



मेरोमाइक्रोफाइनान्स लघुवित वित्तीय संस्था लि.
MEROMICROFINANCE LAGHUBITTA BITTIYA SANSTHA LTD.



१३ औं



वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

आ.व. २०८१/८२



सञ्चालक समिति



श्री कल्याण विक्रम पांडे
अध्यक्ष
(प्रतिनिधि, ग्लोबल आईएमई बैंक लि.)



श्री नेपाल भूषण श्रेष्ठ
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि, प्राइम कमर्सियल बैंक लि.)



श्री सुमन मुलेपती
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि, सिटिजन्स बैंक इन्टरनेशनल लि.)



श्री बद्री प्रसाद पुडासैनी
सञ्चालक
प्रतिनिधि, सर्वसाधारण



श्री ज्ञानु कृष्ण अधिकारी
सञ्चालक
प्रतिनिधि, सर्वसाधारण



श्री आयुष ओम्हा
स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालक



श्री रामहरि दाहाल
कम्पनी सचिव
तथा
प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत

साधारण सभामा भाग लिन आफ्नो प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गर्ने निवेदन

(प्रोक्सी फारम)

मिति :

श्री सञ्चालक समिति,
मेरोमाइक्रोफाइनान्स लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेड
केन्द्रीय कार्यालय विदुर-४, बटार, नुवाकोट ।

विषय : प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गरेको ।

महाशय,

..... जिल्ला म.न.पा./उ.म.न.पा./न.पा./गा.पा. वडा नं
बस्ने म/हामी ले त्यस संस्थाको सेयरवालाको हैसियतले २०८२ पौष
महिना ३० गते बुधबारका दिन हुने तेह्रौँ वार्षिक साधारण सभामा स्वयं उपस्थित भई छलफल तथा निर्णयमा सहभागी
हुन नसक्ने भएकोले उक्त सभामा भाग लिन तथा मतदान गर्नका लागि जिल्ला
म.न.पा./उ.म.न.पा./न.पा./गा.पा. वडा नं. बस्ने त्यस वित्तीय संस्थाका सेयरवाला श्री
..... सेयरधनी नं. /हितग्राही खाता नं. लाई
मेरो/हाम्रो प्रतिनिधि मनोनित गरी पठाएको छु/छौँ ।

निवेदक :

दस्तखत :

नाम :

ठेगाना :

सेयरधनी नं.

हितग्राही खाता नं.

जम्मा कित्ता :

द्रष्टव्य : यो निवेदन साधारण सभा हुनुभन्दा कम्तीमा ४८ घण्टा अगावै यस संस्थाको केन्द्रीय कार्यालयमा प्रोक्सी फारम दर्ता गरिसक्नु पर्नेछ ।



मेरोमाइक्रोफाइनान्स लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लि.
MEROMICROFINANCE LAGHUBITTA BITTIYA SANSTHA LTD.

केन्द्रीय कार्यालय: विदुर-४, बटार, नुवाकोट

तेह्रौँ वार्षिक साधारण सभामा उपस्थित हुन जारी गरिएको

प्रवेशपत्र

सेयरधनीको नाम : हितग्राही खाता नं.

सेयरधनीको सही: सेयर संख्या : सेयरधनी नं.

द्रष्टव्य: सेयरधनी आफैँले सम्पूर्ण खाली ठाउँहरू भर्नुहोला । सभा कक्षमा प्रवेश गर्न यो प्रवेशपत्र अनिवार्य हुनेछ ।

.....
कम्पनी सचिव

धितोपत्र दर्ता निष्कासन नियमावली, २०७३ (नियम २६ को उप नियम (२) सँग सम्बन्धित)

वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनमा समावेश गर्नुपर्ने विवरण

१. सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदन
यसै वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनमा समावेश गरिएको छ ।
२. लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदन
यसै वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनमा समावेश गरिएको छ ।
३. लेखापरीक्षण भएको वित्तीय विवरण ।
यसै वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनमा समावेश गरिएको छ ।
४. कानुनी कारबाही सम्बन्धी विवरण ।
(क) यो अवधिमा यस संस्थाले वा यस संस्थाको विरुद्ध कुनै मुद्धा दायर नभएको ।
(ख) यो अवधिमा यस संस्थाको संस्थापक वा सञ्चालकले वा संस्थाको वा सञ्चालकको विरुद्ध प्रचलित नियमको अवज्ञा वा फौजदारी अपराध गरेको सम्बन्धमा कुनै पनि मुद्धा दायर भएको जानकारी यस संस्थालाई नभएको ।
(ग) कुनै संस्थापक वा सञ्चालक विरुद्ध आर्थिक अपराध गरेको सम्बन्धमा कुनै पनि मुद्धा दायर भएको यस संस्थालाई जानकारीमा नआएको ।
५. संगठित संस्थाको सेयर कारोबार तथा प्रगतिको विश्लेषण ।
(क) धितोपत्र बजारमा भएको संगठित संस्थाको सेयरको कारोबार सम्बन्धमा व्यवस्थापनको धारणा : देशको धितोपत्र बजारमा संगठित संस्थाहरूको सेयर कारोबारमा हाल देखिएको उतार चढावको अवस्थामा पनि यस संस्थाको सेयर कारोबार सन्तोषजनक रहेको छ ।
(ख) गत वर्षको प्रत्येक त्रैमासिक अवधिमा संगठित संस्थाको सेयरको अधिकतम, न्यूनतम र अन्तिम मूल्यका साथै कूल कारोबार सेयर संख्या र कारोबार दिन सम्बन्धमा : यस अवधिको सेयरको अधिकतम, न्यूनतम, अन्तिम मूल्य, कारोबार भएको कूल दिन तथा कारोबार संख्याको विवरण देहायबमोजिम रहेको छ ।

विवरण	२०८१ आश्विन मसान्त	२०८१ पौष मसान्त	२०८१ चैत्र मसान्त	२०८२ असार मसान्त
अधिकतम मूल्य (रु.)	९४८/-	८१७/-	८२८/-	८४६/५३
न्यूनतम मूल्य (रु.)	७०७/५०	६६२/-	६५१/-	६७५/०६
अन्तिम मूल्य (रु.)	८०२/८०	६६२/-	७०४/७४	८४६/५३
कूल कारोबार सेयर संख्या	२३१०७००	४१४०३४	६३०२९०	२१००५९६
कूल कारोबार दिन	५७	५५	५६	६३

६. समस्या तथा चुनौती
अध्यक्षबाट प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदनमा समावेश भएको ।
७. संस्थागत सुशासन
अध्यक्षबाट प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदनमा समावेश भएको ।



मेरोमाइक्रोफाइनान्स लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लि.

MEROMICROFINANCE LAGHUBITTA BITTIYA SANSTHA LTD.

नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट 'घ' वर्गको इजाजतपत्र प्राप्त संस्था (राष्ट्रिय स्तरको कार्यक्षेत्र भएको)

Head Office: Battar, Nuwakot, **Tel:** 977-10-561747

Liaison Office: Sitapaila, Kathmandu, **Tel:** 977-1-5315936/37

E-mail: meromicrofinance@gmail.com

तेह्रौं वार्षिक साधारण सभा सम्बन्धी सूचना

(प्रथम पटक प्रकाशित मिति २०८२/०५/०५, कारोबार दैनिक)

सेयरधनी महानुभावहरू,

मिति २०८२ साल पौष ०८ गते बसेको सञ्चालक समितिको १८० औं बैठकको निर्णय अनुसार यस मेरोमाइक्रोफाइनान्स लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेडको तेह्रौं वार्षिक साधारण सभा देहाएको मिति, स्थान र समयमा निम्न विषयहरू उपर छलफल तथा निर्णय गर्न बस्ने भएको हुँदा सम्पूर्ण सेयरधनी महानुभावहरूको जानकारी तथा उपस्थितिका लागि कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ संशोधन समेतको दफा ६७(२) बमोजिम यो सूचना प्रकाशित गरिएको छ।

सभा हुने मिति, स्थान र समय :

सभा हुने मिति : २०८२ साल पौष ३० गते बुधबार।

स्थान : होटल वाटर टावर, विदुर -४, बट्टार, नुवाकोटको सभाकक्ष।

समय : बिहान ९:०० बजे।

छलफलका विषयहरू :

(क) सामान्य प्रस्तावहरू

- सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट अध्यक्षज्यूले पेश गर्नुहुने आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने।
- लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदन सहितको २०८२ आषाढ मसान्तको वासलात तथा मिति २०८१ श्रावण १ देखि २०८२ आषाढ मसान्तसम्मको नाफा/नोक्सान हिसाब र सोही अवधिको नगद प्रवाह विवरण लगायतका वित्तीय विवरणहरू छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने।
- लेखापरीक्षण समितिको सिफारिस बमोजिम आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ का लागि लेखापरीक्षकको नियुक्ति गर्ने र निजको पारिश्रमिक निर्धारण गर्ने।
- सञ्चालक समितिले प्रस्ताव गरेबमोजिम २०८२ आषाढ मसान्तमा कायम रहेको चुक्ता पुँजीको ०.२५ प्रतिशतले हुन आउने नगद लाभांश रू. ३५,४७,५००/- (अक्षरेपी पैँतीस लाख सत्वालीस हजार पाँच सय रूपैयाँ मात्र), बोनस सेयरको कर प्रयोजनका लागि दिने प्रस्तावमाथि छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने।
- संस्थापक सेयरधनीहरूको तर्फबाट सञ्चालक समितिमा प्रतिनिधित्व गर्ने ३ जना र सर्वसाधारण सेयरधनीहरूको तर्फबाट सञ्चालक समितिमा प्रतिनिधित्व गर्ने १ जना सञ्चालकको निर्वाचन गर्ने।

(ख) विशेष प्रस्तावहरू

- सञ्चालक समितिबाट पारित भएबमोजिम २०८२ आषाढ मसान्तमा कायम रहेको चुक्ता पुँजीको ४.७५ प्रतिशतले हुन आउने रकम रू. ६,७४,०२,५००/- (अक्षरेपी छ करोड चौहत्तर लाख दुई हजार पाँच सय रूपैयाँ मात्र), बराबरको बोनस सेयर जारी गर्ने।

२. वित्तीय संस्थाको प्रबन्धपत्रको दफा ६ (ख) र (ग) मा आवश्यक संशोधन गर्ने सम्बन्धी विशेष प्रस्तावमा छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने र प्रस्तावित संशोधनमा नियमनकारी निकायहरूबाट कुनै फेरबदल वा संशोधन वा परिमार्जनका लागि निर्देशन वा सुझाव आएमा सोहीबमोजिम गर्न/गराउन सञ्चालक समितिलाई अख्तियारी दिने सम्बन्धमा ।

(ग) विविध ।

सञ्चालक समितिको आज्ञाले
(कम्पनी सचिव)

तेह्रौँ वार्षिक साधारण सभा सम्बन्धी अन्य जानकारी:

१. वार्षिक साधारण सभालाई ध्यानमा राखी मिति २०८२ पौष १८ गतेका दिन यस संस्थाको सेयरधनी दर्ता किताब बन्द रहनेछ र नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेन्ज लिमिटेडमा मिति २०८२ पौष १७ गतेसम्म कारोबार भई ५ कार्य दिनभित्र यस संस्थाको सेयर रजिष्ट्रार ग्लोबल आईएमई क्यापिटल लि., नक्साल, काठमाडौँमा प्राप्त सेयर नामसारीको लिखतका आधारमा सेयरधनी दर्ता किताबमा कायम सेयरधनीहरूले मात्र यस सभामा भाग लिन पाउने छन् ।
२. यस वित्तीय संस्थाको सञ्चालकको पदमा नियुक्त हुनको लागि संस्थाको नियमावलीमा उल्लेख भए अनुसारको न्यूनतम १०० कित्ता सेयर धारण गरेको हुनुपर्नेछ । सञ्चालक समितिमा प्रतिनिधित्व गर्ने सञ्चालकको निर्वाचन सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम सेयरधनी दर्ता किताब बन्द भई सेयर नामसारी पश्चात् निर्वाचन अधिकृतले सम्पर्क कार्यालयमा प्रकाशित गरेबमोजिम हुनेछ ।
३. वार्षिक साधारण सभामा भाग लिन इच्छुक सेयरधनी महानुभावहरूले सेयर प्रमाणपत्र/हितग्राही (DEMAT) खाता खोलिएको प्रमाण र आफ्नो परिचय खुल्ने प्रमाण वा सोको प्रतिलिपि (जस्तै नागरिकता प्रमाणपत्र वा अन्य कुनै फोटो सहितको परिचयपत्र) अनिवार्य रूपमा साथमा लिई आउनुहुन अनुरोध छ । हाजिरी पुस्तिका बिहान ७ बजेदेखि सभा चालु रहनेजेलसम्म खुल्ला रहनेछ ।
४. वार्षिक साधारण सभाको सूचना, वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन सम्बन्धी विवरण, प्रोक्सी तथा कागजातहरू सबै सेयरधनी महानुभावहरूको लागि यस संस्थाको वेबसाइट www.meromicrofinance.com बाट हेर्न र प्राप्त गर्न सकिनेछ ।
५. सभामा भाग लिन प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गर्न चाहने सेयरधनी महानुभावहरूले सभा सुरु हुने समयभन्दा कम्तीमा ४८ घण्टा अगावै संस्थाको केन्द्रीय/सम्पर्क कार्यालयमा प्रोक्सी फाराम दर्ता गरिसक्नु पर्नेछ । सभामा भाग लिनका लागि प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गरिसकेपछि उक्त प्रतिनिधि बदर गरी अर्कै मुकुर गर्न भएमा सोको लिखित सूचना सोही अवधिभित्र संस्थाको केन्द्रीय/सम्पर्क कार्यालयमा दर्ता गरिसक्नु पर्नेछ । प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गरिने व्यक्ति पनि यस संस्थाको सेयरधनी हुनु आवश्यक छ, संगठित संस्थाको हकमा सो व्यवस्था लागू हुने छैन । प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) ले मतदान गर्न पाउने अधिकतम हद वा सीमा त्यस्तो सेयरधनीले लिन पाउने वित्तीय संस्थाको अधिकतम सेयर हिस्साको मतदान सीमाभन्दा बढी हुने छैन ।
६. नाबालक सेयरधनीको तर्फबाट संरक्षकले सभामा भाग लिन, छलफल गर्न, प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गर्न, र मतदान गर्न समेत सक्नेछन तर सेयरवालाको दर्ता किताबमा संरक्षकको रूपमा नाम लेखिएको व्यक्तिलाई मात्र संरक्षक मानिनेछ ।
७. संयुक्त रूपमा सेयर खरिद गरिएको अवस्थामा सेयरधनीको लगत दर्ता किताबमा पहिले नाम उल्लेख भएको व्यक्ति अथवा सर्वसम्मतबाट प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गरिएको एक व्यक्तिले मात्र सभामा भाग लिन वा मतदान गर्न पाउनुहुनेछ ।
८. छलफलको विषयमध्ये विविध शीर्षक अन्तर्गत कुनै विषयमा साधारण सभामा छलफल गर्नुपर्ने भए इच्छुक सेयरधनीले सभा हुनुभन्दा ७ दिन अगावै सो विषय कम्पनी सचिवमार्फत सञ्चालक समितिको अध्यक्षलाई लिखित रूपमा जानकारी दिनुहुन अनुरोध छ ।
९. अन्य जानकारीको लागि यस संस्थाको केन्द्रीय कार्यालय वा सम्पर्क कार्यालय, सीतापाईला, काठमाडौँमा सम्पर्क गर्नुहुन अनुरोध छ ।

सम्पर्क नं.: ९७७-१०-५६१७४७, ९७७-०१-५३१५५३६/३७

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मेरोमाइक्रोफाइनान्स लघुवित्त वितीय संस्था लि.
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परिचय

पृष्ठभूमि

विपन्न समुदाय तथा परिवारको आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा चेतनास्तर उठाई उपलब्ध सीप, श्रम तथा पुँजीलाई उचित रूपमा परिचालन गरी ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रमा सम्भाव्य उत्पादन एवं रोजगारीमूलक व्यवसायको स्थापना, सञ्चालन, विकास, विस्तार एवं प्रवर्द्धन गर्ने कार्यका लागि सर्वसाधारणलाई गुणस्तरीय तथा भरपर्दो लघुवित्त सेवा उपलब्ध गराउनुका साथै आवश्यक पर्ने साधन, प्राविधिक तथा व्यवस्थापकीय परामर्श सेवा, तालिम तथा प्रविधि उपलब्ध गराई वित्तीय पहुँचमा सहयोग पुऱ्याउने उद्देश्य लिएर मेरोमाइक्रोफाइनान्स लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लि. को स्थापना वि.सं. २०६९ कार्तिक २६ गते भएको हो। यो संस्था नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट “घ” वर्गको इजाजतपत्र प्राप्त राष्ट्रिय स्तरको लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था हो। यसको अधिकृत पुँजी १.७५ अर्ब, जारी पुँजी र चुक्ता पुँजी १.४१९ अर्ब रहेको छ। यसका प्रवर्द्धक ७ वटा वाणिज्य बैंकहरू १ विकास बैंक र अन्य संस्थागत सेयरधनीहरू रहेका छन्।

(क) कानुनी मान्यता

यस वित्तीय संस्था नेपाल सरकार, कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रारको कार्यालयमा मिति वि.सं. २०६९ कार्तिक २६ गते पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनीको रूपमा दर्ता (दर्ता नं. १०७२१४) भएको र नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट मिति २०७० आषाढ ३० गते वित्तीय कारोबार गर्ने स्वीकृति प्राप्त गरेपश्चात् नुवाकोट जिल्ला स्थित बट्टार शाखाबाट मिति २०७० श्रावण ३ गतेदेखि वित्तीय कारोबार प्रारम्भ गरेको हो।

(ख) बैंकको कार्यक्षेत्र

यस संस्थाको कार्यक्षेत्र नेपालको पूर्व मेचीदेखि पश्चिम महाकालीसम्म ७७ वटै जिल्ला रहेको छ। यस संस्थाको केन्द्रीय कार्यालय नुवाकोट जिल्लाको बट्टार बजारमा रहेको छ।

(ग) दूरदृष्टि, ध्येय, लक्ष्य, उद्देश्य र मूल्य एवं मान्यता

(अ) दूरदृष्टि:

सबैलाई गुणस्तरीय र भरपर्दो (दिगो) वित्तीय सेवा दिँदै नेपालको एक उत्कृष्ट लघुवित्त कम्पनी हुने दूरदृष्टि रहेको छ।

(आ) ध्येय:

गरिब, सीमान्तकृत पिछडिएका वर्गलाई गरिबीको चरम घेराबन्दीबाट माथि उठाउनका लागि सहज तथा उत्तरदायी वित्तीय पहुँच सहितको वित्तीय सेवा प्रदान गर्दै उनीहरूको सामाजिक, आर्थिकस्तर उकास्नु नै मेरोमाइक्रोफाइनान्स लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेडको ध्येय रहेको छ।

(इ) उद्देश्यहरू:

सम्पत्ति विहीन ग्रामीण तथा शहरी गरिब तथा विपन्न वर्गलाई विविध वित्तीय सेवाको माध्यमबाट उनीहरूको जीवनस्तर उकास्नु तथा गरिबी न्यूनीकरण गर्नु नै मेरोमाइक्रोफाइनान्स लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेडको उद्देश्य रहेको छ। समग्र उद्देश्यको यही सेरोफेरोमा यस वित्तीय संस्थाको निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यहरू निश्चित गरिएको छ।

