company Registrar as Public Limited Company on 2069/11/12 with an authorized capital of NPR 1,250,000,000 and paid-up capital of NPR 1,034,064,417. The Microfinance is operating its business from its corporate office at Rupandehi, Butwal.

It had obtained license to carry on business of wholesale lending of micro credit in Nepal on 10th Bhadra 2070 from Nepal Rastra Bank as Class 'D' Licensed Institution and it commenced its transaction since 26th Bhadra 2070. The main objective of Microfinance is to provide wholesale lending to other licensed micro finance institutions and cooperatives societies to promote the life style of deprived people as described by Nepal Rastra Bank.

The Microfinance is listed on Nepal Stock Exchange and is trading under the code "RSDC".

2. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Financial Institution have been prepared in accordance with the Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) issued by the Accounting Standard Board of Nepal (ASB) and pronounced by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN).

These financial statements for the year ended 32 Asar, 2082 (16 July 2025) are the financial statements the institution has prepared in accordance with NFRS. Financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss, Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to Accounts.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of financial statements are set out below in Note 3. These policies are consistently applied to all the years presented, except for the changes in accounting policies disclosed specifically.

2.1. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Financial Institution have been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) to the extent applicable and as issued by Accounting Standard Board- Nepal.

2.2. Reporting Period and Approval of Financial Statements

2.2.1. Reporting Dates

The Financial Institution follows the Nepalese financial year based on the Nepalese calendar starting from first day of Shrawan (Mid July) of each year to the last day of Asar (Mid July) of the next year.

The corresponding dates for the English calendar are as follows:

Relevant Financial Statement	Nepalese Calendar Date / Period	English Calendar Date / Period
Reporting Date	32 Asar 2082	16 th July 2025
Comparative Reporting Date	31 Asar 2081	15 th July 2024
Reporting period	01 Shrawan 2081 - 32 Asar 2082	16 July 2024- 16 July 2025
Comparative Reporting Period	01 Shrawan 2080 - 31 Asar 2081	17 July 2023- 15 July 2024

2.2.2. Approval of Financial Statements

The accompanied financial statements have been approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors in its 176th meeting held on 27th September, 2025 and have been recommended for approval by shareholders in the Annual General Meeting.

2.3. Functional and Presentation Currency

Financial statements are denominated in Nepalese Rupees, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Financial Institution.

2.4. Use of Estimates, Assumptions and Judgements

Expected Credit Losses

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

Accordingly, the Microfinance reviews its individually significant loans and advances portfolio at each reporting date to assess whether an impairment loss is to be recognized in the Income Statement. In particular, the Management’s judgement is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment loss. In estimating these cash flows, Management makes judgements about a borrower’s financial situation and the net realizable value of any underlying collateral (foreclosure) and expected cash from operations. These estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and hence actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the impairment allowance made.

A collective impairment provision is established for:

- Microfinance’s homogeneous loans and advances that are not considered individually significant; and
- Assets of Microfinance that are individually significant but that were not found to be individually impaired.

Following NFRS 9, the Microfinance’s Expected Credit Loss (ECL) calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the Microfinance’s ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- Criteria for qualitatively assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) and if so, allowances for financial assets measured on a Lifetime Expected Credit Loss (LT - ECL) basis.
- Segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis.
- Various statistical formulas and the choice of inputs used in the development of ECL models.
- Associations between macroeconomic inputs, such as GDP growth, inflation, interest rates, exchange rates and unemployment and the effect of these inputs on Probability of Default (PDs).
- Forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings.
- Coupon rate of loan has been considered by the Microfinance as effective interest rate.

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

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

2.5. Discounting

The Financial Institutions determines amortized cost of a financial assets or a financial liability using the effective interest rate. The Effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts throughout the expected life of a financial assets or liability to the net carrying amount of financial assets or liability. If the expected life cannot be determined reliably, then the contractual life is used.

In case the financial institution assess that the transaction amount of the financial assets or financial liability does not represents its fair value, the related future cash flows are discounted at prevailing interest rate to determine the initial fair value.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

3.1. Basis of Measurement

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

- Financial assets other than measured at amortized cost are measured at fair value.
- Liability for long term service leave and defined benefit obligations.

3.2. Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent comprise the total amount of cash-in -hand, balances with other Financial Institution and financial institutions, money at call and short notice, and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities period 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 Financial Institution in the management of its short-term commitments.

Restricted deposits are not recognized in cash and cash equivalent. They are measured and presented as a separate line item on the face of Statement of Financial Position.

3.3. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial Instruments

Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

A. Recognition

The Microfinance 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 Microfinance 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 Microfinance 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 Microfinance commits to purchase/ acquire the financial assets. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are recognized on trade date at which the Microfinance commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables not containing a significant financing component, at initial recognition, financial asset or financial liability are recognized at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

When the transaction price of the instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Microfinance recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value in profit and loss account. In

those cases where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and is only recognized in profit and loss account when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognized.

B. Classification

I. Financial Assets

Financial asset is any asset that is:

- a. cash,
- b. an equity instrument of another entity,
- c. contractual rights
 - i. to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or
 - ii. to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favorable to the entity; or
- d. a contract that will or may be settled on the entity's own equity instrument and is:
 - i. a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
 - ii. a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments.

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

The details of the conditions are outlined below:

• Business Model Assessment

The Microfinance determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. The microfinance's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Microfinance's Board/ Board Committees.
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed.
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Microfinance's assessment

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realized in a way that is different from the Microfinance's original expectations, the Microfinance does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

• The SPPI Test (Solely Payments of Principal and Interest)

As a second step of its classification process, the Microfinance assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they meet the SPPI test. The assessment of SPPI aims to identify whether the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding'.

‘Principal’ for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset. The most significant elements of ‘interest’ within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Microfinance applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than trivial exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVTPL.

After initial measurement, these financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Financial assets are classified into the following categories for the measurement subsequent to the initial recognition.

1. Financial Assets at Amortized Cost
2. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)
3. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

1. Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost

The Microfinance 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 (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

2. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

The Financial assets measured at FVTOCI include debt and equity instruments measured at FVTOCI:

Debt Measurement at FVTOCI

The Microfinance classifies a financial asset as FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

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

FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognized in OCI. Interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses and ECL and reversals are recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in OCI are reclassified from OCI to profit or loss.

Equity Measurement at FVTOCI

Investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading is elected to be classified irrevocably as FVTOCI at the time of initial recognition. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit and loss account, instead directly transferred to retained earnings at the time of derecognition.

Equity instruments at FVTOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

3. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are classified as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) unless they are measured at Amortized Cost or FVTOCI. The following financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL:

- They are held for trading
- They are not held for trading and are designated by management upon initial recognition or mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under NFRS 9.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

II. Financial Liabilities

Financial Liabilities is any liability that is:

- a. contractual obligation
 - i. to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
 - ii. to exchange financial assets of financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the entity; or
- b. a contract that will or may be settled on the entity's own equity instrument and is:
 - i. a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
 - ii. a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of entity's own equity instruments.

The Microfinance classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, as follows.

1. 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 the Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred. Financial Liabilities measured at FVTPL are measured at fair value and all the Subsequent changes in fair value is recognized through Statement of Profit or Loss.

Changes in fair value are recorded in "Net fair value gains/ (losses) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" with the exception of movements in fair value of liabilities designated at FVTPL due to changes in the Microfinance's own credit risk. Such changes in fair value are recorded in the own credit reserve through OCI and do not get recycled to profit or loss. Interest paid/payable is accrued in "Interest expense", using the EIR.

2. Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortized Cost

All financial liabilities other than measured at fair value through profit or loss are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost using an effective interest rate method. Amortized cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

C. Measurement

1. 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 costs in relation to financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

2. 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 assets or liability classified as measured at amortized cost is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the 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 an effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction for impairment or uncollectible.

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

The EIR amortization is included in "Interest expense" in the Income Statement. Gains and losses too are recognized in the Income Statement when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

D. Modification of Financial Assets

A modification of a financial asset occurs when the contractual terms governing the cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified between initial recognition and maturity of the financial asset. A modification affects the amount and/or timing of the contractual cash flow either immediately or at a future date. In addition, the introduction or adjustment of existing covenants of an existing loan would constitute a modification even if these new or adjusted covenants do not yet affect the cash flows immediately but may affect the cash flows depending on whether the covenant is or is not met (e.g. a change to the increase in the interest rate that arises when covenants are breached).

The Microfinance renegotiates loans to customers in financial difficulty to maximize collection and minimize the risk of default. A loan forbearance is granted in cases where although the borrower made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms, there is a high risk of default or default has already happened, and the borrower is expected to be able to meet the revised terms. The revised terms in most of the cases include an extension of the maturity of the loan, changes to the timing of the cash flows of the loan (principal and interest repayment), reduction in the amount of cash flows due (principal and interest forgiveness) and amendments to covenants.

When a financial asset is modified the Microfinance assesses whether this modification results in derecognition. In accordance with the Microfinance's policy a modification results in derecognition when it gives rise to substantially different terms. To determine the substantially different terms the Microfinance considers the qualitative factors (i.e. contractual cash flows after modification, change in currency or counterparty, interest rates, maturity, covenants) and a quantitative assessment (i.e. compare the present value of the remaining contractual cash flows under the original terms with the contractual cash flows under the revised terms, discounted at the original effective interest rate).

In case where the financial asset is derecognized the loss allowance for ECL is remeasured at the date of derecognition to determine net carrying amount of the asset at that date. The difference between this revised carrying amount and the fair value of the new financial asset with the new terms will lead to a gain or loss on derecognition. The new financial asset will have a loss allowance measured based on 12-month ECL except on the rare occasions where the new loan is considered to be originated credit impaired. This applies only in the case where the fair value of the new loan is recognized at a significant

discount on its revised PAR amount because there remains a high risk of default which has not been reduced by modification. The Microfinance monitors credit risk of modified financial assets by evaluating qualitative and quantitative information, such as if the borrower is in past due status under the new terms.

When the contractual terms of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in derecognition, the Microfinance determines if the financial asset's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the credit rating at initial recognition and the original contractual terms; with credit rating at the reporting date based on the modified terms.

Where a modification does not lead to derecognition the Microfinance calculates the modification gain/loss comparing the gross carrying amount before and after the modification (excluding the ECL allowance). Then the Microfinance measures ECL for the modified asset, where the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the expected cash shortfalls from the original asset.

E. Derecognition

Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Microfinance 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 Microfinance 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 Microfinance 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 Microfinance neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Microfinance 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

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.

Determination of Fair Value

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities are determined according to the following hierarchy:

- Level 1 – valuation technique using quoted market price: financial instruments with quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets that the group accesses at the measurement date.

- Level 2 – valuation technique using observable inputs: financial instruments 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 – valuation technique with significant unobservable inputs: financial instruments valued using valuation techniques where one or more significant inputs are unobservable, where market prices are not available, then the Microfinance considers the carrying value and future cash flows from the financial instruments.

F. Impairment Losses on Financial Assets

During the year FY 2081/82, The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN) and Accounting Standards Board of Nepal (ASB Nepal) has pronounced that full version of NFRS 9 containing Expected Credit Loss (ECL) to be effective from Shrawan 1st, 2081 and financial statements of Asar end 2082 (including quarterly financials thereon) incorporates ECL reporting. In relation to the same, “NFRS 9 – Expected Credit Loss Related Guidelines, 2024 was pronounced by the Bank and Financial Institution regulation department of Nepal Rastra Bank on Jestha 1st 2081, providing detailed guidelines for the consistent and prudent application of NFRS 9.

Initially, the updated standard of NFRS9: Financial Instruments (in line with NFRSs 2018) was pronounced by Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN) to be effective from 16th July 2021. However, due to various reasons including challenges posed by emergence of COVID, limited time availability and lack of technical expertise, full implementation of NFRS 9 was deferred till FY 2080/81, for banks and financial institutions. Hence, the provisions of NFRS 9 that includes expected credit loss, is fully effective in the Microfinance from FY 2081/82.

The Microfinance recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset that are measured at Amortized Cost (AC), Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI), a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract to which the impairment requirements apply.

The ECL approach results in the early recognition of credit losses because it includes, not only losses that have already been incurred, but also expected future credit losses – it is a forward-looking model.

Any financial instrument classified and measured at FVTPL is not covered under impairment requirements of NFRS 9. The methods for the calculation of Expected Credit Loss is classified into 3 broad approaches:

1. General approach

These approaches are applicable to financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets measured at FVOCI with recycling, Loan commitments (not at FVTPL), Financial guarantee contracts (not at FVTPL).

Lifetime ECL is recognized for all financial assets where the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition.

At the reporting date, if the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Microfinance measures the loss allowance for those financial assets at an amount equal to 12- month ECL.

For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the date that the entity becomes party to the irrevocable commitments is considered to be the date of initial recognition for the purpose of applying the impairment requirements. The Microfinance recognizes in profit or loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized in accordance with NFRS 9.

Under the general approach, NFRS 9 recognizes a three-stage approach to measure expected credit losses and recognize interest income.

Stage 1:

The financial instruments that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition are classified in Stage 1. The Financial instruments at stage 1 require, at initial recognition, a provision for ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within the next 12 months (12-month ECL). For those financial assets with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months, a Probability of Default (PD) is used that corresponds to the remaining maturity. Interest is calculated on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset before adjusting for ECL.

This stage includes the following:

- i. Initially recognized financial instruments (other than those purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets).
- ii. Financial instruments having no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.
- iii. Financial assets for which contractual payments are not overdue or are overdue for up to 1 month.
- iv. Financial instruments having low credit risk at the reporting date.

For this purpose, instruments with low credit risk include:

- All exposures on Nepal Government/Province/Local Level or Nepal Rastra Bank
- Exposures fully guaranteed by Nepal Government/Province/Local Level.
- Foreign Sovereign exposures having rating BBB- and above from an external rating agency at the reporting date.
- All exposures on BIS, IMF, EC, ECB and multilateral development banks with risk weight of 0% as defined in Capital Adequacy Framework 2015.
- Debenture/bonds having rating of AA or above at reporting date from external credit rating agency.

The Microfinance determines at each reporting date whether the financial instruments meet the requirement of low credit risk. If the instrument does not meet the requirement of low credit risk, the Microfinance determines whether the risk of default on the financial instrument has been increased significantly or not after initial recognition. If the risk has been increased, the instruments are classified under stage 2 and accordingly lifetime ECL is recognized.

Stage 2:

The financial instruments having significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition are classified in Stage 2. A provision is required for the lifetime ECL representing losses over the life of the financial instrument (lifetime ECL). Interest income is continued to be recognized on a gross basis.

