

पपऔं वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

आ.व. २०७८ / ०७९



सालपा विकास बैंक लि.
SALAPA BIKAS BANK LTD.

“नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट इजाजतपत्र प्राप्त “ख” वर्गको वित्तीय संस्था”

**दफा ७ को उपदफा (३) सँग सम्बन्धित
(प्रोक्सी फारम)**

श्री सञ्चालक समिति
सालपा विकास बैंक लिमिटेड
दिक्तेल, खोटाङ ।

विषय: प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गरेको बारे ।

महाशय,

..... जिल्ला न.पा./गा.पा. वडा नं. बस्ने म/हामी ले त्यस
कम्पनीको शेयरधनीको हैसियतले मिति: २०८०/११/१९ का दिन हुने ११ औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा म/ हामी स्वयम् उपस्थित
भई छलफल तथा निर्णयमा सहभागी हुन नसक्ने भएकोले उक्त सभामा मेरो/हाम्रो तर्फबाट भाग लिन तथा मतदान गर्नका लागि
..... जिल्ला न.पा./गा.पा वडा नं. बस्ने श्री लाई मेरो /हाम्रो
प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गरी पठाएको छु/छौं ।

प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त भएको व्यक्तिको

दस्तखत :

नाम:

ठेगाना :

शेयर प्रमाण पत्र नं.:

शेयर संख्या :

मिति : २०८०/ /

निवेदकको

दस्तखत :

नाम:

ठेगाना :

शेयर प्रमाण पत्र नं.:

शेयर संख्या :

मिति : २०८०/११/.....

प्रवेश पत्र

शेयरधनीको नाम :

शेयर प्रमाणपत्र नं. :

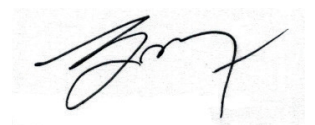
शेयरसंख्या :

शेयरधनीको दस्तखत :

सालपा विकास बैंक लिमिटेडको मिति २०८०/११/१९ गतेका दिन हुने ११औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा उपस्थित हुन जारी गरिएको
प्रवेशपत्र ।

नोट : क) शेयरधनी आफैले खाली कोष्ठहरू भर्नु होला ।

ख) सभा कक्षमा प्रवेश गर्न यो प्रवेशपत्र प्रस्तुत गर्न अनिवार्य छ ।



ईश्वरमान राई
कम्पनी सचिव

विषयक्रम

क्र.सं.	विषय	पेज नं.
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सालपा विकास बैंक लिमिटेड
SALAPA BIKASH BANK LIMITED
दिक्तेल, खोटाङको

११औं वार्षिक साधारण सभा बस्ने बारे सूचना

प्रथम पटक प्रकाशित मिति २०८० साल माघ १९ गते, सौर्य राष्ट्रिय दैनिक
दोस्रो पटक प्रकाशित मिति २०८० साल माघ २४ गते, सौर्य राष्ट्रिय दैनिक
यस बैंकको मिति २०८० साल माघ १२ गते बसेको सञ्चालक समितिको ३०७ औं बैठकको निर्णय अनुसार यस संस्थाको
११औं वार्षिक साधारण सभा देहायमा उल्लेखित मिति, स्थान र समयमा देहायका विषयहरू उपर छलफल तथा निर्णय गर्न
बस्ने भएकोले शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूको जानकारीको लागि यो सूचना प्रकाशित गरिएको छ।

मिति : २०८० साल फागुन १९ गते (तदनुसार सन् २०२४ मार्च २)

स्थान : दिक्तेल रूपाकोट मझुवागढी नगरपालिका वडा नं. २ स्थित शुभम फाउन्डेसनको सभा हल

समय : बिहान ११:०० बजे

छलफलका विषयहरू :

क. सामान्य प्रस्तावहरू

१. सञ्चालक समितिको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने।
२. लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदन सहितको २०७८ असार मसान्तको वासलात तथा आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को नाफा/नोक्सान
हिसाव तथा नगद प्रवाह विवरण सहितका अनुसूचीहरू उपर छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने।
३. आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० को लागि लेखापरीक्षक नियुक्ति गर्ने र निजको पारिश्रमिक तोक्ने।

ख. विशेष प्रस्तावहरू

१. कम्पनीको प्रवन्ध पत्रको दफा ६ को खण्ड (ख) संसोधन गर्ने बारे।
२. कम्पनीको नियमावलीको नियम २७ (२) संसोधन गर्ने बारे।

ग. विविध

आज्ञाले
ईश्वरमान राई
कम्पनी सचिव

११ औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट अध्यक्षज्यूद्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन

शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू,

सालपा विकास बैंकको ११ औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा उपस्थित सम्पूर्ण अतिथिगण तथा शेयरधनीज्यूहरूलाई सञ्चालक समिति तथा मेरो आफ्नो तर्फबाट हार्दिक स्वागत गर्दछु। यस अवसरमा यहाँहरू समक्ष मिति २०७९ असार मसान्तको वासलात, आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को नाफा नोक्सान हिसाब तथा नगद प्रवाह विवरण सहितको लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदन लगायत बैंकले हाल अबलम्बन गरेको नीति र भविष्यमा कार्यान्वयन गरिने कार्य योजनाहरू स्वीकृतिका लागि पेश गर्ने अनुमति चाहन्छु।

१. विश्वको आर्थिक अवस्था

कोभिड-१९ महामारीबाट प्रभावित विश्व अर्थतन्त्र क्रमिकरूपमा सुधारोन्मुख हुँदै गएको छ। अधिकांश देशमा सार्वजनिक ऋण उच्च भएको कारण अर्थतन्त्रमा देखिएको समस्याको समाधानको लागि थप वित्तीय स्रोत परिचालन गर्न वित्त नीतिको दायरा सिमित हुन पुगेको छ। रुश-युक्रेन युद्धको कारण वस्तुको मूल्यमा तीव्र वृद्धि भई विश्व मुद्रास्फीतिमा परेको दबाव केही समय कम हुँदै गएपनि भू-राजनितिक तनाव भने जारी नै छ। सन् २०२१ मा उत्साहजनक रूपमा विस्तार भएको विश्व अर्थतन्त्र त्यसपछिका वर्षमा भने सुस्त गतिमा अगाडि बढेको छ। सन् २०२२ को अन्त्यसम्म पनि चीनमा कायम रहेको कोरोनाको संक्रमण, जारी रुस-युक्रेन युद्धबाट आपूर्ति श्रृङ्खलामा देखिएको अवरोध, अर्थतन्त्रमा देखापरेका समस्या र चुनौतिको सामना गर्न तत्काल अघि बढाउनुपर्ने संरचनागत सुधारका कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयनमा कतिपय मुलुकमा देखिएको सुस्तता र न्युन प्रत्यक्ष वैदेशिक लगानी लगायतका कारण सन् २०२३ मा विश्व अर्थतन्त्रको वृद्धि २.८ प्रतिशतमा सिमित हुने प्रक्षेपण अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मुद्रा कोषले गरेको छ।

२. देशको आर्थिक अवस्था

आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा नेपालको आर्थिक वृद्धिदर कम हुने अनुमान छ। चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा निर्माण, उत्पादनमूलक उद्योग र थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यापार क्षेत्रको उत्पादन सङ्कुचन हुने अनुमान छ। फलस्वरूप, आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा नेपालको आर्थिक वृद्धि आधारभूत मूल्यमा २.१६ प्रतिशत हुने अनुमान छ। चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा गण्डकी प्रदेशको आर्थिक वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा बढी ३.७४ प्रतिशत र वागमती प्रदेशको सबैभन्दा कम १.८० प्रतिशत रहने अनुमान छ।

(क) कुल गार्हस्थ उत्पादन

कृषि र गैरकृषि क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर क्रमशः २.७३ प्रतिशत र १.९२ प्रतिशत रहने अनुमान छ। गत आर्थिक वर्षमा यस्तो वृद्धिदर क्रमशः २.२४ प्रतिशत र ६.५६ प्रतिशत रहेको थियो। चालु आर्थिक वर्षको कुल गार्हस्थ उत्पादनमा कृषि, उद्योग र सेवा क्षेत्रको योगदान क्रमशः २४.१ प्रतिशत, १३.५ प्रतिशत र ६२.४ प्रतिशत रहने अनुमान छ।

३. हालका गतिविधिहरू

(क) स्थापना कालको अवस्था

यो बैंक संस्थापनका समयमा यस जिल्लाभरी सञ्चालित वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको तोकिएको न्यूनतम संख्या नपुगेका कारणले सानो पुँजीको आधारमा विशेष व्यवस्था बमोजिमका यस बैंकले मिति २०६९ साउन १ गते इजाजत प्राप्त गरी कारोबार शुरु भएको तथ्य नयाँ शेयरधनीहरू पनि समावेश हुनुभएको अवस्थामा अवगत गराउनु सान्दर्भिक अवश्य हुनेछ। बैंक स्थापनाका अगाडीका वर्षहरूमा मुलुकमा व्याप्त द्वन्दका कारण जिल्लाको सदरमुकाम दित्तेल भन्दा अन्य स्थानहरू एसेलुखर्क, खोटाङबजार र बाक्सिला बजारहरूमा सञ्चालित राष्ट्रिय वाणिज्य बैंकका शाखाहरू पनि बन्द भई जिल्ला भरिको कारोबार दित्तेल बजार

स्थित राष्ट्रिय वाणिज्य बैंकको शाखाबाटमात्र कारोबार भई रहेको अवस्था रहेको थियो । जिल्ला भरिको वित्तीय कारोबार एउटा शाखाबाट मात्र हुँदा आम सेवाग्राही जनता आफ्नो खाताबाट रकम निकाल्न कैयौँ दिन सम्म पालो पर्खनु पर्ने बाध्यता थियो । सदरमुकाम भन्दा टाढा टाढाका विद्यालयका प्रधानाध्यापकहरू आफ्नो विद्यालयको चौमासिक निकासालिन ३-४ दिन सम्म कुनैपनि बाध्यताले सदरमुकाममा बस्दा आफ्नो महत्वपूर्ण समय र रकम खर्च हुन जान्थ्यो । यस्तो विकराल परिस्थितिमा खोटाडका लगानीकर्ताहरूको पहल कदमीमा कुनै बैंक स्थापना गरी जनतालाई सेवा प्रदान गर्न सकिन्छ, की भन्ने ध्येयले सामाजिक रूपमा कृयाशिल साथिभाइहरूसँग पटक पटक अनौपचारिक बैठक बसी बैंक गठन तथा सञ्चालन गर्न सकिन्छ भन्ने निष्कर्ष सहित यो बैंक स्थापना भएको थियो ।

(ख) राष्ट्र बैंकको पुँजी वृद्धि बारेको नीतिगत व्यवस्था

२०७२ वैशाख १२ गते गएको महाभूकम्पले जनधनको क्षति पुऱ्याएको अवस्था व्याप्त थियो । त्यही सालको नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको मौद्रिक नीतिमा सबै खाले बैंकहरूको जारी पुँजी साविकको भन्दा ४ गुणाले बढाउनु पर्ने नीतिगत व्यवस्था जारी भयो । प्रत्येक वाणिज्य बैंकहरूले २ अर्ब जारी पुँजीको सट्टामा ८ अर्ब पुऱ्याउनु पर्नेमा हाम्रो जस्तो विशेष व्यवस्था अन्तर्गत दुर्गम स्थानमा सञ्चालित बैंकको लागि रु ५० करोड पुऱ्याउनु पर्ने अवस्था सिर्जना हुन गयो । यसरी थप पुँजी पुऱ्याउने समय सिमा २०७४ असार मसान्त तोकिएको सन्दर्भमा बैंकको सञ्चालक समितिले नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकमा हाम्रो जस्तो २ करोडले स्थापना भएको बैंकले २५ गुणपुँजी वृद्धि गर्नु समानता तथा सामाजिक न्यायका हिसावले अन्याय हुन गएको, विशेष व्यवस्था अन्तर्गत संस्थापित बैंकहरूको हकमा अरु बैंकहरूलाई तोकिए सरह ४ गुणा पुँजी वृद्धि गरी बैंक सञ्चालन गर्न अनुमति पाउनु पर्ने व्यहोराको माग राख्दा मर्जरमा जान भन्ने आसयको सल्लाह सुभाष प्राप्त भयो । हामी जस्ता आधारभुत तहका मानिसहरूको लगानीमा खुलेको एउटा वित्तीय संस्था अन्य संस्थामा गाभ्ने विषयमा औपचारिक रूपमा छलफल, बहस गर्नु भन्दा हामी (साविकका शेयर धनी) जस्तै अन्य लगानीकर्ताहरू खोजी पुँजी पुऱ्याउने तर्फ बिगतका साधारण सभाको निर्णय बमोजिम सञ्चालक समितिले समय समयमा विभिन्न व्याक्तिहरूसँग सहमति गर्दै जाने क्रममा मिति २०७९ पुस २९ गते ३ हजार ४ सय ९० लगानीकर्ताहरूद्वारा रु ३५ करोड चुक्ता पुँजी पुऱ्याउन सम्भव भएको व्यहोरा यस सम्मानित सभालाई अवगत गराउन चाहन्छु ।

(ग) बैंकको कार्यक्षेत्र विस्तार गर्ने सम्बन्धमा चालिएको कदम

बैंकको १० औँ वार्षिक साधारण सभा मिति २०७९ पुस २२ गते सम्पन्न भएको सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनीज्यूहरूलाई अवगत गराउन चाहन्छु । उक्त साधारण सभाले प्रदेश स्तरको बैंकमा स्तरोन्नति हुनको लागि आवश्यक न्यूनतम जारी पुँजी रु. १ अर्ब २० करोड मध्ये संस्थापकहरूको तर्फबाट रु. ८४ करोड पुऱ्याए पश्चात IPO मार्फत रु. ३६ करोड जुटाउने नीति पारित गरेको थियो । तर उक्त साधारण सभा पश्चात बैंकको प्रबन्धपत्रमा स्वीकृत जारी पुँजी रु. ५० करोडको ७० प्रतिशतले हुन आउने रु. ३५ करोड चुक्ता पुँजी पुऱ्याए पश्चात कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रारको कार्यालयबाट प्रमाणीकरण गराउने कार्य मिति २०७९ पुस २९ गते मात्र सम्पन्न भयो । संस्थापकका तर्फबाट चुक्ता पुँजी पुऱ्याए पश्चात मिति २०७९ माघ ४ गते नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकका गभर्नर श्री महाप्रसाद अधिकारीज्यूको कार्यक्षमा सम्बन्धित विभागका विभागीय प्रमुख र सञ्चालक समिति बीचको बैठकबाट सर्वसाधारणलाई जारी गर्नुपर्ने बाँकी रु. १५ करोड समेत जारी गरी शेयर रकम संकलन गरे पश्चात मात्र क्रमश ५ जिल्ले बैंकका रूपमा स्तरोन्नति हुँदै प्रादेशिक स्तरमा स्तरोन्नति हुँदा विद्यमान राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशनको परिपालना हुने भन्ने निष्कर्ष मुताविक IPO जारी गर्नलाई प्रकृया अगाडी बढाउन बैंक अग्रसर रह्यो । साविकको पुँजी संरचना बमोजिम जारी पुँजीको ७० प्रतिशत संस्थापक समूहले र ३० प्रतिशत सर्वसाधारण (कर्मचारीलाई समेत) वितरण गर्नु पर्नेमा नयाँ कानुनी व्यवस्था बमोजिम जारी पुँजीको न्यूनतम ३० प्रतिशत सर्वसाधारणलाई जारी गर्नेपर्ने (कर्मचारी बाहेक) । कर्मचारीलाई न्यूनतम ०.५ प्रतिशत र सामुहिक लगानी कोषलाई २ प्रतिशत जारी गर्नुपर्ने भएकाले सो बमोजिमको पुँजी संरचनाका लागि नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको नियमन विभागबाट स्वीकृति लिनुपर्ने भएकोले सञ्चालक समितिले आवश्यक निर्णय गरी अनुमतिका लागि सम्बन्धित विभागमा पत्राचार गर्दा सोको स्वीकृति मिति २०८० असोज १८ गते प्राप्त भएको व्यहोरा यस सम्मानित सभालाई जानकारी गराउन चाहन्छु । नयाँ पुँजी संरचना बमोजिम बैंकको प्रबन्ध पत्रको आवश्यक संसोधन गर्न विशेष प्रस्ताव मार्फत यस सभामा पेश गरिएको व्यहोरा समेत अनुरोध छ ।

(घ) वर्तमान अवस्थामा बैंकको शाखा सञ्जाल

बैंकको इजाजत प्राप्त कार्यक्षेत्र खोटाङ जिल्ला मात्र भएकोले हाल बैंकका ६ वटा शाखाहरू विस्तार गरिएको व्यहोरा नयाँ शेयरधनीज्यूहरूमा अवगत गराउन चाहन्छु। यी ६ वटा शाखाहरू क्रमशः सदरमुकाम दिक्तेल, हलेसी, ऐसेलुखर्क, सिम्पानी, चिसापानी र बाक्सिला बजारमा अवस्थित छन्।

(ङ) लघुवित्त कार्यक्रमको अवस्था:

बैंकले ६ वटा शाखाहरू मध्ये मुख्य शाखा दिक्तेल बाहेक ५ वटा शाखाहरूबाट लघुवित्त सेवा पनि प्रदान गर्दै आई रहेकोछ। आधा भन्दा बढी जनसंख्याको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्ने महिला वर्गको आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा साँस्कृतिक उत्थान विना समग्र समाजको उन्नति असम्भव हुन्छ भन्ने ठम्माईका साथ यो कार्यक्रम २०७४ साल देखि प्रारम्भ गरिएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ। हाल यस कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत विभिन्न शाखाहरूबाट २ हजार १ सय ६७ सदस्यहरूबाट २०८० माघ मसान्तको तथ्याङ्क अनुसार रु ३ करोड ७४ लाख ६३ हजार ६ सय ५१ निक्षेप संकलन र १३ करोड ८१ लाख ९७ हजार ९ सय ८९ र ६२ पैसा कर्जा लगानी गरेको छ। जुन कुल कर्जाका १७.८७ प्रतिशत हुन आउँछ।

(च) सदस्यहरूको क्षमता अभिवृद्धिका कार्यक्रमहरू:

सदस्यता लिनु पूर्व तालिम

बैंकको लघुवित्त कार्यक्रममा आवद्ध हुने इच्छुक महिला दिदीबहिनीहरूलाई सदस्यता लिनु पूर्व सप्ताह व्यापी पूर्व सदस्यता तालिमको माध्यमबाट उद्यमशिलताको महत्व, उत्पादन तथा उत्पादनका साधन, साधनहरूको विशेषता, सामुहिक भावनाको विकास पारिवारिक तथा छरछिमेकको मेल मिलाप, बाल स्वास्थ्य तथा शिक्षा दीक्षा आदिका बारेमा प्रकाश पार्दै सहजीकरण गर्ने गरिन्छ। सो पश्चात सदस्यहरूलाई कार्यक्रममा आवद्ध गराउँदै बचत गर्ने, नगदेबाली तथा पशुपालनका लागि प्रेरित गर्ने गरिन्छ। कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्ने शिलसिलामा कुनै प्रकारको कठिनाई भएमा सो को शीघ्र निराकरणका निमित्त यथासम्भव उच्च व्यवस्थापन तथा विभागीय प्रमुखको उपस्थितिमा वार्षिक रूपमा गोष्ठी आयोजना गर्ने गरिएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ।

(छ) क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्न गरिएको प्रयत्न

सदस्यहरूको उत्पादकत्व बढाउन कृषि प्राविधिकहरूद्वारा उन्नत विउ, विजन प्रयोग, करेसावारी व्यवस्थापन, तरकारी तथा फलफुल खेती, पशुपालन सम्बन्धी प्राविधिक तालिम समय समयमा आयोजना गर्ने गरिएको छ। यसका अतिरिक्त सदस्यहरूको आत्मविश्वास बढाउन इलाम, पाखीवास, पोखरा जस्ता स्थानहरूमा आवश्यकताको आधारमा सदस्यहरूलाई Exposure visit अवलोकन भ्रमण समेत गराउने गरिएको छ।

सदस्यहरूको आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा साँस्कृतिक अवस्थाको रूपान्तरण भए नभएको बारेमा जानकारी प्राप्त गर्ने प्रयोजनका लागि गत साल देखि गुणात्मक अनुसन्धान समेत गर्न शुरु गरिएको छ।

४. भावी कार्य योजनाहरू

(क) नीति तथा प्रणाली सबलीकरण

स्वस्थ व्यावसायिक अवस्था हासिल गर्नको निमित्त संस्थाको नीतिगत तथा प्रणालिगत सबलीकरणमा जोड दिने नीति अवलम्वन गरिनेछ। यसका लागि विद्यमान नीति तथा प्रणालीहरूको आवधिक पुनरावलोकन गर्दै आवश्यकताको आधारमा नीति तथा प्रणालिहरूलाई समयानुकुल संसोधन तथा परिमार्जन गरिने छ।