- सदस्यहरूलाई आर्थिक गतिविधि सञ्चालन गर्न गुणस्तरीय र भरपर्दो वित्तीय सेवा प्रदान गर्ने,
- स्थानीय निकायहरूमा वित्तीय पहुँच पुऱ्याई क्रमशः कारोबार वृद्धि गर्दै जाने,
- स्थानीय आवश्यकताका आधारमा वित्तीय सुविधा प्रदान गरी रोजगारी सिर्जना गर्ने,
- स्रोत साधन संकलन तथा परिचालनका स्थानीय सम्भावनाहरू पहिचान गर्ने,
- गुणस्तर कायम गरी वित्तीय लाभसमेत हासिल गर्दै कार्यक्रमलाई दिगो बनाउने (आदि)।

(घ) कार्यपद्धति तथा ग्राहक सदस्यहरू:

कार्यक्षेत्रमा स्थायी बसोबास गरेका नेपाली नागरिकमध्ये विपन्न वर्गका व्यक्ति आयमूलक कार्यमा सक्रिय रूपले भाग लिन इच्छुक एक परिवारबाट एकजना महिला मुख्यतः यस वित्तीय संस्थाको सदस्य बन्न सक्दछन् । सदस्य बनाउनुअघि ३ देखि ५ दिनसम्मको अनिवार्य समूह तालिम दिई संस्थाको नीति-नियम र कार्यविधि एवं प्रक्रियाबारे जानकारी गराइन्छ । दुई वा सोभन्दा बढी समूह गठन भएपश्चात् केन्द्र गठन गरी लघुवित्त कार्यक्रमको शुरुवात विधिवत रूपमा गरिन्छ । केन्द्र नै कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गरिने थलो हो । केन्द्रको बैठक सामान्यतः मासिक रूपमा सञ्चालन गरिन्छ ।

(ङ) प्रशासनिक व्यवस्थापन

सञ्चालक समितिले वित्तीय संस्थाका उच्च पदस्थ कर्मचारीहरूलाई वित्तीय संस्था सञ्चालनमा आवश्यक पर्ने नीति निर्माणमा सुझाव दिने कार्य गर्दछ । प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृतले वित्तीय संस्थाको दैनिक कार्य सञ्चालनलाई चुस्त दुरुस्त बनाउने जिम्मेवारी वहन गर्ने व्यवस्था रहेको छ । प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृतको मातहतमा नायब प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत र निम्न विभागहरू रहेका छन्:

- (१) जनशक्ति तथा प्रशासन विभाग
- (२) वित्त विभाग
- (३) कर्जा विभाग
- (४) सूचना तथा प्रविधि विभाग
- (५) अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग
- (६) जोखिम तथा असुली विभाग

फिल्डस्तरको कार्य सञ्चालन, सुपरिवेक्षण तथा निरीक्षणको लागि शाखा कार्यालयको व्यवस्थापन गरिएको छ । आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीका लागि बाह्य स्रोतबाट आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षण गराउने व्यवस्था रहेको, अनुगमन कार्यलाई अभि प्रभावकारी बनाउनका लागि प्रदेश कार्यालयको संरचना विकास गरी ५ जना उच्चतहका कर्मचारीहरूलाई कार्यक्रमको आकार हेरी ७ वटै प्रदेशको जिम्मेवारी दिइएको छ । हाल १९ वटा अनुगमन स्टेशनहरूमा अनुगमन अधिकृतको व्यवस्था गरी नियमित तथा आकस्मिक साथै अन्य विभागहरूबाट पनि समय समयमा निरीक्षणको व्यवस्था गरिएको छ । साथै असुलीका लागि Recovery Task Force समेत बनाई कार्य गरिएको छ ।

(च) लगानीका मुख्य स्रोतहरू:

- सेयर पुँजी र सञ्चित मुनाफा
- विभिन्न बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाबाट प्राप्त लघुवित्त थोक कर्जा
- सदस्यहरूबाट संकलित बचत रकम

पूँजीगत संरचना तथा संस्थापकहरू:

यस वित्तीय संस्थामा संस्थागत संस्थापकहरू र सर्वसाधारण सेयरधनीहरू रहेका छन् । सेयर स्वामित्व संरचना निम्नबमोजिम रहेको छ ।

क्र.सं.	नाम	सेयरधनी	सेयर स्वामित्व
१	ग्लोबल आइएमई बैंक लि.	संस्थापक	१०.२९ प्रतिशत
२	लुम्बिनी विकास बैंक लि.	संस्थापक	५.१४ प्रतिशत
३	कुमारी बैंक लि.	संस्थापक	५.१४ प्रतिशत
४	प्राइम कर्मासियल बैंक लि.	संस्थापक	५.१४ प्रतिशत

५	सिटिजन्स बैंक इन्टरनेसनल लि.	संस्थापक	५.०७ प्रतिशत
६	प्रभु बैंक लि.	संस्थापक	५.१४ प्रतिशत
७	सिद्धार्थ बैंक लि.	संस्थापक	४.७८ प्रतिशत
८	एनएमबि बैंक लि.	संस्थापक	३.०६ प्रतिशत
९	अन्य संस्थापक सेयरधनीहरू	संस्थापक	७.२४ प्रतिशत
१०	सर्वसाधारण सेयरधनीहरू	सर्वसाधारण	४९.०० प्रतिशत
कूल			१०० प्रतिशत

नोट : संस्थापक सेयरधनीको सर्वसाधारण सेयरमा परिणत भएको सेयर प्रतिशत सर्वसाधारण सेयरधनीहरूतर्फ राखिएको छ ।

संस्थाबाट प्रदान गरिने सेवासम्बन्धी विवरण

१. बचत सेवाहरू

क्र.सं.	बचतका किसिमहरू	मासिक न्यूनतम (रु)	वार्षिक ब्याजदर
१.	गृहिणी पेवा बचत	स्वेच्छिक	७.५%
२.	आपतकालिन बचत	रु. ५००/- देखिमाथि आफूले चाहेको रकम	७.५%
३.	मासिक क्रियाशील बचत	उपभोग गरेको कर्जा रकम अनुसारको न्यूनतम रकम मासिक रूपमा	७.५%
४.	सिर्जनशील बाल/युवा बचत	१००/- देखिमाथि आफ्नो इच्छा अनुसार	७.५%
५.	मेरो बचत	१००/- देखिमाथि आफ्नो इच्छा अनुसार	७.५%

२. कर्जा सेवाहरू

(क) बिनाधितो कर्जा किसिमहरू

क्र.सं.	कर्जाका किसिमहरू	अधिकतम कर्जा रकम	अधिकतम भुक्तानी अवधि	वार्षिक ब्याजदर
१.	साधारण कर्जा	७ लाख	७ वर्ष	१४.७२ प्रतिशत
२.	मेरो कर्जा	७ लाख	७ वर्ष	
३.	नवीकरणीय उर्जा कर्जा	३ लाख	५ वर्ष	
४.	मौसमी कर्जा	५० हजार	२ वर्ष	
५.	सामाजिक/पारिवारिक जमानी कर्जा	२५ हजार	२ वर्ष	

(ख) धितो कर्जाका किसिमहरू

क्र.सं.	कर्जाका किसिमहरू	अधिकतम कर्जा रकम	अधिकतम भुक्तानी अवधि	ब्याजदर
१	लघुउद्यम कर्जा	१५ लाखसम्म	१० वर्ष	१४.७२ प्रतिशत
२	व्यक्तिगत कर्जा			
३	आय आर्जन तथा स्वरोजगारमूलक कर्जा			
४	घर निर्माण कर्जा			
५	वैदेशिक रोजगार कर्जा	७ लाखसम्म	७ वर्ष	
६	शैक्षिक कर्जा			



यस संस्थाले ग्राहक संरक्षण कोषबाट प्रदान गर्दै आइरहेका सेवा सुविधाहरू

- संस्थामा आबद्ध सदस्य दुर्घटनामा परी घाइते वा अंगभंग भएमा उपचार खर्च रकम उपलब्ध गराउने,
- सञ्चालित कार्यक्रमलाई प्रभावकारी बनाउन केन्द्र प्रमुखको भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण हुन्छ । तसर्थ निजसँग अन्य सदस्यहरू र संस्थाबिच समन्वयलाई सहज बनाउन सञ्चार सुविधा उपलब्ध गराउने,
- हरेक शाखा अन्तर्गत केन्द्र प्रमुख गोष्ठी गर्ने र केन्द्र पुरस्कृत गर्ने आदि कार्यहरू गर्ने,
- स्थानीय हाट तथा बजार व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी कार्य गर्न सहयोग पुऱ्याउने,
- सञ्चालित कार्यक्रमको क्षेत्रमा सीपमूलक तालिम तथा विकासका कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गर्ने,
- विभिन्न स्वदेशी/विदेशी संस्था तथा दातृ निकायहरूसँगको साभेदारीमा सदस्यहरूका लागि क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने तथा आय आर्जनमा सहयोग पुग्ने विभिन्न कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्ने,
- कार्यक्रम क्षेत्रमा स्वास्थ्य शिविर तथा सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्वका कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गर्ने,
- कार्यक्रम क्षेत्रका समुदाय तथा सदस्य समेतको सहयोगमा सार्वजनिक प्रतिक्षालय, मठ-मन्दिर, केन्द्र घर आदि बनाउन आर्थिक सहयोग प्रदान गर्ने ।

मेरोमाइक्रोफाइनेन्स लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेडको तेह्रौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा सञ्चालक समितिका अध्यक्षको आ.व. २०८१/८२ को प्रतिवेदन

आदरणीय सेयरधनी महानुभावहरू,

मेरोमाइक्रोफाइनेन्स लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेडको तेह्रौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा उपस्थित सम्पूर्ण सेयरधनीहरू र सेयरधनीका प्रतिनिधिहरूलाई सञ्चालक समिति तथा मेरो व्यक्तिगत तर्फबाट हार्दिक स्वागत अभिवादन व्यक्त गर्दछु । आर्थिक रूपले पिछडिएका तथा विपन्न क्षेत्रमा लघुकर्जा प्रवाह गरी न्यून आय भएका तथा लक्षित वर्गमा लघुउद्यमशीलताको विकास गर्न, आय आर्जनका साथै रोजगारीका अवसरहरूको सिर्जना गर्न र जीवनस्तर उकास्न सहयोग पुऱ्याउने उद्देश्यले यस संस्था स्थापना भएको हो । लक्षित उद्देश्य प्राप्तितर्फ अग्रसर यस संस्थाको प्रगति एवं वृद्धिमा सेयरधनी महानुभावहरूले पुऱ्याउनु भएको निरन्तर सहयोग एवं योगदान प्रति हामी आभार प्रकट गर्दछौं ।

मध्यपूर्व तथा रुस-युक्रेन युद्ध र त्यसबाट विश्व अर्थतन्त्रमा परेको प्रभावका साथै कोभिड-१९ का कारणबाट सुस्ताएको विश्वव्यापी अर्थतन्त्रको प्रभाव प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष रूपमा नेपाली अर्थतन्त्रमा पनि परेको छ । नेपालको सन्दर्भमा पनि मूल्य एवं बाह्य क्षेत्र स्थायित्वमा देखिएको दबाव, आर्थिक गतिविधि तथा लघुवित्त र सहकारी क्षेत्रप्रति नकारात्मक प्रचार प्रसारले गर्दा आर्थिक वर्षको शुरुदेखि नै लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको कर्जा प्रवाहमा संकुचन आएको अवस्था छ । बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरू विरुद्धका संघर्ष लगायत गतिविधिका कारण फण्ड आधा दशकदेखि समग्र वित्तीय क्षेत्रमा प्रभाव परेसँगै यस संस्थाको लघुवित्त कार्यक्रममा समेत प्रभाव परिरहेको छ । जसको परिणाम स्वरूप वित्तीय संस्थाले लगानी गरेका कर्जाको किस्ता र ब्याज असुली समेत प्रभावित भई आमदानीको ठुलो हिस्सा कर्जा नोक्सानी व्यवस्थामा खर्च लेख्नुपरेको अवस्था छ । व्यवसाय विस्तारमा कसिलो नियामकीय नीतिका कारण व्यवसाय वृद्धि नहुनु र वित्तीय संस्थाको स्थिर लागतको खर्च भइरहने हुँदा कूल आमदानीमा प्रभाव परेको छ । संस्थाले लगानी गर्ने कर्जामा लिन पाउने अधिकतम ब्याजदरको सीमा र सदस्यको बचतमा दिनुपर्ने न्यूनतम ब्याजदरको सीमा नियमन निकायबाट निर्धारण गरिएकाले वित्तीय संस्थाको आधार दर नै कर्जामा लिन पाउने ब्याजदर सीमाकै हाराहारीमा रहेको अवस्था छ । यस्तो प्रतिकूल परिस्थितिमा समेत संस्थाले जोखिम व्यवस्थापनमा अधिक केन्द्रित रही व्यवसायमा संकुचन आउन नदिन यस संस्था प्रयासरत रहेको छ । जसको प्रतिफल यस आर्थिक वर्षको साथै आगामी आर्थिक वर्षहरूमा समेत देखिने यहाँहरूलाई विश्वास दिलाउन चाहन्छु ।

समीक्षा अवधिमा व्यावसायिक तथा औद्योगिक क्षेत्रमा जस्तै विपन्न वर्ग कर्जाको मागमा पनि कमी आएको र तीव्रतर रूपमा बढ्दो जोखिमका बाबजुद संस्थाले विगतका वर्षमा भई संस्थागत दक्षता र क्षमताको उच्चतम उपयोग गरी विवेकशील ढंगबाट वित्तीय स्रोतको उपयोग तथा कर्जा लगानी गरेको कारण बजारमा साख कायम रहिरहेको छ । हामीले संस्थालाई मुलुकको लघुवित्त क्षेत्रमा एक ब्राण्डको रूपमा सुरक्षित, भरपर्दो र प्रविधिमैत्री संस्थाको रूपमा स्थापित गराउन लागिपरेका छौं । स्थापनाको छोटो अवधिमा नै यस संस्थाले नेपालका ६४ जिल्लामा १४९ वटा शाखा कार्यालयहरू स्थापना गरी कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गरिरहेको छ । आ.व. २०८१/८२ को अन्त्यसम्ममा यस संस्थाले कूल १,५३,६८४ ग्राहक सदस्य एवं ७९,२०२ ऋणी सदस्य बनाउँदै रू. ३ अर्ब ९८ करोड बचत संकलन गरी रू. १५ अर्ब १७ करोड कर्जा लगानी रहेको र रू. ८ करोड ५५ लाख खुद नाफा आर्जन गरेको छ ।

२०८२ असार मसान्तसम्म कायम रहेको चुक्ता पुँजी रू. १ अर्ब ४१ करोड ९० लाखको ४.७५ प्रतिशतका दरले बोनस सेयर र ०.२५ प्रतिशतका दरले नगद लाभांश (बोनस सेयरको कर प्रयोजनका लागि) गरी जम्मा ५ प्रतिशत लाभांश वितरण गर्ने प्रस्ताव यस साधारण सभामा स्वीकृतिका लागि पेश गर्दछु । २०८१ असार मसान्तसम्ममा प्रस्तावित बोनस सेयर सहित संस्थाको चुक्ता पुँजी रू. १ अर्ब ४८ करोड ६४ लाख २ हजार ५ सय पुन जाने ब्यहोरा जानकारी गराउँदा मलाई खुसी लागेको छ । आगामी वर्षमा कार्यप्रगति र नाफाको स्तरमा थप वृद्धि हुने र सोसँगै संस्थाको पुँजी मजबुत गरिँदै लगिने कुरामा विश्वास दिलाउन चाहन्छु ।

संस्थामा कार्यरत कर्मचारीहरूको सीप एवं दक्षता अभिवृद्धिका लागि आन्तरिक र विभिन्न संघसंस्थाद्वारा सञ्चालित ८२ वटा तालिममा १,२९७ जना कर्मचारीहरूलाई सहभागी गराइएको ब्यहोरा जानकारी गर्दछु। ग्राहक सेवालाई स्तरीय एवं भरपर्दो बनाई संस्थागत विकास गर्नमा कर्मचारीहरूको भूमिका अपरिहार्य हुन्छ भन्ने मान्यता प्रति हाम्रो विश्वास रहिआएको छ। त्यसैले कर्मचारीहरूको उत्पादकत्व अभिवृद्धि गरी उच्चतम बिन्दुसम्म पुऱ्याउने र उनीहरूको व्यावसायिक सीप एवं क्षमता विकास सँगसँगै अनुशासन, ईमान्दारिता, सृजनशीलता, आपसी सद्भाव र सामूहिक कार्य गर्ने भावना आदिको प्रवर्द्धन गर्दै जानेतर्फ संस्था सँधै प्रयत्नशील छ।

संस्थाले बैँकिङ्ग क्षेत्रमा विद्यमान रहेका विभिन्न जोखिमहरूलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्नका लागि आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीलाई चुस्त दुरुस्त बनाउँदै लगेको छ। नेपाल राष्ट्र बैँकको नियमन र निर्देशन साथै प्रचलित कानुनी प्रावधान अनुरूप सञ्चालक समितिबाट गैरकार्यकारी सञ्चालकको संयोजकत्वमा विभिन्न उपसमितिहरू गठन गरिएको छ। उपसमितिहरूबाट प्रचलित कानुन तथा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैँकबाट जारी गरिएका नियमन व्यवस्थाहरू पालना गरे/नगरेको सम्बन्धमा निरन्तर समीक्षा गरी व्यवस्थापनलाई आवश्यक निर्देशन दिने कार्यहरू समेत भएको छ।

यस संस्थालाई प्रगतितर्फ उन्मुख एवं गतिशील बनाउन पुऱ्याइरहेको योगदानका लागि प्रमुख नियमनकारी निकाय नेपाल राष्ट्र बैँक, समयमै लेखापरीक्षण गर्ने बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक जोशी एण्ड भण्डारी चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्टस् र आन्तरिक लेखा परीक्षक एस एण्ड एस एसोसियट्स, कर्जा लगानीका लागि समयमा नै ऋण सापट उपलब्ध गराउने सबै बैँक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरू प्रति पनि आभार प्रकट गर्न चाहन्छु।

संस्थाको प्रगतिमा प्रत्यक्ष वा परोक्ष रूपले संलग्न सेयरधनी, निक्षेपकर्ता, वित्तीय कारोबार गर्ने ग्राहक/सदस्यहरू, नेपाल लघुवित्त बैँकर्स संघ, विभिन्न बैँक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरू, विभिन्न बिमा कम्पनीहरू, विभिन्न रेमिट्यान्स कम्पनीहरू एवं शुभेच्छुक महानुभावहरूबाट प्राप्त सहयोग, सुभाव र मार्गदर्शनका लागि हार्दिक कृतज्ञता ज्ञापन गर्न चाहन्छु।

संस्थाको सुव्यवस्थापन र उन्नति/प्रगति प्रति ईमान्दार रही आफ्नो जिम्मेवारी पूरा गर्ने यस संस्थाका लगनशील, कर्तव्यनिष्ठ प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत, नायब प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत, उच्च व्यवस्थापन लगायत सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारीहरूप्रति विशेष धन्यवाद ज्ञापन गर्दै आगामी दिनमा समेत कुशल कार्यबाट संस्थाको प्रगतिमा अभ् बढी योगदान पुने अपेक्षा राखेको छु।

अन्त्यमा,

विशेषतः ग्रामीण क्षेत्रमा अवस्थित विपन्न समुदायमा वित्तीय पहुँच पुऱ्याई आर्थिक-सामाजिक उत्थानमा सहयोग गर्ने प्रमुख उद्देश्य लिएर सञ्चालित यस संस्थालाई सम्बन्धित सबैको सद्भावपूर्ण सहयोग पाइरहने पूर्ण आशा गरेका छु। साथै यस तेह्रौँ वार्षिक साधारण सभामा उपस्थित भई कार्यक्रमको गरिमा बढाइदिनुभएकोमा उपस्थित सबैप्रति हार्दिक कृतज्ञता व्यक्त गर्न चाहन्छु।

धन्यवाद !