This stage includes the following:

- i. Financial instruments having significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.
- ii. Financial instruments having contractual payments overdue for more than 1 month but not exceeding 3 months.
- iii. Loans classified as 'Watchlist' as per NRB directive on prudential provisioning.
- iv. Loans without approved credit line or with credit line revoked by Microfinance.
- v. Loan that has been restructured/rescheduled but not classified as non-performing loan as per existing provisions of NRB directives. However, rescheduling of installment/EMI based loans resulting in reduction in number of installments due to prepayments or change in number of installments due to change in interest rates under floating interest rate are not applicable.
- vi. Claims on non-investment grade financial instruments i.e. with a credit rating of BB+ or below.

Stage 3:

The credit impaired or defaulted financial instruments are classified or moved to Stage 3. A provision is required for the lifetime ECL representing the losses over the life of the instrument (lifetime ECL) with the probability of default (PD) a 100%. Interest income is calculated on an actual receipt basis.

This stage include following:

- Financial instruments having contractual payments overdue for more than 3 months
- The Microfinance considers that the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Microfinance in full, without realizing securities (if held).

The indicators of unlikeness to pay include:

- The Microfinance puts credit obligation on non-accrued status.
 - The Microfinance consents to distressed restructuring of credit obligation resulting in reduction in financial obligation due to material forgiveness, postponement of principal, interest
 - The Microfinance has filed for the debtor's bankruptcy or a similar order in respect of the borrower's credit obligation.
 - The Microfinance sells a part of the credit obligation at a material credit-related economic loss.
 - The debtor has sought or has been placed in bankruptcy or similar protection where this would avoid or delay repayment of the credit obligation.
 - There is evidence that full repayment based on contractual terms is unlikely without the Microfinance 's realization of collateral regardless of whether the exposure is current or past due by a few days.
- Loan is classified non- performing as per NRB prudential provisioning directive.
 - Credit impaired financial instruments with objective evidence of impairment.
 - The financial assets classified as purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) assets as per NFRS 9. POCI assets also refer to new loans disbursed during the current reporting period for accounts that were classified under Stage 3 at previous reporting date.

Particulars	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Nature	12 month expected credit loss	12 month expected credit loss	12 month expected credit loss
Risk	No significant risk since initial recognition	Significant credit risk since initial recognition	Credit impaired (With objective evidence of impairment)
Nature	Performing	Performing	Non-performing
Interest Revenue	Effective interest on gross carrying amount	Effective interest on gross carrying amount	Interest on Actual Receipt Basis

Definition of Credit Impaired Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial instrument have occurred. Evidence that a financial instrument is credit-impaired include observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower.
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event.
- The lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider.

- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial instrument because of financial difficulties; or
- The purchase or origination of a financial instrument at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

Credit impaired financial instruments also include credit impaired defined by the Microfinance as per their risk management practices.

Indicators of Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR)

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is required for determining whether the lifetime or the 12-month expected credit loss is to be recognized. NRB's guidelines regarding Expected credit Loss has given the following conditions which are deemed as indicators of significant increase in credit risk.

- i. More than one month past due
- ii. Absolute lifetime PD is 5% or more
- iii. Relative lifetime PD is increased by 100% or more
- iv. Risk rating (internal or external) downgraded by 2 notches since initial recognition
- v. Risk rating downgraded to non-investment grade by external credit rating agency (BB+ or below) or by Microfinance's internal credit rating system
- vi. Deterioration of relevant determinants of credit risk (e.g. future cash flows) for an individual obligor (or pool of obligors)
- vii. Expectation of forbearance or restructuring due to financial difficulties
- viii. Deterioration of prospects for sector or industries within which a borrower operates
- ix. Borrowers affected by macroeconomic conditions based on reasonable and supportable forecasts.
- x. Modification of terms resulting in restructuring/rescheduling
- xi. Credit Quality Indicators determined as per internal credit assessment of performing loans which are subject to individual monitoring and review, are weaker than that in the initial recognition
- xii. Management decision to strengthen collateral and/or covenant requirements for credit exposures because of changes in the credit risk of those exposures since initial recognition.
- xiii. Both qualitative and quantitative factors are encouraged to be considered while assessing whether there have been significant increases in credit risk. Accurate identification of drivers of credit risk and reliable demonstration of linkage between those drivers and level of credit risk is also critical.

2. Simplified approach applicable to certain trade receivables, contract assets and leave receivables

Under simplified approach, the entity measures loss allowance at an amount equal to the Lifetime ECL

- Mandatorily for the trade receivables or contract assets which do not contain the significant financing component.
- Has been applied optionally for the trade receivables, lease receivables and other contract asset which contain a significant financing component.

3. Specific approach for purchased or originated Credit-Impaired Financial Asset

These approaches are applicable to loan and advances swapped, purchased or exchanged by the Microfinances and has high credit risk.

The Microfinance is required to include the initial expected credit losses in the estimated cash flows when calculating the credit-adjusted effective interest rate for financial assets that are considered to be purchased or originated credit-impaired at initial recognition. Hence, only the cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses since initial recognition is recognized as a loss allowance for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets.

Portfolio Segmentation

Guidelines under NFRS 9 on the collective assessment of ECL,

- As per NFRS 9, depending on the nature of the financial instruments and the credit risk information available for particular groups of financial instruments, the Microfinance may not be able to identify significant changes in credit risk for individual financial instruments before the financial instrument becomes past due.
- For the purpose of determining significant increases in credit risk and recognizing a loss allowance on a collective basis, the Microfinance groups financial instruments based on shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The following factors are considered for Portfolio Segmentation while calculating ECL:

- The individual or collective assessment approaches is used depending on the ability to incorporate forward-looking information into the ECL estimate.
- Collective assessment is generally used for a large group of similar lending exposures, while individual assessment is considered for significant exposures or specific credit concerns, as mentioned in policy
- Grouping exposures having similar risks helps estimate the impact of future factors like economic changes on ECL, when individual assessments cannot consider forward looking information. If the forward-looking information has already been considered in individual assessments, additional assessment on a collective basis is to be avoided, if it results in double-counting.
- Grouping exposures in such a way that an increase in the credit risk of particular exposures is masked by the performance of the group as a whole is avoided.

Curing Period and Transfer Criteria Between Stages

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

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

Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1:

Where there is evidence of significant reduction in credit risk, the Microfinance upgrades such exposure from Stage 2 to Stage 1.

Transfer Out of Stage 3:

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

For Restructured/Rescheduled Exposures:

The Microfinance monitors restructured/ rescheduled exposures classified under Stage 3 for a minimum probationary period of 24 months before up-gradation.

Upgrading of stages for exposures is executed by the Risk Management Department.

Provisioning for other financial assets at amortized cost

In addition to the ECL for loans and investments as prescribed above, the Microfinance also holds other financial assets such as balances with bank, working advances and other financial assets. The Microfinance recognizes ECL on such assets based on the historical loss experience measures (e.g. write off rates / provisioning rates) adjusted for expected losses in the future keeping in mind the nature of industry (e.g. regulated industry like banking) and credit ratings of such counterparties.

ECL Calculation

The Microfinance measures ECL in a way that reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and the reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date, about past events, current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions. While estimating the ECLs, the Microfinance considers three probability-weighted scenarios (a base case, a best case and a worse case).

The calculation of ECL consists of three key components and discount factor:

- Probability of Default (PD)
- Loss Given Default (LGD)
- Exposure at Default (EAD)

$$\text{ECL} = \text{PD} * \text{LGD} * \text{EAD} * \text{Discount Factor}$$

i. Probability of Default (PD)

PD is an estimate of the likelihood of a default over a given time horizon. NFRS 9 requires separate PD for 12-month duration and lifetime duration depending on the stage allocation of the borrower.

For assets which are in Stage 1, a 12-month PD is required. For Stage 2 and Stage 3 assets, a lifetime PD is required, for which a PD term structure needs to be built.

PD describes the probability of a loan to eventually falling in default (>3 months past due) category. To calculate the PD, loans are classified in three stages based on risk profile of the individual loans. PD percentage is calculated for each loan account separately and is determined by using available historical observations. PD for stage 1: is derived as percentage of all loans in stage 1 moving into stage 3 in 12 months' time. PD for stage 2: is derived as percentage of all loans in stage 2 moving into stage 3 in the maximum lifetime of the loans under observation. PD for stage 3: is derived as 100% considering that the default occurs as soon as the loan becomes overdue for 3 months which matches the definition of stage 3.

As per NRB Guidelines, PD is an estimate of the likelihood of a default over a given time horizon. With regards to PD estimation, the following measures are considered by the Microfinance.

- a. Derived PD based on historical default migration rates and/other data, internal and external credit rating etc.
- b. Incorporated forward-looking PD information as well by adjusting PD to its sensitivity to changes in certain macroeconomic factors.
- c. Used at least five-year historical data, where available, for calculating PDs and validate any smoothing of data or inputs by the Risk Management Department.

Irrespective of results derived by the model of the Microfinance, prudential floor of 2.5% as prescribed by the NRB is used.

ii. Loss Given Default (LGD)

LGD is the percentage of exposure that is not expected to be recovered in the event of a default. The LGD is usually defined as the amount of credit that is lost by a financial institution when an obligor defaults.

LGD models are developed based on historical data, historical experience of cash recovery from defaults (including settlements), cost and time of recoveries and all other relevant and supportable information (including forward looking information).

While determining loss rate or recovery rate for the purpose of calculation of loss allowance, expected cash flows from collateral realization are to be considered based on latest reliable internal/external valuations. Microfinance deploys its internal team or forms a committee to review the value of collateral as required.

It is recommended to pursue computation of LGD in the following order:

- Use historical actual recovery rates in first place.
- If historical rates are unavailable, use valuation (prudential floors) for ECL calculation as outlined in this guideline taking into account disposal time and costs until expected disposal of collateral or assets. However, value of collateral or assets for loans that have defaulted and BFIs have also not been able to realize within 5 years of default, cannot be used for determining loss or recovery rates.
- If such net realizable value of collateral or other sources are reliably undeterminable and BFIs are unable to compute LGDs due to lack of data or inputs, they are required to obtain approval of the same from the board of directors. Such BFIs are required to use a minimum LGD of 45 per cent for such credit exposures.

Note: MFIs should demonstrate via sound back-testing that the assumptions used are reasonable and grounded in observed experience. In this context, BFIs should regularly back-test their valuation history (last valuation before the asset was classified as a NPL or Stage 3) vs. their sales history (net sales price of collateral).

iii. Exposure at Default (EAD)

Exposure at Default (EAD) refers to the expected exposure to a borrower at the event of default.

This is dynamic in nature and keeps changing when the borrower repays his debt or obligation or take additional debt.

For defaulted accounts or stage 3 accounts, EAD is simply the amount outstanding at the point of default. However, for stage 1 and stage 2 accounts, the following elements is considered for computation of EAD under NFRS 9 at the instrument or facility level:

- Time horizon over which EAD needs to be estimated.
- Projected cash flows till the estimated default point.
- Residual maturity.
- Deterministic or non-deterministic nature of the payment terms.

The methodology of EAD varies according to the nature of the product. The products are separated into three main categories.

• Funded Loans:

In the case of the funded loans made available at the predetermined moment or where the total amount is loaned at the initial recognition, the exposure at default is the total amount outstanding at that time plus any interest up to the time of default, except for stage 3 where the EAD equals the total amount outstanding.

• Working capital facilities:

In case of those loan products of short-term nature like working capital, overdraft or the credit cards, the exposure at default is calculated as the higher of limit or the sum of total outstanding and interest, except for stage 3 loans where the EAD equals the higher of limit or total amount outstanding.

Consideration of Reasonable and Supportable Information

The Microfinance uses experienced credit judgment in determining whether the information used for the assessment of credit risk and measurement of ECL is, reasonable and supportable. The information considered includes the information about past events, present conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Consideration of Forward-looking Information

The Microfinance incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment as to whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL.

The Microfinance also obtained experienced credit judgement from economic outlook and Risk Management Departments to formulate a base case, a best case and a worst-case scenario. The base case represents a most-likely outcome and is aligned with information used by the Microfinance for strategic planning and budgeting. Quantitative economic factors are based on economic data and forecasts published by the NSO, NRB, and other reliable sources and statistical models. The Microfinance also obtained experienced credit judgement from economic outlook and Risk Management Departments to formulate a base case, a best case and a worst-case scenario. The base case represents a most-likely outcome and is aligned with information used by the Microfinance for strategic planning and budgeting. Quantitative economic factors are based on economic data and forecasts published by the NSO, NRB, and other reliable sources and statistical models.

Drivers of Credit Risk

Parameters	Sources
GDP	CBS
Agricultural GDP	NRB
Inflation	World Bank
Unemployment rate	NRB
Interest rate	NRB
Remittance inflow	NRB
Per Capita Income	CVS

Consideration of Time Value of Money

The Lifetime Expected Credit Loss (LTECL) is discounted to the reporting date, not to the expected default or some other date, using the coupon interest rate determined at initial recognition or approximation thereof, that will be applied when recognizing the financial assets resulting from the loan commitment.

Collateral Valuation

The Microfinance seeks to use collateral, where possible, to mitigate its risks on financial assets. The collateral comes in various forms such as cash, gold, Government Securities, Letters of Credit/Guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories, other non-financial assets and credit enhancements such as

netting agreements, etc. While determining loss rate or recovery rate for the purpose of calculation of loss allowance, expected cash flows from collateral realization have been considered based on latest reliable internal/external valuations.

Net realizable value of all other collateral or other sources that BFIs have legal right to recover from, shall be determined as current fair value less 25% haircut.

The following table provides the quantitative information about the fair value of the collateral held by the Microfinance for the financial assets that have been credit impaired (Stage 3) as at the reporting date:

Type of Collateral	Total exposures in Stage 3	Fair Value of Collateral Pledged	Carrying Amount of Financial Assets Secured
Land			
Buildings			
Vehicles			
cash deposits			
Securities			
Gold/Silver			
Other Assets			
Multiple assets class			

Changes in Collateral Value:

The changes in the value of collateral are due to: The Microfinance Institution has not practiced collateral-based lending

No Impairment due to use of Collateral:

The information about the financial instruments for which the Microfinance has not recognized loss allowance because of the collateral has been disclosed below. The Net Realizable value of the collateral has been determined as the fair value less hair-cut and realization cost as prescribed by NRB for different types of collateral.