(ख) विभागहरूको सबलीकरण तथा विकेन्द्रीकरण

कर्जा प्रशासन, कागजातहरूको अभिलेखिकरण, कानूनी लिखतहरू तथा प्रचलित कानूनसँग तादत्त्यता मिल्ने गरी विभागहरूको सबलीकरण गरिनेछ। नीतिगत व्यवस्था भए बमोजिम प्रभावकारी नतिजा हासिल गर्न संस्थाको संगठनात्मक संरचनासँग मिल्दोजुल्दो हुनेगरी जिम्मेवारी तथा कामको विकेन्द्रीकरण गरिनेछ। विकेन्द्रीकरण पश्चात संस्थाको कार्य क्षमता तथा गुणवत्ता दुवै हासिल गर्न सकिने कुरामा सञ्चालक समिति विश्वस्त छ।

(ग) लक्षित ग्राहकको माग सम्बोधन गर्ने

नेपालको बैकिङ व्यवसायको तिब्र प्रतिस्पर्धालाई नजिकबाट अनुगमन तथा मूल्याङ्कन गर्दै बैकिङ व्यवसायमा देखा परेको आवश्यकतालाई सम्बोधन गर्ने गरी नयाँ नयाँ निक्षेप तथा कर्जा सेवाहरू विकास गरिनेछ। यसका लागि लक्षित ग्राहक तथा भौगोलिक क्षेत्रहरूलाई केन्द्र विन्दुमा राखि ग्राहकहरूको आवश्यकता र चाहनालाई विश्लेषण तथा अनुसन्धान गर्ने पद्धतिको विकास गरिने छ। बैंकको प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक क्षमताको आधारमा लक्षित बजारहरूको पहिचान गरिने छ। लक्षित बजारको पहिचान पश्चात संभावित ग्राहकहरूको सेवामा सघन रूपमा कार्यक्रमहरू केन्द्रित गरी प्रभावकारी नतिजा हासिल गर्न प्रयत्न गरिने छ।

(घ) ग्राहक सेवा सुधार योजना

साविकको बैंकको अवस्थाबाट पुँजी थप निवेश पश्चात बैंकले आफ्नो कार्य शैलिमा गुणात्मक फड्को मार्ने अवस्था सृजना भएको यहाँहरूलाई विदितै छ। यसको लागि साविकको ग्राहकहरूको सन्तुष्टिलाई कायम राख्दै लक्षित ग्राहकहरूको पहिचान गर्दै थप व्यावसायिक सम्बन्धहरूको विस्तार गरिनेछ।

यस कार्यका लागि ग्राहकहरूको सन्तुष्टीका लागि नयाँ प्रविधिको उपयोग सहितको ग्राहकमैत्री सेवा प्रवाहमा जोड दिइनेछ। यस योजनालाई कार्यान्वयन गर्न निम्नानुसार कार्यहरू गरिनेछ। ग्राहकको स्तरीय सेवामा योगदान गर्ने कर्मचारीहरूलाई नियमित तालिमको व्यवस्था मिलाउदै ग्राहकको सन्तुष्टिलाई उच्च तहमा कायम राख्न कर्मचारीहरूलाई अभिप्रेरित गरिनेछ।

(ङ) भौगोलिक पहुँच

नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले तोकि दिएको पुँजीको व्यवस्था पश्चात बैंकले थप भौगोलिक कार्य क्षेत्रमा कारोबारको स्वीकृति पाउनेछ। यस अवस्थामा बैकिङ सेवा तथा सुविधा नपाएको तर व्यापारिक रूपले सम्भावित क्षेत्रहरूमा बैंकले आफ्ना शाखाहरू विस्तार गर्न प्राथमिकता दिनेछ। राष्ट्र बैंकबाट थप चार जिल्लामा कार्य क्षेत्र विस्तार गर्ने अनुमति प्राप्त भएको पहिलो वर्ष भित्र कम्तिमा उदयपुर जिल्लामा १, सुनसरी जिल्लामा २, मोरङ जिल्लामा १ र झापा जिल्लामा १ वटा गरी कम्तिमा ५ वटा शाखाहरू विस्तार गरिनेछ।

(च) आदर्शतम लागत व्यवस्थापन

बैंकको कार्य क्षेत्र विस्तार सँगसँगै लागत व्यवस्थापनलाई प्रभावकारी ढङ्गले कार्यान्वयन गरिनेछ। यसका लागि निक्षेपको व्याजलाई आकर्षक तथा प्रभावकारी व्यवस्थापनको हिसाबले तादाम्यता मिल्ने गरी निर्धारण गरिने छ। यसका अतिरिक्त सञ्चालन लागत आदर्शतम ढङ्गले समायोजन गर्न प्रयत्न गरिनेछ।

(छ) जोखिम व्यवस्थापन

सबै व्यावसायिक संस्थामा भैं बैंकले पनि आफ्नै प्रकारका जोखिमहरूको सामना गर्नुपर्ने हुन्छ। संस्थाले कामको शुरुवातबाटै सिर्जना हुने जोखिमहरूका बारेमा स्पष्ट नीति तर्जुमा गर्नेछ। संस्थाले समस्याहरूको पहिचान एवं तिनीहरूको समयमा नै निदानका लागि नीतिगत व्यवस्था प्रभावकारी बनाइनेछ। संस्थाको सञ्चालन, कर्जा, बजार तथा तरलता लगायतका सबैखाले जोखिमहरूको पहिचान गरी सो का न्यूनीकरण गर्ने तर्फ जोड दिइनेछ।

(ज) मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापन एवं क्षमता अभिवृद्धि योजना

सकारात्मक कार्य वातावरण तयार पार्न मानव संसाधनलाई विकास तथा सहयोग गरिनेछ। यसका लागि प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक श्रम बजारबाट योग्य व्यक्तिहरूलाई भर्ना छनोट गर्दा “हाम्रा भन्दा राम्रा” व्यक्तिहरूलाई निशपक्ष, पारदर्शी र विश्वासिलो छनोट प्रणालीको अवलम्बन गरिनेछ। स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धाबाट छनोट गरिएका कर्मचारीहरूबाट मात्र संस्था बचाउन, वृद्धि प्रक्रिया सम्भव हुने विश्वास लिएको छ। नयाँ ज्ञान र सीप हासिल गर्न तथा संस्थालाई विस्तार तथा विकास गर्न कर्मचारीहरूलाई निरन्तर तालिम तथा अन्य प्रोत्साहनमुलक कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गर्नेछ। कर्मचारी सेवा विनियमावलीलाई संस्थाको क्षमता, श्रमबजारको अवस्था र बैकिङ क्षेत्रको प्रतिस्पर्धाका आधारमा सामयिक परिमार्जन तथा सुधार गर्ने कार्यलाई नियमित प्रक्रियाको रूपमा लिइने छ।

(भ) उत्तराधिकार योजना

ज्ञान सीप तथा नयाँ विधि र प्रविधिलाई अत्याधिक रूपमा उपयोग गर्न नयाँ पुस्तालाई आवद्ध गर्नु अपरिहार्य छ। संस्थाको मानवसंसाधनको व्यवस्थापनमा कुनै प्रकारको नेतृत्व अभावको अवस्था सिर्जना हुन नदिन कर्मचारी सेवा विनियमावलीमा भएका पद सोपान बमोजिमका पदहरू पूर्ति गर्दै पुस्तागत नेतृत्व हस्तान्तरण गर्ने नीति अवलम्बन गरिनेछ। उत्तराधिकार योजना कार्यान्वयन गर्दा सहज एवं सम्वेदनशील ढङ्गले कार्यान्वयन गरिने छ।

(ज) कार्य सम्पादन मूल्याङ्कनका आधार

कार्य सम्पादन व्यक्तिमा निहित कार्य क्षमता, जिम्मेवारी प्रतिको तदारुकता र काम गर्ने अवसरमा निर्भर रहन्छ। निष्पक्ष कर्मचारी व्यवस्थापनले श्रम बजारका सम्भावित सबैलाई संस्थाको सेवा प्रवेश गर्ने समान अवसर प्रदान गर्नेछ। यसका अतिरिक्त कर्मचारीहरूमा निहित गुणका आधारमा मिल्दो प्रकृतिका जिम्मेवारी सुम्पिने नीति पनि परिक्षण गरिनेछ।

(ट) मानव कार्यलाई प्रविधियुक्त गरिने

मानव संसाधनलाई मानवीय पक्षबाट सोच्न टीम स्पीरिट संस्कृतिको विकास गर्न अभिप्रेरित गरिनेछ। कर्मचारीहरूको मनोबललाई व्यवसायिक बनाउन कर्मचारीहरूको कार्यसम्पादन तथ्यपरक एवम् वस्तुगत आधारमा मूल्याङ्कन [køltsf] विकास र कार्यन्वयनमा पनि प्रविधिको यथासम्भव उपयोग गरिनेछ। संस्थाको आकारमा हुने विस्तारलाई सम्बोधन गर्न एवं संस्थागत नियन्त्रण तथा बैंकको उच्च व्यवस्थापनलाई लक्ष्य तथा उद्देश्यहरू हासिल गर्न सहयोग पुग्ने गरी सूचना प्रणाली र प्रविधिको व्यवस्थापन, कार्य कुशलतामा निखार ल्याउन र कार्य बोझ घटाई प्रभावकारी व्यवस्थापनको लागि उत्पादकत्व अभिवृद्धिमा उपयोग गरिने छ।

अन्तमा यस सभामा उपस्थित सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनियूहरूले यस प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख भएका नीतिगत व्यवस्थाहरूमा यहाँहरूको सक्रिय सहभागिता मार्फत सल्लाह तथा सुझाव दिई अझ परिस्कृत गर्न सहयोग गर्नुहुनेछ भन्ने सञ्चालक समिति विनम्र आग्रह गर्दछ।

धन्यवाद

टंक राई

अध्यक्ष, सञ्चालक समिति

B&A ASSOCIATES

(Chartered Accountants)

Reg. No. : 707

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**The Shareholders of Salpa Bikas Bank Limited****Report on the Audit of Financial Statements****Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of M/s. Salpa Bikas Bank Limited, Diktel, Khotang, Nepal (hereinafter referred to as "the bank"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at Ashad 32, 2079 [July 16, 2022] and statement of profit or loss, statement of cash flow & statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial position of the bank as at Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022) and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended on that date in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS).

Basis of 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 bank in accordance with the Institute of Chartered Accountant of Nepal's code of ethics for professional accountants together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Nepal, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those requirements. We believe that the audit evidences we have obtained are sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

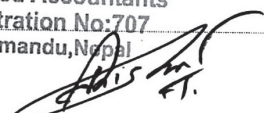
Key Audit Matters	Our Audit Approach and Responses
1. Interest Recognition Interest Income of the bank has to be recognised on accrual basis and in line with Interest Income Recognition Guidelines 2019 issue by NRB. However, in case of bad loans and advances (overdue for more than 12 months), this guidelines requires cessation of interest recognition on accrual basis. This requires careful observation and calculation for interest recognition, hence we have considered it as key audit matter.	Our audit approach regarding verification of process of interest recognition included: a. Obtaining clear understanding of the process of accrual of interest income on loan and advances in the core banking software of the bank. b. Test check of interest recognition with manual computation.
2. Impairment of Loan and Advances: As per NRB Directive 4 read with carve out issued by ASB, bank shall measure impairment loss on loans and advances at the higher of : a. Amount derived as per norms prescribed by Nepal Rastra Bank for loan loss provision; and b. Amount determined as per para 63 of NAS 39 adopting Incurred Loss Model	Our audit approach regarding verification of impairment of loan and advances included: a. Review of the overdue status of loans and advances by obtaining data from the system and verified manually. b. Sample credit files were reviewed among other things from the perspective of utilization of loans and advances for the intended purpose by way of scrutiny of financial statements, account movement, account turnover etc.

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Chartered Accountants

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Kathmandu, Nepal



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Key Audit Matters

As per the norms prescribed by NRB provision, provision on loan and advances shall be created based on overdue status as well as utilization status of the facility, security status, borrower's whereabouts etc.

As per NAS 39 read with NFRS 9, impairment of loan and advances should be made on collective as well as individual basis. For individually significant loan and advances, individual impairment is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and present value of estimated future cash flows.

For homogeneous groups of loans and advances that are not individually significant, collective impairment is done. Under collective impairment, loss is determined after taking into account the historical loss experience in portfolios of similar credit risk and management judgement based on experience as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual level of inherent losses at the reporting date is likely to be greater or less than that suggested by historical experiences.

In view of complexity in loan loss provision based on NRB directive and NAS 39, we have considered it as key audit matter for our audit.

Our Audit Approach and Responses

- c. Collateral Valuation of the security along with expected future cash flow has been reviewed in sample basis for individually significant loans and advances.
- d. In case of homogenous loans, we assessed the probability of default and loss for given default calculated based on the historical loss experiences.

3. Share Application Money

In order to meet the capital requirements set forth by Nepal Rastra Bank, the bank had made call for share application money from the prospective shareholders.

Out of total collected amount of Rs. 524,791,900.00/-, Rs. 322,000,000/- has been capitalized as share capital on Ashad 17, 2080 and the remaining amount of Rs. 202,791,900/- is on the process of being refunded such prospective shareholders after allotment of shares to such prospective shareholders on prorata basis. As on the date of audit report, Rs. 29,895,635/- is being refunded to the prospective shareholders.

Our audit approach regarding the collection of amount from potential shareholders and allotment included:

- a. Verification of Amount collected from potential shareholders on sample basis.
- b. Verification of share allotment made to the potential shareholders on pro-rata basis.
- c. Verification of entries made in books of accounts and share register.
- d. Ensured that the share issued amount doesnot exceed the total authorized and issued capital.

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

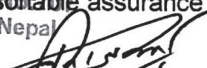
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements,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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the bank'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 bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

B.8.A. Associate
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, 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 Kathmandu, Nepal



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:

- 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 evidences 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.
- 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 bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidences obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the bank'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 evidences obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements, 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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

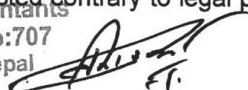
Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We have obtained information and explanations asked for, which, to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the bank in so far as it appears from our examination of those books of account of the bank. In our opinion the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss, statement of other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity & statement of cash flows for the period then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Companies Act, 2063 and are in agreement with the books of accounts maintained by the bank. In our opinion and to the best of information and according to the explanation given to us and from the examination of the books of accounts of the bank, we have not come across any case where the board of directors or any employee of the bank have acted contrary to legal provisions relating to accounts, or committed any misappropriation or caused any loss or damage to the bank.

In our opinion, so far as appeared from our examination of the books, the bank has maintained adequate capital banks and adequate provision for possible impairment of assets in accordance with the directives issued by Nepal Rastra Bank. However, the paid up capital requirement set forth by NRB has not been met with.

To the best of our knowledge and according to the explanation given to us and from the examination of the books of accounts of the bank, we have not come across any case where the board of directors or any employee of the bank have acted contrary to legal provisions relating to accounts, or committed any misappropriation or

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Chartered Accountants
Registration No: 707
Kathmandu, Nepal



caused any loss or damage to the bank or its property and violated any directives of Nepal Rastra Bank or acted in a manner to jeopardize the interest and security of the bank, its depositors and its investors.

For B & A Associates
Chartered Accountants



CA. Biraj Acharya
Partner
Date: August 28, 2023 [Bhadra 11, 2080]
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal
UDIN: 230829CA01138jEELd

B. & A. Associates
Chartered Accountants
Registration No: 707
Kathmandu, Nepal

Salpa Development Bank Limited
Diktel, Khotang

Statement of Financial Position
As at Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Particulars	Note	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4.1	650,222,916	396,521,792
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	4.2	-	-
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	4.3	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	4.4	-	-
Other Trading Assets	4.5	-	-
Loans and advances to B/FIs	4.6	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	4.7	654,055,260	565,881,955
Investment securities	4.8	-	-
Current tax assets	4.9	-	6,096,521
Investment in subsidiaries	4.10	-	-
Investment in associates	4.11	-	-
Investment property	4.12	-	-
Property and Equipment	4.13	37,616,301	24,254,311
Goodwill and Intangible assets	4.14	1,389,263	1,651,054
Deferred Tax Assets	4.15	3,511,327	3,767,722
Other assets	4.16	4,062,909	5,451,763
Total Assets		1,350,857,977	1,003,625,117
Liabilities			
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	4.17	74,567,200	61,066,630
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	4.18	-	-
Derivative Financial Instrument	4.19	-	-
Deposits from customers	4.20	776,476,454	682,864,262
Borrowings	4.21	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	4.9	238,898	-
Provisions	4.22	-	4,376
Deferred Tax Liabilities	4.15	-	-
Other liabilities	4.23	136,465,923	34,648,900
Debt securities issued	4.24	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	4.25	-	-
Total liabilities		987,748,475	778,584,168
Equity			
Share Capital	4.26	28,000,000	28,000,000
Share Premium		-	-
Retained Earnings		(3,785,318)	(13,843,964)
Reserves	4.27	338,894,819	210,884,913
Total equity attributable to equity holders		363,109,501	225,040,949
Non-controlling interest		-	-
Total Equity		363,109,501	225,040,949
Total Liabilities and Equity		1,350,857,977	1,003,625,117
Contingent Liabilities and commitment	4.28	6,766,041	8,808,971
Net Assets Value Per share		1296.82	803.72

The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For B & A Associates
Chartered Accountants

Tanka Rai
Chairman

Chandra Bahadur Khadka
Director

Sharan Kumar Rai
Director

CA. Biraj Acharya
Partner

Harindra Prasad Rai
Director

Lab Kumar Rai
Director

Date:
Place: Kathmandu Nepal

Lata K.C
Independent Director

Ishwor Man Rai
Chief Executive Officer

Salpa Development Bank Limited

Diktel, Khotang

Statement of Profit or Loss

For the period commencing on Shrawan 1, 2078 and ending on Ashad 32, 2079

		<i>Figures in NPR</i>	
Particulars	Note	Year Ended Ashad 32, 2079	Year Ended Ashad 31, 2078
Interest income	4.29	105,229,547	82,464,464
Interest expense	4.30	(47,744,639)	(37,456,954)
Net interest income		57,484,909	45,007,510
Fees and commission income	4.31	4,942,267	6,018,330
Fees and commission expense	4.32	(388,698)	(310,994)
Net fee and commission income		4,553,569	5,707,336
Net interest and commission income		62,038,478	50,714,846
Net trading income	4.33	-	-
Other operating income	4.34	329,347	479,935
Total operating income		62,367,825	51,194,781
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	4.35	(13,000,568)	6,788,585
Net operating income		75,368,393	44,406,197
Operating expense			
Personnel expenses	4.36	(36,625,088)	(30,400,211)
Other Operating expenses	4.37	(10,329,924)	(7,868,902)
Depreciation and Amortization	4.38	(6,935,993)	(3,408,593)
Operating Profit		21,477,388	2,728,490
Non operating Income	4.39	-	-
Non operating expense	4.40	-	-
Profit before income tax		21,477,388	2,728,490
Income tax expense	4.41	6,893,743	(1,877,406)
Current Tax Expense		6,602,382	-
Deferred Tax Expense (Income)		291,361	(1,877,406)
Profit for the period		14,583,645	4,605,896
Profit attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Bank		14,583,645	4,605,896
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Profit for the period		14,583,645	4,605,896
Earnings Per Share (EPS)			
Basic EPS		52.08	16.45
Diluted EPS		52.08	16.45

The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For B & A Associates
Chartered Accountants

Tanka Rai
Chairman

Chandra Bahadur Khadka
Director

Sharan Kumar Rai
Director

CA. Biraj Acharya
Partner

Harindra Prasad Rai
Director

Lab Kumar Rai
Director

Date:
Place: Kathmandu Nepal

Lata K.C
Independent Director

Ishwor Man Rai
Chief Executive Officer

Salpa Development Bank Limited
Diktel, Khotang

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Particulars	Year Ended Ashad 32, 2079	Year Ended Ashad 31, 2078
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	102,910,172	82,083,724
Fees and other income received	4,942,267	6,018,330
Receipts from other operating activities	329,347	479,935
Interest paid	(46,133,582)	(37,456,954)
Commission and fees paid	(388,698)	(310,994)
Cash payment to employees	(38,116,612)	(33,023,001)
Other expense paid	(10,628,816)	(8,043,200)
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities	12,914,078	9,747,840
(Increase)/Decrease in operating assets		
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-
Other trading assets	-	-
Loans and advances to bank and financial institutions	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	(73,870,461)	(156,798,780)
Other assets	(10,651,881)	173,447
Increase/(Decrease) in operating liabilities		
Due to bank and financial institutions	13,500,570	55,785,840
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Deposits from customers	93,612,192	114,779,163
Borrowings	-	-
Other liabilities	101,812,647	22,588,933
Net cash flow from operating activities before tax paid	137,317,145	46,276,442
Income taxes paid	(266,963)	(4,150,471)
Net cash flow from operating activities	137,050,181	42,125,971