मिति : २०८२/०९/३०

कल्याण बिक्रम पाँडे

अध्यक्ष

सञ्चालक समिति

मेरोमाइक्रोफाइनान्स लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेड

मेरोमाइक्रोफाइनान्स लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेडको

तेह्रौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा

संस्थाका प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृतज्यूको मन्तव्य

सबै नागरिकसँग बैकिङ्ग पहुँच हुनुपर्दछ र त्यसका लागि जनता बैंकमा मात्र आउने होइन, बैंक पनि जनतामा जानुपर्दछ भन्ने जुन सोचका साथ तत्कालीन १० वटा संस्थापक बैंक र सम्बद्ध व्यक्तित्वहरू, जसले संस्थाको स्थापनाकालदेखि आजको अवस्थासम्म आइपुग्नका लागि महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिनुभयो, सर्वप्रथम त उहाँहरूलाई विशेष स्मरण गर्दछु कि उहाँहरूले Concept बनाई ठोस रूप दिनका लागि निभाउनुभएको भूमिका र योगदानका कारण हामी यस स्थानमा छौं ।

त्यसैगरी, विभिन्न कालखण्डमा सञ्चालकको रूपमा गरिमामय भूमिका निर्वाह गर्नुहुने महानुभावहरू र उहाँहरूको योगदानलाई स्मरण गर्दछु । सम्पूर्ण लगानीकर्ताहरूको विश्वास र स्नेहका साथसाथै विद्यमान अध्यक्षज्यू र सञ्चालकज्यूहरू जसले विगत र वर्तमानमा समेत आवश्यक निर्णय सहित व्यवस्थापनलाई निरन्तर मार्गनिर्देश गरिरहनुभएको छ, यहाँहरूप्रति कृतज्ञता सहित आभार व्यक्त गर्दछु साथै भविष्यमा समेत यहाँहरूको साथ र सहयोग पाइरहने अपेक्षा व्यक्त गर्दछु ।

आजभन्दा १३ वर्षअघि स्थापित यस मेरोमाइक्रोफाइनान्स लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थाको स्थापनाको उद्देश्य देशका विपन्न, घर-परिवारमा सहज वित्तीय पहुँच पुऱ्याई उनीहरूको व्यावसायिक क्षमता बढाउँदै आर्थिक-सामाजिक स्तर उकास्दै लैजानु रहेको थियो । देशका ग्रामीण तथा अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रका समुदायमा वित्तीय साक्षरतासँगै लघुवित्तीय सेवामार्फत विपन्न परिवारका सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूपान्तरण, स्थानीय स्रोत, साधनको संकलन र उत्पादनशील क्षेत्रमा उपयोग, लघुव्यवसायको विस्तार र स्वरोजगार सिर्जना साथै समग्र सशक्तिकरण गर्नमा यस संस्थाको उल्लेख्य योगदान रहेको छ ।

राष्ट्रियस्तरको यस वित्तीय संस्थाले हालसम्म देशका ६४ जिल्लाहरूमा १४९ वटा शाखा विस्तार गरी कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्दै आइरहेको छ । हाल देशको बैंक तथा वित्तीय क्षेत्रलगायत समग्र अर्थतन्त्र नै सुस्त रहेका कारण कार्यक्रममा अपेक्षित विस्तार गर्न नसकेको अवश्य हो यद्यपि आगामी ५ वर्षमा देशका सबै जिल्लामा आफ्नो कार्यक्रम विस्तार गर्ने लक्ष्य राखिएको छ । स्थापनाकालदेखि अहिलेसम्म भण्डै ८२ अर्ब कर्जा लगानी गरी लक्षित वर्गलाई लाभान्वित तुल्याएको र ६७ अर्ब जति कर्जा असुली समेत भई करीब १५ अर्ब लगानीमा बाँकी रहिरहेको अवस्था छ ।

हामीले आफ्नो कार्यकालको १३ औं वर्ष पार गरिरहँदा विभिन्न आरोह अवरोहका बाबजुद विविध परिस्थितिजन्य समस्याहरू सामना गर्दै अगाडि बढिरहेका छौं । विश्वस्तरमा देखापरेको आर्थिक मन्दी र कोभिड-१९ बाट प्रभावित नेपाली अर्थतन्त्रका कारण ऋणीहरूको आयस्तर कमजोर हुन गई कर्जा तिर्ने क्षमतामा ह्रास आएको अवस्था छ । त्यसैगरी बैंक वित्तीय संस्थाप्रति जनस्तरबाट हुने टिकाटिप्पणी, ऋण मिनाहा हुन्छ भन्ने भ्रम र विभिन्न राजनैतिक दलको संरक्षणमा हुने विरोधका कार्यक्रमहरू जस्ता थुप्रै चुनौतीहरू थपिएका छन् । यद्यपि यी चुनौतीहरूलाई स्वीकार गर्दै बढ्दो कर्जा जोखिम लगायतका समग्र जोखिम व्यवस्थापन र स्रोतको समुचित उपयोग गर्दै भावी दिनमा नयाँ ढङ्गले अघि बढ्ने रणनीतिका साथ संस्थाले सोहीबमोजिम कार्ययोजना बनाएको छ । ऋण मिनाहा हुन्छ भन्ने भ्रमका कारण लगानी भएका कर्जाको जोखिम विगतमा बढ्दो अवस्थामा रहेको भए तापनि नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक र नेपाल सरकार अर्थ मन्त्रालयले बनाएको कार्यदलसँगको छलफलपश्चात् कर्जा मिनाहा नहुने र अति समस्या परेकाहरूका लागि समाधान खोजिने सन्देश आएपछि हाल आएर जनमानसमा “मैले लिएको कर्जा तिर्नेपर्छ” भन्ने भावना जागृत हुँदै गइरहेका कारण Recovery मा सुधार आएको अवस्था छ ।

आगामी दिनमा राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय आर्थिक परिस्थिति, तरलता तथा बजार ब्याजदर, राजनैतिक-सामाजिक परिघटनाहरू, नीति-नियममा हुने परिवर्तन, बढ्दो ऋण नतिर्ने प्रवृत्ति र लघुवित्त विरुद्धका गतिविधिहरू लगायतबाट भविष्यमा हुनसक्ने जोखिमको आंकलन गरी संस्थाको उद्देश्य र लक्ष्य प्राप्तितर्फ सुभ्रुभ्रपूर्ण ढङ्गले रणनीति र कार्यनीतिहरू अवलम्बन गरिनेछ । यस संस्थाले आगामी वर्षका लागि निर्धारण गरेका रणनीतिहरूमा आवश्यक पुनरावलोकन तथा परिमार्जन गर्दै संस्थाको व्यावसायिक क्षमता र सेवाहरूको गुणस्तरमा स्तरोन्नति गर्दै अघि बढ्नेछ ।

प्रभावकारी र दिगो लघुवित्त सेवा प्रदान गर्ने हेतुले कर्मचारीहरूको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्दै अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण, कर्जा सदुपयोगिता निरीक्षण, सेवाग्राही सदस्यहरूसँग सुमधुर सम्बन्ध, वित्तीय साक्षरता तथा जागरण आदि कार्यक्रमलाई सुदृढ पार्दै ल्याएको छ र आगामी दिनमा समग्र सूचकहरू सुदृढ गर्दै लगिने छ । यस आर्थिक वर्षमा पनि विगतमा भैं सबैजसो कर्मचारीहरूलाई क्षमता अभिवृद्धि तालिम सञ्चालन गरिने र सेवाग्राही सदस्य तथा परिवारलाई वित्तीय शिक्षा, सीपमूलक तालिम तथा जागरणका कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गरिने छ ।

संस्थागत सुशासनका सम्बन्धमा हामी सदैव सजग छौं । सञ्चालक समिति र विभिन्न समिति तथा उपसमितिको, आन्तरिक र बाह्य लेखापरीक्षण तथा नियमनकारी निकायबाट प्राप्त निर्देशन र सुझावहरू कार्यान्वयन गर्ने र गराउने सन्दर्भमा व्यवस्थापन सधैं सक्रिय रहेको र आगामी दिनमा समेत सुदृढ बनाउँदै लगिने कुरा विश्वस्त पार्न चाहन्छु ।

आगामी दिनमा थप ग्राहकमैत्री वित्तीय तथा प्रविधिजन्य सेवा र सुविधाहरू विकास गरी लागू गर्ने, ग्राहक सदस्यहरूसँग सम्बन्ध सुमधुर बनाउन छिटो एवं छरितो तवरले सेवा उपलब्ध गराउने, ग्राहक सदस्यहरूका समस्या र गुनासाहरू व्यवस्थापनसम्म आइपुग्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउने र सो सम्बन्धमा छिट्टै समाधान गर्ने, आन्तरिक स्रोत मजबुत पार्न बचत वृद्धितर्फ केन्द्रीत हुने, आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली चुस्त बनाई कार्यक्रम गुणस्तर कायम गर्ने र संस्थाको समग्र जोखिम व्यवस्थापनका आधारभूत पक्षहरूलाई मजबुत पार्दै उल्लेखित चुनौतीहरूको समाधान गर्ने अबको रणनीति हुनेछ ।

यस वित्तीय संस्थालाई लघुवित्त क्षेत्रमा गणनीय स्थान दिलाउनका लागि अन्य कुनै एक वा बढी लघुवित्त संस्थसँग मर्जर वा प्राप्ति गर्न संस्था तत्पर रहेको र सो सम्बन्धमा मर्जर/प्राप्ति समितिमाफत केही लघुवित्त संस्थाहरूसँग छलफल भइरहेको कुरा जानकारी गराउँदछु । यसबाट ग्रामीण अर्थतन्त्रमा वित्तीय साक्षरता र पहुँच बढाउन साथै अर्थतन्त्रको धक्का सहन सक्ने मजबुत लघुवित्त संस्था निर्माण हुने आशा लिएको छु ।

अन्तमा, यस संस्थाको नेतृत्वको लागि मलाई जिम्मेवारी प्रदान गर्ने सञ्चालक समितिलाई र वर्षभरि भए/गरेका काम कारबाहीमा सामूहिक रूपमा जिम्मेवारी लिई सहयोग गर्नुहुने र तोकिएको काम सम्पादन गर्ने कर्मचारी साथीहरू साथै सम्पूर्ण सरोकारवालाहरूप्रति हार्दिक कृतज्ञता तथा धन्यवाद प्रकट गर्दछु । संस्थालाई निरन्तर प्रगतिपथमा लैजानका लागि विभिन्न कोणबाट सहयोग, सुझाव र सल्लाह प्रदान गर्नुहुने लगानीकर्ताहरू एवं सेयरधनी महानुभावहरू, नियामक निकायहरू, आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य लेखापरीक्षकहरू, कानूनविद, सेयरधनी महानुभावहरू, संस्थामा आवद्ध सेवाग्राही सदस्यहरू, कर्जा तथा सापट प्रदान गर्नुहुने बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरू, सेवा प्रदायक तथा आपूर्तिकर्ताहरू, नेपाल लघुवित्त बैंकर्स संघ, व्यावसायिक प्रतिष्ठानहरू र सञ्चार जगतलगायत सम्पूर्ण सरोकारवालाहरू र सम्पूर्ण शुभेच्छुक वर्गमा मेरो व्यक्तिगत तथा संस्थाको तर्फबाट आभार सहित हार्दिक धन्यवाद ज्ञापन गर्दछु ।

धन्यवाद !

मिति: २०८२/०९/३०

रामहरि दाहाल
प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत
मेरोमाइक्रोफाइनान्स लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेड

मेरोमाइक्रोफाइनेन्स लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेडको

तेह्रौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा

सञ्चालक समितिबाट प्रस्तुत आ. व. २०८१/८२ को प्रतिवेदन

आदरणीय सेयरधनी महानुभावहरू,

मेरोमाइक्रोफाइनेन्स लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेडको तेह्रौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा उपस्थित सम्पूर्ण सेयरधनी महानुभावहरूलाई यस संस्थाको सञ्चालक समिति हार्दिक स्वागत तथा अभिवादन गर्दछ। यस संस्थाको आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा भएका कारोबारहरूको समीक्षा गरी भावी नीति तर्जुमा गर्न र योजना कार्यान्वयन गर्न यहाँहरूले सदा भैं मार्गदर्शन गर्नुहुनेछ भन्ने आशा एवं विश्वास संस्थाले लिएको छ।

यस संस्थाको लेखापरीक्षण भएको आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को वासलाल, नाफा नोक्सान हिसाब लगायतका वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन र आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को कार्यक्रम सहितको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन यहाँहरू समक्ष पेश गरिएको छ।

यस मेरोमाइक्रोफाइनेन्स लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लि. ले आफ्ना स्रोत-साधनहरूको अधिकतम सदुपयोग गर्ने नीतिलाई उच्च प्राथमिकतामा राखी यथासम्भव दक्षतापूर्वक कारोबार सञ्चालन गरिरहेको व्यहोरा सहर्ष जानकारी गरिन्छ।

आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा संस्थाले गरेका प्रगतिहरू, उपलब्धिहरू, सञ्चालनमा देखिएका कमीकमजोरी एवं चुनौतीहरू भविष्यका अल्पकालीन तथा दीर्घकालीन योजनाहरू र समग्र बैकिङ्ग कार्यको समीक्षा र पुनरावलोकन गर्न कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३, धितोपत्र दर्ता तथा निष्काशन नियमावली, २०७३ तथा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था सम्बन्धी ऐन, २०७३ को अधीनमा रही तयार गरिएको यो प्रतिवेदन सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट संस्थाको तेह्रौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ।

१. कारोबारको सिंहावलोकन :

संस्थाको आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को अन्त्यसम्ममा १,५३,६८४ ग्राहक सदस्य, ७९,२०२ ऋणी सदस्य, रु. १५.१७ अर्ब ऋण प्रवाह तथा रु. ३.९८ अर्ब बचत संकलन गरी रु. ८.५५ करोड खुद नाफा आर्जन गर्न सफल भएका छौं।

सेयर पुँजी :

नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले तोकेको न्यूनतम चुक्ता पुँजी रु. १० करोड रहेतापनि यस संस्थाको २०८२ असार मसान्तसम्ममा संस्थापकको तर्फबाट चुक्ता पुँजी रु. ७२.३६९ करोड र सर्वसाधारणको तर्फबाट रु. ६९.५३१ करोड गरी जम्मा चुक्ता पुँजी रु. १ अर्ब ४१ करोड ९० लाख रहेको छ। जसमा प्रस्तावित बोनस सेयर रु. ४.७५ करोड थप गर्दा यस संस्थाको चुक्ता पुँजी रु. १ अर्ब ४८ करोड ६४ लाख २ हजार ५ सय रूपैयाँ पुग्न जाने छ।

कार्यक्षेत्र र कार्यालयहरू :

यस संस्थाको कार्यक्षेत्र राष्ट्रियस्तरको रहेको छ। तथापि आ.व. २०८१/८२ को अन्त्यसम्ममा ६४ जिल्लाहरूमा कार्यक्रम विस्तार गरिएको छ। साथै यस संस्थाको केन्द्रीय कार्यालय १, सम्पर्क कार्यालय १ र शाखा कार्यालय १४९ गरी जम्मा १५१ वटा कार्यालय संख्या पुगेका छन्।

जनशक्तिको विकास :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा कर्मचारीतर्फ संस्थाको आन्तरिक आयोजनामा सञ्चालित ५० वटा तालिममा १२४० जनालाई सहभागी गराइएको थियो। यसबाट संस्थामा कार्यरत कर्मचारीहरूको उत्पादकत्व बढेको विश्वास गरिएको छ। साथै संस्थाका कर्मचारीहरूको सीप एवं दक्षता अभिवृद्धिका लागि विभिन्न संघ/संस्थाद्वारा सञ्चालित ३२ वटा तालिममा ५७ जना कर्मचारीहरूलाई सहभागी गराइएको व्यहोरा समेत जानकारी गरिन्छ।

वित्तीय विवरण :

यस संस्थाको आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को लेखापरीक्षण भैसकेको हुनाले आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को वित्तीय विवरणहरू सहितको प्रतिवेदन वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन पुस्तिकामा छुट्टै संलग्न गरिएको छ । वित्तीय विश्लेषणका विभिन्न परिसूचकहरू पनि उक्त प्रतिवेदनमा समावेश छन् ।

२. वर्तमान अवस्था र भावी कार्यक्रम :

मिति २०८२ असार मसान्तपछि संस्थाको हितलाई तात्त्विक असर पर्ने ठुला घटना केही नभएता पनि कोभिड-१९ ले विगतका वर्षहरूदेखि अर्थतन्त्रमा परेको प्रभावको असर, विद्यमान सुस्त आर्थिक गतिविधिको प्रभावले संस्थाका शाखा कार्यालयहरूमा लगानी तथा असुलीमा केही प्रभाव भने रहिरहेको छ । विभिन्न लघुवित्त विरोधी समूहहरूले सञ्चालन गरेका अवैध कार्यक्रमले समेत असुली प्रक्रियामा असर पारेको हुँदा चालु आर्थिक वर्षको ३ महिनाको अवस्था गत वर्षको सोही अवधिसँग तुलना गर्दा निम्न अनुसार रहेको छ ।

क्र.सं.	विवरण	इकाइ	असोज मसान्त, २०८१	असोज मसान्त, २०८२	अन्तर	%
१	शाखा	संख्या	१४९	१४९	०	०
२	जिल्ला	संख्या	६४	६४	०	०
३	कर्मचारी	संख्या	६१०	६५३	४३	७.०५
४	ग्राहक सदस्य	संख्या	१४९,८७३	१५४,८२०	४९४७	३.३०
५	ऋणी सदस्य	संख्या	७८,३१२	७८,५३७	२२५	०.२९
६	ऋणमा रहिरहेको रकम	रु. ०००	१३,९२१,२९१	१४,९३१,०३६	१,००९,७४५	७.२५
७	बचत मौज्जात	रु. ०००	३,४३१,३३९	४,००७,५६६	५७६,२२७	१६.७९
८	खुद नाफा	रु. ०००	३,६५०	(१२,३१८)	(१५,९६८)	(४३७.४८)

साथै आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गर्ने कार्य योजना रहेको तर्फ ध्यान आकृष्ट गराउँछौं ।

● कार्यालय विस्तार :

हाल केन्द्रीय कार्यालय १, सम्पर्क कार्यालय १ र शाखास्तरका १४९ गरी ६४ जिल्लामा जम्मा १५१ कार्यालयहरू रहेकोमा हाल लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थाहरूमा देखिएको समस्याका कारणले कार्यालय विस्तार नगरी भएको कार्यक्रमको गुणस्तर सुधार गर्ने लक्ष्य लिइएको छ ।

● ग्राहक सदस्यहरूको वृद्धि:

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को अन्त्यमा कूल सदस्य संख्या १,५३,६८४ रहेकोमा बजार प्रतिस्पर्धाका बाबजुद केही सदस्य थप गरी आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को अन्तसम्ममा कूल १,५८,००० हुने अनुमान गरिएको छ । साथै हाल कायम रहेका ७९,२०२ ऋणी सदस्य वृद्धि गरी आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को अन्तसम्ममा कूल ८५,००० ऋणी सदस्यहरू पुग्ने अनुमान गरिएको छ । लघुवित्त कार्यक्रमको पहुँच पुऱ्याउन नसकिएका स्थानीय निकायहरूमा पनि लघुवित्त कार्यक्रम विस्तारका सम्भाव्यताहरू पहिल्याई ग्राहक सदस्यहरूको विस्तारका लागि व्यवहारिक रणनीति अवलम्बन गरिनेछ ।