The details of such financial assets (loans and advances) are given below:

Loan Products	Total Loan Exposures	NRV of Collateral Pledged	Description of Collateral
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Impact on adoption of adoption of NFRS 9

Impact on equity

The Microfinance has transitioned to Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for recognizing impairment on the financial assets from the current year. In accordance with NFRS 9 and NRB Directives, the Microfinance has not restated prior period figures. Instead, the increase in impairment provisions resulting from the application of the ECL Model has been determined as Day 1 impact and disclosed separately. The additional provision, net of the tax, represents a reduction in the shareholder's equity as at the date of the transition, although no adjustment has been made to the comparative financial statements of the prior periods.

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Total Equity as on 1 st Shrawan 2081	1,206,210,127
Adjustment due to first time adoption of ECL	-
Adjusted Total Equity as on 1 st Shrawan 2081	1,206,210,127

Impact on regulatory Capital

There is no impact on regulatory capital as the transition to impairment as per NFRS 9 applying from the fiscal year 2081/82.

Particulars	Tier 1 capital	Tier 2 capital	Total Capital Fund
Regulatory capital as on 1 st Shrawan 2081			
Adjustment due to first time adoption of ECL			
Adjusted Regulatory capital as on 1 st Shrawan 2081			
Total Risk weighted Assets (RWA)			
CAR before adjustment			
CAR after adjustment			

Presentation of allowance for Expected Credit Loss in the statement of Financial Position:

Loss allowance as per the ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets.
- For advances measured at cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the advances.
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: as a provision in other liabilities.
- Where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Microfinance cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component and instead presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision; and
- Debt instruments measured at FVOCI: No loss allowance is recognized in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognized in OCI.

Scenario Probability Weighting (Microfinance)

Scenario	As on Asar end 2082	As on Asar end 2081
Best Case	20%	20%
Base (Normal) Case	30%	30%
Worst Case	50%	50%

The Microfinance has not changed probability weighting for the scenario throughout the year.

G. Write-Off of Loans and Advances

Loans (and the related impairment allowance accounts) are normally written off, either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where loans are secured, this is generally after receipt of any proceeds from the realization of security. In circumstances where the net realizable value of any collateral has been determined and there is no reasonable expectation of further recovery, write-off may be earlier.

The indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery of the loans written off considered by the microfinance are:

Written-off Financial Assets still Subject to Enforcement Activity

During the period, the entity wrote off certain loans and advances due to its non-recoverability, in accordance with its credit risk and impairment policies. However, enforcement activities, including legal proceedings and debt recovery actions, are still ongoing for some of the assets.

The contractual amounts outstanding on these written-off assets that are still subject to enforcement are as follows:

Type of Loans	Contractual amount written off	Enforcement Status

H. Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously ('the offset criteria').

I. Impairment Charge of the Microfinance for the FY 2081/82

The Microfinance for the current financial year has assessed the impairment under para 5.5 of the NFRS 9 impairment model and the NRB Directive.

The Microfinance, following regulatory backstop as mentioned Clause 16 of “NFRS 9- Expected Credit Loss Related Guidelines, 2024” has recognize impairment on credit exposures as the HIGHER of total ECL calculated as per NFRS 9 and existing regulatory provisions as mentioned in Unified NRB Directives no 02. The Following table below depicts the calculation of impairment allowance as per NFRS 9 and NRB Directives:

S.N.	Financial Statement Items	2081/82		2080/81	
		As per NFRS 9 (ECL)	As per NRB	As per NFRS 9 (ECL)	As per NRB
On Balance Sheet Items					
1	Cash and Cash Equivalent	-	-	-	-
2	Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-	-
3	Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-
4	Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-
5	Loan & advances to B/FIs	236,208,362	257,919,277	242,801,353	216,205,823
6	Loans & advances to customers	-	-	-	-
7	Investment securities	-	-	-	-
8	Current tax assets	-	-	-	-
9	Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
10	Investment in associates	-	-	-	-
11	Other assets:	-	-	-	-
	a) Lease Receivable	-	-	-	-
	b) Contract & other Assets	-	-	-	-
	Off Balance Sheet Items	-	-	-	-
12	Loan Commitments	-	-	-	-
13	Financial guarantee contracts	-	-	-	-
14	Others	-	-	-	-
Total		236,208,362	257,919,277	242,801,353	216,205,823

Impairment Charge as per Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Method

Particulars	As on Asar End, 2082
Loans and Advances to Customers (A)	236,208,362
Other Financial Assets (B)	-
Off-Balance Sheet Credit Exposures (C)	-
Total Impairment Charges (D=A+B+C)	236,208,362
Investments in Subsidiaries (E)	-
Direct Write-offs (F)	-
Total Charge to Impairment Charges to Income Statements	236,208,362

Particulars	As on Asar end, 2082			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans and Advances to Customer (A)	94,530,327	-	141,678,035	236,208,362
Other Financial Assets (B)	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalent	-	-	-	-
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-	-
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-
Other Trading Assets	-	-	-	-
Off-Balance Sheet Credit Exposure (C)	-	-	-	-
Total Impairment Charges (D=A+B+C)	94,530,327	-	141,678,035	236,208,362

Particulars of Expected Credit Loss

Advances-Exposures:

Particulars	Stage			Receivables	Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Opening Balance on Shrawan 1, 2081	6,467,814,613	-	257,662,757	-	6,725,477,370
New Advances	1,531,763,889	-	-	-	1,531,763,889
Repaid	(703,857,045)	-	(10,490,893)	-	(714,347,938)
Assets derecognized	(1,021,002,242)	-	(19,609,059)	-	(1,040,611,301)
Transfer to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(7,273,270)	-	7,273,270	-	-
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,267,487,021	-	234,836,077	-	6,502,323,097
Amounts written off/charged off	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Exchange Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	6,267,487,021	-	234,836,077	-	6,502,323,097

Advances-Credit Loss Allowances

Particulars	Stage			Receivables	Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Opening Balance on Shrawan 1, 2081	95,121,088	-	147,680,265	-	242,801,353
Impact of adoption of NFRS 9	-	-	-	-	-
Balance on Shrawan 1, 2081 after adopting NFRS 9	95,121,088	-	147,680,265	-	242,801,353
New Advances/Additional Charges	22,724,360	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognized or repaid	(18,927,114)	-	(10,390,238)	-	(29,317,352)
Transfer to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(4,388,008)	-	4,388,008	-	-
Change in ECL Provision	-	-	-	-	-
Off-balance Sheet Exposures	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Total	94,530,327	-	141,678,035	-	236,208,362
Amounts written off/charged off	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in risk parameters (PDs/LGDs/EADs)	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Exchange Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance as on Asar 31, 2082	94,530,327	-	141,678,035	-	236,208,362

Loan Classification and Corresponding ECL

Classification	Stage	2081/82		2080/81	
		Outstanding Amount	ECL	Outstanding Amount	ECL
Performing Loans					
Pass Loans	Stage 1	6,267,445,945	94,530,327	6,467,814,613	95,121,088
Watchlist	Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Restructured from Performing	Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Non-Performing Loans					
Restructured from non-performing	Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Substandard	Stage 3	7,273,270	4,388,008	23,679,570	13,572,024
Doubtful	Stage 3	33,622,614	20,284,728	107,871,052	61,826,652
Loss Loan	Stage 3	176,440,193	106,447,443	126,112,135	72,281,589
Stage1 transferred to stage 3 due to additional provision	Stage 3	17,500,000	10,557,857	-	-
Stage 2 transfeered to stage 3 due to additional provision	Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Off balance Sheet exposures		-	-	-	-
Receivables		-	-	-	-
Total		6,502,282,022	236,208,362	6,725,477,371	242,801,353
Corresponding ECL					
Stage 1		6,267,445,945	94,530,327	6,467,814,613	95,121,088
Stage 2		-	-	-	-
Stage 3		234,836,077	141,678,035	257,662,758	147,680,265
Off balance Sheet exposures		-	-	-	-
Receivables		-	-	-	-
Total		6,502,282,022	236,208,362	6,725,477,371	242,801,353

Modified Financial Assets

The table is for the financial assets for which the contractual cashflows has been modified for the reporting period while they had a loss allowance measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss:

Classification	Stage	Amortized Cost	PV of Cashflows at Org EIR	Net Gain/ (Loss)
Watchlist	Stage 2			0
Substandard	Stage 3			0
Doubtful	Stage 3			0
Loss Loan	Stage 3			0

Also, the table below shows the gross carrying amount of the financial assets which have been modified at the since initial recognition at a time when the loss allowance was measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses and for which the loss allowance has changed during the reporting period to an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Stage at the time of modification	Current Stage	Gross Carrying Amount
Stage 2	Stage 1	
Stage 3	Stage 1	
Total		0

3.4. 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. However, the financial institution does not have such assets to be recognized as trading assets as on Asar end 2081.

3.5. 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 Financial Institution 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.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method over the useful life estimated by the management is as follows:

Asset Detail Category	Useful Life
Wooden Furniture and Fixtures	4 years
Office Vehicles – Bike and Scooter	4 years
Office Vehicle-Car	7 years
Computer (including Printer)	4 years
Other Equipment	4 years
Leasehold Improvements	5 years (Fiscal Year)

3.6. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired in Business Combination is recognized as goodwill. The financial institution does not have any goodwill as on Asar end 2082.

Intangible assets include externally generated capitalized software enhancements. Intangible assets, which have been determined to have a finite useful life are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life. Intangible assets with finite useful lives 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.

Amortization on computer software is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the difference between the cost and the residual value over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset Detail Category	Useful Life
Software	5

Goodwill is initially recognized as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is not subject to amortization but is tested for impairment.

3.7. 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.

Investment property is initially measured at cost and subsequently at Cost Model. Accordingly, such properties are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss if any.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment property is recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss. When the use of a property changes such that it is reclassified as property and equipment, its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent reporting. However, the financial institution does not have Investment Property as on Asar end 2082.

3.8. Income Tax

3.8.1. 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 tax related to gains and losses on the fair value re-measurement of assets and liabilities classified through other comprehensive income also recognized in other comprehensive income. Such tax is subsequently transferred to the Statement of Profit or Loss together with the gain or loss.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is both a legal right of offset and the intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.8.2. Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and the amounts attributed to such assets and liabilities for tax purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates expected to apply in the periods in which the assets will be realized or the liabilities settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted, or substantively enacted, by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they arise in the same tax reporting group and relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority, and when the group has a legal right to offset.

3.9. 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.

Debt Securities are recognized at amortized cost using effective interest rates. The coupon rates of these instruments represent the effective interest rates. Effective Interest Rate is expected to cover for the credit risk and time value of money on these instruments as these are solely for the purpose of principal and interest.

However, the financial institution does not have any debt securities or subordinated liabilities issued as on Asar end 2082.

3.10. 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.

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.

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

3.11. 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, 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

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

For Stage 1 and Stage 2 Loans and Advances: Interest on gross recognition following the accrual basis.

For Stage 3 Loans and Advances: Interest on actual cash receipt basis.

NFRS Requirement

NFRS requires interest income to be recognized using the effective interest method, except for those classified at fair value through profit or loss. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset and of allocating the interest income over the expected life of the financial instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over 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. The effective interest rate is calculated on initial recognition of the financial asset or liability by estimating the future cash flows after considering all the contractual terms of the instrument but not future credit losses. The calculation includes all amounts expected to be paid or received by the Microfinance including expected early redemption fees and related penalties and premiums and discounts that are an integral part of the overall return. Once financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

b. Fee and Commission

Fees and commission income that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset are included in measurement of effective interest rate. Other fees and commission income including management fee, service charges, syndication fee and forex transaction commission 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 is 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.

These includes the net gain/(loss) on translation of period end balances carried in foreign exchange to the Nepalese Rupees. The financial institution does not have Net Trading Income.

e. Net Income from other financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of other 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.

3.12. Interest Expenses

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

3.13. Employee Benefit

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by employees or for the termination of employment.

The Financial Institution applies NAS 19- "Employee Benefits" in accounting all of employees benefits and recognizes the following in its financial statements:

- a liability when an employee provide service in exchange for employee benefits to be paid in the future; and
- an expense when the Financial Institution consumes the economic benefit arising from service provided by an employee in exchange for employee benefits.

3.13.1. Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits of the Financial Institution include salaries, wages, allowances, social security contributions, bonuses, paid annual home leave & sick leave and non-monetary benefits. Short term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and are charged to the statement of profit or loss recognized over the period in which the employees provide the related services.

3.13.2. Post employment employee benefits

The Financial Institution operates a number of post-retirement benefit schemes for its employees including both defined benefit and defined contribution plans. A defined benefit scheme is a plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and salary. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan into which the Financial Institution pays fixed contributions; there is no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions.

Full actuarial valuations of the Financial Institution's defined benefit schemes are carried out periodically with interim reviews in the intervening years; these valuations are updated by qualified independent actuaries.

For the purposes of these annual updates scheme assets are included at their fair value and scheme liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using actuarial assumptions. The defined benefit scheme liabilities are discounted using rates equivalent to the market yields at the reporting date.

The Financial Institution's Statement of Profit or Loss includes the current service cost, past service costs, net interest expense (income), and plan administration costs that are not deducted from the return on plan assets.

Re-measurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense (income) and net of the cost of managing the plan assets), and the effect of changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) are reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

Re-measurements recognized in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained profits and will not subsequently be reclassified to Statement of other Comprehensive income.

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.

Surpluses are only recognized to the extent that they are recoverable through reduced contributions in the future or through refunds from the schemes. In assessing whether a surplus is recoverable, the Financial Institution considers its current right to obtain a refund or a reduction in future contributions and does not anticipate any future acts by other parties that could change the amount of the surplus that may ultimately be recovered.

In accordance with law, all employees of the Financial Institution are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund, a defined contribution plan in which both the employee and the Financial Institution contribute monthly at a pre-determined rate (currently, 10% of the basic salary plus grades). Financial Institution does not assume any future liability for provident fund benefits other than its annual contribution.

The Financial Institution provides the Gratuity and Medical Facility to the employees who are entitled to receive the facilities after the fulfillment of condition cited out in the Employee Service Byelaws. Such obligation has been estimated by the management at the end of each of reporting period and the same has been evaluated by an independent actuary.

The employees of the Financial Institution are entitled to carry forward a part of their unavailed/ unutilized leave subject to a maximum limit. The employees can encash unavailed/ unutilized leave partially in terms of Employee Service Byelaws of the Financial Institution. The Financial Institution accounts for the liability for entire accumulated outstanding leave balance on accrual basis as per actuarial valuation report.

Termination benefits are recognized as expense when the Financial Institution is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal plan to provide termination benefits to employees as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits are recognized if the Financial Institution has made an offer for voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted and the number of acceptances can be measured reliably. If the benefits are payable in more than 12 months after the reporting date, they are discounted to their present value.