Salpa Development Bank Limited
Diktel, Khotang

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Particulars	Year Ended Ashad 32, 2079	Year Ended Ashad 31, 2078
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of investment securities	-	-
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	-	-
Purchase of property and equipment	(4,974,028)	(8,871,015)
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment	-	-
Acquisition of intangible assets	(119,179)	(1,217,753)
Proceeds from the sale of intangible assets	-	-
Purchase of investment properties	-	-
Proceeds from the sale of investment properties	-	-
Interest received	-	-
Dividend received	-	-
Other (Merger)	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,093,207)	(10,088,768)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issue of debt securities	-	-
Repayment of debt securities	-	-
Receipts from issue of subordinated liabilities	-	-
Repayment of subordinated liability	-	-
Receipts from issue of shares (Share Application Money)	121,744,150	135,538,750
Dividends paid	-	-
Interest paid	-	-
Other receipt/payment	-	-
Net cash from financing activities	121,744,150	135,538,750
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	253,701,124	167,575,952
Cash and cash equivalents Beginning of the Period	396,521,792	228,945,839
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents held	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 Asadh 2078	650,222,916	396,521,792

The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For B & A Associates
Chartered Accountants

Tanka Rai
Chairman

Chandra Bahadur Khadka
Director

Sharan Kumar Rai
Director

Salpa Development Bank Limited
Diktel, Khotang

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Particulars	Figures in NPR	
	Year Ended Ashad 32, 2079	Year Ended Ashad 31, 2078
CA. Biraj Acharya Partner	Harindra Prasad Rai Director	Lab Kumar Rai Director
Date: Place: Kathmandu Nepal	Lata K.C Independent Director	Ishwor Man Rai Chief Executive Officer

Salpa Development Bank Limited
Diktel, Khotang

Statement of Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Particulars	Note	Year Ended Ashad 32, 2079	Year Ended Ashad 31, 2078
Profit for the year		14,583,645	4,605,896
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		(116,552)	366,378
Income tax relating to above items		34,966	(109,913)
Net other Comprehensive Income that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		(81,586)	256,465
b Items that are or may be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
Gains (Losses) on cash flow hedge		-	-
Exchange gains (Losses) (arising from translation financial assets of foreign operation		-	-
Income tax relating to above items		-	-
Reclassify to Profit or Loss		-	-
Net other Comprehensive Income that are or may be reclassified to Profit or Loss		-	-
c Share of other comprehensive income of associate accounted as per equity method			
Other Comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		(81,586)	256,465
Total Comprehensive income for the year		14,502,059	4,862,360
Total Comprehensive income attributable to:			
Equity shareholder of the bank		14,502,059	4,862,360
Non controlling interest		-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the period		14,502,059	4,862,360

The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For B & A Associates
Chartered Accountants

Tanka Rai
Chairman

Chandra Bahadur Khadka
Director

Sharan Kumar Rai
Director

CA. Biraj Acharya
Partner

Harindra Prasad Rai
Director

Lab Kumar Rai
Director

Date:
Place: Kathmandu Nepal

Lata K.C
Independent Director

Ishwor Man Rai
Chief Executive Officer

Salpa Development Bank Limited

Diktel, Khotang

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Particulars	Attributable to equity holders of the Bank										Figures in NPR		
	Share Capital	Share premium	General reserve	Exchange equalization reserve	Regulatory Reserve	Investment adjustment reserve	Fair value reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained earning	Other reserve	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance at 1 Shrawan 2077	28,000,000	-	3,985,848	-	7,276,657	-	-	-	(19,172,066)	64,568,749	84,659,187	-	84,659,187
Adjustment/Restatement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151,555	(170,905)	(19,350)	-	(19,350)
Adjusted/Restated balance at 1 Shrawan 2077	28,000,000	-	3,985,848	-	7,276,657	-	-	-	(19,020,511)	64,397,844	84,639,838	-	84,639,838
Comprehensive income for the year									4,605,896		4,605,896		4,605,896
Profit for the year											-		-
Other comprehensive income, net of tax											-		-
Gains / (Losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value								-			-		-
Gains / (Losses) on revaluation											-		-
Actual gains / (Losses) on defined benefit plans										256,465	256,465		256,465
Gains / (Losses) on Cash Flow Hedge											-		-
Exchange gains / (Losses) arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation											-		-
Total Comprehensive income for the year			921,179		(1,537,889)					46,059	(570,651)		(570,651)
Transfer to reserve during the year									570,651		570,651		570,651
Transfer from reserve during the year													
Other Adjustments													
Transactions with owners, directly recognized in equity													
Share issued											-		-
Share based payment											-		-
Dividends to equity holders											-		-
Bonus shares issued											-		-
Cash dividend paid											-		-
Advance for Share Capital										135,538,750	135,538,750		135,538,750
Total contributions by and distributions to owners											-		-
Balance at 1 Shrawan 2078	28,000,000	-	4,907,027	-	5,738,768	-	-	-	(13,843,964)	200,239,118	225,040,949	-	225,040,949

Salpa Development Bank Limited
Diktel, Khotang

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Particulars	Attributable to equity holders of the Bank										Figures in NPR		
	Share Capital	Share premium	General reserve	Exchange equalization reserve	Regulatory Reserve	Investment adjustment reserve	Fair value reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained earning	Other reserve	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance at 1 Shrawan 2078	28,000,000	-	4,907,027	-	5,738,768	-	-	-	(13,843,964)	200,239,118	225,040,949	-	225,040,949
Adjustment/Restatement w.r.t Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,822,344	-	1,822,344	-	1,822,344
Adjusted/Restatement : Prior Period Errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted/Restated balance at 1 Shrawan 2078	28,000,000	-	4,907,027	-	5,738,768	-	-	-	(12,021,620)	200,239,118	226,863,293	-	226,863,293
Comprehensive income for the year													
Profit for the year													
Other comprehensive income, net of tax													
Gains / (Losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value													
Gains / (Losses) on revaluation													
Actual Gain / (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			3,281,198		2,177,270								
Transfer to reserve during the year													
Transfer from reserve during the year													
Other Adjustments													
Transactions with owners, directly recognized in equity													
Share issued		-											
Share based payment													
Dividends to equity holders													
Bonus shares issued													
Cash dividend paid													
Advance for Share Capital													
Total contributions by and distributions to owners													
Balance at Ashad 32, 2079	28,000,000	-	8,188,225	-	7,916,038	-	-	-	(3,785,318)	322,790,557	363,109,501	-	363,109,501

The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For B & A Associates
Chartered Accountants

CA. Biraj Acharya
Partner

Date:
Place: Kathmandu Nepal

Tanka Rai
Chairman

Chandra Bahadur Khadka
Director

Sharan Kumar Rai
Director

Harindra Prasad Rai
Director

Lab Kumar Rai
Director

Lata K.C
Independent Director

Ishwor Man Rai
Chief Executive Officer

Salpa Development Bank Limited

Diktel, Khotang

Statement of Distributable Profit or Loss

For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Opening Retained Earning	(13,843,964)	(19,172,066)
Adjustment w.r.t Reserves	1,822,344	170,905
Adjustment :Prior Period Errors	-	(19,350)
Opening Retained Earning (Adjusted)	(12,021,620)	(19,020,511)
Net Profit/(loss) as per Statement of Profit or Loss	14,583,645	4,605,896
Appropriation		
a. General Reserve	(3,281,198)	(921,179)
b. Foreign Exchange Fluctuation fund	-	-
c. Capital redemption reserve	-	-
d. Corporate social responsibility fund	(145,836)	(46,059)
e. Employees training fund	(743,039)	-
f. Other	-	-
Profit/(loss) before regulatory adjustment	(1,608,048)	(15,381,853)
Regulatory Adjustments:		
a. Interest Receivable (-)/previous accrued interest received(+)	(2,352,079)	3,048,917
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(+)	256,395	(1,767,492)
f. Goodwill recognized (-)/Impairment of Goodwill(+)	-	-
g. Bargain purchase gain recognized (-)/reversal(+)	-	-
h. Actuarial Loss recognized (-)/reversal(+)	(81,586)	256,465
i. Other (+/-)	-	-
Investment Provision as per NRB Directive no. 8	-	-
Total regulatory adjustments	(2,177,270)	1,537,889
Profit or (Loss) after Regulatory Adjustments	(3,785,318)	(13,843,964)

Salpa Development Bank Limited
Diktel, Khotang**Notes to Financial Statements**
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)**1. Reporting Entity**

Salapa Development Bank Limited (referred as 'the Development Bank', the Company' or 'the Bank') is a public company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2063 and licensed by Nepal Rastra Bank to conduct banking transaction as a "B" Class Financial Institution under the Bank and Financial Institution Act, 2073. The Development Bank has its Corporate Office at Diktel, Khotang. The Development Bank received the license to commence banking operations. The Development Bank's equity shares hasnot been listed in Nepal Stock Exchange. The objective of the Development Bank is to uplift the economic status of Nepal by investing in different economic sectors under economic liberalization policy, understanding diverse customer needs and providing broad mix of financial services to business and individuals.

The authorized capital of the company is Rupees 800,000,000/-, the issued capital is 500,000,000/- and the paid-up capital is 28,000,000/-, 100 per cent of the paid-up capital is held by the promoter and calls in advance received from promoters amounts to 322,000,000/-. The shares of the Company are not listed at Nepal Stock Exchange Limited (NEPSE). The Board of Directors acknowledges the responsibility of preparation of financial statements of the Bank. The approved financial statements have been recommended for approval by the shareholders in the annual general meeting of the Bank.

1.1 Subsidiaries

The bank has no wholly owned or partially owned subsidiaries company during the financial year 2078/79.

2. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared on accrual basis of accounting except the Cash Flow information, which is prepared on a cash basis, using the direct method. The financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss and Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to Financial Statement of the Bank. The accounting 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 have been prepared and approved by the Board of Directors in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) and as published by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) Nepal and pronounced by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN) and as per the provisions of Bank and Financial Institutions Act, 2073 in the format issued by Nepal Rastra Bank in Directive No. 4 of NRB Directives.

2.1.1 Use of Carve-out

ICAN has provided carve out on specific areas for alternative treatment of the items of financial statements required as per NFRS. Based on such, the bank has used following carve out for preparation and presentation of financial statements in line with NFRS.

a) Impairment Loss on Loan and Advances

As per para 63 of NAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, impairment loss is calculated on incurred loss model. However, the carve out has allowed to recognise loan loss provision at higher of loss calculated as per para 63 or the same as per NRB Directives No. 02/076. Accordingly, the bank has used this carve out and recognised impairment loss as per NRB directive as the same was higher in comparison to impairment loss calculated as per NAS 39.

Financial Year	F.Y 2078/79	F.Y 2077/78
Provision as per NRB Directive	26,219,532	39,220,101
Provision as per NFRS	3,044,371	4,759,441

Salpa Development Bank Limited

Diktel, Khotang

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

b) Effective Interest Rate

As per the definition of effective interest rate (EIR) as per para 9 of NAS 39, all the initial points paid or received is required to be considered for calculation of EIR and the same EIR is used to calculate interest on loans and advances. As per the carve out, if calculation of EIR is impracticable or immaterial, then such could be ignored. The bank has used the carve out and has not considered initial points paid or received on loans to be part of EIR, rather such amount has been accounted as income on accrual basis.

c) Interest income on amortized loan after impairment recognition

As per para AG63 of NAS 39, Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is thereafter recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The carve out provides that interest income can be calculated on gross carrying amount of loan. The bank has used the stated carve out in preparing the financial statements.

3. Reporting Period and Approval of Financial Statements

Reporting Period is a period from the first day of Shrawan (mid-July) of any year to the last day of Ashadh (mid-July) of the next year as per Nepalese calendar.

Particulars	Nepalese Calander	English Calander
Current Year	F.Y 2078/79	F.Y 2021/22
Previous Year	F.Y 2077/78	F.Y 2020/21
Reporting Period	Shrawan 1, 2078 to Ashad 32, 2079	July 16, 2021 to July 16, 2022

The financial statements prepared in accordance with the requirement of Nepal Financial Reporting Standards and were approved by the board of directors on its board meeting dated

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Nepalese Currency (NPR) (rounded to the nearest Rupee unless otherwise stated), which is the company's functional currency. The Development Bank determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements are measured using that functional currency.

2.4 Use of estimates, assumptions and judgments

The preparation of the Development Bank's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Information about assumptions and estimation that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are:

- Key assumptions used in discounted cash flow projections.
- Measurement of defined benefit obligations.
- Provisions, commitments and contingencies.
- Determination of net realizable value.
- Determination of useful life of the property, plants and equipment.
- Assessment of the Development Bank's ability to continue as going concern.
- Determination of fair value of financial instruments; and property and equipment.
- Impairment of financial and non-financial assets.
- Assessment of current as well as deferred tax.

Salpa Development Bank Limited

Diktel, Khotang

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

2.5 Changes in accounting policies

The Company has consistently applied the accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements except for new or revised statements and interpretations implemented during the year. The nature and effect of new standards and interpretations are discussed in note that follows.

2.6. New Reporting standards issued but not effective

For the reporting of financial instruments, NAS 32 Financial Instruments Presentation, NAS 39 Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurements and NFRS 7 Financial Instruments – Disclosures have been applied. NFRS 9 has been complied for the classification of Financial Instruments. Few carve-outs on applicable Accounting Standards as provided by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal have been used by the Bank, the quantitative and qualitative impact of the same have been disclosed in detail in Notes to the Accounts. Further, NAS 17 Leases has not been incorporated in this financial statement regarding operating lease since the effect of the same was considered not material by the management. Further, a number of new standards and amendments to the existing standards and interpretations have been issued by International Accounting Standard Board after the pronouncements of NFRS with varying effective dates. Those become applicable when Accounting Standard Board Nepal incorporates them within NFRS.

A number of new standards and amendments to the existing standards and interpretations have been issued by IASB after the pronouncements of IFRS with varying effective dates. Those become applicable when ASB Nepal incorporates them within NFRS.

2.7. Discounting

Non- current assets and liabilities are discounted where discounting is material. Interest income and expenses have been recognized on unwinding of financial assets and liabilities respectively.

2.8. Materiality and Aggregation

Each material class of similar items is presented separately in the Financial Statements. Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately, unless they are immaterial as permitted by the Nepal Accounting Standard – NAS 1 on 'Presentation of Financial Statements'. Notes to the Financial Statements are presented in a systematic manner which ensures the understandability and comparability of Financial Statements of the bank. Understandability of the Financial Statements is not compromised by obscuring material information with immaterial information or by aggregating material items that have different natures or functions.

2.9. Going Concern

The Board has made an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern and satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, Board is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon ability to continue as a going concern and they do not intend either to liquidate or to cease operations of it. Therefore, the Financial Statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

2.10. Prior Period Errors

Prior Period Errors are omissions or misstatements in an entity's financial statements. Such omissions may relate to one or more prior periods. Correction of an error is done by calculating the cumulative effect of the change on the financial statements of the period as if new method or estimate had always been used for all the affected prior years' financial statements. Sometimes such changes may not be practicable. In such cases, it is applied to the latest period possible by making corresponding adjustment to the opening balance of the period.

Salpa Development Bank Limited
Diktel, Khotang**Notes to Financial Statements**
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)**3. Significant Accounting Policies**

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

3.1 Basis of Measurement

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

- Investment property is measured at fair value.
- Liabilities for cash-settled, share-based-payment arrangements are measured at fair value.
- Available for sale financial assets are measured at fair value.
- Investments held-for-trade is measured at fair value.
- Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value.
- Defined benefit schemes, surpluses and deficits are measured at fair value.
- Impairment of asset is measured at fair value and related disposal cost.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in the period in which the estimates are revised and in the future periods. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in notes that follow.

Distinction of Current and Non-Current**Assets**

All the assets except the property, plant and equipment's and deferred tax assets are classified as current assets unless specific additional disclosure is made in the notes.

Liabilities

All the liabilities except the defined benefit plan obligations are classified as current liabilities unless specific additional disclosure is made in the notes.

Materiality and Aggregation

In compliance with NFRS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements, each material class of similar items is presented separately in the financial Statements. Items of dissimilar nature or functions are presented separately unless they are material.

3.2 Basis of Consolidation

The Development Bank does not have any subsidiaries or special purpose entities over which it exercises control. Hence, only standalone financial statement is prepared.

3.3 Cash & Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at vault and agency bank account balances, unrestricted balances with NRB, highly liquid financial assets with original maturity of 3 months from the date of its acquisition and are readily convertible to cash, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and Cash equivalent are measured at amortized cost in the statement of financial position.

Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared by using the 'Direct Method' in accordance with NAS 07- Statement of Cash Flows.

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**Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)****3.4 Financial Assets & Financial Liabilities****Recognition**

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

Classification**i. Financial Assets**

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

1. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

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

2. Financial asset measured at fair value

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

a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) if they are held for trading or are designated at fair value through profit or loss. Upon initial recognition, transaction costs are directly attributable to the acquisition are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

ii. Financial Liabilities

The Development Bank classifies the financial liabilities as follows:

a) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

b) 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 effective interest method.

Salpa Development Bank Limited

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Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Measurement

Financial assets at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of the investments.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably. Dividends recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss are included in the 'Other operating income' line item.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria (see above) are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

Salpa Development Bank Limited
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For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)***Financial liabilities at FVTPL***

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a company of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Company is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and NFRS 9 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with NFRS 9

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other operating income' line item.

However, for non-held-for-trading financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)***De-recognition******i. Derecognition of Financial Assets***

The Development Bank derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Development Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

Any interest in such transferred financial assets that qualify for de-recognition that is created or retained by the Development Bank is recognized as a separate asset or liability. On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset, and the sum of

- (i) The consideration received and
- (ii) Any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss.

The Development Bank enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its Statement of Financial Position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not derecognized. Transfers of assets with retention of all or substantially all risks and rewards include, for example repurchase transactions.

ii. Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled 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 de-recognition 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.

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**Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)*****Determination of fair value***

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Development Bank measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an on-going basis. If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Development Bank uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The fair value measurement hierarchy is as follows:

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

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

Level 3 portfolios are those where there are unobservable inputs of the instruments. The inputs are not based on observable market data.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Development Bank determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (Level 01 valuation) nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets (Level 02 valuation), then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognized in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but not later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out. In case the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (Level 01 valuation), the difference between the transaction price and fair value is recognized in profit or loss immediately.

Impairment

At each reporting date, the Development Bank assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset(s), and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows of the asset(s) that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer, default or delinquency by a borrower, restructuring of a loan or advance by the Development Bank on terms that the Development Bank would not otherwise consider, indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security, or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the group, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the group. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

In case of financial difficulty of the borrower, the Development Bank considers to restructure loans rather than take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, any impairment is measured using the original EIR as calculated before the modification of terms and the loan is no longer considered past due. Management continually reviews renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur. The loans continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the loan's original EIR.

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**Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)*****Impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost***

The Development Bank considers evidence of impairment for loans and advances and investment securities measured at amortized cost at both specific asset and collective level. The Development Bank first assesses individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists for financial assets that are individually significant and that are not individually significant are assessed on collectively.

If there is objective evidence on that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

All individually significant loans and advances; and investment securities measured at amortized cost found not to be specifically impaired and those that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans and advances with similar risk characteristics.

All individually significant loans and advances and investment securities are assessed for specific impairment. Those found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities with similar risk characteristics.

Impairment of loans and advances portfolios is based on the judgments in past experience of portfolio behaviour. In assessing collective impairment, the Development Bank uses historical trends of the probability of default, the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends. Default rates, loss rates and the expected timing of future recoveries are regularly benchmarked against actual outcomes to ensure that they remain appropriate.

Impairment losses on assets measured at amortized cost are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Development Bank. If in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a write off is later recovered, the recovery is recognized in the 'Other operating income'.

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

Objective evidence of impairment of investment in an equity instrument is a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost. Impairment losses are recognized by reclassifying the losses accumulated in the fair value reserve in equity to profit or loss. The cumulative loss that is reclassified from equity to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and the current fair value, less any impairment loss recognized previously in profit or loss.

3.5 Trading Assets

Interest income on all trading assets are considered to be incidental to the Development Bank's trading operations and are presented together with all other changes in fair value of trading assets and liabilities in net trading income.

Interest expense on all trading liabilities are considered to be incidental to the Development Bank's trading operations and are presented together with all other changes in fair value of trading assets and liabilities in net trading income.