● **कर्जा तथा सापटी :**

ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रमा रहेका विपन्न वर्गका परिवारहरूको आर्थिक हितलाई ध्यानमा राखी साधारण कर्जा, मौसमी कर्जा, वैकल्पिक उर्जा कर्जा, स्वरोजगारमूलक अटोरिक्सा/सिटी सफारी कर्जा, वैदेशिक रोजगार कर्जा, सामाजिक कर्जा, आपतकालीन घर मर्मत/पुनर्निर्माण तथा परियोजना सञ्चालन सहयोगी कर्जा, व्यावसायिक कर्जा, मेरो कर्जा र धितोकर्जा तथा आवश्यकता अनुसार अन्य लगानीका नयाँ-नयाँ सम्भाव्यता पहिल्याई आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को अन्तसम्ममा लगानीमा बाँकी रहेको कूल ऋण रकम रु. १५.१७ अर्बलाई वृद्धि गरी आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को अन्तसम्ममा कूल लगानीमा रहिरहने बाँकी ऋण रु. १७.४३ अर्ब पुऱ्याउने लक्ष्य राखिएको छ ।

● **निक्षेप परिचालन:**

सदस्यहरूमा छरिएर रहेका स-साना रकमहरूलाई बचत गराउने अभिप्रायले नियामक निकायको निर्देशनभित्र रही गृहिणी पेवा बचत, मासिक क्रियाशील बचत, आपतकालीन बचत, केन्द्र कोष, जीवन सहारा बचत, सिर्जनशील बाल-युवा बचत, व्यावसायिक बचत र मेरो बचतका साथै आवश्यकता अनुसार बचतका नयाँ-नयाँ किसिमका सेवाहरूको विकास गरी आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को अन्तसम्ममा बचत जम्मालाई रु. ३.९८ अर्बबाट रु. ४.४९ अर्ब पुऱ्याउने लक्ष्य लिएका छौं ।

● **जनशक्तिको विकास र विस्तार :**

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को लक्ष्य हासिल गर्न आ.व. २०८१/८२ को अन्तसम्ममा रहेको कूल कर्मचारी संख्या ६३५ मा २१ जना विभिन्न तहका कर्मचारीहरू थप गरी कूल कर्मचारी संख्या ६५६ पुऱ्याउने लक्ष्य राखिएको छ ।

ग्राहक सेवालाई स्तरीय एवं भरपर्दो बनाई संस्थागत विकास गर्नमा कर्मचारीहरूको भूमिका अपरिहार्य हुन्छ भन्ने मान्यता प्रति हाम्रो विश्वास रहिआएको छ । त्यसैले कर्मचारीहरूको उत्पादकत्व अभिवृद्धि गरी उच्चतम बिन्दुसम्म पुऱ्याउने र क्षमता विकास सहित उनीहरूको नैतिकस्तर, इमान्दारिता, व्यावसायिक सीप एवं दक्षता, आपसी सद्भाव, सृजनशीलता, सामूहिक कार्य गर्ने भावना जस्ता कुराहरूको प्रवर्द्धन गर्दै जानेतर्फ संस्था सँधै प्रयत्नशील छ ।

संस्थाको विकास र विस्तारसँगै सबै कर्मचारीहरूको सेवा सुविधामा आवश्यकता र संस्थाको सक्षमता हेरेर वृद्धि गरिनेछ, साथै कर्मचारीहरूको मनोबल उच्च राख्नका लागि संस्था सदैव तयार रहेको विश्वास दिलाउन चाहन्छौं ।

संस्थाको जनशक्तिको दक्षतामा अभिवृद्धि गरी समय र परिवेश अनुसार कर्मचारीहरूलाई प्रतिस्पर्धी वातावरणमा क्षमतावान बनाउन आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य तालिम दिई उनीहरूको वृत्ति विकास गर्दै जाने नीति रहेको छ ।

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा जनशक्ति विकासको लागि ग्राहक तथा कर्मचारीहरूको दक्षतामा अभिवृद्धि गर्ने हेतुले आवश्यक तालिमहरू प्रदान गर्दै जाने नीति लिइएको समेत जानकारी गराउन चाहन्छौं ।

● **मुनाफामा वृद्धि :**

संस्थाको समग्र वित्तीय अवस्थाको अभिवृद्धि र कारोबारसँगसँगै आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा संस्थाले कूल खुद मुनाफा रु. ४१.४७ करोड आर्जन गर्ने लक्ष्य लिइएको छ ।

● **कोषको व्यवस्थापन :**

ऋण लगानी, निक्षेप भुक्तानी तथा प्रशासनिक खर्चका लागि आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा आवश्यक पर्ने कूल कोषमध्ये आन्तरिक स्रोतबाट पूर्ति भई अपुग हुने कोष संस्थापक/सेयरधनी बैंकहरू, अन्य वाणिज्य बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरू तथा दातृ संस्थाहरूसँग आवश्यक परेको समयमा कर्जा सापट तथा अनुदान लिने नीति रहेको छ । कोष व्यवस्थापनका लागि तुलनात्मक (न्यूनतम) लागत तथा शर्तहरू हेरी विविधीकरण गर्दै लगिने नीति लिइएको छ ।

तरलता सहजसँगसँगै ब्याजदर घट्टदै गएको अवस्था रहेकाले ऋण लिँदा लाग्ने ब्याज तथा अन्य शुल्कहरू जस्ता लागत र ऋणको सावाँ-ब्याज तिर्दाका शर्तहरूको मूल्याङ्कन तथा विश्लेषण गरी अझ कम लागतका स्रोतहरूबाट कोष व्यवस्था गर्ने नीति लिइएको छ । कोषको भरपर्दो स्रोतको रूपमा सदस्य बचत अभिवृद्धिलाई प्राथमिकतामा राखी अधिकभन्दा अधिक बचत संकलन गर्ने नीति लिइएको छ ।

● **सूचना र प्रविधि :**

कारोबारको लेखाङ्कन तथा अभिलेखलाई आधुनिकीकरण गर्न संस्थाले कारोबार शुरु गरेको आर्थिक वर्ष २०७०/७१ देखि नै सफ्टवेयर निर्माता “इन्फो डेभलपर” (हाल नेपाल फिनसट कम्पनी) बाट निर्मित ईम्पावर सफ्टवेयर खरिद गरी सम्पूर्ण कार्यालयहरूमा केन्द्रीकृत (Centralized) सर्भरमा आधारित अनलाईन प्रविधि प्रयोग गरिरहेको छ । सफ्टवेयर डाटालाई थप सुरक्षाका लागि दुई स्थानमा डाटा राखी सफ्टवेयर सञ्चालन गरिएको छ । सफ्टवेयरमार्फत् प्रभावकारी कार्यसम्पादनका लागि सूचना प्रविधि विभागको स्थापना गरी दुई सिटमार्फत् कर्मचारीहरू परिचालन गरिएको छ । सोही अनुरूप सो सफ्टवेयरको अपग्रेड र कर्मचारीहरूको क्षमतामा अभिवृद्धि गर्दै लगिने नीति रहेको छ । साथै कर्मचारीहरूको हाजिरीलाई विद्युतीय बनाइएको छ र सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारीहरूको तलब भत्ता केन्द्रीय कार्यालयबाट वितरण गरिने, सम्पत्तिको ह्रास खर्च समेत केन्द्रीय कार्यालयबाट सोभै सम्बन्धित शाखा कार्यालयमा खर्च लेखिने व्यवस्था मिलाइएको छ । कर्जा प्रवाह प्रणालीलाई चुस्त दुरुस्त राख्न र प्रभावकारी विश्लेषणका लागि Credit Automation प्रणाली सञ्चालनमा ल्याइएको छ । साथै आन्तरिक नियन्त्रणलाई प्रभावकारी बनाउनका लागि Performance Management System प्रयोगमा ल्याइएको छ । शाखा कार्यालयको सुरक्षाका लागि सम्पूर्ण शाखाहरूमा सिसि टिभि जडान भएको छ । कारोबारको पारदर्शिता तथा चुस्त दुरुस्त कार्यसम्पादनका लागि मोबाईल/एसएमएस बैंकिङ र ट्याबलेट बैंकिङ सुचारु गरिएको छ ।

३. **सञ्चालक समितिमा हेरफेर :**

यस आ.व. मा कुनै सञ्चालकहरू हेरफेर भएको छैन ।

४. **आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली :**

संस्थालाई समय सापेक्ष परिवर्तन गर्दै लैजान आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीलाई सुदृढ गर्न आवश्यक हुन्छ । संस्थाका शाखाहरूको आन्तरिक नियन्त्रणका लागि केन्द्रीय कार्यालयमा २ जना Line Managers को मातहतमा ६ वटा विभागहरू र अनुगमन कार्यलाई अझ प्रभावकारी बनाउनका लागि प्रदेश कार्यालयको संरचना विकास गरी ५ जना उच्चतहका कर्मचारीहरूलाई कार्यक्रमको आकार हेरी ७ वटै प्रदेशको जिम्मेवारी दिइएको छ । हाल १९ वटा स्थानमा अनुगमन कार्यालयहरू खडा गरी अनुगमन अधिकृतको व्यवस्था गरिएको छ । साथै आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षणका लागि बाह्य स्रोतबाट लेखापरीक्षण गराउने नीति लिएको छ । आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीलाई चुस्तदुरुस्त बनाइराख्न नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशन बमोजिम NFRS (Nepal Financial Reporting Standard) र ECL (Expected Credit Loss Model) अनुरूप लेखा अभिलेखन गर्ने, प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्ने, प्रकाशन गर्ने, नियामक निकायहरूमा पेश गर्ने/गराउने गरी दैनिक कार्यलाई नियमित तथा व्यवस्थित गरिएको छ ।

अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण, आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षण, बाह्य लेखापरीक्षणबाट आएका सुभाब तथा कैफियतहरूको सुधार यथाशीघ्र गरी कारोबारलाई अद्यावधिक तथा नियमसंगत बनाउन MFIN-PMS Software सञ्चालनमा ल्याइएको छ । समग्र व्यवस्थापनको क्रियाकलापलाई निगरानी तथा व्यवस्थापनको समसामयिक सुधारका लागि लेखापरीक्षण उपसमिति सक्रिय रहेको छ । यसका लागि सञ्चालक समिति अन्तर्गत नै विभिन्न उपसमितिहरूको गठन गरिएको छ साथै विशेष क्षेत्रहरूको कार्य सम्पादन र चुस्त तथा प्रभावकारी नीति निर्माण तथा परिपालनको निम्ति विभिन्न उपसमितिहरू गठन गरी आवश्यक अधिकारहरू समेत प्रत्यायोजन गरेको छ । उपरोक्त उपसमितिहरूले आफ्ना कामकारबाही सम्पादन गरी आफ्नो प्रतिवेदन सञ्चालक समितिलाई पेश गर्ने गर्दछन् । उक्त उपसमितिहरूले सक्रिय रही आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीका लागि महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिने गरेकाले आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीलाई चुस्त र प्रभावकारी बनाइएको छ ।

५. अन्य :

● **लेखापरीक्षक :**

गत वर्षको वार्षिक साधारण सभाबाट नियुक्त गरिएका बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक जोशी एण्ड भण्डारी चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्सद्वारा आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को संस्थाको लेखापरीक्षण सफलतापूर्वक सम्पन्न गर्नु भएकोमा धन्यवाद व्यक्त गर्दछौं । लेखापरीक्षण समितिको सिफारिसबमोजिम आ.व. २०८२/८३ का लागि लेखापरीक्षक नियुक्ति गर्न तथा निजको पारिश्रमिक तोक्न यस साधारण सभामा प्रस्ताव पेश गरिएको छ ।

● **संस्थागत सुशासन :**

संस्थागत सुशासन कायम हुन सकेमा मात्र संस्थाको दिगो विकास र प्रगति हुने तथ्यप्रति हामी कटिबद्ध छौं । संस्थागत सुशासनको सन्दर्भमा निम्न बुँदाहरू पेश गर्नु सान्दर्भिक ठानेका छौं ।

- (१) यस संस्थाको नियमावली, प्रबन्धपत्र तथा विनियमावलीहरूलाई समसामयिक बनाउन परिमार्जन गर्दै लगेको छ ।
- (२) कार्यान्वयनस्तरको कार्यसम्पादन जनशक्ति तथा खर्चको हिसाबले गुणस्तरीय र दक्षतायुक्त बनाउन केन्द्रीय कार्यालयबाट प्रदेश तथा अनुगमन अधिकृतहरू नियुक्त गरी नियमित अनुगमनको व्यवस्था मिलाइएको छ ।
- (३) नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशनको कडाइकासाथ पालना गर्ने गराउने व्यवस्था गरिएको छ ।
- (४) यस संस्थाभित्र लेखापरीक्षण, जोखिम व्यवस्थापन, कर्मचारी सेवा सुविधा र सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण अनुगमन आदि जस्ता सञ्चालक स्तरीय उपसमितिहरू गठन गरी कार्यसम्पादन हुने गरेको छ ।
- (५) कम्पनी कानून, नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको नियमन र कानुनी प्रावधानहरूको अक्षरशः पालना गर्ने कुरामा सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिबद्धता रही आएको छ र भविष्यमा पनि रहिरहने कुरामा विश्वास दिलाउन चाहन्छौं ।

● **संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व :**

नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशिकाबमोजिम संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व शीर्षकमा गत वर्षसम्म व्यवस्था गरिएको रकम रु. १९,९९,९६८/- मध्ये चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा सम्बन्धित प्रयोजनमा रु. ६,६५,७२१/- खर्च भएकोले आ.व. २०८१/८२ को असार मसान्तमा उक्त कोषमा रु. १३,३४,२४७/- रकम मौज्जात रहेको छ । उक्त कोषमा चालु आर्थिक वर्षको खुद नाफाको १ प्रतिशतले हुने रकम रु. ८,५५,३०६/- छुट्ट्याउँदा यस शीर्षकमा बाँकी मौज्जात रकम रु. २१,८९,५५३/- रहेको छ ।

● **ग्राहक संरक्षण :**

नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशिका बमोजिम ग्राहक संरक्षण कोष शीर्षकमा गत वर्षसम्म व्यवस्था गरिएको



रकम रू. ४,४७,५२,७६१/- Earmark गरी लगानी गरिएको छ । सो लगानी बापतको ब्याज आम्दानी रकम रू. १८,८४,४८१/- र आ.व. २०८१/८२ को असारमसान्तमा उक्त कोषबाट खर्च भएको रकम रू. ६५,५२,९२३/- मिलान गर्दा रू. ४,००,८४,३१९/- मौज्जात रहेको छ । उक्त कोषमा चालु आर्थिक वर्षको खुद नाफाको १.५ प्रतिशतले हुने रकम रू. १२,८२,९५९/- छुट्याउँदा यस शीर्षकमा बाँकी मौज्जात रकम रू. ४,१३,६७,२७७/- रहेको छ ।

● **सूचनाको व्यवस्था :**

संस्थाले सेयरधनीहरूसँग सूचना आदान प्रदान गर्ने कार्यलाई उच्च प्राथमिकता दिएको छ । वार्षिक साधारण सभामा सेयरधनी महानुभावहरूसँगको प्रत्यक्ष संवादको माध्यमबाट संस्थाले मार्ग निर्देशन प्राप्त गर्ने गरेको छ । संस्थाको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, त्रैमासिक प्रतिवेदन लगायत अन्य जानकारीहरू विभिन्न सञ्चार माध्यम, पत्रपत्रिका एवं संस्थाको वेबसाइट www.meromicrofinance.com द्वारा उपलब्ध गराउने गरिएको छ । साथै सूचनाको हक सम्बन्धी ऐन, २०६४ दफा ५ को उपदफा ३ बमोजिमको विवरणहरू प्रत्येक त्रैमासको अन्त्यमा राष्ट्रिय दैनिक पत्रिकामार्फत सार्वजनिक गर्ने गरिएको छ ।

६. कम्पनी ऐन २०६३ को दफा १०५ उपदफा ४ अनुसारको अतिरिक्त विवरणहरूलाई यसै प्रतिवेदनको अंगको रूपमा अनुसूची “क” मा राखिएको छ ।

७. **अपेक्षा तथा आभार :**

सर्वप्रथम यस संस्थालाई प्रगतितर्फ उन्मुख एवं गतिशील बनाउन पुऱ्याइरहेको योगदानको लागि प्रमुख नियमनकारी निकाय नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकलाई सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट कृतज्ञता ज्ञापन गर्न चाहन्छौं ।

आफ्ना ग्राहक सदस्यहरूलाई ऋण लगानी गर्न संस्थालाई सयममा नै ऋण सापट उपलब्ध गराई सहयोग गर्नु हुने सबै बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूप्रति आभार प्रकट गर्दै आगामी दिनहरूमा पनि सहूलियत दरमा आवश्यक ऋण रकम उपलब्ध हुँदै जाने कुरामा विश्वास लिएको छौं ।

संस्थाको प्रगतिमा प्रत्यक्ष वा अप्रत्यक्ष रूपले संलग्न सेयरधनी, निक्षेपकर्ता, बचत-कर्जा कारोबार गर्ने ग्राहकहरू, नेपाल लघुवित्त बैंकर्स संघ, विभिन्न बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरू, विभिन्न बिमा कम्पनीहरू, विभिन्न रेमिट्यान्स कम्पनीहरू एवं समस्त शुभेच्छुक महानुभावहरूबाट प्राप्त सहयोग, सुभाब र मार्ग निर्देशनका लागि हार्दिक कृतज्ञता ज्ञापन गर्न चाहन्छौं ।

संस्थाको सुव्यवस्थापन र उन्नति/प्रगति प्रति इमान्दार रही आफ्नो जिम्मेवारी पूरा गर्ने यस संस्थाका लगनशील, कर्तव्यनिष्ठ प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत, नायब प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत, उच्च व्यवस्थापन लगायत अन्य सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारीहरूप्रति विशेष धन्यवाद ज्ञापन गर्दै आगामी दिनमा समेत कुशल कार्यबाट संस्थाको प्रगतिमा अभ्र बढी योगदान पुग्ने अपेक्षा राखेका छौं ।

अन्त्यमा विशेषतः ग्रामीण क्षेत्रमा अवस्थित विपन्न समुदायको आर्थिक-सामाजिक उत्थानमा सहयोग गर्ने प्रमुख उद्देश्य लिएर सञ्चालित यस संस्थालाई सम्बन्धित सबैको सद्भावपूर्ण सहयोग पाइरहने पूर्ण आशा गरेका छौं । साथै यस तेह्रौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा उपस्थित भई कार्यक्रमको गरिमा बढाइ दिनुभएकोमा उपस्थित सबैप्रति हार्दिक कृतज्ञता व्यक्त गर्न चाहन्छौं ।

धन्यवाद ।

मिति : २०८२/०९/३०

सञ्चालक समिति

मेरोमाइक्रोफाइनान्स लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेड

कम्पनी ऐन २०६३ को दफा १०५ उपदफा ४ अनुसारको अतिरिक्त विवरण

(क) विगत वर्षको कारोबारको सिंहावलोकन :

सञ्चालक समितिको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिएको ।

(ख) राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय परिस्थितिबाट कम्पनीको कारोबारलाई कुनै असर परेको भए सो असर :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को समाप्तगत आर्थिक स्थितिलाई हेर्दा कोभिड-१९ ले अर्थतन्त्रमा परेको असर र नेपाली अर्थतन्त्रमा छाएको सुस्तीले (आर्थिक मन्दी) र लघुवित्त विरुद्धको संघर्ष समितिको प्रभावले संस्थाको कर्जा असुलीमा असर परेको छ ।