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease, or it contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific assets or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the assets.

The Financial Institution applies NFRS 16-"Leases" for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosures of leases for all the lease agreement entered into by the Financial Institution.

The leases entered into by the Financial Institution are primarily operating leases. When an operating lease is terminated before the end of the lease period, any payment made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognized as an expense in the period of termination.

The financial Institution recognizes right of use assets and a lease liability in accordance with the para 22 of NFRS 16. The right-of-use assets are recognized as a leasehold property and are depreciated from commencement date to the earlier of end of useful life of right-of-use assets or the end of lease term. The lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date and the incremental cost of borrowing are used for the purpose of discounting such lease liability.

After the commencement date, financial institution shall recognize in profit or loss, unless that costs are included in the carrying amount of other assets applying other applicable standards, both:

- interest on lease liability, and
- variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs.

The financial institutions operating lease agreement contains the cancellable lease term as a result of which the useful economic life is less than 12 months and the financial institutions has used the exemptions provided NFRS 16 in valuation of operating lease and has recognized the operating lease expenses on SLM basis over its useful life.

3.14.2. Finance Lease

Agreements which transfer to counterparties substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of assets, but not necessarily legal title, are classified as finance lease. As a lessor under finance leases, the Microfinance presents the amounts due under the leases, after deduction of unearned charges, in 'Loans and advances to banks' or 'Loans and advances to customers. As a lessee under finance leases, the Microfinance presents the leased assets in 'Property, plant and equipment' and the corresponding liability to the lessor is included in 'Other liabilities'. A finance lease and its corresponding liability are recognized initially at the fair value of the asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. However, Microfinance does not have any financial lease transaction as on Asar end 2081.

3.15. Share Capital and Reserve

The Financial Institution applies NAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation, to determine whether funding is either a financial liability (debt) or equity. Issued financial instruments or their components are classified as liabilities if the contractual arrangement results in the Financial Institution having a present obligation to either deliver cash or another financial asset, or a variable number of equity shares, to the holder of the instrument.

Dividends and other returns to equity holders are recognized when paid or declared by the members at the AGM and treated as a deduction from equity.

3.16. Earnings per Share Including Diluted

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

For the calculation of diluted earnings per share the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue is adjusted to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares that arise in respect of convertible preference shares.

3.17. 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.

The Financial Institution has identified segments on the basis of each geographical presence in seven provinces of the country. Interest earning and interest expenses on deposits generated while conducting business under different segments are reported in respective segment.

Segment results that are reported by the Financial Institution include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate assets (primarily the Financial Institution's head office assets), head office expenses, and tax assets and liabilities that are categorized as Financial Institution assets/liabilities.

4. Notes and Disclosures

Note No. 4.1

Cash and Cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent comprises the total amount of cash-in-hand, balances with other financial institutions, money at call and short notice, treasury bills having original maturity of less than three months and cash in transit.

Details of such is presented as follows:

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Cash in hand	-	-
Balance with B/FIs	1,832,294,228	239,348,980
Money at call and short notice	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	1,832,294,228	239,348,980

Note No. 4.2

Statutory Balances and Due from Nepal Rastra Bank

Statutory balances and due from Nepal Rastra Bank comprise balance for compulsory cash reserve. Amount for Compulsory Cash Reserve is held with Nepal Bank Ltd.

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Statutory Balances with NRB	-	-
Statutory Balances with BFIs	35,046,724	55,055,277
Securities Purchased under resale agreement	-	-
Other deposit and receivable from NRB	-	-
Total	35,046,724	55,055,277

Note No. 4.3

Placement with Bank & Financial Institutions

Placements with domestic as well as foreign Financial Institution and financial institutions with original maturities of more than three months from the acquisition date are presented as follows:

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Placements with domestic B/FIs	-	-
Less: Allowances for Impairment	-	-
Total	-	-

Note No. 4.4

Derivative Financial Instruments

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, indices etc. The financial institution has not entered in derivative instrument transaction for the FY 2081/82.

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Held for trading		
Interest rate swap	-	-
Currency swap	-	-
Forward exchange contract	-	-
Others	-	-
Held for risk management		
Interest rate swap	-	-
Currency swap	-	-
Forward exchange contract	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	-	-

Note No. 4.5

Other Trading Assets

Trading assets are securities held for the purpose of selling them for short term profit. These assets include treasury bills, government and NRB bonds, equities, mutual fund units and other securities held for trading. These assets are initially recorded at fair value and are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss with any realized and unrealized gains and losses included in net trading income. The bank has not acquired any assets with the intention of trading them in short term.

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Treasury Bills	-	-
Government Bonds	-	-
NRB Bonds	-	-
Domestic Corporate Bonds	-	-
Equities	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	-	-

Pledged

Non-pledged

Note No. 4.6

Loans and advance to MFIs & Cooperatives

Loan and advances given to microfinance financial institutions and cooperatives is presented under this head after providing required impairment allowances.

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Loans to Microfinance Institutions	4,888,815,854	4,599,704,080
Loans To FIs	-	-
Loans To Cooperative	1,613,466,167	1,904,522,131
Less: Allowances for Impairment other	(257,919,277)	(231,097,541)
Less: Allowances for Impairment	-	-
Sub- Total:	6,244,362,745	6,273,128,670
Interest receivable	30,765,014	32,973,431
Grand Total	6,275,127,759	6,306,102,101

Note No. 4.6.1

Allowance for Impairment

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Balance at Shrawan 01	231,097,541	237,663,745
Impairment loss for the year:	-	-
Charge for the year	116,902,780	118,688,708
Recoveries/reversal	(90,081,044)	(125,254,912)
Amount written off	-	-
Balance at Asadh end	257,919,277	231,097,541

Note No. 4.7

Loans and advances to customers

Sum of the outstanding amount of all loans and advances extended to the customers and amortized cost of staff loans; less the amount of impairment allowances is presented under this head.

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Loan and Advances measured at amortized cost	9,938,805	8,556,708
Less:	-	-
Impairment allowances	-	-
Collective Allowances	-	-
Individual Allowances	-	-
Net amount	9,938,805	8,556,708
Loans and advances measured at FVTPL	-	-
Total	9,938,805	8,556,708

Note No. 4.7.1

Analysis of Loans and advances- By product

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Product		
Term Loans	-	-
Short term loan	-	-
Loan term loan	-	-
Hire purchase loans	-	-
Personal Residential loans	-	-
Staff Loans	9,938,805	8,556,708
Other	-	-
Sub Total	9,938,805	8,556,708
Interest receivable	-	-
Grand Total	9,938,805	8,556,708

Note No. 4.7.2

Analysis of Loans and advances- By Collateral

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Secured		
Immovable assets	-	-
Government Guarantee	-	-
Guarantee of domestic B/Fis	-	-
Collateral of Fixed Deposit Receipt	-	-
Group Guarantee	-	-
Personal Guarantee	-	-
Other collateral	-	-
Subtotal	-	-
Unsecured	9,938,805	8,556,708
Grand Total	9,938,805	8,556,708

Note No. 4.7.3

Allowances for Impairment

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Specific allowances for impairment		
Balance at Shrawan 1	-	-
Impairment loss for the year	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Recoveries/reversal during the year	-	-
Write-offs	-	-
Other Movement	-	-
Balance at Asadh end	-	-
Collective allowance for Impairment		
Balance at Shrawan 1	-	-
Impairment loss for the year	-	-
Charge/(reversal) for the year	-	-
Other movement	-	-
Balance at Asar end	-	-
Total Allowance for impairment	-	-

Note No. 4.8

Investment Securities

Investment made in equity instruments, debentures, bonds, fixed deposit by the microfinance is presented under this head:

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Investment securities measured at amortized cost	-	-
Investment Securities measured at FVTOCI	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total	2,000,000	2,000,000

Note No. 4.8.1

Investment securities measured at amortized cost

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Debt securities	-	-
Government bonds	-	-
Government treasury bills	-	-
Nepal Rastra Bank bonds	-	-
Nepal Rastra Bank deposits instruments	-	-
Other	-	-
Less: specific allowances for impairment	-	-
Total	-	-

Note No. 4.8.2

Investment in equity measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Equity instrument	-	-
Quoted equity instrument	-	-
Unquoted equity instrument	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total	2,000,000	2,000,000

Note No. 4.8.3

Information relating to investment in equities

Particulars	Cost	Fair Value	Fair Value
Investment in Quoted equity			
..... Ltd.			
..... Shares of Rs. Each	-	-	-
Investment in Unquoted equity			
Nepal Finsoft Company Limited			
20,000 Share of Rs 100 Each	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000

Note No. 4.9

Current Tax Assets

Advance tax deposited by the Financial Institution less tax liabilities are presented under this head. Liabilities recognized for the purpose of current income tax, including fees, penalties are presented under this head.

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Current tax assets		
Current year income tax assets	45,300,367	64,158,374
Tax assets of prior periods	-	-
Total	45,300,367	64,158,374
Current tax Liabilities		
Current year income tax liabilities	-	-
Tax Liabilities of prior periods	45,812,285	76,027,376
Total	45,812,285	76,027,376
Total	(511,918)	(11,869,002)

Note No. 4.11

Property and Equipment

(Figures in NPR)

Particulars	Land	Building	Leasehold Properties	Computer and Accessories	Vehicles	Furniture & Fixture	Machinery	Equipment & Other Assets	As on Asar		
									2082	2081	2080
Cost											
Balance as on 1 st Shrawan 2080	-	-	1,072,590	878,800	10,633,000	619,227	-	1,794,833	-	14,998,450	14,998,450
Addition during the Year	-	-	510,722	195,000	257,700	76,000	-	439,150	-	1,478,572	-
Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	(172,900)	-	-	-	-	(172,900)	-
Adjustment/Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on 31 st Asar 2081	-	-	1,583,312	1,073,800	10,717,800	695,227	-	2,233,983	14,070,139	16,304,122	-
Addition during the Year	-	-	-	154,000	18,519	65,000	-	12,700	250,220	-	-
Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment/Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on 32 nd Asar 2082	-	-	1,583,312	1,227,800	10,736,319	760,227	-	2,246,683	16,554,342	-	-
Depreciation and Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As on Shrawan 1, 2080	-	-	1,072,590	540,939	6,486,796	482,259	-	975,619	9,558,203	9,558,203	-
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the Year	-	-	102,144	171,899	1,637,278	54,561	-	364,887	2,330,770	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As on Asar end 2081	-	-	1,174,734	712,838	8,124,074	536,820	-	1,340,507	11,888,972	-	-
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the Year	-	-	102,144	181,527	1,473,122	82,515	-	404,268	2,243,577	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	25,990	12,639	-	51,745	90,373	-	-
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As on Asar end 2082	-	-	1,276,879	894,365	9,623,186	631,973	-	1,796,519	14,222,923	-	-
Capital Work in Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Book Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As on Asar end 2080	-	-	-	337,861	4,146,204	136,968	-	819,214	-	7,317,970	-
As on Asar end 2081	-	-	408,578	360,962	2,593,726	158,407	-	893,477	-	4,415,150	-
As on Asar end 2082	-	-	306,433	333,435	1,113,133	128,254	-	450,164	2,331,419	-	-

Note No. 4.12

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Particulars	Goodwill	Software		Other	Total		
		Purchased	Developed		As on Asar 2082	As on Asar 2081	As on Asar 2080
Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on 1st Shrawan 2080	-	598,900	-	-	-	-	598,900
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Addition during the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment/Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on 31st Asar 2081	-	598,900	-	-	-	598,900	-
Addition during the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition	-	457,000	-	-	457,000	-	-
Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment/Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on 32nd Asar 2082	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization and Impairment	-	1,055,900	-	-	1,055,900	-	-
As on Shrawan 1, 2080	-	402,280	-	-	-	-	402,280
Amortization charge for the Year	-	51,980	-	-	-	51,980	-
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As on Asar end 2081	-	454,260	-	-	-	454,260	-
Amortization charge for the Year	-	143,380	-	-	143,380	-	-
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As on Asadh end 2082	-	597,640	-	-	597,640	-	-
Capital Work in Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Book Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As on Asar end 2080	-	196,620	-	-	-	-	196,620
As on Asar end 2081	-	144,640	-	-	-	144,640	-
As on Asar end 2082	-	458,260	-	-	458,260	-	-

Note No. 4.13
Deferred Tax

(Figures in NPR)
Current Year

Particulars	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Net Deferred Tax (Assets) / Liabilities
Deferred Tax on Temporary differences on following items			
Loans and Advances to B/FIs	-	-	-
Loans and Advances to customers	-	-	-
Investment Properties	-	-	-
Investment Securities	-	-	-
Property and equipment	830,281	-	(830,281)
Employees defined benefit plan	1,093,438	-	(1,093,438)
Leave Liability	1,829,354	-	(1,829,354)
Lease liabilities	687,671	-	(687,671)
ROU	-	607,848	607,848
Other temporary differences	-	-	-
Deferred Tax on Temporary differences	4,440,744	607,848	(3,832,896)
Deferred Tax on carry forward of unused tax losses	-	-	-
Deferred tax due to changes in tax rate	-	-	-
Net Deferred tax (asset)/liabilities as on year end of 2081/82	-	-	(3,832,896)
Deferred tax (assets)/Liabilities as on Shrawan 1, 2081	-	-	(2,172,013)
Origination/(Reversal) during the year	-	-	(1,660,884)
Deferred tax expense/(income) recognized in profit or loss	-	-	(1,449,791)
Deferred tax expense/(income) recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	(211,093)
Deferred tax expense/(income) recognized directly in equity	-	-	-

Previous Year

Particulars	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Net Deferred Tax (Assets) / Liabilities
Deferred Tax on Temporary differences on following items			
Loans and Advances to B/FIs	-	-	-
Loans and Advances to customers	-	-	-
Investment Properties	-	-	-
Investment Securities	-	-	-
Property and equipment	519,912	-	(519,912)
Employees' defined benefit plan	731,602	-	(731,602)
Leave Liability	875,495	-	(875,495)
Lease liabilities	889,468	-	(889,468)
ROU		844,466	844,466
Other temporary differences	-	-	-
Deferred Tax on Temporary differences	3,016,478	844,466	(2,172,013)
Deferred Tax on carry forward of unused tax losses	-	-	-
Deferred tax due to changes in tax rate	-	-	-
Net Deferred tax (asset)/liabilities as on year end of 2080/81	-	-	(2,172,013)
Deferred tax (assets)/Liabilities as on Shrawan 1, 2080	-	-	(802,530)
Origination/(Reversal) during the year	-	-	(1,369,483)
Deferred tax expense/(income) recognized in profit or loss	-	-	(1,275,571)
Deferred tax expense/(income) recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	(93,911)
Deferred tax expense/(income) recognized directly in equity	-	-	-

Note No. 4.14

Other Assets

Other Assets includes those assets which are not classified separately in the financial statements. Accrued income, pre-payments, security deposits, account receivables and prepaid employee benefit balance are classified as other assets. Prepaid employee benefits are the benefits which arises as a result of lower interest rate on the staff loans. These benefits are amortized over the term of the staff loan availed by the employees.