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**Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)****3.6 Derivative Assets & Derivative Liabilities**

For designated and qualifying fair value hedges, the cumulative change in the fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the income statement in Net trading income. Meanwhile, the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item in the statement of financial position and is also recognised in the income statement in Net trading income.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or where the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship is discontinued prospectively. For hedged items recorded at amortised cost, the difference between the carrying value of the hedged item on termination and the face value is amortised over the remaining term of the original hedge using the recalculated EIR method. If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value adjustment is recognised immediately in the income statement.

3.7 Property & Equipment***a) Recognition & Measurement***

Property and Equipment are recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the assets will flow to the Development Bank and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured. The cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets. Cost of self-constructed assets includes followings:

- Cost of materials and direct labour;
- Any other cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to the working condition for their intended use; and
- Capitalized borrowing cost

Property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss if any. Neither class of the property and equipment are measured at revaluation model nor is their fair value measured at the reporting date.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized if it is probable that the future economic benefits from the expenditure will flow to the entity. On-going repairs and maintenance to keep the assets in working condition are expensed as incurred.

Any gain or losses on de-recognition of an item of property and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

b) Capital Work in Progress

Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in the assets under capital work in progress account (CWIP). At the point when an asset is capable of operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment and depreciation commences. Where an obligation (legal or constructive) exists to dismantle or remove an asset or restore a site to its former condition at the end of its useful life, the present value of the estimated cost of dismantling, removing or restoring the site is capitalized along with the cost of acquisition or construction upon completion and a corresponding liability is recognized.

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Notes to Financial Statements For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

c) Depreciation

Property and equipment are depreciated from the date they are available for use on property on written down value method over estimated useful lives as determined by the Management. Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss. Land is not depreciated. Charging of depreciation is ceased from the earlier of the date from which the asset is classified as held for sale or is derecognized.

The estimated useful lives of significant items of property and equipment for current year and comparative periods are as follows:

Particulars	Useful Life	As per IT Act 2058
Computer and Accessories	5 Years	25%
Office Equipment	7 Years	15%
Vehicle	7 Years	20%
Furniture Fixture Wood Office	8 Years	25%
Machinery	8 Years	15%
Furniture Fixture Metal Office	10 Years	25%
Lease Hold Assets	10 Years	10 years

For assets purchased/sold during the year, depreciation is provided up to the date of use on pro-rata basis.

3.8 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash generating unit level. Such intangibles are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

The intangible asset with finite useful lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Certain computer software costs are capitalized and recognised as intangible assets based on materiality, accounting prudence and significant benefits expected to flow therefrom for a period longer than one year.

The estimated useful lives of significant items of intangible assets for current year and comparative periods are as follows:

Class of Assets	Useful Life
Computer Software	5 Years

The capitalized value of Software Purchase and installation costs are amortized over a maximum 5 years' period or within the ownership period.

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**Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)****3.9 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 for sale in ordinary course of business and owner occupied property. The Development Bank holds investment property that has been acquired through the enforcement of security over the loan and advances.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred. If the recognition criteria are met; and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the income statement in the year in which they arise. Investment property which 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.

Fair values are evaluated annually by an accredited external, independent valuer.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of, or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in the income statement in the year of retirement or disposal.

3.10 Income Tax

The Company is subject to tax laws of Nepal. Income Taxes have been calculated as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 2058. Deferred tax is recorded on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, at the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax law carry-forwards become deductible. The company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income making this assessment. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realisable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to items directly recognised in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current Tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable based on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

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 by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax assets and liabilities also include adjustments for tax expected to be payable or recoverable in respect of previous periods.

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Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and that are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reversed if it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realised. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

i. Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

ii. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

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Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

3.11 Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities

Development Bank deposits consist of money placed into the Development Bank by its customers. These deposits are made to deposit accounts such as fixed deposit accounts, savings accounts, margin deposit accounts, call deposit accounts and current accounts. Details and further disclosures about deposits have been explained in Note that follows.

3.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, when it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and when the amount can be reliably estimated.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is:

- a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or
- present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because:

it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or

the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each reporting period.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract.

3.13 Revenue Recognition

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

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Notes to Financial Statements**For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)*****Interest income***

Interest income is recognized in profit or loss using banks normal interest rate which is very close to effective interest rate as per effective interest rate method. Effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of financial asset or liability to the carrying amount of the asset or liability. The calculation of effective interest rate includes all transactions cost and fee and points paid or received that are integral part of the effective interest. The transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets.

Interest income presented in statement of comprehensive income includes:

- Interest income on financial assets measured at amortized cost using banks normal interest rate which is very close to effective interest rate calculated as per effective interest rate method. These financial assets include loans and advances including staff loans, investment in government securities, investment in corporate bonds, investment in NRB Bond and deposit instruments, reverse repos, inter banking lending etc.
- Interest on investment securities measured at fair value, calculated on effective interest rate.
- Income on discounted instruments like bills purchased, documents negotiation is recognized over the period of discounting on accrual basis using effective interest rate.

Interest income on all trading assets are considered to be incidental to the Development Bank's trading operations and are presented together with all other changes in fair value of trading assets and liabilities in net trading income.

However, interest accrual is suspended and is not recognized as Interest income in the Statement of Profit or Loss where the loan is categorized as Bad (Loss) irrespective of the net realizable value of collateral. The Bank has not recognised NPR 2,514,522/- as interest income in its Statement of Profit or Loss for FY 2078-79.

Fee and commission income

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, forex transaction commission, commission of issue of letter of credit and guarantee are recognized as the related services are performed. When the loan commitment is not utilized to the extent of approved limit, the related commitment fees are recognized on undrawn amount on straight line basis over the period of commitment.

Dividend income

Dividend on investment in resident company is recognized when the right to receive payment is established. Dividend income are presented in net trading income, net income from other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss or other revenue based on the underlying classification of the equity instruments.

Net trading income

Results arising from trading activities include all gains and losses from changes in fair value and related interest income or expense and dividends for financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading. This includes any ineffectiveness recorded in hedging transactions.

Net income from other financial instrument at fair value through Profit or Loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities classified in this category are those that have been designated by management upon initial recognition. Management may only designate an instrument at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition when the following criteria are met, and designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis:

- The designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis.
- The assets and liabilities are part of a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both, which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.
- The financial instrument contains one or more embedded derivatives, which significantly modify the cash flows that would otherwise be required by the contract.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in Net gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in statement of Profit or Loss. Interest earned or incurred is accrued in Interest income or Interest expense, respectively, using the effective interest rate (EIR), while dividend income is recorded in other operating income when the right to the payment has been established.

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**Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)****3.14 Interest expense**

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

3.15 Employees Benefits**a) Short Term Employee Benefits**

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

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

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

b) Post-Employment Benefit Plan

Post-employment benefit plan includes followings:

i. Defined Contribution Plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays a fixed contribution to a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay future amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as personnel expense in profit or loss in the periods during which the related service are rendered by employees. Pre-paid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that cash refund or reduction in future payments is available. Contributions to a defined contribution plan being due for more than 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee render the service are discounted at their present value. The following are the defined contribution plan provided by the Development Bank to its employees:

a) Employees Provident Fund

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

ii. Defined Benefit Plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Development Bank's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognized past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds, that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Development Bank's obligation and that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. The calculation of obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using projected unit credit method.

The Development Bank recognizes all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans immediately in other comprehensive income and all expenses related to defined benefits plans in employee benefit are expensed in profit or loss.

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Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

The following are the defined benefit plans provided by the Development Bank to its employees:

a) Gratuity

Development Bank provides for gratuity on accrual basis covering eligible employees in terms of Employee Service Byelaws of the Development Bank. The plan provides for lump sum payments to vested employees at retirement or upon death while in employment or on termination of employment for an amount equivalent defined days' eligible salary payable for each completed years of service.

b) Leave Salary

The employees of the Development Bank 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 Development Bank. The Development Bank accounts for the liability for entire accumulated outstanding leave balance on accrual basis as per Employee Service Byelaws of the Development Bank.

c) Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as expense when the Development Bank 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 Development Bank has made an offer for voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted and the number of acceptance 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.

3.16 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease, or contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

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. When Bank is the lessor under finance lease, the amounts due under the leases, after deduction of unearned interest income, are included in 'Loans to & receivables from other customers', as appropriate. Interest income receivable is recognized in 'Net interest income' over the periods of the leases so as to give a constant rate of return on the net investment in the leases.

When Bank is a lessee under finance leases, the leased assets are capitalized and included in 'Property and equipment' and the corresponding liability to the lesser is included in 'Other liabilities'.

At the commencement date of lease, the Bank shall recognize Right of Use asset. The cost of Right of Use asset shall comprise the amount of initial measurement of lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee. Right of Use Assets shall be measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment and adjusted for any re measurement of the lease liability. The Bank shall depreciate the Right of Use Asset from the commencement date to the end of useful life of the underlying assets on the straight line basis. At the commencement date, the Bank shall measure the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payment shall include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments, amounts expected to be payable by the Bank under residual value guarantee, the exercise price of a purchase option if the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease.

The details of Right to use asset and Lease Liability are stated below:

Particulars	Right of Use Asset	Lease Liability
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition During The year	14,942,986.00	14,942,986.00
Interest Cost		(1,611,057.00)
Depreciation on Right of Use Asset	2,135,549.00	
Lease Payment in Accrual basis		2,135,224.00
Closing Balance	12,807,437.00	14,418,819.00

The Right to Use Assets has been shown in Buildings in schedule 4.13 Property and Equipment and the Lease Liability in schedule 4.23 Other Liabilities under Other Liability heading.

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Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

3.17 Foreign Currency Translation

The items included in the financial statements of the entity are measured using the functional currency of the Company.

3.18 Financial Guarantee and Loan Commitment

The Development Bank makes available to its customers guarantees that may require that the Development Bank makes payments on their behalf and enters into commitments to extend credit lines to secure their liquidity needs. Letters of credit and guarantees (including standby letters of credit) commit the Development Bank to make payments on behalf of customers in the event of a specific act, generally related to the import or export of goods. Such commitments expose the Development Bank to similar risks to loans and are mitigated by the same control processes and policies.

3.19 Share Capital and Reserves

The Development Bank classifies the capital instruments as equity instruments or financial liabilities in accordance with the substance with the contractual terms of the instruments. Equity is defined as residual interest in total assets of an entity after deducting all its liabilities. Common shares are classified as equity of the Development Bank and distributions thereon are presented in statement of changes in equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to issue of an equity instruments are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments.

3.20 Earnings per Share including Diluted

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/ (loss) for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/ (loss) for the year as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

There have been no transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of the completion of these financial statements which would require the restatement of earnings per share.

3.21 Segment Reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Development Bank that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relating to transactions with any of the Development Bank's other components, whose operating results are reviewed by the management to make decision about resource allocation to each segment and assess its performance. Since the Chief Operating Decision Maker monitors the activities of the Development Bank as a whole, the Development Bank has classified its business segment as banking, remittance and other segments.

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Notes to Financial Statements For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Cash and Cash Equivalent

Note No. 4.1

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Cash in hand	55,439,794	52,113,501
Balance with B/Fis	72,921,892	54,747,911
Money at call and short notice	521,861,230	289,660,380
Other	-	-
Total	650,222,916	396,521,792

*Balance with BFIs includes the balance kept in Commercial Bank (Century Bank) for the purpose of statutory liquidity reserve amounting to NPR.250,00,000.00 at Ashadh 32, 2079.

Due from Nepal Rastra Bank

Note No. 4.2

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Statutory Balances with NRB	-	-
Securities Purchased under re-sale agreement	-	-
Other deposit and receivable from NRB	-	-
Total	-	-

Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions

Note No.4.3

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Placements with domestic B/FIs	-	-
Placement with foreign B/FIs	-	-
Less: Allowances for Impairment	-	-
Total	-	-

Derivative Financial Instruments

Note No. 4.4

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
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	-	-

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Notes to Financial Statements For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Other Trading Assets

Note No. 4.5

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Treasury Bills	-	-
Government Bonds	-	-
NRB Bonds	-	-
Domestic Corporate Bonds	-	-
Equities	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	-	-
Pledged	-	-
Non-pledged	-	-

Loans and advances to BF/Is

Note No. 4.6

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Loans to microfinance institutions	-	-
Other	-	-
Less: Allowances for Impairment	-	-
	-	-

Allowances for Impairment

Note No. 4.6.1

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Balance at 1 Shrawan	-	-
Impairment loss for the year:	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Recoveries/reversals	-	-
Amount written off	-	-
Balance at Asadh end	-	-

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Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)**Loans and advances to customers****Note No.4.7**

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Loans and advances measured at amortized cost	680,274,793	605,102,056
Less:		
Impairment allowances	(26,219,532)	(39,220,101)
<i>Collective Allowances</i>	9,647,518	10,805,149
<i>Individual Allowances</i>	16,572,014	28,414,952
Net amount	654,055,260	565,881,955
Loans and advances measured at FVTPL	-	-
Total	654,055,260	565,881,955

Analysis of Loans and advances- By Product**Note 4.7.1**

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Product		
Term Loans	186,107,384	208,805,199
Overdraft	153,182,285	223,654,891
Trust receipt/Import loans	-	-
Demand and other working capital Loans	-	-
Personal residential loans	-	-
Real estate loans	-	-
Margin lending loans	-	-
Hire purchase loans	6,941,096	10,846,648
Deprived sector loans	159,772,834	134,530,671
Bills purchased	-	-
Staff loans	15,132,176	12,427,436
Others	152,376,583	9,499,300
Sub Total	673,512,359	599,764,145
Interest receivable	6,762,434	5,337,911
Grand Total	680,274,793	605,102,056

Analysis of Loans and advances- By Currency**Note No. 4.7.2**

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Nepalese rupee	680,274,793	605,102,056
Indian rupee	-	-
United State dollar	-	-
Great Britain pound	-	-
Euro	-	-
Japanese yen	-	-
Chinese yen	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	680,274,793	605,102,056

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Notes to Financial Statements For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Analysis of Loans and advances- By Collateral

Note No. 4.7.3

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Secured		
Movable/immovable assets	642,886,780	583,116,179
Gold and silver	16,002,436	3,086,289
Guarantee of domestic B/Fis	-	-
Government Guarantee	-	-
Guarantee of International Rated bank	-	-
Collateral of export document	-	-
Collateral of fixed deposit receipt	6,228,680	6,417,661
Collateral of Government securities	-	-
Counter Guarantee	-	-
Personal Guarantee	-	-
Other collateral (Staff Loans)	15,156,896	12,481,927
Subtotal	680,274,793	605,102,056
Unsecured	-	-
Grand Total	680,274,793	605,102,056

Movement of Loan Loss Provision

Note No. 4.7.4

Allowances for Impairment

At each reporting date, the Bank has assessed whether there exists objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset(s), and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows of the asset(s) that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer, default or delinquency by a borrower, restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not otherwise consider, indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security, or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the group, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the group. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

In case of financial difficulty of the borrower, the Bank considers to restructure loans rather than take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, any impairment is measured using the original EIR as calculated before the modification of terms and the loan is no longer considered past due. Management continually reviews renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur. The loans continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the loan's original EIR.

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**Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)****1. Use of Carve Outs for Financial Assets****a. For Impairment Calculation**

An entity shall assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets measured at amortised cost is impaired. If any such evidence exists, the entity shall apply paragraph 63 of NAS 39: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, to determine the amount of any impairment loss unless the entity is bank or financial institutions registered as per Bank and Financial Institutions Act, 2073. Bank and Financial Institutions shall measure impairment loss on loan and advances as higher of amount derived as per prudential norms prescribed by Nepal Rastra Bank and amount determined as per paragraph 63. However, bank and financial institutions shall apply paragraph 63 of NAS 39: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement to determine the amount of impairment loss on financial assets other than loan and advances.

b. For Using Effective Interest rate

During the reporting period Bank has used the exemption for not calculating Interest Income using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) as Bank has considered such calculation to be impracticable. Accordingly Bank has used Normal interest rate to charge interest income.

c. Interest calculation on Impaired Loan and advances

NAS 39 requires when a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is thereafter recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. However the bank has charged interest income by applying the Normal interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset unless the financial asset is written off either partially or fully.

Impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Bank considers evidence of impairment for loans and advances and investment securities measured at amortized cost at both specific asset and collective level. The Bank first assesses individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists for financial assets that are individually significant and that are not individually significant are assessed on collectively.

If there is objective evidence on that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

All individually significant loans and advances; and investment securities measured at amortized cost found not to be specifically impaired and those that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans and advances with similar risk characteristics.

All individually significant loans and advances and investment securities are assessed for specific impairment. Those found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities with similar risk characteristics.

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Notes to Financial Statements For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Impairment of loans and advances portfolios is based on the judgments in past experience of portfolio behaviour. In assessing collective impairment the Bank uses historical trends of the probability of default, the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends. Default rates, loss rates and the expected timing of future recoveries are regularly benchmarked against actual outcomes to ensure that they remain appropriate.

Impairment losses on assets measured at amortized cost are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original Normal interest rate.

Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Bank. If in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account.

Impairment allowance for Loans and Advances

During the year, the Bank changed its accounting policy with respect to Impairment allowance for Loans and Advances. The Bank now at each reporting date assesses whether there is objective evidence that loans and advances carried at fair value through profit or loss are impaired and impairment provided for if impairment assessment indicates so. Loans and advances is impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset(s), and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows of the asset(s) that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that loans and advances are impaired can include significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer, default or delinquency by a borrower, restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not otherwise consider, indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security, or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the group, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the group. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

In case of financial difficulty of the borrower, the Bank considers to restructure loans rather than take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, any impairment is measured using the Normal Interest rate as calculated before the modification of terms and the loan is no longer considered past due. Management continually reviews renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur. The loans continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the loan's Normal Interest rate.

Prior to this change in policy, the Bank used to provide for impairment loss of loans and advances at 1% to 100% on the basis of classification of loans and advances in accordance with the directives of Nepal Rastra Bank.

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Notes to Financial Statements For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

The Bank believes the new policy is preferable as it more closely aligns the accounting for these transactions with the NFRS and will aid comparability.

Following table below show the NFRS provision under two different models:

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
<i>Specific allowance for impairment</i>		
Balance at Shrawan 1	28,414,952	26,822,215
Impairment loss for the year		-
Charge for the year	(11,842,938)	1,592,737
Recoveries/reversal during the year		-
Write-offs		-
Exchange rate variance on foreign currency		-
Other Movement		-
Balance at Asadh end	16,572,014	28,414,952
<i>Collective allowance for Impairment</i>		
Balance at Shrawan 1	10,805,149	5,609,301
Impairment loss for the year		-
Charge/(reversal) for the year	(1,157,631)	5,195,848
Exchange rate variance on foreign currency		-
Other movement		-
Balance at Asadh end	9,647,518	10,805,149
Total as on Ashad end	26,219,532	39,220,101

B. IMPAIRMENT AS PER NAS 39

	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Individual Impairment	982,042	1,134,725
Collective Impairment	2,062,329	3,624,716
Total Impairment as per NAS 39	3,044,371	4,759,441

Salpa Development Bank Limited
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Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Investment securities

Note No. 4.8

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Investment securities measured at amortized cost	-	-
Investment Securities measured at FVTOCI	-	-
Less Provision		
Total	-	-

There is no investment securities held by Bank during the year.

Investment securities measured at amortized cost

Note No. 4.8.1

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Debt securities	-	-
Government bonds	-	-
Government treasury bills	-	-
Nepal Rastra Bank bonds	-	-
Nepal Rastra Bank deposits instruments	-	-
Other	-	-
Less: specific allowances for impairment	-	-
Total	-	-

Investment in equity measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Note No. 4.8.2

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Equity instrument		
Quoted equity instrument	-	-
Unquoted equity instrument	-	-
Total	-	-

Information relating to investment in equities

Note No. 4.8.3

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Investment in quoted equity	-	-
Investment in unquoted equity	-	-
Total	-	-

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Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Current Tax Assets

Note No. 4.9

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Current tax assets		
Current year income tax assets	6,363,484	6,096,521
Tax assets of prior periods		
Sub-total	6,363,484	6,096,521
Current tax Liabilities		
Current year income tax liabilities	6,602,382	-
Tax Liabilities of prior periods	-	-
Sub-total	6,602,382	-
Total	(238,898)	6,096,521

Investment in Subsidiaries

Note No. 4.10

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Investment in Quoted Subsidiaries	-	-
Investment in Unquoted Subsidiaries	-	-
Total Investment		
Less: Impairment allowances	-	-
Net carrying amount	-	-

Investment in Quoted Subsidiaries

Note No. 4.10.1

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
..... Ltd	-	-
Shares of Rs... each	-	-
..... Ltd	-	-
Shares of Rs... each	-	-
Total	-	-

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Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Investment in Unquoted Subsidiaries
Note No. 4.10.2

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
..... Ltd	-	-
Shares of Rs... each	-	-
..... Ltd	-	-
Shares of Rs... each	-	-
Total	-	-

Information relating to subsidiaries of the Bank
Note No. 4.10.3

Particulars	<i>Percentage of Ownership held by the Bank</i>	
	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
..... Ltd	-	-
..... Ltd	-	-
Total	-	-

Non controlling Interest of the subsidiaries
Note No. 4.10.4

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Equity Interest held by NCI(%)		
Profit/(Loss) allocated during the year		
Accumulated balances of NCIs as on Asadh end		
Dividend paid to NCI		
Total	-	-

Salpa Development Bank Limited
Diktel, Khotang

Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Investment in Associates

Note No. 4.11

The Bank has no any associates. Thus, it does not prepare consolidated financial statement and accordingly, equity method of accounting is not used as per Nepal Accounting Standards (NAS 28) on – Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures.