(ग) प्रतिवेदन तयार भएको मितिसम्म चालु वर्षको उपलब्धि र भविष्यमा गर्नुपर्ने कुराको सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समितिको धारणा :

सञ्चालक समितिको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिएको ।

(घ) कम्पनीको औद्योगिक वा व्यावसायिक सम्बन्ध :

संस्थाले आफ्नो व्यावसायिक दायरालाई फराकिलो पाउँदै जानको लागि संस्थाको प्रगतिसँग सरोकार राख्ने बैंक, वित्त कम्पनी र संघ-संस्था तथा औद्योगिक व्यावसायिक प्रतिष्ठानहरूसँग सुमधुर सम्बन्ध स्थापित गरी सो सम्बन्धलाई अभिवृद्धि गर्दै लगेको र संस्थाले सो क्रमलाई भविष्यमा पनि निरन्तरता दिने योजना राखेको छ ।

(ङ) यस ऐन तथा प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदनमा खुलाउनुपर्ने अन्य कुनै कुरा :

सञ्चालक समितिको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिएको ।

(च) कारोबारलाई असर पार्ने मुख्य कुराहरू :

विद्यमान राजनीतिक तथा आर्थिक वातावरणमा संस्थाको कारोबारमा प्रत्यक्ष रूपमा असर पारिरहेका निम्न बुँदाहरू प्रस्तुत गर्न चाहन्छु । यस सम्बन्धमा सेयरधनी महानुभावहरूबाट सुझाव प्राप्त हुने नै छ ।

- (१) देशको तरल राजनैतिक अवस्था, नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले गर्ने नियमन-निर्देशन परिवर्तन आदिबाट हुन सक्ने सम्भावित जोखिमहरू ।
- (२) कोभिड-१९ देखि वर्तमानमा अर्थतन्त्रमा देखिएको सुस्ततासँगै लगानी र असुलीमा पारेका प्रभावहरू ।
- (३) विपन्न वर्गको उत्थानको लागि बिनाधितो लगानी गरिएको कर्जा कुनै संगठित समूहको प्रभावमा परी ऋणीले समयमा चुक्ता नगरेको अवस्थामा उक्त कर्जा असुरक्षित हुन सक्ने सम्भावना ।
- (४) लघुवित्तको कारोबार गर्ने यस्ता बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूलाई आयकरमा छुट तथा प्रोत्साहन नदिई अन्य वाणिज्य बैंकहरू सरह करको दायरामा राख्दा विपन्न परिवारमा सस्तो लागतमा सेवा पुऱ्याउन कठिनाई ।
- (५) वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको संख्या बढी भएको र कार्यक्षेत्र लगभग उही रहेका हुँदा वर्तमान अवस्थामा अस्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक बजारबाट यस संस्थाको सञ्चालनमा बढी सतर्कता अपनाई स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक तरिकाले कार्यक्रमलाई अगाडि बढाउनुपर्ने स्थिति विद्यमान रहेको छ ।



(छ) लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा कुनै कैफियत उल्लेख भएको भए सो उपर सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिक्रिया :

दैनिक कार्य सम्पादनको दौरानमा स-साना किसिमका कैफियतहरू देखिएता पनि सो कैफियत सुधार गर्न व्यवस्थापनलाई निर्देशन दिइरहेको छ । कारोबारलाई असर पार्ने साथै नियमन निकायसँग बाझिने प्रकारका ठुला प्रकृतिका यस्ता कुनै कैफियत लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख भएको छैन ।

(ज) लाभांश बाँडफाँट गर्न सिफारिस गरिएको रकम :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा संस्थाले ४.७५ प्रतिशत बोनस सेयर र ०.२५ प्रतिशत नगद लाभांश (बोनस सेयरको कर प्रयोजनका लागि) गरी ५ प्रतिशत बराबरको रू. ७.०९५ करोड लाभांश बाँडफाँटका गर्न यस साधारण सभामा सिफारिस गरिएको छ ।

(झ) सेयर जफत भएको भए जफत भएको सेयर संख्या, त्यस्तो सेयरको अंकित मूल्य, त्यस्तो सेयर जफत हुनुभन्दा अगावै सो बापत कम्पनीले प्राप्त गरेको जम्मा रकम र त्यस्तो सेयर जफत भएपछि सो सेयर बिक्री गरी कम्पनीले प्राप्त गरेको रकम तथा जफत भएको सेयरबापत रकम फिर्ता गरेको भए सोको विवरण :

संस्थाले हालसम्म कुनै सेयर जफत गरेको छैन ।

(ञ) विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्पनी र यसको सहायक कम्पनीको कारोबारको प्रगति र सो आर्थिक वर्षको अन्तमा रहेको स्थितिको पुनरावलोकन :

संस्थाको कुनै सहायक कम्पनी छैन ।

(ट) कम्पनी तथा त्यसको सहायक कम्पनीले आर्थिक वर्षमा सम्पन्न गरेको प्रमुख कारोबारहरू र सो अवधिमा कम्पनीको कारोबारमा आएको कुनै महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन :

संस्थाको कुनै सहायक कम्पनी छैन ।

(ठ) विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्पनीको आधारभूत सेयरधनीहरूले कम्पनीलाई उपलब्ध गराएको जानकारी :

विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा कुनै यस्तो जानकारी संस्थालाई प्राप्त भएको छैन ।

(ड) विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्पनीका सञ्चालक तथा पदाधिकारीहरूले लिएको सेयरको स्वामित्वको विवरण र कम्पनीको सेयर कारोबारमा निजहरू संलग्न रहेको भए सो सम्बन्धमा निजहरूबाट कम्पनीले प्राप्त गरेको जानकारी :

विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा यस्तो जानकारी संस्थालाई प्राप्त भएको छैन ।

(ढ) विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्पनीसँग सम्बन्धित सम्भौताहरूमा कुनै सञ्चालक तथा निजको नजिकको नातेदारको व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थको बारेमा उपलब्ध गराइएको जानकारीको ब्यहोरा :

विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा यस्तो कुनै जानकारी संस्थालाई प्राप्त भएको छैन ।

(ण) कम्पनीले आफ्नो सेयर आफैँले खरिद गरेको भए त्यसरी आफ्नो सेयर खरिद गर्नुको कारण, त्यस्तो सेयरको संख्या र अंकित मूल्य तथा त्यसरी सेयर खरिद गरेबापत कम्पनीले भुक्तानी गरेको रकम :

संस्थाले हालसम्म आफ्नो सेयर आफैँ खरिद गरेको छैन ।

(त) आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली भए वा नभएको र भएको भए सोको विस्तृत विवरण :

सञ्चालक समितिको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिएको छ ।

(थ) विगत आर्थिक वर्षको कूल व्यवस्थापन खर्चको विवरण :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को कर्मचारी खर्च रू. ४७.६० करोड र कार्यालय सञ्चालन खर्च रू. २०.११ करोड गरी कूल व्यवस्थापन खर्च रू. ६७.७२ करोड रहेको छ ।

(द) लेखापरीक्षण समितिका सदस्यहरूको नामावली, निजहरूले प्राप्त गरेको पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता तथा सुविधा, सो समितिले गरेको काम कारबाहीको विवरण र सो समितिले कुनै सुझाव दिएको भए सोको विवरण :

नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशन र प्रचलित कानुनी प्रावधान अनुरूप सञ्चालक समितिले गैरकार्यकारी सञ्चालकको संयोजकत्वमा लेखापरीक्षण उपसमिति गठन गरेको छ । यस उपसमितिले आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षण सम्बन्धी विस्तृत कार्य प्रणाली तयार गरी सोको आधारमा आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षण गराउने गरेको र प्रचलित कानून तथा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट जारी गरिएका नियमन व्यवस्थाहरू पालना गरे/नगरेको सम्बन्धमा समीक्षा गर्ने गरिएको छ ।

यस उपसमितिले संस्थाको समग्र वित्तीय अवस्था, आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण, लेखापरीक्षण योजना र आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षणमा औँल्याइएका विषयहरूमा आवधिक रूपमा समीक्षा गरी सो सम्बन्धमा अपनाउनु पर्ने सजगता तथा कदम बारे व्यवस्थापनलाई आवश्यक निर्देशन दिने, आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षणमा औँल्याइएका विषयहरू सम्बन्धी सुझाव पेश गर्ने कार्य गर्दछ ।

यस अतिरिक्त, उपसमितिले बाह्य लेखापरीक्षकले पेश गरेको लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा औँल्याइएका कैफियतहरू उपर समीक्षा गरी सुधारात्मक कदम चाल्न व्यवस्थापनलाई निर्देशन दिने लगायत नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट संस्थाको निरीक्षण तथा सुपरिवेक्षण गरी संस्थालाई पेश गरेको प्रतिवेदनमा औँल्याइएका कैफियतहरूको कार्यान्वयन भए/नभएको सम्बन्धमा समीक्षा गरी ती विषयहरूको अभिलेख राखी सञ्चालक समितिलाई समेत जानकारी गराउने र संस्थाको काम कारबाहीमा नियमितता, मितव्ययिता, औचित्यता, प्रभावकारिता जस्ता कुराहरू अवलम्बन भए/नभएको बारे समीक्षा गरी सञ्चालक समितिलाई आवश्यक सुझाव पनि दिने गरेको छ ।

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा उपसमितिको जम्मा ६ वटा बैठक बसेको थियो जसको विवरण निम्न अनुसार रहेको छ ।

क्र.सं.	सदस्यहरूको नामावली	बैठक संख्या	बैठक भत्ता
१	श्री नेपाल भुषण श्रेष्ठ, संयोजक	६	४८,०००/-
२	श्री आयुष ओझा, सदस्य	६	४८,०००/-
३	श्री मितेन्द्र गोपाल धौभडेल, सदस्य सचिव	६	-

(ध) सञ्चालक, प्रबन्ध सञ्चालक, कार्यकारी प्रमुख, कम्पनीका आधारभूत सेयरधनी वा निजको नजिकका नातेदार वा निज संलग्न रहेको फर्म, कम्पनी वा संगठित संस्थाले कम्पनीलाई कुनै रकम बुझाउन बाँकी भए सो कुरा :

यस सम्बन्धी कुनै रकम बुझाउन बाँकी छैन ।

(न) सञ्चालक, प्रबन्ध सञ्चालक, कार्यकारी प्रमुख तथा पदाधिकारीहरूलाई भुक्तानी गरिएको पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता तथा सुविधाको रकम :

बैंकका प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत श्री रामहरि दाहाललाई यस आ.व. २०८१/८२ भित्र भुक्तान गरिएको रकमको विवरण निम्नानुसार रहेको छ :

- कूल वार्षिक तलब भत्ता रू. ५६,८१,३८०/-
- दर्शन भत्ता रू. ४,२९,०००/-
- कर्मचारी बोनस रू. ३,७२,७९४/७९
- भ्रमण खर्च रू. २,२६,६०५/-

सो बाहेक प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृतलाई संस्थाको नियम अनुसार सवारी साधन र फोन सुविधा प्रदान गरिएको छ ।



(प) सेयरधनीहरूले बुझिलिन बाँकी रहेको लाभांशको रकम :

हालसम्म यस संस्थाका सेयरधनीहरूले बुझिलिन बाँकी रहेको नगद लाभांशको रकम रू. २,६३,३९,८२९/३८ रहेको छ ।

(फ) दफा १४१ बमोजिम सम्पत्ति खरिद वा बिक्री गरेको कुराको विवरण :

यस आर्थिक वर्षमा संस्थाले कार्यसञ्चालन तथा कार्यक्रम विस्तार गर्दा आवश्यक पर्ने सम्पत्तिहरू खरिद गरेको भएतापनि श्री नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशन तथा दफा १४१ को प्रतिकूल हुने गरी सम्पत्ति खरिद वा बिक्री गरिएको छैन ।

(ब) दफा १७५ बमोजिम सम्बद्ध कम्पनीबिच भएको कारोबारको विवरण :

कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ को दफा १७५ बमोजिम सम्बद्ध कम्पनीबिच कारोबार नभएको ।

(भ) यस ऐन तथा प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदनमा खुलाउनु पर्ने अन्य कुनै कुरा :

सञ्चालक समितिको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिएको ।

(म) अन्य आवश्यक कुराहरू :

नभएको ।

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO
 THE SHAREHOLDERS OF MEROMICROFINANCE LAGHUBITTA BITTIYA SANSTHA LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Meromicrofinance Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Limited ("the Bittiya Sanstha"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at Ashad 32, 2082 (corresponding to July 16, 2025), the statement of profit or loss, the statement of other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statement of the Bittiya Sanstha present fairly, in all material respect, the financial position of the Bittiya Sanstha as at Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025) and its financial performance, the statement of other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flow statement for the year then ended in accordance with the Nepal Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We have conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing. 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 Bittiya Sanstha in accordance with the Institute of Chartered Accountant of Nepal's code of ethics for professional accountants (ICAN Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Nepal and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAN Code. We believe that the audit evidence, we have obtained is 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 consolidated financial statements of the current period and include most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) identified including those which has greatest effect on overall audit strategy, allocation of resources in the audit and directing effort of the engagement team. We have summarized below key audit matters, in descending order of audit significance, in arriving at our audit opinion above, together with our key audit procedures to address those matters and, as required for public interest entities, our results from those procedures. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key Audit Matter	How the Key Audit Matter was Addressed *
<p>Impairment of Loans and Advances to Customers including Recognition of Interest income and collection As per Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model of NFRS 9, Interest income of the Bittiya Sanstha should be recognized on accrual basis for loans categorized within Stage-1 and Stage-2 and on cash basis for loans within Stage-3. The guidelines for interest income recognition are laid out in "Guidance Note on Interest Income Recognition, 2025". The resulting adjustment requires manual intervention and poses a risk of improper calculation. In addition, assessment of allowances for impairment is important as the regulatory requirement requires higher of amount derived from ECL model or amount derived from NRB's Directive for loan loss provisioning.</p>	<p>We planned and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls established by the Bittiya Sanstha to identify loss events and for determining the extent of provisioning required against non-performing loans and advances to customers.</p> <p>The testing of controls include testing of controls over correct identification and classification of non-performing loans and advances to customers on time-based criteria; control over statistical models used to calculate the expected loss in accordance with expected credit loss model; control over monitoring of loans and advances to customers with higher risk default; control over accurate computation and recording of provisions; and control over the governance and approval process related to provisions including continuous reassessment by the Bittiya Sanstha's Management.</p> <p>We selected sample of loans and advances to customers, checked installments of repayments and tested classification of non-performing loans and advances to customers based on the number of days overdue; evaluated the Bittiya Sanstha's</p>





<p>The carrying value of the loans and advances to the customers can be materially misstating if the Bittiya Sanstha's judgment and estimation are inappropriate.</p> <p>The guidelines require suspension of interest recognition on accrual basis for loans and advances with overdue of more than 12 months whereas for loan and advances with overdue interest/installment for 3 to 12 months, interest recognition on accrual basis is limited based on result of collateral testing as specified. Given the lack of system capability to suspend interest recognition based on overdue status of loan and fair value of collateral as well as review of fair valuation of collateral on regular basis, economic condition of the country, manual intervention will be required in interest recognition process and hence create risk of improper application of the guidelines and determination of fair value of the collateral. This may, in turn, have effect on recognition of interest income of the Bittiya Sanstha.</p> <p>Considering the significance of the above matter to the financial statements, we have identified this as a key audit matter for the current year audit.</p>	<p>assessment for classification of loans and advances to customers as performing and non-performing based on repayment pattern, documentation, inspection and through discussion with the Bittiya Sanstha's Management; assessment of control over mortgage value of loans.</p> <p>We selected sample of loans and advances to customers and independently performed and reassessed whether there was a need to classify loans and advances to customers as non-performing and compared our outcome to that prepared by the Bittiya Sanstha and raised questions over various assumptions and judgments which were used by the Bittiya Sanstha's Management.</p> <p>We assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of disclosures against the relevant accounting standards and NRB requirements relating to allowances for impairment on loans and advances and interest recognition, and considered to be acceptable.</p>
<p>The entire preparation of financial statements is highly dependent on IT and other supporting software and hardware controls. Adequate and appropriate IT controls are required to ensure that IT application process data are as expected, appropriate user access and changes are made in an appropriate manner. Such controls ensure mitigating the expected risk of erroneous output data. Audit outcome is dependent on the extant IT controls and systems, and accordingly the above areas are determined to be as key audit matter.</p>	<p>We have carried out our audit procedures with Nepal Standards on Auditing guidelines towards implementation of IT policies and procedures followed by the Bittiya Sanstha in order to effectively monitor, control, and evaluate the IT applications and controls to ensure effective implementation of such policies and procedures. All the data in modified formats as required by various department for smooth operation and easy reporting could not be retrieved readily from the system and the vendor had to be contacted if such modified data was required by Bittiya Sanstha.</p>

Information Other than the Financial Statement and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Bittiya Sanstha's Management is responsible for other information. Other information comprises information included in the Management Letter, the Board of Directors and Chairman's Statement but does not include financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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 Bittiya Sanstha'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 Bittiya Sanstha or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibility for Audit of the Financial Statements

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 accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in 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 Nepal Standards on Auditing, we exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identified and assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtained audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtained 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 of the effectiveness of the Bittiya Sanstha's internal control.
- Evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Concluded on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cause significant doubt on the Bittiya Sanstha'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 disclosure in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bittiya Sanstha to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluated the overall presentation, structure, and content of 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 communicated 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 identified during our audit.

We also provided 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 best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion, statements of financial position, statement of profit or loss, statement of other comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows, have been prepared in accordance with the procedure and format prescribed by Nepal Rastra Bank and are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the Bittiya Sanstha. Proper books and records have been kept as per law, so far as it appears, from our examination of those books and records of the Bittiya Sanstha and from the reports of the other auditors.

In our opinion, so far as it appears from our examination of the books, the Bittiya Sanstha has maintained adequate capital funds and adequate provision for possible impairment of assets.





To the best of our information and according to explanations given to us and so far as it appears from our examination of the books of account of the Bittiya Sanstha, we have not come across cases where Board of Directors or any employees of the Bittiya Sanstha have acted contrary to the provisions of law or committed any misappropriation relating to the accounts or caused loss or damage or acted in a manner to jeopardize the interest and security of the Bittiya Sanstha, its depositors and investors.