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Assets held for sale	-	-
Other Non-Banking Assets	-	-
Bills Receivable	-	-
Accounts receivable	-	-
Accrued income	-	-
Prepayments and deposits	219,981	65,563
Income tax deposit	-	-
Deferred Employee Expenditure	3,705,512	3,894,400
Other	14,040,863	12,894,980
Inter Branch Account	-	-
Stationery Stock	33,135	34,078
Right of Use Assets (ROU)	2,026,159	2,814,885
Government Transaction Receivable	-	-
DD Paid without Schedule	-	-
Other (Sundry Debtor, Security Deposit & Gratuity)	11,981,569	10,046,017
Total	17,966,356	16,854,943

Note No. 4.15

Due to Bank & Financial Institutions

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Borrowing From BFIS	-	-
Settlement and clearing accounts	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	-	-

Note No. 4.16

Due to Nepal Rastra Bank

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Refinance from NRB	-	-
Standing liquidity facility	-	-
Lender of last resort facility from NRB	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreement	-	-
Other payable to NRB	-	-
Total	-	-

Note No. 4.17

Derivative Financial Instruments

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, indices etc. The financial institution has not entered in derivative instrument transaction for the FY 2081/82.

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Held for trading	-	-
Interest rate swap	-	-
Currency swap	-	-
Forward exchange contract	-	-
Others	-	-
Held for risk management	-	-
Interest rate swap	-	-
Currency swap	-	-
Forward exchange contract	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	-	-

Note No. 4.18

Deposit from Customers

All kinds of deposits from members are presented under this head. Details are presented as follows:

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Institutions Customers:	-	-
Term deposits	-	-
Call Deposits	-	-
Other	-	-
Individual Customers:	-	-
Term deposits	-	-
Saving Deposits	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	-	-

Note No. 4.19

Borrowing

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Domestic Borrowing:		
Nepal Government	2,083,333	10,416,967
Other Licensed Institution	6,806,974,472	5,348,914,052
Other	-	-
Sub total	6,809,057,806	5,359,331,019
Foreign Borrowing:		
Foreign Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-
Multilateral Development Bank	-	-
Other institutions	-	-
Sub total	-	-
Total	6,809,057,806	5,359,331,019

Note No. 4.20

Provisions

The financial institution does not have any pending litigations and no others past events that give rise to the conditions for booking of provisions as on reporting date.

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Provisions for redundancy	-	-
Provision for restructuring	-	-
Pending legal issues and tax litigation	-	-
Onerous contract	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	-	-

Note No. 4.20.1

Movement in Provision

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Balance at Shrawan 1 st	-	-
Provisions made during the year	-	-
Provisions used during the year	-	-
Provisions reversed during the year	-	-
Unwind of discount	-	-
Balance at Asar End	-	-

Note No. 4.21

Other Liabilities

The details of other liabilities are as follows:

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Liability for employees defined benefit obligations	3,644,794	2,438,674
Liability for long-service leave	6,097,847	2,918,318
Short-term employee benefits	-	-
Bills payable	-	-
Creditors and Accruals	789,346	1,049,445
Interest Payable on Deposit	-	-
Interest payable on borrowing	9,432,673	11,225,011
Liabilities on deferred grant income	-	-
Unpaid Dividend	-	34,489
Liabilities under finance lease	-	-
Employee bonus payable	16,441,639	27,284,406
Other	32,395,113	12,289,322
Lease Liabilities	2,292,238	2,964,894
TDS Payable	3,009,309	1,529,605
Loan Nominee Amount	26,537,934	7,794,823
Other Payables	555,632	-
Total	68,801,412	57,239,664

Note No. 4.21.1

Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Present value of funded obligations	3,644,794	2,438,665
Total present value of obligations	3,644,794	2,438,665
Fair value of plan assets	3,890,744	3,890,744
Present value of net obligations	-	-
Recognized liability for defined benefit obligation	(245,950)	(1,452,079)

Note No. 4.21.2

Plan Assets

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Equity securities	-	-
Government bonds	-	-
Bank deposits	-	-
Other	5,401,756	3,890,744
Total	5,401,756	3,890,744

Note No. 4.21.3

Movement in the present value of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Defined benefit obligation at Shrawan 1	2,438,665	1,670,830
Actuarial losses	703,642	313,036
Benefit paid by the plan	(52,689)	-
Current service cost and interest	555,176	454,799
Defined benefit obligation at Asar end	3,644,794	2,438,665

Note No. 4.21.4

Movement in the fair value of plan assets

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Fair value of plan assets at Shrawan 1	3,890,744	2,034,389
Contributions paid into the plan	828,474	1,701,225
Benefit paid during the year	(52,689)	-
Actuarial (losses) gains	703,642	-
Expected return on plan assets	31,585	155,130
Fair value of plan assets at Asar end	5,401,756	3,890,744

Note No. 4.21.5

Amount recognized in Profit or Loss

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Current service cost	338,146	289,753
Interest on obligation	(168,047)	165,046
Expected return on plan assets	-	(155,130)
Total	170,099	299,669

Note No. 4.21.6

Amount recognized in Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Actuarial (gain)/loss	703,642	313,036
Total	703,642	313,036

Note No. 4.21.7

Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Discount rate	10%	10%
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Future salary increases	10%	5%
Withdrawal rate	1%	1%
Total		

Note No. 4.22

Debt Securities Issued

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Debt securities issued designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Debt securities issued at amortized cost	-	-
Total	-	-

Note No. 4.23

Subordinated Liabilities

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Redeemable preference shares	-	-
Irredeemable cumulative preference shares (Liabilities component)	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	-	-

Note No. 4.24

Share Capital

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Ordinary shares	1,034,064,417	944,351,065
Convertible preference share (Equity component only)	-	-
Irredeemable preference share (Equity component only)	-	-
Perpetual debt (Equity component only)	-	-
Total	1,034,064,417	944,351,065

Note No. 4.24.1

Ordinary Share

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Authorized capital:		
12,500,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each	1,250,000,000	1,000,000,000
(Previous Year 10000000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each)		
Issued capital:		
(10,340,644 ordinary share of Rs. 100 each)	1,034,064,417	944,351,065
Subscribed and paid of capital:		
(10,340,644 ordinary share of Rs. 100 each)	1,034,064,417	944,351,065
Total	1,034,064,417	944,351,065

Note No. 4.24.2

Ordinary Share Ownership

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082		As at 31 st Asar 2081	
	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount
Domestic ownership (Promoter)				
Nepal Government	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
"A" class licensed institutions	10.20%	105,474,563	10.20%	96,323,809
Other licensed institutions	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Other institutions	10.32%	106,663,952	10.32%	97,410,013
Other	30.48%	315,234,337	30.48%	287,885,221
Domestic ownership (Public)				
Nepal Government	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
"A" class licensed institutions	0.00%	8,253	0.01%	82,414
Other licensed institutions	0.00%	405	3.77%	35,635,645
Other institutions	0.29%	2,947,744	0.31%	2,935,742
Other	48.71%	503,735,163	44.91%	424,078,221
Foreign ownership Promoter	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Foreign ownership Public	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Total	100.00%	1,034,064,417	100.00%	944,351,065

Details of Shareholders holding 0.5% or more of share capital	As at 32 nd Asar 2082 % of holding	As at 31 st Asar 2081 % of holding
Grameen Swawalamban Bikash Kendra	12.14%	12.14%
Global IME Bank Limited	10.20%	10.20%
Sumit Kumar Agarwal	11.70%	11.70%
Birendra Kumar Shah	0.74%	0.74%
Bal Krishna Paudel	0.51%	0.51%

Note No. 4.25

Reserves

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Statutory General Reserve	154,027,553	133,662,901
Capital Reserve	-	-
Exchange equalization reserve	-	-
Investment adjustment reserve	-	-
Corporate social responsibility reserve	2,467,374	3,112,431
Client Protection Fund	2,004,178	2,722,810
Capital redemption reserve	-	-
Regulatory reserve	24,853,380	24,792,065
Assets revaluation reserve	-	-
Fair value reserve	-	-
Dividend equalization reserve	-	-
Actuarial gain	(252,587)	239,962
Special reserve*	-	-
Other reserve	-	-
Capital Adjustment Fund	-	-
Contingent Reserve	-	-
Corporate development fund	-	-
Employee training fund	52,215	-
Deferred Tax Reserve	-	-
Total	183,152,113	164,530,170

a. General Reserve

There is regulatory requirement by the central Financial Institution to set aside 20% of the net profit after tax as general reserve to build up the capital until the reserve fund balance is twice the paid-up share capital. This is the restricted reserve and cannot be freely used.

b. Capital Reserve

The capital reserve represents the amount of those reserves which are in nature of capital and which shall not be available for distribution of cash dividend. No such reserve has been created by the Financial Institution.

c. Exchange Equalization Reserve

The regulatory requirement requires the Financial Institution to transfer 25% of exchange revaluation gain on foreign currency other than the Indian currency to this reserve.

The financial institution does not deal with the foreign exchange transaction; hence no exchange equalization reserve has been created.

d. Investment Adjustment Reserve

It is a regulatory reserve created as a cushion for adverse price movements in Financial Institution's investments as directed by the Directives of Nepal Rastra Financial Institution.

The financial institution does not have any kinds of such investment; hence no reserve is required to be created on reporting date.

e. Corporate Social Responsibility Reserve

The regulatory requirement requires the financial institution to create the Corporate Social Responsibility of 1% of the Net Profit of the year to be expensed for CSR activities.

During the Fiscal Year 2081/82, the financial Institution has expensed the following amount from the said fund, the details of which are presented below:

Particulars	Amount
Opening Fund as on Shrawan 1, 2081	3,112,431
Expenses from the fund	1,663,287
Net Balance	-
Addition made in FY 2081/82	1,018,233
Net Closing Fund	2,467,376

f. Client Protection Fund

Client Protection fund is created at 1.5% of net profit. In addition to this, 15% of dividend in excess of 35% is allocated to this fund as per NRB Directives.

The summary of the addition made into the fund and withdrawal made from the fund for FY 2081/82 as:

Particulars	Amount
Opening Balance in the Fund	2,722,809
Addition to the fund during FY 2081/82	-
1.5% of Net Profit as per regulatory requirement	1,527,349
35% of dividend in excess of 20%	-
Total	4,250,157
Expenses from the fund during FY 2081/82	2,245,980
a. Training Expenses towards Members	-
b. Delivery assistance paid to members	-
c. Relief Distribution towards members	-
d. Corona Virus assistance to members	-
Total	2,245,980
Closing Balance in the fund as on Asar end, 2082	2,004,177

h. Regulatory Reserve

The amount that is allocated from profit or retained earnings of the Financial Institution as per the Directive of NRB for the purpose of implementation of NFRS is presented under this account head. The amount in this reserve is not free for distribution of dividend (cash as well as bonus shares). The amount allocated to this reserve include interest income recognized but not received in cash, difference of loan loss provision as per NRB directive and impairment on loan and advance as per NFRS (in case lower

impairment is recognized under NFRS), amount recognized in deferred tax assets & amount of goodwill recognized under NFRS etc.

The details of regulatory reserve created for FY 2081/82 are presented below:

Particulars	Amount
Opening Balance	24,792,065
Addition to the fund during FY 2081/82	-
a. Interest receivable	(1,388,476)
b. Others	1,449,791
Closing Balance in the fund as on Asar end, 2082	24,853,379

i. Assets Revaluation Reserve

Reserve created from revaluation of assets (such as Property & Equipment, Intangible Assets and Investment Property) is presented under this account head. No such assets have been revaluated during the reporting period.

j. Fair Value Reserve

The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of financial assets that are measured at fair value and the changes in fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income, until the assets are derecognized. The cumulative amounts of changes in fair value of those financial assets is presented under this account head.

k. Dividend Actualization Reserve

For the purpose of maintaining uniformity in dividend payment, certain amount of profit during the year of profit-making is transferred and presented under this account head. No such fund has been created by the financial institution.

l. Actuarial Gain/Loss Reserve

Actuarial gain or loss that represents change in actuarial assumptions used to value employee obligations is presented under this account head. This amount is allocated from profit or retained earnings of the institution as per the directives of NRB for the purpose of implementation of NFRS and which shall not be regarded as free for distribution of dividend.

m. Special Reserve

Any special reserve that is created as per the specific requirement of NRB directive or special instruction of NRB is presented as special reserve. There is neither any opening balance in special reserve nor has any amount been allocated to this reserve during the reporting period.

n. Debenture Redemption Reserve

The financial institution has not issued any kinds of debentures till the FY 80-81 hence no redemption reserve has been created.

o. Other Reserve

The other reserve of the financial institution consists of Institutional Development fund and Employee related reserve.

i. Deferred Tax Reserve

The financial institution maintains deferred tax reserve for the temporary differences as per NAS 12, Income Taxes

ii. Employee Related Fund

Employee training fund is created as per the mandatory provision directed as per the NRB directives. As per the said directives, the microfinance institution needs to allocate and spend at least 3% of last fiscal year's total personnel expenses for the development and trainings of the employees. Further if microfinance could not spend up the 3%, the shortfall amount shall be transferred to the Employee Training Fund and shall be used for employee trainings in subsequent years.