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Investment in Quoted Associates	-	-
Investment in Unquoted Subsidiaries	-	-
Total Investment	-	-
Less: Impairment allowances	-	-
Net carrying amount	-	-

Investment in Quoted Associates

Note No. 4.11.1

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
..... Ltd	-	-
..... Shares of Rs..... Each	-	-
Total	-	-

Investment in Unquoted Associates

Note No. 4.11.2

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
..... Ltd	-	-
..... Shares of Rs..... Each	-	-
Total	-	-

Information relating to associates of the Bank

Note No. 4.11.3

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
..... Ltd	-	-
..... Ltd	-	-
Total	-	-

Equity value of Associates

Note No. 4.11.4

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
..... Ltd	-	-
..... Ltd	-	-
Total	-	-

Salpa Development Bank Limited
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Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Investment Properties

Note No. 4.12

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Investment Properties measured at fair value		
Balance as on Shrawan 1	-	-
Addition/Disposal during the year	-	-
Net changes in fair value during the year	-	-
Adjustment/Transfer	-	-
Net Amount	-	-
Investment Properties measured at cost		
Balance as on Shrawan 1	-	-
Addition/Disposal during the year	-	-
Adjustment/Transfer	-	-
Accumulated impairment loss	-	-
Net Amount	-	-
Total	-	-

**Bank doesnot hold any kind of non-banking assets which is to be shown as Investment Properties as per Nepal Financial Reporting Standards as on the reporting date.*

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Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Property and Equipment										Note. 4.11
										Figures in NPR
Particulars	Land	Building	Leasehold Properties	Computer and Accessories	Vehicles	Furniture & Fixture	Machinery	Equipment and Others	Right to USE Assets	Total As at 32st Ashad 2079
Cost										
Balance as on 1st Shrawan 2077	-	-	10,068,730	2,937,856	2,832,175	2,472,788	599,250	9,820,871		28,731,671
Addition during the Year										
Acquisition	-	-	-	3,072,106	5,142,900	70,285	-	585,725		8,871,015
Capitalization										
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Adjustment/Revaluation										
Balance as on 31st Asadh 2078	-	-	10,068,730	6,009,962	7,975,075	2,543,073	599,250	10,406,596		37,602,686
Addition during the Year										
Acquisition			1,475,427	970,314	-	2,002,172	-	526,115	14,942,986	4,974,028
Capitalization										
Disposal during the year										
Adjustment/Revaluation										
Balance as on 32nd Asadh 2079	-	-	11,544,158	6,980,276	7,975,075	4,545,245	599,250	10,932,711	14,942,986	57,519,700
Depreciation and Impairment										
Balance as on 1st Shrawan 2077			2,821,502	1,394,867	1,202,478	1,037,367	365,666	3,397,915	-	10,219,795
Depreciation charge for the Year			965,103	604,391	303,501	198,659	45,181	1,011,746	-	3,128,581
Impairment for the year	-	-							-	-
Disposal										
Adjustment										
As on 31st Asadh 2078			3,786,604	1,999,258	1,505,979	1,236,025	410,848	4,409,661	-	13,348,375
Impairment for the year										
Depreciation charge for the Year			1,053,309	1,008,076	985,072	267,407	40,020	1,065,589	2,135,549	6,555,024
Disposals										
Adjustment										
As on 32nd Asadh end 2079	-	-	4,839,914	3,007,334	2,491,051	1,503,433	450,868	5,475,250	2,135,549	19,903,399
Capital Work in Progress										
Net Book Value as on 31st Asadh 2077	-	-	7,247,229	1,542,989	1,629,697	1,435,421	233,584	6,422,957	-	18,511,876
Net Book Value as on 31st Asadh 2078	-	-	6,282,126	4,010,704	6,469,096	1,307,047	188,402	5,996,935	-	24,254,311
Net Book Value as on 32nd Asadh 2079	-	-	6,704,244	3,972,942	5,484,024	3,041,812	148,382	5,457,460	12,807,437	37,616,301
Right to use of assets has been recognized separately as per NFRS 16 and the depreciation portion comprises of amortization/depreciation of such assets as per the aforesaid standard.										

Right to use of assets has been recognized separately as per NFRS 16 and the depreciation portion comprises of amortization/depreciation of such assets as per the aforesaid standard.



Salpa Development Bank Limited

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Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Note. 4.14

Figures in NPR

Particulars	Goodwill	Software		Other	Total
		Purchased	Developed		
As at 31st Ashad 2079					
Cost					
Balance as on 1st Shrawan 2077		1,271,250			1,271,250
Addition during the Year					
Acquisition		1,217,753			1,217,753
Capitalization					
Disposal during the year					
Adjustment/Revaluation					
Balance as on 31st Asadh 2078	2,489,003				2,489,003
Addition during the Year					
Acquisition		119,179			119,179
Capitalization					
Disposal during the year					
Adjustment/Revaluation					
Balance as on 32nd Asadh 2079	2,608,182				2,608,182
Amortization and Impairment					
Balance as on 1st Shrawan 2077		557,938			557,938
Amortization charge for the Year					
Impairment for the year		280,012			280,012
Disposals					
Adjustment					
Balance as on 31st Asadh 2078		837,949			837,949
Amortization charge for the Year					
Impairment for the year		380,970			380,970
Disposals					
Adjustment					
Balance as on 32nd Asadh 2079		1,218,919			1,218,919
Capital Work in Progress					
Net Book Value as on 31st Asadh 2077	-	713,313		-	713,313
Net Book Value as on 31st Asadh 2078	-	1,651,054		-	1,651,054
Net Book Value as on 32nd Asadh 2079	-	1,389,263		-	1,389,263

Salpa Development Bank Limited
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Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Deferred Tax	Note No. 4.15		
As at Ashad 32, 2079	Figures in NPR		
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	-	3,019,128	(3,019,128)
Employees' defined benefit plan	1,024,823	-	1,024,823
Lease liabilities	4,325,646	-	4,325,646
Provisions	-	-	-
Other temporary differences	1,179,987	-	1,179,987
Deferred Tax on Temporary differences	6,530,455	3,019,128	3,511,327
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 2078/79	-	-	3,511,327
Deferred tax asset/(liabilities) as on 1st shrawan, 2078*	-	-	3,767,722
Origination/(Reversal) during the year	-	-	(256,395)
Deferred tax expense/(income) recognized in profit or loss	-	-	291,361
Deferred tax expense/(income) recognized in other comprehensive inc	-	-	34,966
Deferred tax expense/(income) recognized directly in equity	-	-	-





Salpa Development Bank Limited

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Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Deferred Tax	Note No. 4.15		
As at Ashad 32, 2079	Figures in NPR		
Particulars	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Net Deferred Tax Assets/Liabilities
As at Ashad 31, 2078	Figures in NPR		
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	1,335,230	-	1,335,230
Employees' defined benefit plan	758,402	-	758,402
Lease liabilities	149,205	-	149,205
Provisions	-	-	-
Other temporary differences	1,524,885	-	1,524,885
Deferred Tax on Temporary differences	3,767,722	-	3,767,722
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 2077/78			3,767,722
Deferred tax asset/(liabilities) as on 1st shrawan, 2077			1,445,966
Origination/(Reversal) during the year			2,321,756
Deferred tax expense/(income) recognized in profit or loss			(534,388)
Deferred tax expense/(income) recognized in other comprehensive income			19,877
Deferred tax expense/(income) recognized directly in equity			-

Salpa Development Bank Limited

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Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Other Assets

Note No. 4.16

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Assets held for sale	-	-
Other Non-Banking Assets	-	-
Bills Receivable	-	-
Accounts receivable	1,354,650	3,742,921
Accrued income	-	-
Prepayments and deposits	461,583	558,640
Income tax deposit	-	-
Deferred Employee Expenditure	810,671	43,969
Other		
Right to Use-Assets	-	-
Stationary Stock	1,436,005	1,106,233
Others	-	-
Total	4,062,909	5,451,763

Due to Bank and financial institutions

Note. 4.17

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Money market deposits	-	-
Interbank borrowing	-	-
Other deposits from BFIs	74,567,200	61,066,630
Settlement and clearing accounts	-	-
Total	74,567,200	61,066,630

Due to Nepal Rastra Bank

Note. 4.18

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Refinance from NRB	-	-
Standing liquidity facility	-	-
Lender of last resort facility from NRB	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreement	-	-
Other payable to NRB	-	-
Total	-	-

Derivative financial instruments

Note. 4.19

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
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	-	-

Salpa Development Bank Limited

Diktel, Khotang

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Deposits from Customers

Note. 4.20

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Institutions Customers:		
Term deposits	14,722,000	17,880,590
Call Deposits	10,348,450	2,404,090
Current Deposits	6,057,540	15,201,132
Other	758,040	763,500
Sub total:	31,886,030	36,249,312
Individual Customers:		
Term deposits	212,147,461	170,884,130
Saving Deposits	523,173,850	470,959,040
Current Deposits	9,266,630	4,737,770
Other	2,482	34,010
Sub total:	744,590,424	646,614,950
Total	776,476,454	682,864,262

Currency wise analysis of deposits from customers

Note. 4.20.1

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Nepalese rupee	776,476,454	682,864,262
Indian rupee	-	-
United state dollar	-	-
Great Britain pound	-	-
Euro	-	-
Japanese yen	-	-
Chinese Yuan	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	776,476,454	682,864,262

Borrowing

Note. 4.21

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Domestic Borrowing:		
Nepal Government	-	-
Other institution	-	-
Other	-	-
Sub total	-	-
Foreign Borrowing:		
Foreign Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-
Multilateral Development Bank	-	-
Other institutions	-	-
Sub total	-	-
Total	-	-

Salpa Development Bank Limited

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Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Provisions**Note. 4.22**

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Provisions for redundancy		-
Provision for restructuring		-
Pending legal issues and tax litigation		-
Onerous contract		-
Other	-	4,376
Total	-	4,376

Movement in provision**Note. 4.22.1**

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Balance at shrawan 1st	4,376	4,376
Provisions made during the year	-	-
Provisions used during the year*	(4,376)	-
Provisions reversed during the year	-	-
Unwind of discount	-	-
Balance at Ashadh End	-	4,376

Other liabilities**Note. 4.23**

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Liability for employees defined benefit obligations	3,416,075	2,528,008
Liability for long-service leave	3,933,289	5,082,949
Short-term employee benefits	-	-
Bills payable	-	-
Creditors and Accruals	107,232,642	20,498,888
Interest payable on deposit	-	-
Interest payable on borrowing	-	-
Liabilities on deferred grant income	-	-
Unpaid Dividend	-	-
Liabilities under finance lease	-	-
Employee bonus payable	2,689,543	303,166
Other		
Liabilities under Operating Lease	-	497,350
Lease Liability under NFRS 16	14,418,819	-
TDS payables	1,138,869	878,528
Others	3,636,686	4,860,012
Total	136,465,923	34,648,900

*Creditors and Accruals in Ashad End 2079 includes Rs.93,006,063.72 which pertains to excess amount collected as share application money and shall be refunded to the respective individual to whom share has not been allotted. Total amount collected as share application money amounts to 524,791,900/-. Out of this total collected amount, Amount Rs. 322,000,000/-, has been transferred to Share capital and remaining amount has been processed for refunding to respective individual. Amount to be refunded as on Ashad End 2079 amounts to 93,006,063.72/-.

Salpa Development Bank Limited

Diktel, Khotang

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Defined benefit obligation

Note. 4.23.1

The amounts recognised in the statements of financial positions are as follows :

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Present value of unfunded obligations	3,416,075	2,528,009
Present value of funded obligations	-	-
Total present value of obligations	3,416,075	2,528,009
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Present value of net obligations	3,416,075	2,528,009
Recognized liability for defined benefit obligation	3,416,075	2,528,009

Plan Assets

Note. 4.23.2

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Equity securities	-	-
Government bonds	-	-
Bank deposits	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	-	-

Movement in the present value of defined benefit obligations

Note. 4.23.3

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Defined benefit obligation at shrawan 1st	2,528,009	2,245,392
Actuarial (Gains) / losses	116,552	(366,378)
Benefit paid by the plan	-	-
Current service cost and interest	771,515	648,995
Past Service Cost	-	-
Defined benefit obligation at Ashadh end	3,416,075	2,528,009

Movement in the fair value of plan assets

Note. 4.23.4

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Fair value of plan assets at shrawan 1st	-	-
Contributions paid into the plan	-	-
Benefit paid during the year	-	-
Actuarial (losses) gains	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at Ashadh end	-	-

Salpa Development Bank Limited

Diktel, Khotang

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Amount recognized in profit or loss

Note. 4.23.5

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Current service cost	569,419	469,491
Past Service Cost		
Interest on obligation	202,096	179,504
Expected return on plan assets		
Total	771,515	648,995

Amount recognized in other comprehensive income

Note. 4.23.6

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Actuarial (gain) / loss	116,552	(366,378)
Total	116,552	(366,378)

Actuarial assumptions

Note. 4.23.7

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Discount rate	8.50%	8.00%
Expected return on plan assets	7.00%	0.00%
Future salary increase	7.00%	7.00%
Withdrawal rate	30%	30%

Debt securities issued

Note. 4.24

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Debt securities issued designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Debt securities issued at amortized cost	-	-
Total	-	-

Subordinated liabilities

Note. 4.25

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Redeemable preference shares	-	-
Irredeemable cumulative preference shares	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	-	-

Salpa Development Bank Limited

Diktel, Khotang

Notes to Financial Statements For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Share capital

Note. 4.26

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Ordinary shares	28,000,000	28,000,000
Convertible preference share(Equity component)	-	-
Irredeemable preference share(Equity component)	-	-
Perpetual debt(Equity component only)	-	-
Total	28,000,000	28,000,000

Ordinary shares

Note. 4.26.1

	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Authorized capital:		
8,000,000 ordinary share of Rs.100 each	800,000,000	800,000,000
Issued capital:		
5,000,000 ordinary share of Rs.100 each	500,000,000	500,000,000
Subscribed and paid of capital:		
280,000 ordinary share of Rs.100 each	28,000,000	28,000,000
Total	28,000,000	28,000,000

Ordinary share ownership

Note. 4.26.2

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Domestic ownership:		
Nepal Government	-	-
"A" class licensed institutions	-	-
Other licensed institutions	-	-
Other institutions	-	-
Public	-	-
Other (Promoters)	28,000,000	28,000,000
Foreign ownership	-	-
Total	28,000,000	28,000,000

Salpa Development Bank Limited

Diktel, Khotang

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

List of Shareholders holding shares on and above 0.5%

S.No.	Name of Shareholders	Shares Held	% of Shareholding
1	Kabi Kumar Rai	9000	3.21%
2	Tanka Rai	8000	2.86%
3	Sharan Kumar Rai	8000	2.86%
4	Durga Bahadur Rai	7000	2.50%
5	Kritimani Rai	6000	2.14%
6	Mohan Kumar Bhattarai	6000	2.14%
7	Lab Kumar Rai	5000	1.79%
8	Tej Narayan Saiju	5000	1.79%
9	Tej Bahadur Rai	5000	1.79%
10	Dil Bahadur Rai	5000	1.79%
11	Tanka Bahadur Tamang	5000	1.79%
12	Bishnumaya Magar	5000	1.79%
13	Asta Bahadur Chettri	4500	1.61%
14	Pritiman Rai	4500	1.61%
15	Nabin Rai	4500	1.61%
16	Bhalakaji Rai	4000	1.43%
17	Manindra Rai	4000	1.43%
18	Prajapati Rai	4000	1.43%
19	Bam Bahadur Rai	4000	1.43%
20	Maiyasari Rai	4000	1.43%
21	Bimal Kaji Shrestha	4000	1.43%
22	Kumar Rai	4000	1.43%
23	Sanaman Khadka	3500	1.25%
24	Raj Kumar Rai	3500	1.25%
25	Harindra Prasad Rai	3000	1.07%
26	Tej Prasad Dhakal	3000	1.07%
27	Bir Bahadur Rai	3000	1.07%
28	Dip Narayan Rijal	3000	1.07%
29	Nain Bahadur Katwal	3000	1.07%
30	Eman Rai	3000	1.07%
31	Hom Praladh Rai	3000	1.07%
32	Narayan Prasad Joshi	2500	0.89%
33	Thir Bahadur Karki	2500	0.89%
34	Bishnu Rajbhandari	2350	0.84%
35	Rabin Chandra Rai	2000	0.71%
36	Sushila Rai	2000	0.71%
37	Bhagyawati Rai	2000	0.71%
38	Kailash Rai	2000	0.71%
39	Renu Shah	2000	0.71%
40	Kishor Kumar Rai	2000	0.71%
41	Shiva Prasad Kattel	2000	0.71%
42	Nabin Kumar Rai	2000	0.71%
43	Kamala Devi Rai	2000	0.71%
44	Yubraj Rai	2000	0.71%
45	Jit Bahadur Shrestha	2000	0.71%
46	Dhan Kumar Bajimaya	2000	0.71%
47	Rita Bajmai	2000	0.71%
48	Kul prasad Shrama Phuyal	2000	0.71%
49	Dhurba Kumar Karki	2000	0.71%
50	Mandira Rai	2000	0.71%
51	Raghunanda Rai	2000	0.71%
52	Chandra Bahadur Khadka	2000	0.71%

Salpa Development Bank Limited

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Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

List of Shareholders holding shares on and above 0.5%

S.No.	Name of Shareholders	Shares Held	% of Shareholding
53	Bishnumaya Rai	2000	0.71%
54	Tanka Bahadur Thapa	2000	0.71%
55	Puspha Pandey Karki	2000	0.71%
56	Homnath Khanal	2000	0.71%
57	Sun Bahadur Rai	2000	0.71%
58	Prithi Kumar Tamang	2000	0.71%
59	Dhurba Shrestha	2000	0.71%
60	Santa Kumar Rai	2000	0.71%
61	Hiralal Rai	2000	0.71%
62	Bikash Rai	2000	0.71%
63	Jay Kumar Rai	2000	0.71%
64	Bishal Bhattarai	2000	0.71%
65	Umakant Etani	2000	0.71%
66	Yogendra Rai	2000	0.71%
67	Santoshi Tamang	2000	0.71%
68	Bhogiraj Rai	2000	0.71%
69	Kamal Dhakal	2000	0.71%
70	Laxmi Rai	2000	0.71%
71	Dhan Kumar Rai	2000	0.71%
72	Dr. Ajambar Rai	2000	0.71%
73	Harichandra Rai	2000	0.71%
74	Lalita Rai	2000	0.71%
75	Ramkaji Gurun	2000	0.71%
76	Rita Rai/Dahal	2000	0.71%
77	Gyanendra Prasad Joshi	1750	0.63%

Note: The Percentage of shareholding has been calculated as a percentage of share capital as per the latest share lagat. Money Received as call in advances has not been considered here.

Salpa Development Bank Limited

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Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Reserves

Note. 4.27

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Statutory General Reserve	8,188,225	4,907,027
Exchange equalization reserve	-	-
Corporate social responsibility reserve	191,895	46,059
Capital redemption reserve	-	-
Regulatory reserve	7,916,038	5,738,768
Investment adjustment reserve	-	-
Capital reserve	-	-
Assets revaluation reserve	-	-
Fair value reserve	-	-
Dividend equalization reserve	-	-
Actuarial gains	(144,377)	(62,791)
Special reserve	-	-
Other reserve	-	-
Staff Training Fund	743,039	-
Capital Adjustment Reserve	322,000,000	200,255,850
Others	-	-
Total	338,894,819	210,884,913

4.27.1 Statutory General Reserve

Statutory General Reserve is created as per Section 44 of the Banks and Financial Institutions Act 2073 equivalent to 20% of the net profit earned during the year until the reserve is twice the paid-up share capital of the Bank after which 10% of the net profit earned during the year shall be set aside as General Reserve.