Manmohan Raj Kafle, FCA
Executive Partner

Joshi & Bhandary
Chartered Accountants

Place: Kathmandu

Date: December 23, 2025

UDIN No.251223CA00106jmmZe

Meromicrofinance Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Ltd.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 32nd Ashadh 2082

(NPR)

Particulars	Note	As at 32 nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31 st Ashadh 2081
Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4.1	143,169,996	584,264,563
Statutory Balances and Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	4.2	62,357,490	60,357,490
Placement with Bank & Financial Institutions	4.3	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	4.4	-	-
Other Trading Assets	4.5	-	-
Loans and Advances to MFIs & Cooperative	4.6	-	-
Loans and Advances to Customers	4.7	14,794,208,440	13,756,742,914
Investment Securities	4.8	2,900,000	2,000,000
Current Tax Assets	4.9	37,328,314	14,902,108
Investment Property	4.10	-	-
Property and Equipment	4.11	117,391,643	117,982,232
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	4.12	794,355	926,761
Deferred Tax Assets	4.13	41,970,245	36,637,459
Other Assets	4.14	102,709,849	108,574,195
Total Assets		15,302,830,332	14,682,387,722

Particulars	Note	As at 32 nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31 st Ashadh 2081
Liabilities			
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	4.15	-	-
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	4.16	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	4.17	-	-
Deposits from Customers	4.18	3,980,898,800	3,407,984,072
Borrowings	4.19	8,208,806,345	8,368,320,721
Current Tax Liabilities	4.9	-	-
Provisions	4.20	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	4.13	-	-
Other Liabilities	4.21	1,002,635,426	862,144,119
Debt Securities Issued	4.22	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	4.23	-	-
Total Liabilities		13,192,340,571	12,638,448,912
Equity			
Share Capital	4.24	1,419,000,000	1,320,000,000
Share Premium		-	-
Retained Earnings		85,503,552	107,141,100
Reserves	4.25	605,986,209	616,797,710
Total Equity		2,110,489,761	2,043,938,810
Total Liabilities and Equity		15,302,830,333	14,682,387,722
Contingent Liabilities and Commitments	4.26	-	-
Net Assets Value per share		148.73	154.84

As per our Report of even date

Kalyan Bikram Pande
Chairman

Nepal Bhusan Shrestha
Director

Suman Mulepati
Director

Badri Prasad Pudasaini
Director (Public)

Gyanu Krishna Adhikari
Director (Public)

Ayush Ojha
Director (Independent)

Ram Hari Dahal
Chief Executive Officer

Raju Prasad Pudasaini
Chief Finance Officer

CA. Manmohan Raj Kafle
Managing Partner

Date: 2082/09/08
Place: Sitapaila, Kathmandu

Joshi & Bhandari
Chartered Accountants

Meromicrofinance Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Ltd.

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

(NPR)

Particulars	Note	Current Year	Previous Year
Interest Income	4.27	1,875,052,982	2,013,459,213
Interest Expense	4.28	(926,554,248)	(1,131,775,133)
Net Interest Income		948,498,735	881,684,080
Fee and Commission Income	4.29	100,866,311	99,531,374
Fee and Commission Expense	4.30	-	-
Net Fee and Commission Income		100,866,311	99,531,374
Net Interest, Fee and Commission Income		1,049,365,045	981,215,454
Net Trading Income	4.31	-	-
Other Operating Income	4.32	673,508	170,120
Total Operating Income		1,050,038,553	981,385,573
Impairment (Charge)/ Reversal for Loans and Other Losses	4.33	(239,201,225)	(112,887,463)
Net Operating Income		810,837,329	868,498,110
Operating Expense			
Personnel Expenses	4.34	(476,042,573)	(474,165,207)
Other Operating Expenses	4.35	(159,180,308)	(137,168,124)
Depreciation & Amortisation	4.36	(42,013,956)	(41,999,563)
Operating Profit		133,600,492	215,165,216
Non Operating Income	4.37	125,700	1,028,717
Non Operating Expense	4.38	-	(617,459)
Profit Before Income Tax		133,726,192	215,576,474
Income Tax Expense	4.39		
Current Tax		(52,434,707)	(73,317,698)
Deferred Tax		4,239,089	3,458,861
Profit for the Year		85,530,573	145,717,638
Profit Attributable to:			
Equity-holders of the Financial Institution		85,530,573	145,717,638
Profit for the Year		85,530,573	145,717,638
Earnings per Share			
Basic Earnings per Share		6.03%	11.04%
Diluted Earnings per Share		6.03%	11.04%

As per our Report of even date

Kalyan Bikram Pande
Chairman

Nepal Bhusan Shrestha
Director

Suman Mulepati
Director

Badri Prasad Pudasaini
Director (Public)

Gyanu Krishna Adhikari
Director (Public)

Ayush Ojha
Director (Independent)

Ram Hari Dahal
Chief Executive Officer

Raju Prasad Pudasaini
Chief Finance Officer

CA. Manmohan Raj Kafle
Managing Partner

Date: 2082/09/08
Place: Sitapaila, Kathmandu

Joshi & Bhandari
Chartered Accountants

Meromicrofinance Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Ltd.

Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 32nd Ashadh 2082

(NPR)

Particulars	Note	Current Year	Previous Year
Profit for the year		85,530,573	145,717,638
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		(3,645,660)	(1,688,112)
Income tax relating to above items		1,093,698	506,434
Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(2,551,962)	(1,181,678)
b) Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge		-	-
Exchange gains/(losses) arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation		-	-
Income tax relating to above item		-	-
Reclassify to profit or loss		-	-
Net other comprehensive income that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, Net of Income Tax		(2,551,962)	(1,181,678)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		82,978,611	144,535,959
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period		82,978,611	144,535,959

As per our Report of even date

Kalyan Bikram Pande
Chairman

Nepal Bhusan Shrestha
Director

Suman Mulepati
Director

Badri Prasad Pudasaini
Director (Public)

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Ram Hari Dahal
Chief Executive Officer

Raju Prasad Pudasaini
Chief Finance Officer

CA. Manmohan Raj Kafle
Managing Partner

Date: 2082/09/08
Place: Sitapaila, Kathmandu

Joshi & Bhandari
Chartered Accountants

Meromicrofinance Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Ltd.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 32nd Ashadh 2082

(NPR)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Interest Received	1,883,716,713	2,117,667,423
Fee and Other Income Received	100,866,311	99,531,374
Dividend Received	-	-
Receipts from Other Operating Activities	125,700	1,028,717
Interest Paid	(854,863,126)	(1,110,804,440)
Commissions and Fees Paid	-	-
Cash Payment to Employees	(464,285,988)	(440,279,838)
Other Expenses Paid	(159,182,609)	(137,168,124)
Operating Cash Flows before Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities	506,377,001	529,975,113
(Increase)/Decrease in Operating Assets	(1,287,194,925)	(62,554,278)
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	(2,000,000)	3,200,000
Placement with Banks and Financial Institutions	-	-
Other Trading Assets	-	-
Loans and Advances to Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-
Loans and Advances to Customers	(1,286,944,891)	(70,167,961)
Other Assets	1,749,966	4,413,682
Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities	458,519,203	(198,310,738)
Due to Banks and Financial Institutions	-	-
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Deposit from Customers	572,914,728	(16,791,801)
Borrowings	(159,514,376)	(236,786,678)
Other Liabilities	45,118,851	55,267,740
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities before Tax Paid	(322,298,722)	269,110,096
Income Tax Paid	(74,860,913)	(70,153,312)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(397,159,635)	198,956,785
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Investment Securities	(900,000)	-
Receipts from the Sale of Investment Securities	-	-
Purchase of Property and Equipment	(9,122,881)	(7,089,546)
Receipts from Sale of Property and Equipment	-	-
Purchase of Intangible Assets	(282,500)	(282,500)
Receipt from sale of intangible assets	-	-
Purchase of Investment Properties	-	-
Receipts from the Sale of Investment Properties	-	-
Interest Received	-	-
Dividend Received	-	-
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(10,305,381)	(7,372,046)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from Issue of Debt Securities	-	-
Repayment of Debt Securities	-	-
Receipt from Issue of Subordinated Liabilities	-	-
Repayments of Subordinated Liabilities	-	-
Receipt from Issue of Shares	-	-
Dividends Paid	(5,210,526)	-
Interest Paid	-	-
Other Receipt/Payment	(28,419,025)	(26,693,316)
Net Cash from Financing Activities	(33,629,551)	(26,693,316)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(441,094,567)	164,891,419
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Shrawan 01, 2081	584,264,563	419,373,140
Effect of Exchange Rate fluctuations on Cash and Cash Equivalents Held	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Ashadh 32, 2082	143,169,996	584,264,563

Kalyan Bikram Pande
Chairman

Nepal Bhusan Shrestha
Director

Suman Mulepati
Director

As per our Report of even date

Badri Prasad Pudasaini
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Gyanu Krishna Adhikari
Director (Public)

Ayush Ojha
Director (Independent)

Ram Hari Dahal
Chief Executive Officer

Raju Prasad Pudasaini
Chief Finance Officer

CA. Manmohan Raj Kafle
Managing Partner

Date: 2082/09/08
Place: Sitapaila, Kathmandu

Joshi & Bhandari
Chartered Accountants



Meromicrofinance Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Ltd.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 32nd Ashadh 2082

(NPR)

Particulars	Share Capital	Share Premium	General Reserve	Corporate social responsibility reserve	Client Protection Fund	Regulatory Reserve	Retained Earning	Actuarial Gain/(Loss) Reserve	Other Reserve	Total Equity
Balance at Shrawan 1, 2080	1,320,000,000	-	306,459,748	1,676,875	45,093,048	164,070,549	75,621,750	(21,291,624)	10,654,567	1,902,284,912
Adjustment/Restatement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment/Restated Balance at Shrawan 1, 2080	1,320,000,000	-	306,459,748	1,676,875	45,093,048	164,070,549	75,621,750	(21,291,624)	10,654,567	1,902,284,912
Comprehensive Income for the year										
Profit for the year							145,717,638			145,717,638
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax										
Gains/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value										
Gains/(losses) on revaluation										
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans								(1,181,678)		(1,181,678)
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge										
Exchange gains/(losses) arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)										
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	145,717,638	(1,181,678)	-	144,535,959
Transfer to Reserves during the year			29,143,528	1,457,176	1,457,176	72,386,736	(114,198,288)		9,753,672	-
Transfer from Reserves during the year				(1,134,083)	(1,797,463)				49,485	(2,882,061)
Transactions with Owners, directly recognized in Equity										
Share Issued										
Share Based Payments										
Dividends to Equity holders										
Bonus Shares Issued										
Cash Dividend Paid										
Other										
Total Contributions by and Distributions	-	-	29,143,528	323,093	(340,287)	72,386,736	31,519,350	(1,181,678)	9,803,157	141,653,898
Balance at Ashadh end, 2081	1,320,000,000	-	335,603,276	1,999,968	44,752,761	236,457,285	107,141,100	(22,473,302)	20,457,724	2,043,938,810



Particulars	Share Capital	Share Premium	General Reserve	Corporate social responsibility reserve	Client Protection Fund	Regulatory Reserve	Retained Earning	Actuarial Gain/(Loss) Reserve	Other Reserve	Total Equity
Balance at Shrawan 1, 2081	1,320,000,000	-	335,603,276	1,999,968	44,752,761	236,457,285	107,141,100	(22,473,302)	20,457,724	2,043,938,810
Adjustment/Restatement							-			-
Adjustment/Restated Balance at Shrawan 1, 2081	1,320,000,000	-	335,603,276	1,999,968	44,752,761	236,457,285	107,141,100	(22,473,302)	20,457,724	2,043,938,810
Comprehensive Income for the year										
Profit for the year							85,530,573			85,530,573
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax										
Gains/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value										
Gains/(losses) on revaluation										
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans								(2,551,962)		(2,551,962)
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge										
Exchange gains/(losses) arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)										
Total Comprehensive Income for the year							85,530,573	(2,551,962)		82,978,611
Transfer to Reserves during the year			17,106,115	855,306	1,282,959	(17,142,091)	(2,957,594)		855,306	
Transfer from Reserves during the year				(665,721)	(4,668,442)				(5,882,972)	(11,217,136)
Transactions with Owners, directly recognized in Equity										
Share Issued										
Share Based Payments										
Dividends to Equity holders										
Bonus Shares Issued	99,000,000						(99,000,000)			
Cash Dividend Paid							(5,210,526)			(5,210,526)
Other										
Total Contributions by and Distributions	99,000,000	-	17,106,115	189,585	(3,385,484)	(17,142,091)	(21,637,547)	(2,551,962)	(5,027,667)	66,550,949
Balance at Ashadh end, 2082	1,419,000,000	-	352,709,390	2,189,553	41,367,277	219,315,194	85,503,552	(25,025,264)	15,430,059	2,110,489,761

Meromicrofinance Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 32nd Ashadh, 2082

1. General Information of Reporting Entity

Mero Microfinance Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Limited is a National Level Microfinance Institution domiciled in Nepal, registered as a Public Limited Company under Companies Act 2063 and Banking and Financial Institution Act, 2063. The registered address of the microfinance or finance institution or bank is located at Battar, Nuwakot. Mero Microfinance Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Limited is listed on Nepal Stock Exchange and is trading under the code "MERO". Mero Microfinance is involved in deprived sector lending at national level and has a network of 149 branch offices spread over 64 districts of Nepal.

2. Basis of Preparation

The Financial Statements of the Institution have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) as published by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) Nepal and pronounced by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN).

The preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements follow the requirements of format issued by Nepal Rastra Bank in Directive No.4 of Unified NRB Directives, 2081 for Micro-finance Institutions.

The Financial Statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Notes to Financial Statements.

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statement has been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) as published by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB)-Nepal and pronounced by the ICAN and in the format issued by NRB in directives No.4 of NRB Directive 2081.

2.2 Reporting Period and Approval of financial statement

The Institution follows the Nepalese Financial Year based on the Nepalese Calendar. The Micro Finance has prepared the financial statements that comply with NFRS applicable for the period ending on or after 32nd Ashadh 2082, together with the comparative period data as at and for the period ending 31st Ashadh 2081 as described in its accounting policies.

The accompanying Financial Statements have been adopted by the Board of Directors at its board meeting held on Poush 8, 2082 and have been recommended for approval by shareholders in the 13th Annual General Meeting.

2.3 Functional and Presentation currency

Financial Statements are denominated in Nepalese Rupees (NPR), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Microfinance. All financial information presented in NPR has been rounded to the nearest rupees except where indicated otherwise.

2.4 Use of Estimates, Assumptions and Judgements

The Institution is required to apply the accounting policies that are most appropriate for the circumstance and operating environment. NFRS requires the Institution to exercise judgement in making choice of specific accounting policies and accounting estimates. The Institution, while complying with the reporting standards, makes critical accounting judgments as having potentially material impact on the financial statements.

Description of such estimates and significant accounting policies has been given in the relevant sections wherever they have been applied. These policies are consistently applied to all the years presented, except for the changes in accounting policies disclosed specifically. The underlying assumptions made while making accounting estimates are periodically reviewed and such revisions are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and are applied prospectively.

Disclosures of the accounting estimate have been included in the relevant section of the notes whenever the estimates have been applied along with the nature and effect of changes of accounting estimates, if any.

2.5 Changes in Accounting Policies

The Microfinance is required to adopt and apply the accounting policies in conformity with NFRS. The accounting policies are applied consistently; changes, if any, are disclosed with the financial impact to the extent possible.

The same accounting policies are normally adopted in each period and from one period to the next to maintain the compatibility of the Financial Statements of the entity over time to identify trends in the financial position, performance and cash flows. This may later be determined that a different choice could have been more appropriate. The entity has used the same accounting policies in its opening NFRS Statement of financial position and throughout all periods presented in its first NFRS financial statements. Those accounting policies have complied with each NFRS effective at the end of its first NFRS reporting period except those specifically stated under relevant notes below.

2.6 New standards issued but not yet effective

There have been amendments to the Standards issued by IASB and applicability of the new Standards have been notified for IFRS. But, the amendments and new standards become applicable only when ASB Nepal pronounces them. The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, upto the date of issuance of the financial statements are disclosed below. Microfinance intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

2.7 New Standards and Interpretation not adopted

The ICAN, on recommendation from ASBN, has issued following carve-outs in the implementation of NFRS at licensed banks and financial institutions and has also prescribed alternative treatments explained below:

- **NFRS 9 – “Financial Instruments”**

Carve out from the requirement to incorporate all fees and points paid or received under contractual terms of a financial instrument in the calculation of ‘Effective Interest Rate’ for the financial instrument as specified in para 5.4 of NFRS 9 unless it is immaterial or impracticable to determine such fees and points reliably.

Microfinance has adopted this alternative treatment in the case of loans and advances. As a result of this alternative treatment, Microfinance has excluded the full amount of upfront loan management fees or commission received on loans and advances in the calculation of effective interest rate for the loan. The upfront fees and commission are recognized as income in the same period the loan is approved. The bank has assessed that this election is justifiable in line with the principal of cost and benefit of adopting certain provisions in NFRS.

Discounting

Discounting has been applied where realisation of assets and settlement of obligations are more than one year and the impact is material. Various internal and external factors have been considered for determining the discount rate to be applied to the cash flows of the Microfinance. Discount rates taken are based on the average lending/deposit/base rate published by NRB in its annual reports.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

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

3.1 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include the fair valuation to the extent required or permitted under NFRS as set out in the relevant accounting policies. Financial information recorded and reported to comply with Directive of Nepal Rastra Bank and relevant business practices followed by the Microfinance are disclosed separately, where there have been deviations with recognition and presentation criteria of NFRS.

3.2 Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent represent the amount of cash in hand, balances with other banks and financial institutions, money at short notice and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their value and used by the Microfinance in the management of short-term commitment.



3.3 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial Asset is any asset that is:

- **Cash**
- **An equity instrument of another entity**
- **A contractual right:**
 - To receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or
 - To exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity; or
- **A contract that will or may be settled by entity's own equity instruments and is:**
 - A non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
 - A derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments.

A financial liability is any liability that is:

- **Contractual obligation:**
 - To deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
 - To exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity; or
- **A contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:**
 - A non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
 - A derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments.

3.3.1 Recognition

The Financial Institution initially recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when, it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Financial Institution initially recognizes loans and advances, deposits, and debt securities/subordinated liabilities issued on the date that they are originated, which is the date that the Financial Institution becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Investments in equity instruments, bonds, debentures, Government securities, NRB bond or deposit auctions, reverse repos, outright purchase are recognized on the trade date at which the Financial Institution commits to purchase/acquire the financial assets. Regular purchase and sale of financial assets are recognized on trade dates. All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at their cost value and are subsequently presented as per NFRS based on the respective classification.

3.3.2 Classification

a) Financial Assets

The Financial Institution classifies the financial assets as subsequently on the following basis based on the Financial Institution's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets:

Financial assets measured at fair value through amortised cost

The Financial Institution classifies a financial asset measured at amortised cost if both or the following conditions are met:

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

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 directly attributable to the acquisition are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value and Changes in fair value are recognized in Statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other Comprehensive income

Investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading and at the initial recognition, the Financial Institution 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.

b) Financial Liabilities

The Financial Institution classifies the financial liabilities as follows:

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 costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized at profit or loss.

Financial liabilities measured at Amortised cost

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

3.3.3 Measurement

a) Financial assets at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Financial Institution 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. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in Other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Fair Value Reserve'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of the investments.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss when the Financial Institution'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 the cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

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

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL unless the Financial Institution 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 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 recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Financials at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognized when the Institution'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 the cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

d) 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. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other 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 recognized 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 recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognized in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to Statement of profit and Loss.

e) 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 amount 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 the cost of an asset is incorporated in the 'Finance Expenses' 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.

3.3.4 De-recognition

▪ **Derecognition of Financial Assets**

The Financial Institution derecognizes a financial asset

- when the contractual rights to receive 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 assets are transferred; or
- in which the Institution neither nor retains substantially the risks and rewards of ownership and
- it does not retain control of the financial asset.

Any interest in such transferred financial assets that qualified for derecognition that is created or retained by the Financial Institution is recognized as a separate asset or liability. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset, and the sum of;

- a. The consideration received, and
- b. Any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in retained earnings.

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

▪ **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 the Statement of Profit or Loss.

3.3.5 Determination of fair value

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Assets and liabilities carried at fair value or for which fair values are disclosed have been classified into three levels according to the observability of the significant inputs used to determine the fair values. Changes in the observability of significant valuation inputs during the reporting period may result in a transfer of assets and liabilities within the fair value hierarchy. The Microfinance recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy when there is a significant change in either its principal market or the level of observability of the inputs to the valuation techniques at the end of the reporting period.