The summary of the addition made into the fund and withdrawal made from the Employee Training fund for FY 2081/82 is as:

Particulars	Amount
Opening Balance in the Fund	-
Addition to the fund during FY 2081/82	52,215
Expenses from the Fund	-
Net Closing Balance in the Fund	52,215

Note No. 4.26

Contingent Liabilities and Commitment

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Contingent Liabilities	-	-
Undrawn and undisbursed facilities	123,000,000	55,000,000
Capital commitment	-	-
Lease commitment	-	-
Litigation	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	123,000,000	55,000,000

Note No. 4.26.1

Capital Commitments

Capital expenditure approved by relevant authority of the bank but provision has not been made in financial statements

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Capital commitments in relation to Property and Equipment		
Approved and contracted for	-	-
Approved but not contracted for	-	-
Sub Total	-	-
Capital commitments in relation to Intangible assets		
Approved and contracted for	-	-
Approved but not contracted for	-	-
Sub Total	-	-
Total	-	-

Note No. 4.26.2

Lease Commitments

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Future minimum lease payment under non-cancellable operating lease, where the institution is lessee		
Not later than 1 year	903,036	903,036
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	1,389,202	2,568,141
Later than 5 years	-	-
Sub Total	2,292,238	3,471,177
Finance lease commitments		
Future minimum lease payment under non-cancellable operating lease, where the institution is lessee		
Not later than 1 year	-	-
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	-	-
Later than 5 years	-	-
Sub Total	-	-
Grand Total	2,292,238	3,471,177

Note No. 4.26.3

Litigation

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Total	-	-

Note No. 4.27

Interest Income

Interest income includes interest income on loan and advance, cash and cash equivalent, loan and advances to staff, investment securities except on those investment securities measure at fair value through profit or loss. Details presented as follows:

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Placement with Banks and Financial Institutions	525,098	397,511
Loans and Advances to Bank and Financial Institutions	596,489,170	870,381,773
Loans and advances to customers	-	-
Investment securities	-	-
Loans and advances to staff	528,870	813,798
Other	402,500	561,389
Total interest income	597,945,638	872,154,471

Note No. 4.28

Interest Expense

Interest expenses include interest accrued on deposits collected and borrowing and refinance facilities availed by the financial institutions. Details presented as follows:

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Deposits from customers	-	-
Borrowing	374,046,661	582,022,532
Debt securities issued	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-
Others	230,380	287,611
Interest Expenses- Lease	230,380	287,611
Total interest expense	374,277,041	582,310,142

Note No. 4.29

Fee and Commission Income

Fees and commission income includes loan administration fee, service charges, other fees and commission etc.

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Loan Administration fees	9,006,750	16,373,200
Service fees	-	-
Commitment fees	-	-
Card Issuance Fees	-	-
Prepayment and swap fees	-	-
Remittance fees	-	-
Brokerage fees	-	-
Other Fees and Commission Income	529,920	1,808,813
Total Fees and Commission Income	9,536,670	18,182,013

Note No. 4.30

Fee and Commission Expense

Fees and commission expense include loan administration fees.

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Brokerage	-	-
ATM management fees	-	-
VISA/Master card fees	-	-
Guarantee commission	-	-
Brokerage	-	-
DD/TT/Swift fees	-	-
Remittance fees and commission	-	-
Other Fees and Commission Expense	4,343,892	2,802,500
Total Fees and Commission Expense	4,343,892	2,802,500

Note No. 4.31

Net Trading Income

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Changes in fair value of trading assets	-	-
Gain/loss on disposal of trading assets	-	-
Interest income on trading assets	-	-
Dividend income on trading assets	-	-
Gain/Loss Foreign Exchange Transaction	-	-
Other	-	-
Total Net trading income	-	-

Note No. 4.32

Other Operating Income

Other operating income of the financial institution includes the gain from sale of Property, Plant and equipment.

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Foreign Exchange Revaluation Gain	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of investment Securities	-	-
Fair value gain/loss on investment property	-	-
Dividend on equity instruments	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of property and equipment	5,000	45,000
Gain/loss on sale of investment property	-	-
Operating lease income	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of gold and silver	-	-
Other	-	-
Total other operating income	5,000	45,000

Note No. 4.33

Impairment charge/(reversal) for loan and other losses

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Impairment charge/(reversal) on loan and advances to B/FIs	26,821,736	(6,566,204)
Impairment charge/(reversal) on loan and advances to customer	-	-
Impairment charge/(reversal) on financial Investment	-	-
Impairment charge/(reversal) on placement with bank and financial institutions	-	-
Impairment charge/(reversal) on property and equipment	-	-
Impairment charge/(reversal) on goodwill and intangible assets	-	-
Impairment charge/(reversal) on investment property	-	-
Total impairment charge/(reversal) for loan and other losses	26,821,736	(6,566,204)

Note No. 4.34

Personnel Expense

All expenses related to employees of a financial institution are included under this head. Details have been presented below:

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Salary	9,100,175	8,684,625
Allowances	6,224,621	5,523,945
Gratuity expenses	555,168	454,808
Provident fund	910,018	868,463
Uniform	170,000	170,000
Training & Development Expense	426,257	658,862
Leave encashment	4,244,276	1,721,684
Medical	1,175,399	1,092,121
Insurance	76,748	76,970
Employees Incentive	-	-
Cash-settled share-based payments	-	-
Pension Expense	-	-
Finance expenses under NFRS	-	-
Other Expenses Related to Staff	34,200	-
Sub-Total	22,916,861	19,251,476
Employees Bonus	16,441,639	27,284,406
Total	39,358,500	46,535,882

Note No. 4.35

Other Operating Expense

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Directors' fee	1,128,500	809,000
Directors' expense	1,936,363	1,992,179
Auditors' remuneration	367,250	367,250
Other audit related expense	184,771	72,142
Professional and legal expense	773,651	1,116,373
Office administration expense	6,490,167	5,917,412
Operating lease expense	-	-
Operating expense of investment properties	-	-
Corporate Social Responsibility Expense	1,663,287	397,080
Client Protection Expenses	-	-
Onerous lease provision	-	-
Other	-	-
Total other operating expense	12,543,989	10,671,437

Note No. 4.35.1

Office Administration Expense

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Water & Electricity	281,548	279,533
Repair & Maintenance	286,432	415,233
(a) Building	-	-
(b) Vehicles	278,632	246,833
(c) Computer & Accessories	-	72,400
(d) Office Equipment and Furniture	7,800	96,000
(e) Other	-	-
Insurance	84,464	93,421
Postage, Telex, telephone & Fax	55,203	65,613
Printing & Stationery	154,344	140,677
Newspaper, Books and Journals	42,300	42,300
Advertisement	553,921	291,818
Donation	-	-
Security Expenses	-	-
Deposit and loan guarantee Premium	-	-
Travel Allowance and expenses	1,012,017	695,034
Entertainment	-	-
Annual/Special General Meeting	609,640	638,524
Other	3,410,299	3,255,259
Share Registration and Related Expenses	877,798	516,093
Fuel	582,518	535,714
Hospitality Expenses	196,933	170,401
Business Promotion Expenses	426,335	85,501
Computer Software Expenses	35,974	54,907
Professional Fees	-	-
Tax and Duties	85,323	78,800
Auction Related Expenses	-	-
Registration Fee and Charges	170,250	365,250
Consumable Goods	-	-
Office Expenses	162,567	323,913
Other Fees and Commission	102,727	79,733
SMS Credit Charge	-	-
Email/ Internet	281,676	276,432
Wages	130,650	122,850
Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC)	97,293	-
Local transport Expenses	45,160	46,585
Budget & Seminar Expenses	190,179	147,089
Others	24,915	451,990
Total	6,490,167	5,917,412

Note No. 4.36

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life. Amortization is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an intangible asset over its useful life. Depreciation and amortization include depreciation on plant and equipment & amortization of intangible assets.

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Depreciation on Property and Equipment	2,243,577	2,228,625
Depreciation on investment property	-	-
Amortization of intangible assets	143,380	154,125
Depreciation Expenses - ROU	788,726	788,726
Total depreciation and amortization	3,175,682	3,171,476

Note No. 4.37

Non-Operating Income

The incomes that have no direct relationship with the operation of transactions are presented under this head.

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Recovery of loan written off	-	-
Other income	1,046,443	669,603
Total non-operating income	1,046,443	669,603

Note No. 4.38

Non-Operating Expense

The expenses that have no direct relationship with the operation of transactions are presented under this head.

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Loan Written Off	-	-
Redundancy provision	-	-
Expenses of restructuring	-	-
Other expense	90,373	-
Total non-operating Expenses	90,373	-

Note No. 4.39

Income Tax Expense

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Current tax expense		
Current year tax	45,812,285	76,027,376
Previous year tax	1,736,788	35,631,417
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,449,791)	(1,275,572)
Changes in tax rate	-	-
Recognition of previously unrecognized tax losses	-	-
Total income tax expense	46,099,283	110,383,221

Note No. 4.39.1

Reconciliation of Tax Expense and Accounting Profit

Particulars	As at 32 nd Asar 2082	As at 31 st Asar 2081
Profit before tax	147,922,538	252,125,854
Tax amount at tax rate of 30%	44,376,761	75,637,756
Add: Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible for tax purpose	-	-
Less: Tax effect on exempt income	-	-
Add/less: Tax effect on other items	1,435,524	389,620
Total income tax expense	45,812,285	76,027,376
Effective tax rate	30.97%	30.15%

5. Disclosure and Additional Information

5.1. Risk Management

Risk is the possibility or chance of loss, danger or injury. As the financial institution main objective is to provide financial services to the deprived sector, it encounters various risk in the process of execution of such financial services as:

- Liquidity Risk
- Interest Rate Risk
- Credit Risk
- Operational Risk

Risk management is an integral part of financial intermediation and banking business that affect its risk profile. Failure to adequately assess and manage risks may lead to losses endangering the soundness of individual financial institutions and affecting the stability of the overall financial system.

Nepal Rastra Bank has issued Guidelines to provide guidance to all financial institutions on minimum standards for risk management and the requirement is stated in the Unified Directive No. 5 for MFIs. The financial institution has abided the minimum guidelines directed the Rastra Bank in addressing and minimizing the risk that is inherent in its operation.

Risk Governance

The board of directors sets the policies, strategies and oversee the executive function whereas the senior management is responsible for implementing those strategies and communicating them throughout the organization. The Board sets risk appetite, ear organization setup, well defined roles, well developed tools and processes and well-defined policy on each risk areas and ensures that it is reflected in business strategy and cascaded throughout the organization.

Risk Management Committee

For the effective risk management, Board has formed a board level committee called Risk Management Committee (RMC) which assists the board in setting risk strategy policies, including risk tolerance and appetite levels, as stipulated by Nepal Rastra Financial Institution. It devises the risk management policy of the Financial Institution including credit, market and operational risk, risk integration, implementation of best risk management practices and setting up various risk limits of the Financial Institution. The Committee receives reports from management and after discussion and deliberations reaches in a

conclusion that existing action taken by the management are appropriate or elevate the situations to the Board where further action is required with its recommendation.

The Risk Management Committee Comprises of following members;

SN	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Shanti Prasad Upreti	Co-ordinator
2	Mr. Chandra Raj Sharma	Member
3	Mr. Amar Dangol Maharjan	Member
4	Mr. Ram Prasad Panthi	Member
5	Mr. Ananta Raj Pant	Member Secretary

5.1.1. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the potential that the Financial Institution may be unable to meets its obligations due or to fund increases in assets as they fall due without incurring unacceptable cost or losses.

The Financial Institution has been maintaining CRR (Compulsory Reserve Ratio) and SLR (Standing Liquidity Ratio) as per the requirement set by regulatory body which are being monitored on continuous basis. Further, the monthly details of liquidity position are analyzed prior to each month and liquidity position of the institution has been planned accordingly. Also, maturity wise structural liquidity table are being prepared as per the regulatory guidelines on quarterly basis to assess the overall liquidity position of the institution.

5.1.2. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the exposure of a financial institution's condition to the adverse movement in interest rate. Changes in interest rates affect an institution's earnings and also affect the underlying value of the institution's assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet instruments. The financial institution takes the following measures to minimize the risk arising from interest rates:

- Diversification of loans, deposits and borrowings.
- Financial institutions have appropriate strategies, policies and procedures in place to perform effective risk management that maintains interest rate risk within prudent levels, as is essential for the safety and soundness of the institution.

5.1.3. Credit Risk

Credit risk is defined as the potential that a financial institution borrower or counterparty will fail to meet its obligations in accordance with agreed terms. In assessing the background, capacity and credibility of borrower, all the relevant information are collected by the Financial Institutions including personal information, family background, assets and liabilities information, Credit Information Report knows the past history of borrower and other details as required. Also, the loan sanction limit per client has been set for each individual branch manager, regional manager and head office so that unauthorized lending is restricted.

5.1.4. Operational Risk

Operational Risk is loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events, including legal risks.

Financial Institution has effective Internal Control System and Information System for managing Operational Risk. Internal Audit has been conducted on quarterly basis in Head Office whereas done annually on each branch by the internal audit department of the financial institution to identify the existing

and potential deficiencies in the internal control environment and current practices of the organization. Also, detailed job description has been provided to each employee of the financial institution so as to avoid the clashes of authority and responsibility among employees and accountability has been established for their specified roles and designation.

Risk events of the Financial Institution are compiled and instructed the related function to take corrective measures wherever necessary. Financial Institution has Disaster Recovery Policy and Business Continuity Plan incorporated in IT Policy. Human Resource Department of the Financial Institution is placing and transferring the employees periodically.

5.1.5. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

Financial Instruments are recorded at fair value. The following is a description of how fair values are determined for financial instruments that are recorded at fair value using valuation techniques. This incorporates the Financial Institution's estimate of assumptions that a market participant would make when valuing the instruments.

For some assets and liabilities, observable market transactions or market information might be available. For other assets and liabilities, observable market transactions and market information might not be available. However, the objective of a fair value measurement in both cases is the same – to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or to transfer the liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price at the measurement date from the perspective of a market participant that holds the asset or owes the liability). The fair values are determined according to the following hierarchy:

Level 1

These are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Financial Institution can access at the measurement date.

Level 2

These are the inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly.

These would include prices for the similar, but not identical, assets or liabilities that were then adjusted to reflect the factors specific to the measured asset or liability.

Level 3

Fair value measurements are derived using valuation techniques in which current market transactions or observable market data are not available. Under this, instruments are fair valued using valuation models which have been tested against prices or inputs to actual market transactions and make use of financial institution's best estimate of the most appropriate model assumptions. Unobservable inputs have a significant effect on instrument's value.