Such reserve could not be expensed or transferred to other heads without prior approval of Nepal Rastra Bank.

	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Opening	4,907,027	3,985,848
Addition for the Year	3,281,198	921,179
Utilization during the Year	-	-
Closing as on reporting date (32.03.2079)	8,188,225	4,907,027

4.27.2 Exchange Fluctuation Reserve Fund

Exchange Fluctuation Reserve is the reserve created as per Section 44 of the Banks and Financial Institutions Act 2073 equivalent to 25% of the foreign exchange gain realized on the translation of foreign currency to the reporting currency during the year other than Indian Rupees.

Such reserve could not be expensed or transferred to other heads without prior approval of Nepal Rastra Bank other than to set off revaluation loss incurred, if any during the year.

Bank doesnot deal with any currency other than Nepalese currency, hence this reserve creation is not applicable to the bank.

Salpa Development Bank Limited

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Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

4.27.3 Corporate Social Responsibility Fund

The fund created for the purpose of corporate social responsibility by allocating profit has been presented under this account head.

	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Opening Balance	46,059	-
Expenses made during the Year	-	-
Addition during the Year	145,836	46,059
Closing as on reporting date (32.03.2079)	191,895	46,059

4.27.4 Regulatory Reserve

The amount that is allocated from profit or retained earnings of the Bank to this reserve as per the Directive of NRB for the purpose of implementation of NFRSs and which has not been regarded as free for distribution of dividend (cash as well as bonus shares) has been presented under this account head. The amount allocated to this reserve includes 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 NFRSs (in case lower impairment is recognized under NFRSs), amount equals to deferred tax assets, actual loss recognized in other comprehensive income, amount of goodwill recognized under NFRSs etc.

	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Opening Reserve	5,738,768	7,276,657
Movement:		
Accrued interest income	2,352,079	(3,048,917)
Fair value reserve for possible investment loss		
Reserve for NBA		
Deferred Tax Reserve	(256,395)	1,767,492
Bargain Purchased Gain		
Actuarial Loss	81,586	(256,465)
Closing as on reporting date (32.03.2079)	7,916,038	5,738,768

For Detailed Disclosures Refer Note 5.10

4.27.5 Investment Adjustment Reserve

Investment Adjustment Reserve is created as per the regulatory requirement equivalent to 2% of investment securities classified as available for sale which are not listed within the prescribed time except on investment on shares specifically allowed by Nepal Rastra Bank. It is presented within other reserve in Statement of changes in equity.

Bank has not made any investment on shares of any company, hence not applicable.

4.27.6 Assets Revaluation Reserve

Any reserve created from revaluation of assets (such as Property & Equipment, Intangible Assets, and Investment Property) has been presented under this heading. Revaluation reserves often serve as a cushion against unexpected losses but may not be fully available to absorb unexpected losses due to the subsequent deterioration in market values and tax consequences of revaluation.

No assets has been revalued during the reporting period, hence not applicable.

Salpa Development Bank Limited

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Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

4.27.7 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 amount of changes in fair value of those financial assets has been presented under this account head.

Bank has not invested in any such financial assets which requires to be measured at fair value. Hence, not applicable.

4.27.8 Acturial Gains/Losses

Any gain/losses due the actuarial valuation of defined benefit obligations (Gratuity) is recognised here.

	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Opening	(62,790.40)	(319,255.50)
Additions	(81,586.40)	256,464.60
Closing as on reporting date (32.03.2079)	(144,376.80)	(62,790.40)

4.27.9 Other Reserve Fund

Any reserve created with specific or non-specific purpose (except stated in above) has been presented under this by disclosing accounting heads.

a. Staff Training & Development Fund

As per clause 6 of NRB Directive no. 6/079, the fund created for the purpose of employee training by allocating 3% of employee expenses of previous year excluding staff bonus and winding up interest cost on staff loan. The fund is utilized for the training of employees excluding CEO.

	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Opening	-	-
Addition During the Year*	902,911	-
Expenses to be incurred in CY	902,911	-
Expenses During the Year	(159,872)	(241,484)
Closing as on reporting date (32.03.2079)	743,039	-

b. Capital Adjustment Reserve

Capital Adjustment Reserve is the share application money received from promoters and shown here in others of Reserve and Surplus as per direction of Nepal Rastra Bank.

	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Opening	200,255,850	64,717,100
Addition/(Withdrawal) During the Year	121,744,150	135,538,750
Capitalized to Share Capital During the Year	-	-
Closing as on reporting date (32.03.2079)	322,000,000	200,255,850

To meet the capital requirement as set forth by Nepal Rastra Bank, the bank has collected share application money and the same has been shown in capital adjustment reserve. Out of collected total amount of Rs.524,791,900/-, only Rs. 322,000,000/- has been capitalized as share capital as on 2080.03.17 Remaining amount of Rs. 202,791,900/- has been refunded to the depositors after allotting the shares in prorata basis.

Salpa Development Bank Limited
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Note No. 4.28

Contingent Liabilities and Commitment

(Figures in NPR)

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Contingent Liabilities	-	300,000
Undrawn and undisbursed facilities	6,766,041	8,508,971
Capital commitment	-	-
Lease commitment	-	-
Litigation	-	-
Total	6,766,041	8,808,971

Note No. 4.28.1

Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Acceptance and Documentary credit	-	-
Bills for collection	-	-
Forward exchange contracts	-	-
Guarantees	-	-
Underwriting commitments	-	300,000
Other commitments	-	-
Total	-	300,000

Note No. 4.28.2

Undrawn and undisbursed facilities

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Undisbursed amount of loans	-	-
Undrawn limits of overdraft	6,766,041	8,508,971
Undrawn limits of credit cards	-	-
Undrawn limits of letter of credit	-	-
Undrawn limits of guarantee	-	-
Total	6,766,041	8,508,971

Note No. 4.28.3

Capital commitments

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

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
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	-	-

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Note No. 4.28.4

Lease Commitments

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
Operating lease commitments		
Future minimum lease payment under non cancellable operating lease, where the bank is lessee		
Not later than 1 year	-	-
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	-	-
Later than 5 years	-	-
Sub Total	-	-
Finance lease commitments		
Future minimum lease payment under non cancellable operating lease, where the bank 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	-	-

Note No. 4.28.5

Litigation

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2079	As at Ashad 31, 2078
	-	-
	-	-
Total	-	-

Salpa Development Bank Limited
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For the period commencing on Shrawan 1, 2078 and ending on Ashad 32, 2079

For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

(Figures in NPR)

Interest income

Note: 4.29

Particulars	For the year ended 32nd Ashad 2079	For the year ended 31st Ashad 2078
Cash and cash equivalents	11,103,711	815,667
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Placement with Banks and Financial Institutions	-	-
Loans and Advances to Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	92,151,171	80,550,346
Investment securities	-	-
Loans and advances to staff	1,974,665	1,098,450
Other	-	-
Total interest income	105,229,547	82,464,464

Interest expense

Note: 4.30

Particulars	For the year ended 32nd Ashad 2079	For the year ended 31st Ashad 2078
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	2,598,554	1,625,362
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Deposits from customers	43,535,027	35,831,592
Borrowing	-	-
Debt securities issued	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-
Others*	1,611,057	-
Total interest expense	47,744,639	37,456,954

Others*: Rental Expenses booked due to application of NFRS 16 Leases.

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(Figures in NPR)

Fees and Commission Income

Note: 4.31

Particulars	For the year ended 32nd Ashad 2079	For the year ended 31st Ashad 2078
Loan Administration fees	-	-
Service fees	2,820,882	4,184,829
Consortium fees	-	-
Commitment fees	-	-
DD/TT/Swift fees	-	-
Credit card/ATM issuance and renewal fees	-	-
Prepayment and swap fees	-	-
Investment banking fees	-	-
Assets management fees	-	-
Brokerage fees	-	-
Remittance fees	1,828,362	1,807,099
Commission on letter of credit	-	-
Commission on Guarantee Contracts issued	-	-
Commission on share underwriting/issued	-	-
Locker rental	-	-
Other Fees and Commission Income	293,023	26,402
Total Fees and Commission Income	4,942,267	6,018,330

Fees and commission expense

Note: 4.32

Particulars	For the year ended 32nd Ashad 2079	For the year ended 31st Ashad 2078
ATM management fees	-	-
VISA/Master card fees	-	-
Guarantee commission	-	-
Brokerage	-	-
DD/TT/Swift fees	-	-
Remittance fees and commission	-	-
Other Fees and Commission Expense	-	-
Registration and renewable charges	388,698	310,994
Total Fees and Commission Expense	388,698	310,994

Salpa Development Bank Limited
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For the period commencing on Shrawan 1, 2078 and ending on Ashad 32, 2079
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

(Figures in NPR)

Net trading income

Note: 4.33

Particulars	For the year ended 32nd Ashad 2079	For the year ended 31st Ashad 2078
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	-	-

Other operating income

Note: 4.34

Particulars	For the year ended 32nd Ashad 2079	For the year ended 31st Ashad 2078
Foreign Exchange Revaluation Gain	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of investment Securities	-	-
Fair value gain/loss on investment property	-	-
Fair value gain/loss on investment Securities	-	-
Dividend on equity instruments	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of property and equipment	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of investment property	-	-
Operating lease income	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of gold and silver	-	-
Locker rent	-	-
Other*	329,347	479,935
Total other operating income	329,347	479,935

Impairment charge/(reversal) for loan and other losses

Note: 4.35

Particulars	For the year ended 32nd Ashad 2079	For the year ended 31st Ashad 2078
Impairment charge/(reversal) on loan and advances to B/FIs	-	-
Impairment charge/(reversal) on loan and advances to customer	(13,000,568)	6,788,585
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 los	(13,000,568.41)	6,788,585

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For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

(Figures in NPR)

Personnel Expense

Note: 4.36

Particulars	For the year ended 32nd Ashad 2079	For the year ended 31st Ashad 2078
Salary	19,624,018	17,211,435
Allowances	7,434,261	5,028,326
Gratuity expenses	771,515	648,995
Provident fund	1,245,278	1,133,265
Uniform	833,820	702,160
Training & Development Expense	159,872	241,484
Leave encashment*	1,996,230	3,633,359
Medical	-	-
Insurance	1,278,864	1,260,789
Employees Incentive	-	-
Cash-settled share-based payments	-	-
Pension Expense	-	-
Finance expenses under NFRS	894,853	237,232
Other Expenses Related to Staff		
Staff Recruitment Expenses	-	-
Sub-total	34,238,711	30,097,045
Staff Bonus	2,386,377	303,166
Grand Total	36,625,088	30,400,211

Leave encashment* : Out of Rs.1,996,230/-, Rs. 1,698,633/- has been paid to employees as a part of force leave allowance and 88,088.67 has been paid to staff who have left the job in the financial year 2078.79. Remaining Rs. 209,508/- has been charged to expenses as a part of actuarial valuation of accumulated leave.

Other operating expense

Note: 4.37

Particulars	For the year ended 32nd Ashad 2079	For the year ended 31st Ashad 2078
Directors' fee	184,000	105,000
Directors' expense	-	-
Auditors' remuneration	361,600	361,600
Other audit related expense	246,670	451,600
Professional and legal expense	645,357	215,281
Office administration expense	8,250,656	4,136,414
Operating lease expense	641,642	2,599,007
Operating expense of investment properties	-	-
Corporate Social Responsibility Expense	-	-
Onerous lease provision	-	-
Other	-	-
<i>Fine and Penalties</i>	-	-
Total other operating expense	10,329,924	7,868,902

*Auditor Remuneration comprises of fees in relation to statutory audit (Rs. 180,800/-) and internal Audit (Rs. 180,800)

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For the period commencing on Shrawan 1, 2078 and ending on Ashad 32, 2079
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

(Figures in NPR)

Office administration expense

Note: 4.37.1

Particulars	For the year ended 31st Ashadh 2077	For the year ended 31st Ashadh 2076
Water and electricity	276,912	222,227
Repair and maintenance		
Office Equipments	46,214	22,403
Vehicle	1,362,026	494,067
Leasehold Properties	145,455	-
Computer and accessories	89,980	69,581
Insurance	1,415,127	9,982
Postage, telex, telephone, fax and internet	331,715	459,619
Printing and stationery	1,302,058	711,754
Advertisement	289,598	105,768
Travel allowance and expense	1,052,408	562,820
Entertainment	445,374	286,742
Annual/special general meeting expense	-	192,743
Other		
Fuel Expenses	962,678	370,589
Office Expenses	391,913	169,875
Cleaning Expenses	16,115	12,883
Others*	66,273	445,362
Total	8,193,844	4,136,414

Depreciation & Amortization

Note: 4.38

Particulars	For the year ended 32nd Ashad 2079	For the year ended 31st Ashad 2078
Depreciation on Property and Equipment	6,555,024	3,128,580
Depreciation on investment property		-
Amortization of intangible assets	380,970	280,012
Total depreciation and amortization	6,935,993	3,408,593

Non operating income

Note: 4.39

Particulars	For the year ended 32nd Ashad 2079	For the year ended 31st Ashad 2078
Recovery of loan written off	-	-
Other income	-	-
Total non operating income	-	-

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For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

(Figures in NPR)

Non Operating Expense

Note: 4.40

Particulars	For the year ended 32nd Ashad 2079	For the year ended 31st Ashad 2078
Loan Written Off	-	-
Redundancy provision	-	-
Expenses of restructuring	-	-
Other expense	-	-
Total non operating Expenses	-	-

Income tax expense

Note: 4.41

Particulars	For the year ended 32nd Ashad 2079	For the year ended 31st Ashad 2078
Current tax expense	6,602,382	-
Current year	6,602,382	-
Adjustment for prior years	-	-
Deferred tax expense	291,360.59	(1,877,406)
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	291,360.59	(1,877,406)
Changes in tax rate	-	-
Recognition of previously unrecognized tax losses	-	-
Total income tax expense	6,893,743.02	(1,877,406)

Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit

4.41.1

Particulars	For the year ended 32nd Ashad 2079	For the year ended 31st Ashad 2078
Profit before tax	21,477,388	2,728,490
Tax amount at tax rate of 30 %	6,443,217	818,547
Add: Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible for tax purpo:	775,608	166,984
Less: Tax effect on exempt income	-	-
Add/less: Tax effect on other items	(640,567)	288,810
Carried Forward Lossss	-	-
Total income tax expense	6,578,258	-
Effective tax rate	0.31	0.00%

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5. Disclosures & Additional Information

5.1 Risk Assessment Procedure

Credit Risk

A credit risk is the risk of default on a debt that may arise from a borrower failing to make required payments. In the first resort, the risk is that of the lender and includes lost principal and interest, disruption to cash flows, and increased collection costs. Factors for the credit risk include Counterparty Risk, Concentration Risk and Securitization Risk.

The Development Bank has applied following mitigates for management of Credit Risk factors:

- Independent and on-going credit quality review
- Limiting credit exposures
- Problem credit management system
- Diversification of risk asset portfolio among several sectors and sub sectors of the economy over a large number of customers
- Deposit of borrower in bank, cash margin and additional collateral at individual level
- Proper valuation, storage, maintenance and insurance of collaterals.

Such mitigates are monitored by Board of Directors, Risk Management Committee which is Board Level Committee, Credit Risk Management Department, NRB Inspection team and Internal Audit Department of the Development Bank.

Market Risk

Market risk is the possibility of a customer experiencing losses due to factors that affect the overall performance of the Development Bank in which the customer is involved. Market risk is systematic risk of the financial market.

Factors of market risk include Interest Rate Risk, Equity Risk in Banking Book.

The Development Bank has applied following mitigates for management of the Market Risk factors:

- Stress testing/simulation of market conditions
- Gap Analysis
- Limiting trading activity of instruments in the different markets
- Regular review of risk management processes
- Regular review of Risk Tolerance and appetite limit.
- Measurement of Equity price shocks.
- Measurement of Interest Rate Shocks

Such mitigates are monitored by Board of Directors, Risk Management Committee, Internal Audit Department.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Development Bank may be unable to meet short term financial demands. This usually occurs due to the inability to convert a security or hard asset to cash without a loss of capital and/or income in the process.

Factors of Liquidity Risk includes Deterioration in quality of credit portfolio Concentrations in either assets or liabilities, Rapid asset growth funded by highly volatile large deposits, A large size of off-balance sheet exposure.

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Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

The Development Bank has applied following mitigates for the management of Liquidity Risk:

- Appropriate composition of assets and liabilities
- Diversified and stable sources of funds
- Access to inter-bank market
- Contingency funding plan for crisis situations
- Regular stress testing
- Consistent analysis using liquidity ratios

Such mitigates are monitored by BOD, Finance and Credit Department, Internal Audit Department.

Fair value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Fair Value of financial assets and liabilities risk management includes effective portfolio management by finance department which is monitored by BOD, and other high level officials.

Financial assets and liability					
Particulars	Fair Value through PL	Amortized Cost	OCI		Total
Financial Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	650,222,916	-	-	650,222,916
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to B/FIs	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	-	680,274,793	-	-	680,274,793
Investment securities (Development Bonds)	-	-	-	-	-
Investment securities (Equity)	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial assets	-	3,252,238	-	-	3,252,238
Total financial Assets	-	1,333,749,947	-	-	1,333,749,947
Financial Liabilities:					
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	-	74,567,200	-	-	74,567,200
Due from customers	-	776,476,454	-	-	776,476,454
Other Financial Liabilities	-	136,465,923	-	-	136,465,923
Total financial liability	-	987,509,577	-	-	987,509,577

Salpa Development Bank Limited
Diktel, Khotang**Notes to Financial Statements**
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)**Risk Management Function**

The Bank is exposed to various types of risks including credit, market, liquidity, operational, legal, compliance and reputation risks. The objective of the risk management framework at the Bank is to ensure that various risks are understood, measured and monitored and that the policies and procedures established to address these risks are strictly adhered to. The Bank has set up a strong control and monitoring environment for comprehensive risk management at all levels of operation.

Measurement of Risks for Capital Adequacy Purpose:

Under Pillar 1 of the specific NRB guidelines, the bank currently follows Simplified Standardized Approach for Credit Risk, Basic Indicator Approach for Operational Risk and Net Open Position approach for Market risk.

A. Credit Risk Strategies and Process:

All credit related aspects are governed by Operation Manual of Bank. These documents outline the type of products that can be offered, customer categories, credit approval process and limits. These documents are approved by the Board of directors.

The bank's main emphasis is on SME credit. Different limits of lending power have been assigned at branch level, department head level and the credit committee level. Every aspect relating to credit such as procedure, documentation etc. is clearly defined in the Operation Manual and the Credit Policy of the bank.

Pre-Sanction:

The branch managers have the authority to approve the credit within their permissible limits after due scrutiny of background of the promoter, nature of business, turnover in the account, other financial indicators, income, collateral and security. Loans above the authority of branch are recommended to head office for further decision.

Credit Risk Assessment Process:

Risk Management Department carries out a comprehensive credit risk assessment process that encompasses analysis of relevant quantitative and qualitative information to ascertain credit rating of the borrower. The credit rating process involves assessment of risk emanating from various sources such as market risk, management risk, environmental risk, financial risk and security risk taking into consideration as much as 30 sub-parameters under each of these categories. Credit thresholds have been set for forwarding the credit files for risk rating before they are submitted for approval in the credit committee by the concerned credit units.

Post Sanction Monitoring/ Follow up:

Concerned branch are required to obtain regular information of the business. In case of revolving loans, the drawing power is checked commensurate with the existing level of stocks and working capital checked and verified at regular interval. The credit units at the Head Office are also required to prepare quarterly credit report to submit at higher level as a part of formal monitoring process.

B. Operation Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems, or from external events. Operational risk is inherent in the bank's business activities.

The board level committee that undertakes supervision and review of operational risk aspects are the Risk Management Committee and Audit Committee. The board and the risk committee review the operational risk level and the material operational risk exposure. The Audit committee supervises audit and compliance related aspects. Internal Audit department on the other hand carries out audit according to the audit plan and reports findings to the audit committee.

Risk Arising from breakdown of Information and Operating System:

The bank has introduced new centralized software PUMORI IV and has improved in its MIS infrastructure in order to ensure the associated operational risks being brought down to an acceptably low level.

To safeguard the probable losses resulting from system failure or natural disaster, the bank has taken following policies to minimize the risk:

- a. Back up – Daily back up of all balances are taken at the end of the day. The bank is developing a system of auto back up in the near future.
- b. Disaster Recovery Site – The bank has established disaster recovery site.
- c. Validation of Entry and Password control – There is a system of maker and checker for entry validation before posting. Access authority for data entry, update, modification and validation has been given on the basis of levels of staffs.
- d. Exception Reporting – The system creates exception report as and when required.

Risk Arising from Procedural Lapses and Internal control:

The company has defined banking procedures in the Operation Manual related to banking transactions. Internal circulars are issued whenever required. Reporting by branches is regular.