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

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

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

3.3.6 Impairment

a) Impairment of Loans and Advances

The Microfinance assesses its loans and advances at each reporting date to determine whether an impairment loss should be provided in the Statement of Profit or loss as per Expected Credit Loss Model which is compared with the loss provision prescribed by NRB directive no. 2 amounting to **Rs. 590,307,561.79 and Rs. 701,381,172.62** respectively, with the higher amount as per NRB being recognized as the impairment loss. Accrued Interest Receivable on loans has been considered under Loans and Advances measured at Amortised Cost. Details of the ECL calculation have been separately disclosed in Annex I.

The loss provision prescribed by Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB) Directive No. 2 has been classified as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding Loan	Loan Loss Provision
a. Pass Loan	11,221,636,291	64,200,103
b. Watch List	804,701,699	15,842,474
c. Restructured/Rescheduled	882,175,373	99,595,642
2.1 Sub-standard	404,731,043	44,708,720
2.2 Doubtful	372,404,542	50,754,639
2.3 Loss	1,484,828,064	424,129,567
Total Loan and Advances	15,170,477,011	701,381,173



Loans to employees and its AIR provided according to the Employee Bylaws of the Microfinance are presented under this head. In particular, the Management's judgement is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment loss. These estimates are based on assumptions about several factors and hence actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the provisions made.

The individual impairment provision applies to financial assets evaluated individually for impairment and is based on management's best estimate of the present value of the future cash flows that are expected to be received. In estimating these cash flows, management makes judgments about a borrower's financial situation and the net realisable value of any underlying collateral. Each impaired asset is assessed on its merits, and the workout strategy and estimate of cash flows are considered recoverable.

Individual assessment of impairment of exposures means establishing whether objective evidence of impairment exists, estimation of the present value of future cash flows, and calculation of the value of impairment for each individual receivable from the borrower included in this assessment. No individual impairment has been considered for loans and advances of Microfinance as there are thousands of homogeneous loans and advances disbursed within maximum loan limit and no evidences of impairment can be observed individually.

The microfinance has considered impairment of all loans and advances on a collective assessment basis and has categorised loans and advances on loan product types for this purpose. A collective impairment provision is established for:

- Groups of homogeneous loans and advances that are not considered individually significant; and
- Groups of assets that are individually significant but that were not found to be individually impaired.

The collective provision for groups of homogeneous loans is established using statistical methods based on historical loss rate experience, Loss Given Default (LGD) and Probability of Default (PD) computed using the statistical analysis of historical data on delinquency to estimate the amount of loss for each class of portfolio selected on the basis of its product, risk factor, collateral coverage, exposure group etc. Management applies judgement to ensure that the estimate of loss arrived at, on the basis of historical information, is appropriately adjusted to reflect the economic conditions and portfolio factors as at the reporting date. The loss rates are regularly reviewed against actual loss experience.

In assessing the need for collective impairment, management considers factors such as credit quality (for example, loan to collateral ratio, level of restructured performing loans), portfolio size, concentrations and economic factors.

To estimate the required allowance, assumptions are made to define how inherent losses are modelled and to determine the required input parameters, based on historical experience and current economic conditions. The accuracy of the provision depends on the model assumptions and parameters used in determining the collective provision.

The provision amount calculated as per NRB or NFRS, whichever is greater, is used for impairment of the microfinance loans and advances.

f) Impairment of Financial Investments -Available-for-sale

Microfinance also records impairment charges on available-for-sale equity investments when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below their cost along with the historical share price movements, duration and extent up to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost.

g) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Microfinance assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for an asset or a cash generating unit (CGU) at each reporting date or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances necessitate to do so. This requires the estimation of the 'Value in use' of such individual assets or the CGUs. Estimating 'Value in use' requires the management to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the asset or the CGU and also to select a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of the

relevant cash flows. This valuation requires the microfinance to make estimates about expected future cash flows and discount rates and hence, they are subject to uncertainty.

3.4 Trading Assets

Meromicrofinance has a total investment of Rs. 2,900,000 under Investment in Securities. This includes an investment of Rs. 2,000,000 in Nepal Finsoft Company Limited, represented by 20,000 shares at a face value of Rs. 100 each, which was made in prior years. In addition, during the current fiscal year, the institution made a new investment of Rs. 900,000 in National Banking Institute Ltd., represented by 9,000 shares at a face value of Rs. 100 each.

3.5 Property and Equipment

Recognition and Measurement

Property and Equipment are recognized if

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the assets will flow to the Financial Institution
- the cost of the asset can be reliably measured

The cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

Microfinance has elected to measure Property, plant and equipment at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised if it is probable that the future economic benefits from the expenditure will flow to the Microfinance. Ongoing repairs and maintenance to keep the assets in working condition are expensed as incurred. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognized within other income in profit or loss.

Assets with costs less than NPR 2,000 are charged off on purchase as revenue expenditure.

Capital Work in Progress

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

Depreciation

Property and Equipment are depreciated from the date they are available for use on Written Down Value method applying the Depreciation rates prescribed by Income Tax Act, 2058. The rates used for depreciation of assets for the current and comparative period of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Property & Equipment Category	Useful life/ (Depreciation Rate)
Building	5%
Leasehold Improvement	Lease Period
Furniture & Fixtures	25%
Computer and Accessories	25%
Vehicles	20%
Office Equipment & Others	25%

Right of Use Assets have been depreciated over the lease period as explained in paragraph 3.14.

Derecognition

The residual values, useful lives & depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. The value of the assets fully depreciated but continued to be in use is considered not material.

At each reporting date, assets are also assessed for indicators of impairment. In the event that an asset's carrying amount is determined to be greater than its recoverable amount, the asset is written down immediately to the recoverable amount.



The carrying amount of property and equipment shall be derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property and equipment shall be included in the profit or loss when the item is derecognized except for sale & leaseback transactions. The gain shall not be classified as revenue.

3.6 Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include software and licences and are accounted for in accordance with NAS 38 Intangible Assets and NAS 36 Impairment of Assets. They are initially recognized when they are separable or arise from contractual or other legal rights, the cost can be measured reliably and, in the case of intangible assets not acquired in a business combination, where it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the assets will flow from their use.

Microfinance has elected to measure an item of Intangible Asset at the date of transition to NFRS at its fair value and use that fair value as its deemed cost at that date as per para D5 Appendix D, NFRS-1. Intangible assets are thus stated at cost (which is, in the case of assets acquired in a business combination, the acquisition date fair value) less accumulated amortisation and impairment, if any. These are amortised over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the pattern to which they contribute to future cash flows. Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when there are indications that impairment may have occurred. Determining the estimated useful lives of intangible assets requires an analysis of circumstances. The assessment of whether an asset is exhibiting indicators of impairment as well as the calculation of impairment, which requires the estimation of future cash flows and fair values less costs to sell, also requires the preparation of cash flow forecasts and fair values for assets that may not be regularly bought and sold.

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs associated with the development of software are capitalised where it is probable that it will generate future economic benefits in excess of its cost. Computer software costs are amortised over the period of 5 years in the Straight-Line method (SLM). Costs associated with maintaining software are recognised as an expense as incurred.

At each reporting date, these assets are assessed for indicators of impairment. In the event that an asset's carrying amount is determined to be greater than its recoverable amount, the asset is written down immediately.

3.7 Investment Property

Land or Land and Building other than those classified as property and equipment and non-current assets held for sale under relevant accounting standards are presented under this account head. The Non-banking Assets acquired by the company are classified as assets held for sale and presented under investment property.

Further land which is rented and held for capital appreciation motive is classified as investment property. Non-banking Assets which are not intended to be sold within a period of next one year is also classified as Investment Property. The microfinance does not have any investment property.

3.8 Income Tax

Tax expenses comprises of Current Tax and Deferred Tax.

3.8.1 Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from, or paid to, the taxation authorities of Nepal in respect of the current year and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of prior years. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted, or substantively enacted, by the reporting date in Nepal. The liabilities recognised for the purpose of current Income tax, including fees, penalties are included under this head.

3.8.2 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the statement of financial position. Deferred income tax is determined using the tax rate applicable to the Microfinance as at the reporting date which is expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax relating to items which are charged or credited directly

to equity, is credited or charged directly to equity and is subsequently recognised in the statement of profit or loss together with the deferred gain or loss.

3.9 Deposits, Debt Securities issued and Subordinated Liabilities

The deposits held by the microfinance on behalf of its customers are classified as financial liabilities and measured at amortised cost under effective interest method. The microfinance does not have any debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities.

3.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised in respect of present obligations arising from past events where it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations and they can be reliably estimated.

3.11 Revenue Recognition

Revenue of Microfinance includes the sum total of interest Income and other non-interest income. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Microfinance and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

3.11.1 Interest Income

Interest income is recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial assets measured at amortised cost. Interest income is earned on bank balances, investments in money market and capital market instruments, loans and advances, etc.

EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or cash payments through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. EIR method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period.

Microfinance has adopted the alternative treatment as provided by the Carve Out in NFRS implementation as explained in Note 2.7. Resultant of this the institution has excluded the full amount of upfront loan management fees or commission received on loans and advances in the calculation of effective interest rate.

Accrued interest has been accounted for in accordance with the "Guidance Note on Interest Income Recognition, 2025" issued by Nepal Rastra Bank in July 2025. As per the guideline, interest income amounts to Rs. 1,859,594,981.89. However, Rs. 1,864,388,594.72 has been recognized as interest income in the financial statements, resulting in a difference of Rs. 4,793,612.83. This difference arises due to negative accrued interest receivable (AIR) at the end of the previous fiscal year, which was caused by advance interest received. The Expected Credit Loss (ECL) calculation does not consider the negative AIR booked in the previous year, leading to the variance.

3.11.2 Fee and Commission Income

Fees and commissions are generally recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided or significant act performed. Service Fee Income/Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

3.11.3 Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognised when the Microfinance's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

3.11.4 Net Trading Income

Net trading income includes all gains and losses from changes in fair value and the related interest income or expense and dividends, for financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading. No Net trading income is present.



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

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

3.12 Interest Expenses

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest bearing financial assets classified as available-for-sale and financial instruments designated at FVTPL, interest expense is recorded using the EIR unless it is impracticable.

3.13 Employee Benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by employees. The remuneration package of Microfinance includes both Short-term and long-term benefits and comprises: salary, allowances, paid leave, accumulated leave, gratuity, provident fund and annual statutory bonus. The Financial Institution applies NAS 19 "Employee Benefits" in accounting of all employee benefits and recognizes the following in its financial statements:

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

3.13.1 Short Term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. This includes 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;
- non-monetary benefits

The Financial Institution shall recognize the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

A liability is also recognized for the amount expected to be paid under bonus required by the prevailing Bonus Act, 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. Also, Provision for bonus has been made at 10% of net profit before such bonus is computed as per Regulatory books.

3.13.2 Post-Employment Benefit Plan

Post-Employment benefit plan includes the following:

a) Defined Contribution Plan

Under defined contribution plans the Financial Institution's legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it agrees to contribute to the fund. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as personnel expense in profit or loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a 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 renders the service are discounted at present value.

Financial Institution provides "Employees Provident Fund" to the employees entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund act, a defined contribution plan in which both the employee and the Financial Institution contribute monthly at a predetermined rate (currently, 10% of the basic salary plus grade).

Financial Institution does not assume any future liability for provident fund benefits other than its annual contribution.

Microfinance provides gratuity for the staff who have joined the bank on or after 1st Shrawan 2076 under defined contribution schemes at the rate of 8.33% of salary of individual on a monthly basis.

b) Defined Benefit Plan

Microfinance provides a Gratuity Plan as a defined benefit plan to its employees who joined before 1st Shrawan 2076. These benefits are post-employment benefit plans and are paid based on length of service. These benefit plans are funded whereas the microfinance earmarks investment of these funds.

Gratuity

Microfinance has recognized gratuity obligations towards gratuity entitlement of individual employees and meets the funding requirements of the related DCP which is managed by Global IME Retirement Fund and Citizen Investment Trust.

An actuarial valuation is carried out using the projected unit credit method to ascertain the full liability under gratuity. The projected unit credit method involves estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return to their service in the current and prior periods and discounting the benefit amount to determine its present value.

The increase in gratuity liabilities attributable to the services provided by employees during the reporting period i.e. current service cost (gratuity expense), together with the related finance charge are recognized as personnel expenses in profit or loss. Actuarial gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income.

During the year, gratuity expenses determined through the actuarial valuation amounted to Rs. 8,594,514. Additionally, gratuity expense at the rate of 8.33% has been booked for staff who joined after 1st Shrawan 2076, and the corresponding amount has been deposited into their individual accounts maintained with the Global IME Retirement Fund, totalling Rs. 9,199,664. Accordingly, the total gratuity expense recognised during the year is Rs. 17,794,178, which has been presented under Personnel Expenses in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

3.13.3 Termination Benefits

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

3.13.4 Other Long-Term Benefits

The net obligation of microfinance in respect of other long-term employee benefits, other than gratuity, is the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The microfinance has recognized accumulated leave liability & dividend linked welfare benefits as other long-term employee benefits.

a) Accumulated Leave

Microfinance provides accumulated leave benefits under its staff byelaw. The Home Leave is accumulated up to 90 days and there is no limit for the accumulation of Sick Leave but employees have the option to receive compensation against sick leave exceeding 45 days at any time. Accumulated leave benefits are treated as long-term benefit liability. Accumulated leave obligations are estimated based on the last drawn salary of the employee.

The Financial Institution recognises the liability for accumulated leave based on an actuarial valuation. During the year, leave expenses determined through the actuarial valuation amounted to Rs. 19,313,504. In addition, leave encashment paid to staff for home leave exceeding 90 days amounted to Rs. 4,437,760, resulting in a total charge of Rs. 23,751,264. This total amount has been presented under Personnel Expenses in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

b) Dividend based Welfare Benefit

Microfinance provides a dividend-based Welfare Fund to its staff subject to conditions under its byelaws. The payment of the fund to employees is to be done only in case of retirement or on resignation subject to employees being employed for 4 years continuously. This benefit is treated as long-term benefit liability and is based on dividend distribution rate to shareholders & last-drawn remuneration of the employee.

3.14 Leases and Right of Use Assets

Lease Liability is the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date and has been created to comply with NFRS-16. It has been recognized and measured initially at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. Incremental borrowing rate used during the measurement of lease liability has been considered as per published NRB Rate (Refer Paragraph 2.8).

No lease liability has been calculated for

- Short-term lease
- Leases for which the underlying asset is of low value.

It has been shown as a separate account head under Other Liabilities.

The undiscounted maturity analysis of lease liabilities at 32st Ashadh 2082 is as follows:

Particulars	Minimum Lease Payments Due					
	Within 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	3-4 Years	4-5 Years	More than 5 years
31st Ashadh 2082						
Lease Payments	34,785,106	23,227,131	18,693,988	15,478,427	6,659,041	5,387,290
Finance Charges	7,197,143	4,911,936	3,185,505	1,688,887	6,83,488	695,798
Liability Reduction	25,960,072	16,834,199	13,209,064	10,649,004	4,343,098	2,869,718
31st Ashadh 2081						
Lease Payments	34,320,654	29,417,941	16,430,029	10,546,769	4,757,292	4,797,800
Finance Charges	7,306,035	4,621,356	2,621,938	1,344,254	591,889	707,532
Liability Reduction	25,822,542	21,159,372	11,215,876	6,881,068	3,012,213	2,533,096

Right-of-use assets is an asset that represents a lessee's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and has been created to comply with NFRS-16. It has been recognized and measured initially at cost. The cost of ROUA comprises the initial measurement of lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date and initial direct costs incurred by the lessee.

Further, depreciation requirements in NAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment have been used in depreciating the right-of-use asset. The lessee shall depreciate the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use assets at the end of the lease term.

No right-of-use of asset has been calculated for

- Short term lease
- Leases for which the underlying asset is of low value.

It has been shown in category Building of Property and equipment as retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented applying NAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

Additional information on the right-of-use assets by class of assets is as follows:

Particulars	Asset	Carrying Amount	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation
Land	-	-	-	-	-
Building	193,064,907	73,865,156	35,366,010	(9,085,789)	(28,642,280)
Leasehold Improvement	-	-	-	-	-
Computer & Accessories	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture & Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery	-	-	-	-	-
Office Equipment & Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total	193,064,907	73,865,156	35,366,010	(9,085,789)	(28,642,280)

3.15 Share Capital and Reserves

3.15.1 Share Capital

Capital instruments issued are classified as equity instruments or financial liabilities in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments. Equity instrument is defined as the residual interest in total assets of the microfinance after deducting all its liabilities. Common shares are classified as equity of the microfinance and distributions thereon are presented in statement of changes in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as deduction net of taxes from the proceeds.

Dividends on ordinary shares classified as equity are recognised in equity in the period in which they are declared. Share issue expense was charged in the year of issue through statement of profit or loss before the NFRS implementation which has been rectified and disclosed in the statement of changes in equity. Tax impact is also disclosed.

3.15.2 Reserves

The reserves include retained earnings and other statutory reserves such as general reserve, regulatory reserve, investment adjustment reserve, Client Protection Fund, CSR reserve etc.

a) General Reserve

General reserve is the statutory reserve. In this reserve, 20% of the net profit computed as per regulatory books is set aside as per the Bank and Financial Institutions Act, 2073. The reserve is the accumulation of setting aside profits over the years. Further, if the dividend is declared for more than 15%, then 50% of the amount more than 15% is also added in the general reserve as per the Clause 13 of NRB Directive No. 1/79.

No type of dividend (cash or bonus share) has been distributed from the amount in general reserve. Approval of NRB shall be required in order to use the amount in this reserve.

b) Corporate Social Responsibility Fund

The fund created as per NRB Directive for corporate social responsibility by allocating 1% of Net profit computed as per Regulatory books is presented under this account head. Details about the movement of fund is as below:

Particulars	Amount
Opening Balance as on Shrawan 1	1,999,968
Less: Expenses from fund during the year	(665,721)
Add: 1% Allocation of Net Profit	855,306
Closing Balance as on Ashad End	2,189,553



Expenses incurred through the fund are as follows:

Expenses Head	Amount
Financial Support	90,710
Program Related to Financial Literacy	59,790
Support towards Social Project	515,221
Total	665,721

h) Client Protection Fund

Client protection fund is created at 1.5% of net profit as per Clause 1(Ja) of NRB Directive No.4/81. In addition, if the Microfinance distribute dividend in excess of 15%, client protection has to be created at 35% of such excess dividend distributed amount. Details about the movement of fund is as below:

Particulars	Amount
Opening Balance as on Shrawan 1	44,752,761
Add: Interest from Earmarked Investment	1,884,481
Less: Expenses from fund during the year	6,552,923
Balance of Fund Before Profit Allocation	40,084,319
Add: 1.5% Allocation of Net Profit	1,282,959
Closing Balance as on Ashad End	41,366,277

Expenses incurred through the fund are as follows:

Expenses Head	Amount
Communication Expenses Paid to Centre Chief	290,465
Financial Literacy Program	5,666,458
Expenses Paid towards member welfare	596,000
Total	6,552,923

i) Fair Value Reserves

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 shall be presented under this account head.

j) Revaluation Reserve

Any Reserve created from revaluation of assets (such as Property & Equipment, Intangible Assets, Investment Property) shall be presented under this heading. Microfinance has followed the cost model therefore no assets revaluation reserve is created.

k) Regulatory Reserve

The amount that is allocated from profit or retained earnings of the institution to this reserve as per the Directive of NRB for the purpose of implementation of NFRSs and is not regarded as free for distribution of dividend (cash as well as bonus shares) shall be 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, actuarial loss recognized in other comprehensive income, amount of goodwill recognized under NFRSs etc. Details about the movement of fund is as below:

Particulars	Amount	Amount
Opening Balance as on Shrawan 1		236,457,285
Interest Receivable Reserve	150,271,394	
Deferred Tax Reserve	36,637,458	
Actuarial Loss Reserve	22,473,302	
Restructure Reserve	27,075,131	
Regulatory Reserve adjustment during the Year		(17,142,090.67)
Interest Receivable Reserve	(9,067,287.61)	
Deferred Tax Reserve	5,332,786.88	
Actuarial Loss Reserve	2,551,962.00	
Restructure Reserve	(15,959,551.94)	
Closing Balance as on Ashadh End		219,315,194.33
Interest Receivable Reserve	141,204,106.39	
Deferred Tax Reserve	41,970,244.88	
Actuarial Loss Reserve	25,025,264.00	
Restructure Reserve	11,115,579.06	

l) Actuarial Gain/(Loss) Reserve

This is a non-statutory reserve and is a requirement in the application of accounting policy for employee benefits. NAS 19 requires that actuarial gain or loss resultant of the change in actuarial assumptions used to value defined benefit obligations be presented under this reserve heading.