5.2. Capital Management

The bank assesses the impact of the new rules, if any on their capital adequacy through a comprehensive capital planning and optimization/mitigation process. The capital planning is an integral part of the Bank's medium term strategic planning and annual budget formulation process. Total risk weighted exposures for the projected level of business operations is calculated, the required capital level is projected, and a plan is formulated to maintain the required capital.

i. Qualitative Characteristics

The Financial Institution has developed its own internal policy, procedures and structures to manage all material risk inherent in business for assessing capital adequacy in relation to the risk profiles as well as strategies for maintaining capital level in compliance with the directives and guidelines issued by Nepal Rastra Bank. This includes basic requirements of having good governance, efficient process of managing all material risk and effective regime for assessing and managing adequate capital. The financial Institution has various BOD's approved risk management policies for proper governance.

ii. Quantitative Characteristics

Capital Structure and Capital Adequacy

SN	Description	Amount (in NPR)
1	Paid up Capital (ordinary shares)	1,034,064
2	Proposed bonus share	-
3	Share premium	-
4	Irredeemable preferential share	-
5	General Reserve Fund	154,028
6	Accumulated profit/(loss)	83,409
7	Profit & loss a/c as per balance-sheet	-
8	Capital Redemption Reserve Fund	-
9	Capital Adjustment Fund	-
10	Calls in advance	-
11	Other Free Reserves	-
Deductions:		
a	Goodwill	
b	Deferred tax assets	3,833
c	Investment on shares and securities in excess of limits	-
d	Investment to the company having financial interests	-
e	Fictitious Asset	-
f	Investment on land and building for self-use not complying the Directives of NRB	-
g	Investment on land development and housing construction in excess of limits	-
h	Underwriting share not sold within the stipulated time	-
Total Tier 1 Capital		1,267,668

Tier II Capital and a breakdown of its Components

SN	Description	Amount (in NPR)
1	Provisions of loan loss made for pass loan	62,849
2	Additional loan loss provision	-
3	Hybrid capital instruments	-
4	Unsecured Subordinated Term Debt	-
5	Exchange Equalization Fund	-
6	Assets revaluation Fund (max. 2% of Supplementary capital is added automatically)	-
7	Investment adjustment Fund	-
Total Tier II Capital		62,849

Total Qualifying Capital

SN	Description	Amount (in NPR)
1	Core Capital (Tier I)	1,267,668
2	Supplementary Capital (Tier II)	62,849
Total Qualifying Capital		1,330,517

Capital Adequacy Ratio

SN	Description	Amount (in NPR)
1	Core Capital Ratio	17.60%
2	Capital Adequacy Ratio	18.47%

Risk Weighted Exposure

SN	Descriptions	Weight (%)	Amount (in NPR)	Risk Weight Assets
On-Balance Sheet items				
1	Cash Balance	0	-	-
2	Balance on domestic banks and financial institutions	20	35,047	7,009
3	Money at call	20	1,832,294	366,459
4	Loans & advances, bills purchase/discount	100	6,502,282	6,502,282
5	Fixed assets	100	2,790	2,790
6	Investment	100	2,000	2,000
7	Other assets (Except advance tax payment)	100	31,738	31,738
Total On-Balance Sheet Items (A)				6,912,278
Off-Balance Sheet Items				
Off Balance Sheet Items		100	123,000	123,000
Amount to be maintained for operational risk		100	168,123	168,123
Total Off-Balance Sheet Items (B)				291,123
Total Risk Weighted Exposure (A+B)				7,203,401

iii. Compliance with external requirement

The financial institution has complied with externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject and there is no such consequence where the institution has not complied with those requirements.

5.3. Classification of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The financial assets and liabilities are classified in Amortized Cost, fair value through profit (FVTPL) and loss and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) .

The classification of financial assets and liabilities for the FY 2081/82 is shown in the table below:

Particulars	Amortized Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total
Financial Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalent	1,832,294,228	-	-	1,832,294,228
Statutory Balances and Due from NRB	35,046,724	-	-	35,046,724
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-
Other Trading Assets	-	-	-	-
Loan & Advances to MFIs and Cooperatives	6,275,127,759	-	-	6,275,127,759
Loans & Advances to Customers	9,938,805	-	-	9,938,805
Investment Securities	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000
Other Financial Assets	20,756,035	-	-	20,756,035
Total Financial Assets	8,175,163,551	-	-	8,175,163,551
Financial Liabilities				
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-
Deposit from Customers	-	-	-	-
Borrowing	6,809,057,806	-	-	6,809,057,806
Other Liabilities	68,801,412	-	-	68,801,412
Total Financial Liabilities	6,877,859,218	-	-	6,877,859,218

5.4. Operating Segment Information

5.4.1. General Information

a. Factors that management used to identify the entity's reportable segments

The Microfinance has identified the reportable segment as the class of loans disbursed from which it earns Revenue and incurs expenses whose operating results are reviewed by the management to make decision about resource allocation to each segment and assess its performance. The Microfinance provides disburse loan to following entities:

- "D" Class Microfinance Institutions
- Cooperatives

b. Segment Description

"D" Class Microfinance	'D' Class Microfinance makes loans and advance to such microfinance who has obtained licensed from Nepal Rastra Bank as 'D' Class Microfinance Institutions and those 'D' class microfinance institutions further make loans and advances to deprived people.
Cooperative	Co-Operative makes loans and advances to such Community base cooperative which has been registered at division co-operative office and operated as per cooperative act. Further Co-operatives makes loans and advances to deprived local community.

c. Description of the types of products and services from which each reportable segment derives its revenue

Each segment provides microfinance such as Loans, Deposits, Micro-insurance, and Remittance services to low-income families of Nepal.

5.4.2. Information about Profit or Loss, Assets and Liabilities

SN	Particulars	Cooperatives	Retail MFIs	Others	Total
1	Revenue from External Customers	108,645,610	355,947,510	143,940,630	608,533,751
2	Intersegment revenues	-	-	-	-
3	Net Revenues	108,645,610	355,947,510	143,940,630	608,533,751
4	Interest Revenues	167,164,343	399,286,395	761,387	567,212,125
5	Interest Expenses	66,822,189	218,924,555	88,530,296	374,277,041
6	Net Interest revenue	100,342,154	180,361,840	(87,768,909)	192,935,085
7	Depreciation and amortization	566,976	1,857,541	751,166	3,175,682
8	Segment Profit/(loss)	167,164,343	399,286,395	761,387	567,212,125
9	Other material non-cash items:	-	-	-	-
10	Impairment Charge/(reversal) for loans	153,215,100	104,704,176	-	257,919,277
11	Segment Assets	1,460,251,067	4,784,111,678	1,934,633,702	8,178,996,447
12	Segment Liabilities	1,228,041,711	4,023,341,481	1,626,987,945	6,878,371,136

Notes

i.	Revenue from External Customers	The revenue from external customers have been segregated in accordance with the nature and the type of the segment
ii.	Intersegment revenues	Microfinance does not have inter unit cost charging mechanism therefore inter segment revenue is not disclosed.
iii.	Net Revenues	Net revenue is same as the revenue from external customers as there is no inter segment revenue.
iv.	Interest Revenues	Total Interest income is bifurcated into those from loan and advance to MFIs' and co-operatives and customer.
v.	Interest Expenses	Interest Expenses has been apportioned on the basis of loans to MFIs', Co-operatives and Staffs.
vi.	Net Interest revenue	Net Interest Revenue is interest revenue less interest expenses.
vii.	Depreciation and amortization	Have been apportion on the basis of MFIs' and co-operative's and Others'.
viii.	Segment Profit/(loss)	The profit before tax has been apportioning on the basis of MFIs' and co-operative's Loans (Net).
ix.	Other material non-cash items:	Microfinance does not have basis of allocation non-cash assets segments.
x.	Impairment Charge/(reversal) for loans	Has been allocated to the specific segment assets
xi.	Segment Assets	Segment assets have been allocated in accordance with the nature of assets.
xii.	Segment Liabilities	Segment liabilities have been allocated in accordance with the nature of liabilities.

5.4.3. Measurement of Operating Segment Profit or Loss, Assets and Liabilities

a. Basis of accounting for any transactions between reportable segments

Interest earning generated while conducting business under different segments are reported under the respective segment. Equity and Tax Expenses are not allocated to the individual segments. For segmentation purpose, all business transactions of offices and business units located in a particular province are grouped together.

b. Nature of any differences between the measurements of the reportable segments' profits or losses and the entity's profit or loss before income tax

None

c. Nature of any differences between the measurements of the reportable segments' assets and the entity's asset

None

d. Nature of any changes from prior periods in the measurement methods used to determine reported segment profit or loss and the effect

None

e. Nature and effect of any asymmetrical allocations to reportable segments

None

5.4.4. Reconciliation of reportable Segment Revenues, Profit or Loss, Assets and Liabilities

a. Revenue

Description	Amount (in NPR)
Total revenues for reportable segments	608,533,751
Other revenues	-
Elimination of intersegment revenues	-
Entity's revenues	608,533,751

b. Profit or Loss

Description	Amount (in NPR)
Total profit or loss for reportable segments	101,823,255
Other profit or loss	-
Elimination of intersegment profits	-
Unallocated amounts:	-
Other Revenue	-
Financial Expenses	-
Commission and discount	-
Personal Expenses	-
Other Administrative	-
Bonus	-
NFRS Adjustment	-
Profit before Income Tax	101,823,255

c. Assets

Description	Amount (in NPR)
Total assets for reportable segments	8,178,996,447
Other assets	-
Unallocated assets	-
Entity's assets	8,178,996,447

d. Liabilities

Description	Amount (in NPR)
Total liabilities for reportable segments	6,878,371,136
Other liabilities	-
Unallocated liabilities	-
Entity's liabilities	6,878,371,136

5.4.5. Information about Products and Services

SN	Particulars	Amount (in NPR)
a	Microfinance related Services	608,533,751
b	.....	-
	Total	608,533,751

5.4.6. Information about Geographical Areas

Geographical Areas	Amount (in NPR)
a Domestic	
Koshi	44,352,054
Madhesh	102,796,670
Bagmati	169,722,478
Gandaki	97,667,890
Lumbini	112,578,648
Karnali	18,622,412
Sudur Paschim	52,205,485
b Foreign	
Total	597,945,638

5.4.7. Information about Major Customers

Information about the extent of its reliance on its major customers, if revenue from a single external customer amount to 10 percent or more of the entity's revenue.

Particular	Revenue	Segment
Customer 1*	0	Segment 1
Customer 2*	0	Segment 2
.....	0	Segment 3
Total	xxxx	

The Financial Institution does not have any customers with revenue from single external customer amounts to 10 % or more of the revenue.

5.5. Share Option and Share Based Payment

The Financial Institution doesn't have arrangements of share-based payment and share option as on reporting date.

5.6. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

The details of contingent liabilities and commitments have been presented in notes 4.26 above, if any.

5.7. Related Party Disclosures

5.7.1. List of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

The following parties have been identified as the related party transaction as per NAS 24.

SN	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Rajendra Prasad Dahal	Chairman
2	Mr. Chandra Raj Sharma	Director
3	Mr. Bishnu Prasad Poudyal	Director
4	Mr. Amar Dangol Maharjan	Director
5	Mr. Shanti Prasad Upreti	Director
6	Mrs. Manju Nyaupane	Director
7	Mrs. Sabina Rana	Independent Director
8	Mr. Dhruva Kumar Paudel	Chief Executive Officer

5.7.2. Transaction with and Payments to Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

Board of Directors Allowances and Facilities

SN	Particulars	No. of Meetings	Meeting Allowance
1	Board Meeting	16	740,000
2	Audit Committee	10	126,000
3	Risk Management Committee	5	99,000
4	AML Committee	5	82,500
5	HR Service Facilitation Committee	3	63,000
6	Merger & Acquisition Committee	1	18,000
Total		40	1,128,500

5.11. Reconciliation of Regulatory Reserve

Fiscal Year	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82
Forward Balance	1,344,435	1,422,781	2,162,386	9,776,321	24,792,065
Interest Receivable	78,346	221,689	7,613,935	12,937,633	(1,388,476)
Deferred Tax Assets	-	-	-	2,078,111	1,449,791
Actuarial loss Recognized	-	517,916	-	-	-
Fair Value Loss recognized in OCI	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,422,781	2,162,386	9,776,321	24,792,065	24,853,379

RSDC Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Limited

Principal Indicators

SN	Particulars	Indicators	Audited FY 2077/78	Audited FY 2078/79	Audited FY 2079/80	Audited FY 2080/81	Audited FY 2081/82
1	Percentage of Net Profit/ Operating Income	%	24.61	70.20	69.32	56.37	69.28
2	Earnings Per Share (Basic)	Rs.	12.45	13.12	12.36	15.01	9.85
3	Market Value Per Share	Rs.	867.00	554.80	613.10	792.00	711.27
4	Price Earnings Ratio	%	69.66	42.29	49.60	52.77	72.23
5	Dividend (including bonus) on Share Capital	%	10.53	11.00	9.05	10.00	8.00
6	Cash Dividend on Share Capital	%	0.53	3.00	0.45	0.50	8.00
7	Interest Income/Loan & Advances	%	8.89	11.18	13.65	13.41	9.20
8	Staff Expenses/Total Operating Expenses	%	49.50	74.93	70.12	77.07	71.46
9	Interest Expenses on Total Deposit & Borrowings	%	5.74	8.17	11.33	10.87	5.50
10	Exchange Gain/Operating Income	%	-	-	-	-	-
11	Staff Bonus/Total Staff Expenses	%	94.05	52.37	47.75	58.63	41.77
12	Net Profit/Loan & Advances (Gross)	%	2.56	1.91	1.55	2.18	1.57
13	Net Profit/ Total Assets	%	2.29	1.86	1.55	2.14	1.24
14	Credit/Deposit Ratio	%	-	-	-	-	-
15	Total Operating Expenses/Total Assets	%	0.69	0.75	0.74	0.91	0.67
16	Adequacy of Capital fund on Risk Weighted Assets						
	a. Core Capital	%	23.42	17.04	14.66	17.28	17.60
	b. Supplementary Capital	%	1.23	1.25	1.24	1.21	0.87
	c. Total Fund Capital	%	24.66	18.29	15.91	18.49	18.47
17	Liquidity (CRR)	%	0.59	0.56	0.69	1.03	0.51
18	Non performing Loan/ Total Loan & Advances	%	0.99	0.49	1.40	3.31	3.34
19	Weighted average Interest Rate	%	3.15	3.01	2.32	2.54	3.70
20	Book Net worth	Rs. '000	881,541	987,146	1,069,944	1,206,210	1,300,625
21	Total No. of Shares (thousand)	No. '000	7,320	8,052	8,696	9,444	10,341
22	Total Staffs	No.	13.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	17.00
23	Others		-	-	-	-	-