Corporate Governance:

NRB Guidelines with respect to Corporate Governance are duly complied with.

C. Market Risk Investments

Currently the Bank has not made any investment for trading purpose. The investment in government securities have been made to hold till maturity. The investment in equity of listed institutions has been held as available for sale.

Foreign Exchange

The company's policy is to maintain the net open position of convertible foreign currency where exchange rate risk persists in matching position.

Salpa Development Bank Limited

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For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

5.2. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Bank's capital management policies and practices support its business strategy and ensure that it is adequately capitalised to withstand even in severe macroeconomic downturns. Salapa Development Bank Limited is a licensed institution which provides financial services therefore it must comply with capital requirement of central bank "Nepal Rastra Bank".

The Bank's capital consists of Tier I capital and Tier II capital.

5.2.1 Qualitative disclosures

Nepal Rastra Bank has directed the Banks to develop 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 levels. This includes basic requirements of having good governance, efficient process of managing all material risks and an effective regime for assessing and maintaining adequate capital. The Bank has various policies approved by BODs for proper governance. The Bank in line with BASEL provisions.

5.2.2 Quantitative disclosures

Capital structure and capital adequacy		'000)	
1.1 RISK WEIGHTED EXPOSURES		FY 2078/79	FY 2077/78
		Current Period	Previous Period
Risk Weighted Exposure for Credit Risk		732,291	690,062
Risk Weighted Exposure for Operational Risk		66,210	54,157
Risk Weighted Exposure for Market Risk		-	
Total Risk Weighted Exposures (Before adjustments of Pillar II)		798,501	744,220
Adjustments under Pillar II			
SRP 6.4a (5) - ALM policies & practices are not satisfactory, add 1% of net interest income to RWE		575	-
SRP 6.4a (6) - Add% of the total deposit due to insufficient Liquid Assets		-	-
SRP 6.4a (7) - Add RWE equivalent to reciprocal of capital charge of 3 % of gross income.		1,571	1,390
SRP 6.4a (9) - Overall risk management policies and procedures are not satisfactory. Add 4% of RWE		31,940	29,769
SRP 6.4a (10) - Desired level of disclosure requirement has not been achieved. Add 3% of RWE		23,955	22,327
Total Risk Weighted Exposures (After Bank's adjustments of Pillar II)		856,541	797,706

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1.2 CAPITAL	Current Period	Previous Period
(A) Core Capital (Tier 1)	354,403	219,319
Paid up Equity Share Capital	28,000	28,000
Irredeemable Non-cumulative preference shares	-	-
Share Premium	-	-
Proposed Bonus Equity Shares	-	-
Statutory General Reserves	8,188	4,907
Retained Earnings	(3,785)	(13,844)
Un-audited current year cumulative profit	-	-
Capital Redemption Reserves	-	-
Capital Adjustment Reserves	-	-
Dividend Equalization Reserves	322,000	200,256
Other Free Reserve	-	-
Less: Goodwill	-	-
Less: Deferred Tax Assets	-	-
Less: Fictitious Assets	-	-
Less: Investment in equity of licensed Financial Institutions	-	-
Less: Investment in equity of institutions with financial interests	-	-
Less: Investment in equity of institutions in excess of limits	-	-
Less: Investments arising out of underwriting commitments	-	-
Less: Purchase of Land & Building in excess of limit & utilized	-	-
Less: Reciprocal crossholdings	-	-
Less: Other Deductions	-	-
Adjustments under Pillar II		
SRP 6.4a(1) -Less: Shortfall in Provision	-	-
SRP 6.4a(2) -Less: Loans & Facilities extended to related parties and restricted lending	-	-

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(B) Supplementary Capital (Tier 2)	9,648	10,805
Cumulative and/or Redeemable Preference Share	-	-
Subordinated Term Debt	-	-
Hybrid Capital Instruments	-	-
General loan loss provision	9,648	10,805
Exchange Equalization Reserves	-	-
Investments Adjustment Reserves	-	-
Assets Revaluation Reserves	-	-
Special Reserve Fund	-	-
Total Capital Fund (Tier I and Tier II)	364,050	230,124

1.3 CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS

	Current Period	Previous Period
Tier 1 Capital to Total Risk Weighted Exposures (After Bank's adjustments of Pillar II)	41.38%	27.49%
Tier 1 Capital to Total Risk Weighted Exposures (After Bank's adjustments of Pillar II)	42.50%	28.85%

• Capital Adequacy Ratio:

The capital adequacy ratio of the bank as on Ashad 32, 2079 is 42.50 % and that of Ashad 31, 2078 was 28.85 %

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

Salapa Development Bank adopts healthy risk management framework. The bank follows Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and Risk Management Guideline while taking decision on any business. It has always taken note of ICAAP and has taken steps accordingly in ensuring soundness of capital position and sustainability of the business. The bank's policies and procedures are approved by the Board of Directors and these documents provide guidance on independent identification, measurement and management of risks across various businesses. Bank's different committees like Audit Committee, Risk Management Committee review the business and risks periodically.

The bank also defines risk aspects, considering domestic economic scenario, and puts in place the system to minimize and remove such risk. The risk appetite and approach towards risk taking is well discussed in management level and board level. It is always aligned with the business, its return and capital. Basel disclosures have been complied with, addressing the risks and adopting measures to minimize their impact. Increasing complexities in risks, weakness of businesses and fast changing world with intense competition pose a threat to sustainability.

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 retain the required capital. The bank is well capitalized and able to maintain the required capital through internal generation, and equally through capital markets if needed.

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5.2.3 Risk Exposure

Table of Risk Exposure at the reporting dates is as follows:

a) Credit Risk

	As at Asadh 32, 2079					
	Book Value	Specific Provision	Eligible CRM	Net Value	Risk Weight	Risk Weighted Exposures
	a	b	c	d=a-b-c	e	f=d*e
A. Balance Sheet Exposures						
Cash Balance	55,439.79	-	-	55,439.79	0%	-
Balance With Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-	-	0%	-
Gold	-	-	-	-	0%	-
Investment in Nepalese Government Securities	-	-	-	-	0%	-
All Claims on Government of Nepal	-	-	-	-	0%	-
Investment in Nepal Rastra Bank securities	-	-	-	-	0%	-
All claims on Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-	-	0%	-
Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA 0-1)	-	-	-	-	0%	-
Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA -2)	-	-	-	-	20%	-
Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA -3)	-	-	-	-	50%	-
Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA-4-6)	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA -7)	-	-	-	-	150%	-
Claims On BIS, IMF, ECB, EC and MDB's recognized by the framework	-	-	-	-	0%	-
Claims on Other Multilateral Development Banks	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Claims on Domestic Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Claims on Public Sector Entity (ECA 0-1)	-	-	-	-	20%	-
Claims on Public Sector Entity (ECA 2)	-	-	-	-	50%	-
Claims on Public Sector Entity (ECA 3-6)	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Claims on Public Sector Entity (ECA 7)	-	-	-	-	150%	-
Claims on domestic banks that meet capital adequacy requirements	594,783.12	-	-	594,783.12	20%	118,956.62
Claims on domestic banks that do not meet capital adequacy requirements	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Claims on foreign bank (ECA Rating 0-1)	-	-	-	-	20%	-
Claims on foreign bank (ECA Rating 2)	-	-	-	-	50%	-
Claims on foreign bank (ECA Rating 3-6)	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Claims on foreign bank (ECA Rating 7)	-	-	-	-	150%	-
Claims on foreign bank incorporated in SAARC region operating with a buffer of 1% above their respective regulatory capital requirement	-	-	-	-	20%	-
Claims on Domestic Corporates	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Claims on Foreign Corporates (ECA 0-1)	-	-	-	-	20%	-
Claims on Foreign Corporates (ECA 2)	-	-	-	-	50%	-
Claims on Foreign Corporates (ECA 3-6)	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Claims on Foreign Corporates (ECA 7)	-	-	-	-	150%	-
Regulatory Retail Portfolio (Not Overdue)	134,530.71	-	-	134,530.71	75%	100,898.03
Claims fulfilling all criterion of regularity retail except granularity	429,605.88	-	-	429,605.88	100%	429,605.88
Claims secured by residential properties	-	-	-	-	60%	-
Claims not fully secured by residential properties	-	-	-	-	150%	-

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For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

5.2.3 Risk Exposure

Table of Risk Exposure at the reporting dates is as follows:

a)

	As at Asadh 32, 2079					
	Book Value	Specific Provision	Eligible CRM	Net Value	Risk Weight	Risk Weighted Exposures
	a	b	c	d=a-b-c	e	f=d*e
A. Balance Sheet Exposures						
Claims secured by residential properties (Overdue)	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Claims secured by Commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Past due claims (except for claims secured by residential properties)	23,264.87		-	23,264.87	150%	34,897.30
High Risk claims			-	-	150%	-
Lending Against Securities (Bonds & Shares)			-	-	100%	-
Investments in equity and other capital instruments listed in stock exchange			-	-	100%	-
Investments in equity and other capital instruments of institutions not listed in the stock exchange			-	-	150%	-
Staff loan secured by residential property			-	-	50%	-
Interest Receivable/claim on government securities			-	-	0%	-
Cash in transit and other cash items in the process of collection			-	-	20%	-
Other Assets (as per attachment)	46,579.80		-	46,579.80	100%	46,579.80
TOTAL (A)	1,284,204.17	-	-	1,284,204.17		730,937.63

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5.2.3 Risk Exposure

Table of Risk Exposure at the reporting dates is as follows:

a) Credit Risk

	As at Asadh 32, 2079					
	Book Value	Specific Provision	Eligible CRM	Net Value	Risk Weight	Risk Weighted Exposures
	a	b	c	d=a-b-c	e	f=d*e
A. Balance Sheet Exposures						
B. Off Balance Sheet Exposures						
Revocable Commitments	-	-	-	-	0%	-
Bills Under Collection	-	-	-	-	0%	-
Forward Exchange Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	10%	-
LC Commitments With Original Maturity Upto 6 months domestic counterparty	-	-	-	-	20%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 0-1)	-	-	-	-	20%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 2)	-	-	-	-	50%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 3-6)	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 7)	-	-	-	-	150%	-
LC Commitments With Original Maturity Over 6 months domestic counterparty	-	-	-	-	50%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 0-1)	-	-	-	-	20%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 2)	-	-	-	-	50%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 3-6)	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 7)	-	-	-	-	150%	-
Bid Bond, Performance Bond and Counter guarantee domestic counterparty	-	-	-	-	50%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 0-1)	-	-	-	-	20%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 2)	-	-	-	-	50%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 3-6)	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 7)	-	-	-	-	150%	-
Underwriting commitments	-	-	-	-	50%	-
Lending of Bank's Securities or Posting of Securities as collateral	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Repurchase Agreements, Assets sale with recourse	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Advance Payment Guarantee	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Financial Guarantee	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Acceptances and Endorsements	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Unpaid portion of Partly paid shares and Securities	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Irrevocable Credit commitments (short term)	6,766.04	-	-	6,766.04	20%	1,353.21
Irrevocable Credit commitments (long term)	-	-	-	-	50%	-
Claims on foreign bank incorporated in SAARC region operating with a buffer of 1% above their respective regulatory capital requirement	-	-	-	-	20%	-
Other Contingent Liabilities	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Unpaid Guarantee Claims	-	-	-	-	200%	-
TOTAL (B)	6,766.04	-	-	6,766.04		1,353.21
Total RWE for credit Risk Before Adjustment (A) + (B)	1,290,970.21	-	-	1,290,970.21		732,290.84
Adjustments under Pillar II						
Total RWE for Credit Risk	1,290,970.21	-	-	1,290,970.21		732,290.84

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b) Operational Risk

Particulars	(Rs in '000)		
	Fiscal Year		
	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78
Net Interest Income	26,584	33,129	45,008
Commission and Discount Income	5,699	5,778	5,707
Other Operating Income	24	3,343	480
Exchange Fluctuation Income	-	-	-
Addition/Deduction in Interest Suspense during the period	1,404	4,096	1,168
Gross income (a)	33,711	46,346	52,362
Alfa (b)	15%	15%	15%
Fixed Percentage of Gross Income [c=(a x b)]	5,057	6,952	7,854
Capital Requirement for operational risk (d) (average of c)			6,621
Risk Weight (reciprocal of capital requirement of 10%) in times (e)			10
Equivalent Risk Weight Exposure [f=(d x e)]			66,210
Pillar II Adjustments			
If Gross Income for the last three years is negative (6.4 a 8)			
Total Credit and Investment (net of Specific Provision) of related month			-
Capital Requirement for Operational Risk (5% of net credit and investment)			-
Risk Weight (reciprocal of capital requirement of 10%) in times			10
Equivalent Risk Weight Exposure (g)			-
Equivalent Risk Weight Exposure [h=f+g]			66,210

c) Market Risk

Currency	Open Position (FCY)	Exchange Rate	Open Position (NRs.)	Relevant Open Position
INR	-	-	-	-
USD	-	-	-	-
GBP	-	-	-	-
EUR	-	-	-	-
THB	-	-	-	-
CHF	-	-	-	-
(a) Total Open Position				-
(b) Fixed Percentage				5%
(c) Capital Charge for Market Risk (=a*b)				-
(d) Risk Weight (reciprocal of capital requirement of 10%) in times				10
(e) Equivalent Risk Weight Exposure (=c x d)				-

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d) Non Performing Assets (Gross and Net)

Non Performing Assets	Gross Amount	Impairment Allowance	Net Amount
Restructured and Rescheduled	2,362,615	295,327	2,067,288
Sub-Standard	4,872,412	1,218,103	3,654,309
Doubtful	6,341,801	3,170,901	3,170,901
Bad	9,688,039	11,887,684	(2,199,645)
Total	23,264,867	16,572,014	6,692,853

5.2.4 Compliance with Capital Requirement

Inline with NRB Directive 1/078, the following is the status of compliance with capital requirements at Ashad end 2079.

Particulars	Requirement	Position
Tier I Capital to RWE	6.0%	41.38%
Tier I and Tier II Capital to RWE	10.0%	42.50%

5.2.5 Compliance with external requirement

Paid Up Capital

The structure of the share capital of the Bank is as follows:

Authorized capital of NPR 800,000,000 represented by 8,000,000 Ordinary Shares of NPR 100 each; and

Issued capital as of Statement of Financial Position date is NPR 500,000,000 represented by 5,000,000 Ordinary Shares of NPR 100 each.

Paid up capital as of Statement of Financial Position date is NPR 28,000,000 represented by 280,000 Ordinary Shares of NPR 100 each Segment Analysis

Share Application Money amounting Rs. 322,000,000/- has been received upto the reporting date for the increment of share capital.

Regulatory Minimum Paid Up Capital Requirement

The Development Bank was required by the Monetary Policy 2015/16 to attain a stipulated minimum paid up capital of NPR 500 million by mid-July 2020. As on the reporting date, the bank's paid up capital stood at Rs. 28.00 million against the requirement of Rs. 500 million whereas as on the date of audit report, the bank's paid up capital stood at Rs. 35.00 million

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5.3 Segment Reporting

5.3.1 General Information

The Bank's operation is managed centrally through the corporate office. All strategic, financial and operational policies and operations are controlled and directed from the corporate office. The Bank operates in branches though has a single jurisdiction

The Bank has identified following segments as reportable:

- Banking Segment involves functions like collecting deposits and lending activities among other similar activities.
- Treasury Segment involves short term and long-term investment activities like investing in T-Bills, Bonds, Shares of companies etc.
- Remittance Segment involves activities of transferring / receiving funds locally and/or globally.

There is no inter-unit cost transfer mechanism within the bank.

5.3.2 The segmental information about profit or loss, assets and liabilities are presented below:

Name of Segment	Banking	Treasury	Remittance	All Other Segments	(Figures in NPR)	
					Total	Total
a. Revenues from external customers	108,343,452	-	1,828,362.38	329,347.20	110,501,161.23	
b. Intersegment revenues	-	-	-	-	-	
c. Net Revenue (a-b)	108,343,452	-	1,828,362.38	329,347.20	110,501,161.23	
d. Interest revenue	105,229,547	-	1,828,362.38	-	107,057,909.85	
e. Interest Expense	(47,744,639)	-	-	-	(47,744,638.68)	
f. Net interest revenue (d-e)	57,484,909	-	1,828,362.38	-	59,313,271.17	
g. Depreciation and Amortization*					-	
h. Segment Profit / (Loss) (f-g)	57,484,909	-	1,828,362.38	-	59,313,271.17	
i. Entity's interest in the profit or loss of associates accounted using equity method	-	-	-	-	-	
j. Other Material non cash item	-	-	-	-	-	
k. Impairment of assets	-	-	-	-	-	
l. Segment Assets*	1,304,278,176	-	-	-	1,304,278,176.42	
m. Segment liabilities*	776,476,454	-	-	-	776,476,453.63	

*Depreciation and amortization cannot be allocated to reportable segment from internal data record keeping system.

**The presented assets and liabilities exclude assets such as PPE, Intangibles, Advances and payables that are not allocable to particular segment.

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For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

5.3.3 Reconciliation of reportable segment revenues, profit or loss, assets and liabilities:

a. Revenue	
Particulars	Amount
Total revenue of reportable segments	110,171,814
Other revenue	329,347
Elimination of intersegment revenue	-
Entity's revenues	110,501,161

b. Profit and Loss	
Particulars	Amount
Total profit or loss for reportable segments	59,313,271
Other profit or loss	-
Elimination of intersegment profits	-
Unallocated amounts:	(37,835,883)
Profit before income tax	21,477,388

c. Assets	
Particulars	Amount
Total assets for reportable segments	1,304,278,176
Other assets	-
Unallocated amounts	46,579,800
Entity's assets	1,350,857,977

d. Liability	
Particulars	Amount
Total liabilities for reportable segments	776,476,454
Other liabilities	-
Unallocated liabilities	211,272,021
Entity's liabilities	987,748,475

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e. Product and service

Particulars	Amount
Banking	108,343,452
Treasury	-
Remittance	1,828,362

f. Information about product and service

Revenue from each type of product and services described in point 5.3.2 above.

g. Information about geographical areas

Bank has been assessing segment results differently than as required.

h. Information about major customer:

No customer individually or as a group contributes to 10% or more of the bank's revenue.

5.4 Share options and share based payment

There is no share based payment made by the Bank.

5.5 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Litigation is a common occurrence in the banking industry due to the nature of business undertaken. The Bank has formal controls and policies for managing legal claims. Contingent liabilities on other matters have already been disclosed in note 4.28.

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5.6 Related party disclosures

The related parties of the Development Bank which meets the definition of related parties as defined in "NAS 24 Related Parties Disclosure" are as follows:

i. Key Management Personnel (KMP)

The key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility of planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly including any director. The key management of the Development Bank includes members of its Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer, and other higher level employee of the Development Bank. The name of the key management personnel who were holding various positions in the office during the year were as follows:

Name of the Key Management Personnel	Post
Tanka Rai	BOD Chairman
Sharan Kumar Rai	Director
Harindra Prasad Rai	Director
Lab Kumar Rai	Director
Chandra Bahadur Khadka	Director
Ishwornan Rai	Chief Executive Officer

5.6.1 Compensation to Key Management Personnel

The members of Board of Directors are entitled for meeting allowances. Salary and allowances are provided to Chief Executive Officer and other member of Key Management Personnel (KMP). Salary and Allowances paid to the Chief Executive Officer is based on the contract entered by the Development Bank with him whereas compensation paid to other member of KMP are governed by Employees Byelaws and decisions made by management time to time in this regard. In addition to salaries and allowances, non-cash benefits like vehicle facility, subsidized rate employees loan, termination benefits are also provided to KMP.

The details relating to compensation paid to key management personnel (directors only) were as follows:

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Meeting Fees	184,000.00	105,000.00
Other Expenses	-	-
Total	184,000.00	105,000.00

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The details relating to compensation paid to key management personnel other than directors were as follows:

Particulars	Amount in NPR.
Short term employee benefits (including Bonus and Paid Leave)	2,153,333
Vehicle Facility	-
*Other Benefits	51,367
Other long-term benefits	-
**Post-Employment	-

*Other benefits and payments includes Finance cost calculated towards subsidized loans and advances provided to staffs.

**Post employment benefit includes Provident Fund, Gratuity and Leave provision created, the bifurcation of which is not quantifiable separately to KMPs.

5.7 Merger and acquisition

During the year the Bank has not merged with other bank and financial institutions.

5.8 Additional Disclosure of Non-consolidated entities

Since, the bank does not have any subsidiaries, there are no such non-consolidated.

5.9 Proposed Distributions (Dividends and Bonus Shares)

No dividend or bonus shares have been proposed for distribution.

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5.10 Detailed Disclosures of Regulatory Reserve

Particulars	Interest Receivable	Deferred Tax Assets	Actuarial Loss/Gain Recognized	Regulatory Reserve
Balance at Sharawan 1, 2074(Restated FS)*	510,484	-	-	510,484
Changes in FY 2074.75 (Restated FS)	96,017	-	-	96,017
Balance at Asahd End, 2075	606,500	-	-	606,500
Changes in FY 2075.76	1,540,620	1,445,966	272,878	3,259,464
Balance at Ashad End, 2076	2,147,120	1,445,966	272,878	3,865,964
Changes in FY 2076.77	2,810,051	554,264	46,379	3,410,694
Balance at Ashad End, 2077	4,957,171	2,000,230	319,257	7,276,658
Changes in FY 2077.78	(3,048,917)	1,767,492	(256,465)	(1,537,890)
Balance at Ashad End, 2078	1,908,254	3,767,722	62,792	5,738,768
Changes in FY 2078.79	2,352,079	(256,395)	81,586	2,177,270
Balance at Ashad End, 2079	4,260,333	3,511,327	144,378	7,916,038

*In first time adoption of NFRS, data pertaining to Sharawan 1,2074 were restated and adjusted in FY 75.76.

5.11 Reconciliation of AIR as on Ashad End and Regulatory Reserve

Particulars	FY 2078-79
Accrued interest Receivable (AIR) as at Year End	9,308,643
Less : AIR of Bad Loans	(2,546,210)
Less: Cash Collection upto Window Provided by NRB*	-
Total	6,762,434

Opening Amount of Regulatory Reserve	1,908,254
Closing Amount of Regulatory Reserve after Tax and Bonus Impact	4,260,333
Net Movement in Regulatory Reserve in current financial year	2,352,079

*The bank has not opted the relaxation of provision provided by NRB and has calculated the regulatory reserve without adjustment of accrued interest received after Ashad End 2079 upto the window period provided by Nepal Rastra Bank.

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5.12 Disclosures of Prior Period Adjustments

Following adjustments were made in the books of accounts as prior period adjustments and effect has been given in respective accounts and retained earning.

Particulars	Amount
Excess Provision for Leave Booked	1,359,168
Short Advance Tax Booked	2,903
Reversal of Liability Booked as per NAS 17 Lease	497,350
Excess Income booked (Bank Reconciliation)	(45,941)
Short Income Booked (Remit Reconciliation)	8,865
Total Adjustments	1,822,344

Due to the prior period adjustments, income of previous year was understated by Rs. 1,822,344/- and hence amount to be set aside in Statutory General Reserve has been short allotted in previous financial year. The Short amount of Rs. 364,469/- has been set aside and transferred to Statutory General Reserve.

Salpa Development Bank Limited

Diktel, Khotang

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

6.4 Principal Indicators of last 5 Financial Year

S.N.	Indicators	UNIT	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
			2078-79	2077-78	2076-77	2075-76	2074-75	2073-74
						As per Audited FS of Previous Years		
1	Net Profit/ Gross Income	Percent	13.86%	5.59%	-28.38%	-3.62%	14.24%	22.43%
2	Earnings Per Share	NPR	52.08	16.45	(73.39)	(7.29)	21.37	21.40
3	Market Value Per Share	NPR	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Price Earning Ratio	Ratio	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Dividend (including bonus) on Share Capital	Percent	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Cash Dividend on Share Capital	Percent	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Interest Income/ Loans and Advances and Investments	Percent	15.47%	13.63%	16.29%	15.45%	16.70%	17.20%
8	Staff Expenses/ Total Operating Expenses	Percent	67.96%	72.94%	62.22%	69.69%	68.72%	19.82%
9	Interest Expenses/ Total Deposits & Borrowings	Percent	5.61%	5.04%	6.85%	6.37%	3.95%	4.95%
10	Exchange Gain/ Total Income	Percent	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Staff Bonus/ Total Staff Expenses	Percent	6.97%	1.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.31%
12	Net Profit/Total Loans & Advances	Percent	2.23%	0.81%	-4.96%	-0.57%	2.44%	4.28%
13	Net Profit/ Total Assets	Percent	1.08%	0.46%	-3.07%	-0.38%	1.54%	2.51%
14	Total Loans & Advances/ Total Deposits	Percent	79.93%	81.34%	77.52%	78.13%	77.26%	70.79%
15	Total Operating Expenses/ Total Assets	Percent	3.99%	4.15%	6.19%	5.60%	4.60%	11.21%
16	Capital Adequacy (On Risk Weighted Assets)							
	a. Core Capital	Percent	41.38%	27.49%	14.18%	11.66%	18.19%	19.11%
	b. Supplementary Capital	Percent	1.13%	1.35%	1.03%	0.91%	0.87%	0.93%
	c. Total Capital Fund	Percent	42.50%	28.85%	15.21%	12.56%	19.06%	20.04%
17	Non-Performing Loan/ Total Loans & Advances	Percent	3.53%	7.90%	16.17%	4.17%	2.94%	2.71%
18	Base Rate	percent	10.4%	10.7%	12.97%	12.97%	14.37%	11.07%
19	Weighted Average Interest Rate Spread	Percent	4.20%	4.76%	6.77%	6.77%	6.22%	10.59%
20	Book Net Worth (Per Share)	NPR	1296.82	803.72	302.35	198.66	206.48	170.66
21	Number of Shares	Nos.	280,000.00	280,000.00	-	280,000.00	280,000.00	280,000.00
22	No. of Staff	Nos.	75	64	63.00	34.00	34.00	36.00



Salpa Development Bank Limited

Diktel, Khotang

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

6.9 Comparison Unaudited and Audited Financial Statements as of 2078/79

Statement of Financial Position	As per Unaudited Financial Statement	As per Audited Financial Statement	Variance		Reasons for Variance
			Amount	%	
Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalent	621,417,980.32	650,222,916	28,804,936	4.64%	Due to adjustment of Bank Reconciliations Items
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-	-	-
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financials Instrument	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trading Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and Advances to Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and Advances to Customers	661,434,682	654,055,260	(7,379,422)	-1.12%	Addition of Loan loss provision during audit and last year audit adjustments
Investment Securities	-	-	-	-	-
Current Tax Assets	6,327,312	-	(6,327,312)	-100.00%	Audit adjustment on Tax computation
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in Associates	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Property	-	-	-	-	-
Property and Equipment	22,887,320	37,616,301	14,728,981	64.35%	Due to reclassification to another heading and Depreciation Adjustment
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	932,028	1,389,263	457,235	49.06%	Due to reclassification to another heading and Depreciation Adjustment
Deferred Tax Assets	3,767,722	3,511,327	(256,395)	-	Due to recalculation of deferred assets
Other Assets	5,476,033	4,062,909	(1,413,124)	-25.81%	Due to reclassification to another heading and audit adjustments
Total Assets	1,322,243,078	1,350,857,977	28,614,898	2.16%	Consequential effect of above items.
Liabilities					
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	-	74,567,200	74,567,200	-	Due to reclassification from Deposit from Customers
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financials Instrument	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from Customers	851,002,319	776,476,454	(74,525,866)	-8.76%	Due to reclassification to due to BFIS and Other Liabilities
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	-	238,898	238,898	-	Final tax Computations made on audit
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	241,151,102	136,465,923	(104,685,179)	-43.41%	Due to reclassification of liability
Debt Securities Issued	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	1,092,153,421	987,748,475	(104,404,946)	-9.56%	Consequential effect of above items.
Equity					
Share Capital	28,000,000	28,000,000	-	-	-
Share Premium	-	-	-	-	-
Retained Earnings	14,023,705	(3,785,318)	(17,809,023)	-126.99%	Due to Audit adjustments
Reserves	188,065,953	338,894,819	150,828,867	-	Due to reclassification to Retained earning and audit adjustments
Total Equity Attributable to Equity Shareholders	230,089,657	363,109,501	133,019,844	1	Consequential effect of above items.
Non Controlling Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Total Equity	230,089,657	363,109,501	133,019,844	1	-
Total Equity and Liabilities	1,322,243,078	1,350,857,977	28,614,898	0	Consequential effect of above items.

Salpa Development Bank Limited

Diktel, Khotang

Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July 2022)

Statement of Profit and Loss	As per Unaudited Financial Statement	As per Audited Financial Statement	Variance Amount	%	Reasons for Variance
Interest Income	104,365,213	105,229,547	864,334	0.83%	Revised calculation of interest on staff loan and AIR Impact and audit adjustment
Interest Expenses	(45,992,418)	(47,744,639)	(1,752,221)	-	- Due to Audit Adjustments
Net Interest Income	58,372,796	45,007,510	(13,365,286)	-22.90%	
Fee and Commission Income	1,538,158	4,942,267	3,404,109	221.31%	Including Commission incomes previously classified under Other Operating Income and other reclassification adjustments
Fee and Commission Expenses	-	(388,698)	(388,698)	100.00%	Regrouping
Net Fee and Commission Income	1,538,158	4,553,569	3,015,411	-	
Net Interest, Fee and Commission Income	59,910,954	50,714,846	(9,196,107)	-15.35%	
Net Trading Income	-	-	-	-	-
Other Operating Income	3,309,438	329,347	(2,980,090)	-90.05%	Few Commission incomes previously classified under Other Operating Income
Total Operating Income	63,220,391	51,194,781	(12,025,610)	-19.02%	
Impairment Charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	(18,022,746)	(13,000,568)	5,022,177	-27.87%	Audit adjustment for addition of provision
Net Operating Income	81,243,137	44,406,197	(36,836,940)	-45.34%	
Operating Expenses					
Personnel Expenses	(33,849,962)	(36,625,088)	(2,775,126)	8.20%	Reclassification and audit adjustments
Other Operating Expenses	(19,747,403)	(10,329,924)	9,417,479	-47.69%	Reclassification and audit adjustments
Depreciation & Amortization	-	(6,935,993)	(6,935,993)	-	Reclassification and audit adjustments; and Posting of Depreciation and Amortization
Operating Profit	27,645,772	2,728,490	(24,917,282)	-90.13%	
Non Operating Income	-	-	-	-	-
Non Operating Expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Profit before Income Tax	27,645,772	2,728,490	(24,917,282)	-90.13%	
Income Tax Expenses	-	6,893,743	6,893,743	-	-
Current Tax	-	6,602,382	6,602,382	-	Calculation of tax
Deferred Tax	-	291,361	291,361	-	Deferred tax calculation not made in quarterly FS
Profit for the Period	27,645,772	4,605,896	(23,039,876)	-83.34%	Consequential effect of above items.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	As per Unaudited Financial Statement	As per Audited Financial Statement	Variance Amount	%	Reasons for Variance
Profit/(Loss) for the period	27,645,772	4,605,896	(23,039,876)	-83.34%	
Other Comprehensive Income	-	(81,586)	(81,586)	-	Change in Actuary Valuation
Total Comprehensive Income	27,645,772	4,524,310	(23,121,462)	-83.63%	Consequential effect of above items.

*Unaudited Figures has been taken from NRB report submitted for the month of Ashad 2079.



नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक
वित्तीय संस्था सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



केन्द्रीय कार्यालय
बालुवाटार, काठमाडौं ।
फोन नं.: ०१-४४१२३०७
Site: www.nrb.org.np
Email: nrbfsd@nrb.org.np
पोष्ट बक्स-७३

पत्रसंख्या: वि.सं.सु.वि./गैरस्थलगत/सालपा/०८०/८१
च.नं. ४४

मिति: २०८०/०६/०८

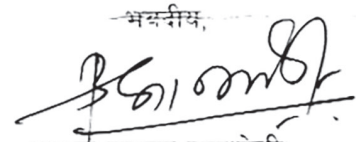
सालपा विकास बैंक लिमिटेड
दिक्तेल, खोटाङ्ग ।

विषय: वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण प्रकाशन सम्बन्धमा ।

महाशय,

त्यस संस्थाले पेश गरेको आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को लेखापरीक्षण भएको वित्तीय विवरण तथा अन्य प्रतिवेदनहरूका आधारमा गैरस्थलगत सुपरिवेक्षण गर्दा नियामकीय अनुपालनासँग सम्बन्धित कैफियतहरू सुधारका सम्बन्धमा देहाय बमोजिमका निर्देशनहरू शेयरधनीहरूको जानकारीका लागि वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनको छुट्टै पानामा प्रकाशित एवं कार्यान्वयन गर्ने गरी अन्य प्रचलित कानूनी व्यवस्थाको समेत पालना हुने गरी आ.व. २०७८/७९ को लेखापरीक्षण भएको वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण प्रकाशन गर्न सहमति प्रदान गरिएको व्यहोरा निर्णयानुसार अनुरोध गर्दछु ।

१. साधारण सभा सम्पन्न भएको ६ महिना भित्र सर्वसाधारणलाई जारी गर्नुपर्ने शेयर जारी गरी न्यूनतम चुक्ता पुँजी पुऱ्याई यस बैंकलाई जानकारी गराउनु हुन ।
२. संस्थाको कर्जा विश्लेषण तथा अनुगमन सम्बन्धी संयन्त्रलाई अझ सुदृढ तथा प्रभावकारी बनाउनु हुन ।
३. यस बैंकबाट जारी एकीकृत निर्देशन नं १९/०७९ बमोजिम सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतंकवादी कार्यमा वित्तीय लगानी निवारण सम्बन्धी व्यवस्थाको पूर्णरूपमा पालना गर्नुहुन ।
४. आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षक, बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक तथा यस बैंकबाट औल्याइएका थप अन्य कैफियतहरू पुनः नदोहोरिने व्यवस्था गर्नुहुन ।

भन्दासि, 
(अमृत बहादुर बृढाथोकी)
उप निर्देशक

बोधार्थ:

श्री नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था नियमन विभाग ।

श्री नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, वित्तीय संस्था सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग, कार्यान्वयन इकाई ।

सालपा विकास बैंकको एघारौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा बैंकको प्रबन्धपत्र संसोधनको लागि पेश भएको तीन महले

हालको व्यवस्था	साविकको व्यवस्था	संसोधन गर्नुपर्नेको कारण
दफा ६ (ख) ५२ करोड २३ लाख ८८ हजार । (अक्षरेपी बावन्त करोड तेइस लाख अठ्ठासी हजार मात्र) सो पुँजीलाई प्रति शेयर रु. १०० दरका ५२ लाख २३ हजार ८८० थान साधारण शेयरमा विभाजन गरिनेछ ।	दफा ६ (ख) विकास बैंकको जारी पुँजी रु.५०,००,००,०००/- (अक्षरेपी पचास करोड मात्र) सो पुँजीलाई प्रति शेयर रु १००/- दरका ५०,००,००० (पचास लाख) थान साधारण शेयरमा विभाजन गरिनेछ ।	जारी पुँजी मध्ये सर्वसाधारणको लागि न्यूनतम ३० प्रतिशत सामूहिक लगानी कोषलाई २.५ प्रतिशत र कर्मचारीहरूलाई ०.५ प्रतिशत शेयर अनिवार्य रूपले बाँडफाँड गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले ।

सालपा विकास बैंकको एघारौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा बैंकको नियमावली संसोधनको लागि पेश भएको तीन महले

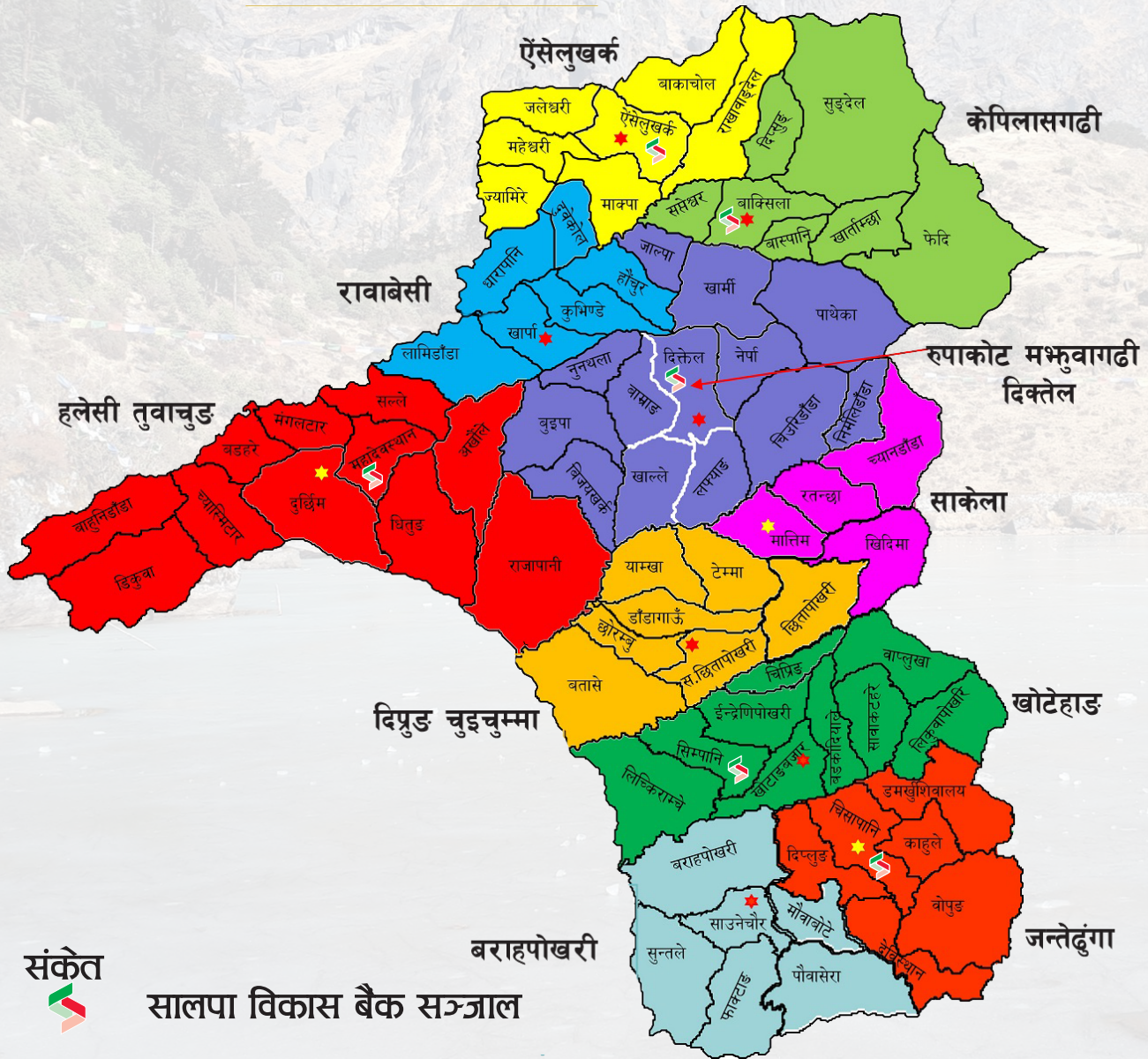
हालको व्यवस्था	साविकको व्यवस्था	संसोधन गर्नु पर्नेको कारण
नियम २७ (२) यस विकास बैंकमा सात जनाको संचालक समिति हुनेछ । जसमा संस्थापक समुहबाट मनोनित/निर्वाचित चार जना, सर्वसाधारण शेयरधनीहरूबाट निर्वाचित दुईजना र एक जना स्वतन्त्र व्यवसायिक विशेषज्ञ संचालक हुनेछ ।	नियम २७ (२) यस विकास बैंकमा आठ जनाको संचालक समिति हुनेछ जसमा संस्थापक समुहबाट मनोनित/निर्वाचित पाँच जना, सर्वसाधारण शेयरधनीहरूबाट निर्वाचित दुईजना र एक जना स्वतन्त्र व्यवसायिक विशेषज्ञ संचालक हुनेछ ।	बैङ्क तथा वित्तीय संस्था सम्बन्धी ऐन, २०७३ को परिच्छेद-४ को दफा १४ (१) बमोजिम बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थामा बढिमा सात जना सञ्चालकहरू रहने व्यवस्था भएकाले

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This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a full page of blank white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a template for writing or drawing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.



सालपा विकास बैंक सञ्जाल



सालपा विकास बैंक लि.

SALAPA BIKAS BANK Ltd.

"नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट इजाजतपत्र प्राप्त खोटाङ जिल्ला कार्यक्षेत्र भएको 'ख' वर्गको वित्तीय संस्था"
www.salapabikasbank.com.np

केन्द्रीय कार्यालय

फोन नं ०३६-४२०४५७

मुख्य शाखा

फोन नं ०३६-४२०६३८/४२०६३९

हलेसी शाखा

फोन नं ०३६-४१००३९

ऐंसेलुखर्क शाखा

फोन नं ०३६-४१११०२

सिमपानी शाखा

फोन नं ९८५२८४९६९६

चिसापानी शाखा

फोन नं: ०३६-४२१०२१, ९८५२८४९४९८

बाक्सिला शाखा

फोन नं ९८५२८७७११