RSDC Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Limited

Comparison of Unaudited and Audited Financial Statements of FY 2081/82

Statement of Profit or Loss

Particulars	Unaudited Financial Statement	Audited Financial Statement	Variance		Reason for variance
			In Amount	In %	
Interest Income	600,109,225	597,945,638	(2,163,587)	0%	As per NFRS adjustment
Interest Expense	375,551,303	374,277,041	(1,274,263)	0%	Accrued interest Adjustment
Net interest Income	224,557,921	223,668,597	(889,324)	-	
Fees and commission Income	9,006,750	9,536,670	529,920	6%	Reclassification Head
Fees and commission Expense	4,343,892	4,343,892	-	0%	
Net Fee and Commission Income	4,662,858	5,192,778	529,920	-	
Net Interest, Fee and Commission Income	229,220,779	228,861,375	(359,404)	-	
Net trading income	-	-	-	-	
Other operating income	1,220,240	5,000	(1,215,240)	-100%	Reclassification Head
Total Operating Income	230,441,020	228,866,375	(1,574,645)	-	
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	26,821,736	26,821,736	-	0%	
Net Operating Income	203,619,284	202,044,639	(1,574,645)	-	
Operating Expense	-	-	-	-	
Personnel Expense	37,886,264	39,358,500	1,472,236	4%	Employee Expenditure as per NFRS
Other Operating Expense	13,447,025	12,543,989	(903,036)	-7%	As per Lease 16
Depreciation and Amortization	2,386,957	3,175,682	788,726	33%	As per Lease 16
Operating Profit	149,899,038	146,966,468	(2,932,570)	-	
Non-Operating Income	5,000	1,046,443	1,041,443	20829%	Reclassification Head & Tax adjusted
Non-Operating Expense	-	90,373	90,373	-	Reclassification Head
Profit before Income Tax	149,904,038	147,922,538	(1,981,500)	-	
Income Tax Expense	-	-	-	-	
Current Tax	44,971,211	45,812,285	841,074	2%	above changes
Previous Year Tax	1,736,788	1,736,788	-	-	
Deferred Tax	-	(1,449,791)	(1,449,791)	-	Tax Assessment
Profit for the Year	103,196,039	101,823,255	(1,372,783)	-1%	above changes

RSDC Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Limited
Comparison of Unaudited and Audited Financial Statements of FY 2081/82

Particulars	Unaudited Financial Statement	Audited Financial Statement	Variance		Reason for variance
			In Amount	In %	
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,832,294,228	1,832,294,228	-	0%	Confirmation as per Bank Certificate
Statutory Balances and Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	35,046,724	35,046,724	-	-	
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-	
Other Trading Assets	-	-	-	-	
Loans and advances to MFI's & Cooperatives	6,244,362,745	6,275,127,759	30,765,014	0%	Accrued Interest Receivable
Loans and advances to customers	12,993,367	9,938,805	(3,054,561)	-24%	Amortization of Staff Loan as per NRFS
Investment securities	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	
Current tax assets	45,240,000	-	(45,240,000)	-100%	Net of Tax Liabilities adjusted
Investment property	-	-	-	-	
Property and Equipment	2,421,793	2,331,419	(90,374)	-4%	adjustment of Fixes assets
Goodwill and Intangible assets	458,260	458,260	-	0%	
Deferred Tax Assets	2,172,013	3,832,896	1,660,883	76%	Tax Assessment
Other assets	47,855,127	17,966,356	(29,888,771)	-62%	Above Changes
Total Assets	8,224,844,256	8,178,996,447	(45,847,809)	-1%	Above Changes
Capital and Liabilities					
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-	-	
Derivative Financial Instrument	-	-	-	-	
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	-	
Borrowings	6,809,057,806	6,809,057,806	0	0%	Confirmation as per Balance Certificate
Current Tax Liabilities	44,971,211	511,918	(44,459,293)	-	Tax Assessment
Provisions	-	-	-	-	
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-	-	-	
Other liabilities	68,376,807	68,801,412	424,605	1%	Tax & actuarial valuation
Debt securities issued	-	-	-	-	
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-	
Total Liabilities	6,922,405,823	6,878,371,135	(44,034,688)	-1%	
Equity					
Share Capital	1,034,064,417	1,034,064,417	-	0%	
Share Premium	-	-	-	-	
Retained Earnings	85,431,668	83,408,781	(2,022,888)	-2%	Above Changes
Reserves	182,942,348	183,152,113	209,765	0%	Above Changes
Total Equity attributable to equity holders	1,302,438,433	1,300,625,309	(1,813,124)	0%	
Total Liabilities and Equity	8,224,844,256	8,178,996,445	(45,847,812)	-1%	Above Changes



नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक
लघुवित्त संस्था सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग

केन्द्रीय कार्यालय
बालुवाटार, काठमाडौं
फोन नं.: ४४१२८२३
Web site: www.nrb.org.np
Email: mfd@nrb.org.np

पत्र संख्या: ल.वि.स.सु.वि./गैर-स्थलगत/आ.सु.वि.सं.१८३/८३
श्री आरएसडिसी लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेड
बुटवल, रुपन्देही ।

मिति: २०८२/०७/०२



विषय: आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरणहरु प्रकाशन गर्ने सम्बन्धमा ।


महाशय,

त्यस संस्थाले पेश गरेको आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को लेखापरीक्षण भएको वासलात, नाफा नोक्सान हिसाव, सोसँग सम्बन्धित अनुसूचीहरु, लेखापरीक्षकको प्रारम्भिक तथा अन्तिम लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदन र सो उपर व्यवस्थापनको प्रतिक्रिया, लङ्गफर्म अडिट रिपोर्ट लगायतका वित्तीय विवरणहरुको आधारमा गैर-स्थलगत सुपरिवेक्षण गर्दा देखिएका कैफियतहरुका सम्बन्धमा आयकर ऐन/ नियमावली तथा अन्य प्रचलित कानूनी व्यवस्था समेतको पालना गर्ने गरी देहाय बमोजिमका निर्देशनहरु शेरधनीहरुको जानकारीका लागि वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनको छुट्टै पानामा प्रकाशित तथा कार्यान्वयन गर्ने गरी संस्थाले प्रस्ताव गरे अनुसार आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को खुद वितरणयोग्य मुनाफाबाट २०८२ असार मसान्तमा कायम कूल चुक्ता पुँजी रु. १,०३,४०,६४,४१७/- को ८ प्रतिशत नगद लाभांश कर समेत हुने रकम रु. ८,२७,२५,१५३.३६ अक्षरेपी आठ करोड सत्ताइस लाख पच्चिस हजार एक सय त्रिपन्न पैसा छत्तिस मात्र) नगद लाभांश वितरण प्रस्ताव अन्य प्रचलित कानूनी व्यवस्थाको समेत पालना गर्ने गरी साधारण सभाबाट स्वीकृत गरे पश्चात वितरण प्रस्ताव अन्य प्रचलित कानूनी व्यवस्थाको समेत पालना गर्ने गरी साधारण सभाबाट स्वीकृत गरे पश्चात वितरण गर्न स्वीकृति तथा वार्षिक साधारण सभा प्रयोजनको लागि आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को वित्तीय विवरण प्रकाशन गर्न सहमति प्रदान गरिएको ब्यहोरा निर्णयानुसार अनुरोध गर्दछु ।

- (क) यस बैंकबाट इजाजतपत्रप्राप्त “घ” वर्गका लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थाहरुलाई जारी गरिएको एकीकृत निर्देशन, २०८१ को निर्देशन नं. १०/०८१ को बुँदा नं.६ बमोजिम इजाजतपत्रप्राप्त कुनै एक बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाको संस्थापक शेयरमा लगानी गर्दा चुक्ता पुँजीको बढीमा २५ प्रतिशत र अन्य बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरुमा चुक्ता पुँजीको १० प्रतिशत मात्र संस्थापक शेयरमा लगानी गर्न सकिने व्यवस्था रहेकोले उल्लिखित सीमाभन्दा बढी शेयर धारण गर्ने संस्थापक शेयरधनी रहे/नरहेको एकीन गरी सो सीमाभन्दा बढी भएमा उक्त शेयरधनीले आफ्नो शेयर सो सीमाभित्र नल्याएसम्म प्रस्तावित नगद लाभांश तथा बोनस वितरण रोक्का राख्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउनु हुन ।
- (ख) यस बैंकबाट इजाजतपत्रप्राप्त “घ” वर्गका लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थाहरुलाई जारी गरिएको एकीकृत निर्देशन, २०८१ को निर्देशन नं. १४/०८१ को बुँदा नं. १ मा लघु वित्त वित्तीय संस्थाले कर्जा प्रवाह गर्दा प्रशासनिक सेवा शुल्क, व्याज र हर्जाना व्याज बाहेक कर्जासँग सम्बन्धित अन्य कुनै पनि रकम लिन पाईने छैन भन्ने व्यवस्थाको पालना गर्नु हुन ।
- (ग) संस्थाको आन्तरिक र बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक तथा यस बैंकको स्थलगत निरीक्षण र गैर-सुपरिवेक्षण प्रतिवेदनले औल्याएका कैफियतहरु पुनः नदोहोरिने गरी सुधार गर्नुहुन ।

बोधार्थ :

१. नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था नियमन विभाग ।
२. कार्यान्वयन इकाई, लघुवित्त संस्था सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग ।

भवदीय,

(सुबोधमान श्रेष्ठ)
उप-निर्देशक

नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशन उपर सञ्चालक समितिको बुँदागत प्रतिउत्तर

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को लेखापरीक्षण भएको वासलात, नाफा नोक्सान हिसाब, सोसँग सम्बन्धित अनुसूचीहरू, लेखापरीक्षकको प्रारम्भिक तथा अन्तिम लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदन र सो उपर व्यवस्थापनको प्रतिक्रिया, लङ्गफर्म अडिट रिपोर्ट लगायतका वित्तीय विवरणहरूको आधारमा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले गैर स्थलगत सुपरिवेक्षण गर्दा देखिएका कैफियतहरूको सम्बन्धमा श्री नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, लघुवित्त संस्था सुपरिवेक्षण विभागको मिति २०८२/०७/०२ गते आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरणहरू प्रकाशन गर्ने सम्बन्धको पत्र प्राप्त भई व्यहोरा अवगत भयो। सो सम्बन्धमा मिति २०८२ कार्तिक १५ गते बसेको सञ्चालक समितिको १७७ औँ बैठकले निम्नानुसार प्रतिउत्तर पठाउने निर्णय गरेको छ।

- क) निर्देशानुसार सीमा भन्दा बढी संस्थापक शेयरमा लगानी गरेका शेयरधनीहरूको नगद लाभांश तथा बोनस शेयर वितरण रोक्का गरिने व्यहोरा जानकारीकालागि अनुरोध छ।
- ख) निर्देशानुसार वित्तीय संस्थाले कर्जा प्रवाह गर्दा तहाँबाट जारी गरिएको एकीकृत निर्देशन, २०८१ को निर्देशन नं. १४/०८१ को बुँदा नं. १ बमोजिमको व्यवस्था पुर्ण पालना गरिने व्यहोरा जानकारीका लागि अनुरोध छ।
- ग) वित्तीय संस्थाले आन्तरिक र बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक तथा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको स्थलगत निरिक्षण र गैर सुपरिवेक्षण प्रतिवेदनले औल्याएका कैफियतहरू पुनः नदोहोरिने गरी सुधार गर्दै जाने व्यहोरा जानकारीका लागि अनुरोध छ।

[illegible]

संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व कार्यक्रमका तस्विरहरु



२०८१ भाद्र २६ गते सुर्खेतको छिन्छुमा आयोजित वित्तीय साक्षरता कार्यक्रम



२०८१ माघ ४ गते कैलालीको धनगढीमा आयोजित वित्तीय साक्षरता कार्यक्रम



२०८१ माघ ८ देखि १५ गते सम्म सुर्खेत जिल्लाको लेकवेशी नगरपालिकामा आयोजित वित्तीय साक्षरता कार्यक्रम

संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व अन्तर्गत भएका कार्यक्रमको तस्विरहरू



धनुषा जिल्लाको मुखियापट्टि मुसहरनिया गाउँपालिका र नगराईन नगरपालिकाका अति विपन्न ४३ घर परिवारलाई कम्बल वितरण कार्यक्रम



२०८१ फागुन २२ गते रुपन्देहीको सेनामैना र फागुन २७ गते तिलोत्तमामा आयोजित वित्तीय साक्षरता कार्यक्रम



नेपाल रक्तदाता स्वयंसेवी समाज बुटवललाई कार्यालय सामग्री हस्तान्तरण कार्यक्रम



संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत जडान गरिएको एसी



श्री पशुपति कलेज तिलोत्तमालाई पुस्तक हस्तान्तरण



२०८१ चैत्र १५ गते बाग्लुङमा आयोजित वित्तीय साक्षरता कार्यक्रम

ग्राहक संरक्षण कोष अन्तर्गत भएका कार्यक्रमको तस्विरहरु



आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा विभिन्न समयमा साभेदार लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थाका कर्मचारीहरूलाई प्रदान गरिएको
Empowering Staff for Success in Microfinance विषयक तालिम कार्यक्रम

ग्राहक संरक्षण कोष अन्तर्गत भएका कार्यक्रमको तस्विरहरु



आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा विभिन्न समयमा साभेदार लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थाका कर्मचारीहरूलाई प्रदान गरिएको
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ग्राहक संरक्षण कोष अन्तर्गत भएका कार्यक्रमको तस्विरहरु



आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा विभिन्न समयमा साभेदार लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थाका कर्मचारीहरूलाई प्रदान गरिएको
Empowering Staff for Success in Microfinance विषयक तालिम कार्यक्रम

ग्राहक संरक्षण कोष अन्तर्गत भएका कार्यक्रमको तस्विरहरु



२०८१ असोज ५ र ६ गते सिरहाको लहान र बर्दिबासको महोत्तरीमा साभेदार लघुवित्त संस्थाका संचालकहरुलाई प्रदान गरिएको पुनर्ताजगी कार्यक्रम



२०८१ असोज ७ गते सिन्धुलीमा साभेदार सहकारीका पदाधिकारीहरुलाई प्रदान गरिएको संस्थागत सुशासन तथा जोखिम व्यवस्थापन विषयक तालिम



२०८१ कार्तिक १२ गते सुर्खेतको वीरेन्द्रनगर नगरपालिकामा साभेदार सहकारीहरुका पदाधिकारीहरुसँग आयोजित अन्तरक्रिया कार्यक्रम

ग्राहक संरक्षण कोष अन्तर्गत भएका कार्यक्रमको तस्विरहरु



२०८१ पुस ५ गते काठमाण्डौमा नेशनल बैंकिङ्ग इन्स्टिच्युटसँगको सहकार्यमा विभिन्न साभेदार लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थाहरूका प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत र विभागीय प्रमुखहरूको लागि आयोजित **Credit Risk Strategy and Practical Approaches to ECL Implementation in MFIs** विषयक कार्यक्रम

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शाखा कार्यालय

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कोहलपुर शाखा

कोहलपुर-११, बाँके

फोन : ०८१-५४२०८८

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बर्दिबास शाखा

बर्दिबास-०१, महोत्तरी

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