Any change in this reserve heading is recognized through other comprehensive income and is not an appropriation of net profit. Microfinance has complied with this accounting policy application.

m) Other reserves

Any reserve created for specific or non-specific purposes (except those stated above) is presented under this head with disclosure of the relevant accounting heads. A Staff Welfare Fund has been created at 1% of net profit, in accordance with the internal policy, amounting to Rs. 855,306.

Out of the total training expenses incurred during the year, amounting to Rs. 17,363,742.48, the excess 3% of total employees' salary and allowances incurred in the preceding year, amounting to Rs. 6,235,846 has been adjusted from the Employee Training and Capacity Development Fund of Rs. 8,296,495 created last year.

Employee Training and Capacity Development Fund is a statutory reserve required as per Clause 5 of NRB directive no. 6/81. Microfinance is required to incur expenses towards employee training and development for an amount that is equivalent to at least 3% of total employee's salary and allowances incurred in the preceding year. If it fails to incur such expenses, additional fund has to be created for such shortfall amount.

3.16 Earnings per share including diluted

The Microfinance measures earning per share based on the earnings attributable to the equity shareholders for the period. The number of shares is taken as the weighted average number of shares for the relevant period as required by NAS 33 - Earnings Per Share.

There are no instruments, such as convertibles, that would require dilution of EPS, therefore diluted EPS has not been computed and disclosed.

3.17 Segment Reporting

The Microfinance's segmental reporting is as per NFRS 8-Operating Segments. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the microfinance's management committee, which is responsible for allocating resources and assessing the performance of the operating segments. All transactions between business segments are conducted on an arm's length basis, with intra-segment revenue and costs being eliminated in Head Office. Income and expenses directly associated with each segment are included in determining business segment performance. Detailed information on the Microfinance's Operating segment is presented in 5.4.

Meromicrofinance Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Ltd.
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 32nd Ashadh 2082

4. Schedules to Financial Statement
Cash and Cash Equivalent

4.1

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31st Ashadh 2081
Cash in Hand	11,189,853	14,901,406
Balances with BFIs	52,572,897	123,567,696
Money at Call and Short Notice	79,407,246	445,795,461
Other	-	-
Total	143,169,996	584,264,563

Statutory Balance and Due from Nepal Rastra Bank

4.2

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31st Ashadh 2081
Statutory Balances with NRB	-	-
Statutory Balances with BFIs	62,357,490	60,357,490
Securities purchased under Resale Agreement	-	-
Other Deposit and Receivable from NRB	-	-
Total	62,357,490	60,357,490

Placements with Bank & Financial Institutions

4.3

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31st Ashadh 2081
Placement with Domestic BFIs	-	-
Less: Allowances for Impairment	-	-
Total	-	-

Derivative Financial Instruments

4.4

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31st Ashadh 2081
Held for Trading		
Interest Rate Swap	-	-
Currency Swap	-	-
Forward Exchange Contracts	-	-
Others	-	-
Held for Risk Management		
Interest Rate Swap	-	-
Currency Swap	-	-
Forward Exchange Contracts.	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	-	-

Other Trading Assets

4.5

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31st Ashadh 2081
Treasury Bills	-	-
Government Bonds	-	-
NRB Bonds	-	-
Domestic Corporate Bonds	-	-

Equities	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	-	-
Pledged		-
Non-Pledged		-

Loans and Advances to MFIs & Cooperative
4.6

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31st Ashadh 2081
Loans to Micro-Finance Institutions	-	-
Loan to FIs	-	-
Loan to Cooperatives	-	-
Less: allowance for impairment	-	-
Other	-	-
Less: Allowances for Impairment	-	-
Total	-	-

Allowances for Impairment
4.6.1

Balance at Shrawan 01	-	-
Impairment Losss for the year:	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Recoveries/Reversal	-	-
Amount Written Off	-	-
Balance at Ashadh End	-	-

Loans and Advances to Customers
4.7

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31st Ashadh 2081
Loans and Advances measured at Amortized Cost	15,495,589,613	14,218,922,862
Less: Impairment Allowances		
Collective Impairment	(701,381,173)	(462,179,948)
Individual Impairment	-	-
Net Amount	14,794,208,440	13,756,742,914
Loans and Advances measured at FVTPL	-	-
Total	14,794,208,440	13,756,742,914

Analysis of Loans and Advances - By Product
4.7.1

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31st Ashadh 2081
Product		
Term Loans		
Short Term, term Loan	-	-
Long Term, term Loan	15,170,477,011	13,898,166,539
Hire Purchase Loan	-	-
Personal Residential Loan	-	-
Staff Loans	100,979,101	82,273,206
Other	-	-
Sub-Total	15,271,456,112	13,980,439,744
Interest Receivable	224,133,501	238,483,118
Grand Total	15,495,589,613	14,218,922,862

Analysis of Loans and Advances - By Collateral

4.7.2

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31st Ashadh 2081
Secured		
Immovable Assets	3,493,270,267	4,233,992,810
Government Guarantee		
Collateral of Fixed Deposit Receipt		
Collateral of Government Securities		
Group Guarantee	12,002,319,345	9,984,930,052
Personal Guarantee		
Other Collateral		
Sub-Total	15,495,589,613	14,218,922,862
Unsecured	-	-
Grand Total	15,495,589,613	14,218,922,862

Allowance for Impairment

4.7.3

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31st Ashadh 2081
Specific Allowance for Impairment		
Balance at Shrawan 01		
Impairment Loss for the year	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Recoveries/Reversals during the year	-	-
Write-Offs	-	-
Other Movement	-	-
Balance at Ashadh End		
Balance at Shrawan 01	462,179,948	349,292,485
Impairment Loss for the year		
Charge/(Reversal) for the year	239,201,225	112,887,463
Other Movement		
Balance at Ashadh End		
Total Allowances for Impairment	701,381,173	462,179,948

Investment Securities

4.8

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31st Ashadh 2081
Investment Securities measured at Amortized Cost	-	-
Investment in Equity measured at FVTOCI	2,900,000	2,000,000
Total	2,900,000	2,000,000

Investment Securities measured at Amortized Cost

4.8.1

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31st Ashadh 2081
Debt Securities	-	-
Government Bonds	-	-
Government Treasury Bills	-	-
Nepal Rastra Bank Bonds	-	-
Nepal Rastra Bank Deposit Instruments	-	-
Other-FD	-	-
Less: Specific Allowances for Impairment		
Total	-	-

Investment in Equity measured at Fair Value through other comprehensive income
4.8.2

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31st Ashadh 2081
Equity Instruments		
Quoted Equity Securities	-	-
Unquoted Equity Securities	2,900,000	2,000,000
Total	2,900,000	2,000,000

Information relating to Investment in Equities
4.8.3

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashadh 2082	
	Cost	Fair Value
1. Investment in Quoted Equity		
2. Investment in Unquoted Equity		
Nepal Finsoft Company Limited		
20,000 Shares of Rs 100 each	2,000,000	2,000,000
National Banking Institute Ltd.		
9,000 Shares of Rs 100 each	900,000	-
3. Investment in Mutual Funds		
Total	2,900,000	2,000,000

Current Tax Assets
4.9

This will include any advance payment made by the Microfinance towards income tax liabilities or other tax liabilities to the tax authority.

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31st Ashadh 2081
Current Tax Assets	86,536,096	88,758,734
Current year Income Tax Assets	86,536,096	88,758,734
Tax Assets of Prior Periods	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	49,207,782	73,856,626
Current year Income Tax Liabilities	49,207,782	73,856,626
Tax Liabilities of Prior Periods	-	-
Total	37,328,314	14,902,108

Investment Properties
4.10

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31st Ashadh 2081
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 depreciation	-	-
Accumulated impairment loss	-	-
Net amount	-	-
Total	-	-



Particulars	Land	Building	Leasehold Improvement	Computer & Accessories	Vehicles	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipments & Other Assets	Total
As on Shrawan 01 2080	-	151,020,718	5,681,649	34,480,078	15,982,600	38,834,216	38,776,481	284,775,742
Addition during the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition	-	-	16,769	4,009,500	-	493,311	2,569,965	7,089,546
Capitalization	-	18,485,839	-	-	-	-	-	18,485,839
Disposal during the year	-	(2,721,871)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,721,871)
Adjustment/Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on Ashadh end 2081	-	166,784,686	5,698,418	38,489,578	15,982,600	39,327,527	41,346,446	307,629,256
Addition during the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition	-	-	839,956	5,263,545	-	1,026,940	1,992,440	9,122,881
Capitalization	-	35,366,010	-	-	-	-	-	35,366,010
Disposal during the year	-	(9,085,789)	-	-	-	-	-	(9,085,789)
Adjustment/Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on Ashadh end 2082	-	193,064,907	6,538,374	43,753,123	15,982,600	40,354,467	43,338,886	343,032,358
Depreciation and Impairment								
Balance as on Ashadh end 2080	-	(70,651,511)	(2,855,360)	(21,048,835)	(8,063,807)	(25,810,769)	(21,641,212)	(150,071,492)
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	(27,482,300)	(838,707)	(3,833,411)	(1,583,759)	(3,308,846)	(4,501,799)	(41,548,821)
Disposals	-	1,973,289	-	-	-	-	-	1,973,289
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on Ashadh end 2081	-	(96,160,521)	(3,694,067)	(24,882,246)	(9,647,565)	(29,119,614)	(26,143,010)	(189,647,024)
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	(28,642,280)	(949,642)	(4,013,277)	(1,267,007)	(2,730,691)	(3,993,845)	(41,596,742)
Disposals	-	5,603,050	-	-	-	-	-	5,603,050
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on Ashadh end 2082	-	(119,199,751)	(4,643,709)	(28,895,523)	(10,914,572)	(31,850,305)	(30,136,856)	(225,640,715)
Capital Work in Progress								
Net Book Value	-	73,865,156	1,894,665	14,857,601	5,068,028	8,504,162	13,202,031	117,391,643
As on Ashadh end 2080	-	80,369,208	2,826,289	13,431,243	7,918,793	13,023,447	17,135,269	134,704,250
As on Ashadh end 2081	-	70,624,165	2,004,351	13,607,333	6,335,035	10,207,913	15,203,436	117,982,232
As on Ashadh end 2082	-	73,865,156	1,894,665	14,857,601	5,068,028	8,504,162	13,202,031	117,391,643

Goodwill and Intangible Assets
4.12

Particulars	Goodwill	Software		Other	Tal
		Purchased	Developed		
Cost					
As on Shrawan 01, 2080	-	3,354,539	-	-	3,354,539
Addition during the Year					-
Acquisition	-	282,500	-	-	282,500
Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment/Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on Ashadh end 2081	-	3,637,039	-	-	3,637,039
Addition during the Year					
Acquisition		282,500			282,500
Capitalization					-
Disposal during the year					-
Adjustment/Revaluation					-
Balance as on Ashadh end 2082	-	3,919,539	-	-	3,919,539
Amortisation and Impairment					
As on Ashadh end 2080	-	(2,259,536)	-	-	(2,259,536)
Amortisation charge for the year	-	(450,742)	-	-	(450,742)
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on Ashadh end 2081	-	(2,710,278)	-	-	(2,710,278)
Amortisation charge for the year		(414,906)			(414,906)
Impairment for the year					
Disposals					
Adjustment					
Balance as on Ashadh end 2082	-	(3,125,184)	-	-	(3,125,184)
Capital Work in Progress					
Net Book Value	-	794,355	-	-	794,355
As on Ashadh end 2080	-	1,095,003	-	-	1,095,003
As on Ashadh end 2081	-	926,761	-	-	926,761
As on Ashadh end 2082	-	794,355	-	-	794,355

Deferred Tax
4.13
2081-82

Particulars	Current Year		
	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Net Deferred Tax Assets
Deferred tax on temporary differences on following items			
Loans and Advances to BFIs	-	-	-
Loans and Advances to Customers	-	-	-
Investment Properties	-	-	-
Investment Securities	-	-	-
Property and Equipment	-	21,231,345	(21,231,345)
Employees' Defined Benefit Plan	37,441,124	-	37,441,124
Lease Liabilities	25,760,467	-	25,760,467
Provisions	-	-	-
Other Temporary Differences	-	-	-
Deferred tax on temporary differences	63,201,591	21,231,345	41,970,245
Deferred tax on carry forward of unused tax losses			-



Particulars	Current Year		
	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Net Deferred Tax Assets
Deferred tax due to changes in tax rate			-
Net Deferred Tax Asset/(Liabilities) as on year end of Ashadh 2082			41,970,245
Deferred Tax (Asset)/ Liabilities as on Shrawan 1, 2081			(36,637,459)
Origination/(Reversal) during the year			(5,332,787)
Deferred Tax expense/ (income) recognized in profit or loss			(4,239,089)
Deferred Tax expense/ (income) recognized in Other Comprehensive Income			(1,093,698)
Deferred Tax expense/ (income) recognized directly in Equity			

2080-81

Particulars	Previous Year		
	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Net Deferred Tax Assets /(Liabilities)
Deferred tax on temporary differences on following items			
Loans and Advances to BFIs	-	-	-
Loans and Advances to Customers	-	-	-
Investment Properties	-	-	-
Investment Securities	-	-	-
Property and Equipment	-	20,186,753	(20,186,753)
Employees' Defined Benefit Plan	31,900,967	-	31,900,967
Lease Liabilities	24,923,244	-	24,923,244
Provisions	-	-	-
Other Temporary Differences	-	-	-
Deferred tax on temporary differences	56,824,212	20,186,753	36,637,459
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 Ashadh 2081			36,637,459
Deferred Tax (Asset)/ Liabilities as on Shrawan 1, 2080			(32,672,164)
Origination/(Reversal) during the year			(3,965,294)
Deferred Tax expense/ (income) recognized in profit or loss			(3,458,861)
Deferred Tax expense/ (income) recognized in Other Comprehensive Income			(506,434)
Deferred Tax expense/ (income) recognized directly in Equity			

Other Assets

4.14

Particulars	As at 32 nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31 st Ashadh 2081
Assets held for Sale	-	-
Other Non-Banking Assets	-	-
Bills Receivable	-	-
Accounts Receivable	8,739,711	9,697,378
Accrued Income	-	-
Prepayments and Deposits	2,340,065	2,442,212
Income Tax Deposit	-	-
Deferred Employee Expenditure	35,280,655	39,395,034

Other	-	-
Stock of Stationary	4,625,069	5,388,491
Advances-Others	6,915,785	6,441,398
Other Asset	44,808,564	45,209,682
Total	102,709,849	108,574,195

Due to Banks and Financial Institutions
4.15

Particulars	As at 32 nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31 st Ashadh 2081
Borrowing from BFIs	-	-
Settlement and Clearing Accounts	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	-	-

Due to Nepal Rastra Bank
4.16

Particulars	As at 32 nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31 st Ashadh 2081
Refinance from NRB	-	-
Standing Liquidity Facility	-	-
Lender of Last Resort facility from NRB	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	-
Other Payable to NRB	-	-
Total	-	-

Derivative Financial Instruments
4.17

Particulars	As at 32 nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31 st Ashadh 2081
Held for Trading		
Interest Rate Swap	-	-
Currency Swap	-	-
Forward Exchange Contracts	-	-
Others	-	-
Held for Risk Management		
Interest Rate Swap	-	-
Currency Swap	-	-
Forward Exchange Contracts.	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	-	-

Deposits from Customers
4.18

Particulars	As at 32 nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31 st Ashadh 2081
Institutions Customers:		
Term Deposits	-	-
Call Deposits	-	-
Others	-	-
Individual Customers:		
Term Deposits	1,008,737,008	1,015,450,362
Saving Deposits	-	-
Saving from members	2,972,161,792	2,392,533,711
Others	-	-
Total	3,980,898,800	3,407,984,072

Borrowing

4.19

Particulars	As at 32 nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31 st Ashadh 2081
Domestic Borrowing		
Nepal Government	-	-
Other licensed Institutions	8,208,806,345	8,368,320,721
Other	-	-
Sub Total	8,20,88,06,345	8,36,83,20,721
Foreign Borrowings		
Foreign Banks and Financial Institutions	-	-
Multilateral Development Banks	-	-
Other Institutions	-	-
Sub Total	-	-
Total	8,20,88,06,345	8,36,83,20,721

Provisions

4.20

Particulars	As at 32 nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31 st Ashadh 2081
Provisions for Redundancy	-	-
Provisions for Restructuring	-	-
Pending Legal Issues and Tax Litigation	-	-
Onerous Contracts	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	-	-

Movement in Provision

4.20.1

Particulars	As at 32 nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31 st Ashadh 2081
Balance at Shrawan 1	-	-
Provisions made during the year	-	-
Provisions used during the year	-	-
Provisions reversed during the year	-	-
Unwind of Discount	-	-
Balance at Ashadh end	-	-

Other Liabilities

4.21

Particulars	As at 32 nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31 st Ashadh 2081
Liabilities for employees defined benefit obligations	25,080,437	20,575,353
Liabilities for long-service leave	99,723,308	85,761,205
Short-term employee benefits	3,292,216	2,991,471
Bills payable	-	-
Creditors and accruals	188,012,641	134,468,773
Interest payable on deposits	477,408,240	407,843,354
Interest payable on borrowing	23,145,618	21,019,382
Liabilities on deferred grant income	-	-
Unpaid Dividend	15,120,000	15,120,000
Liabilities under Finance Lease	85,868,225	83,077,480
Employee bonus payable	14,858,466	23,952,942

Other Liabilities		
TDS Payable	10,739,439	10,230,604
Staff Loan Insurance Premium	3,442,465	3,580,770
Other Liability	55,944,372	53,522,784
Total	1,002,635,426	862,144,119

Defined Benefit Obligation

4.21.1

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

Particulars	As at 32 nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31 st Ashadh 2081
Present value of funded obligations	63,462,668	51,363,941
Present value of non-funded obligation	99,723,308	85,761,205
Total present value of obligations	163,185,976	137,125,146
Fair value of plan assets	38,382,231	30,788,588
Present value of net obligations	124,803,745	106,336,558
Recognised liability for defined benefit obligations	124,803,745	106,336,558

Plan Assets

4.21.2

Plan assets comprise

Particulars	As at 32 nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31 st Ashadh 2081
Equity securities	-	-
Government bonds	-	-
Bank deposit	-	-
Other	38,382,231	30,788,588
Total	38,382,231	30,788,588
Actual return on plan assets	1,297,363	1,895,480

Movement in the present value of defined benefit obligations

4.21.3

Particulars	As at 32 nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31 st Ashadh 2081
Defined benefit obligations at Shrawan 1	137,125,147	117,575,682
Actuarial losses	2,065,072	2,057,696
Benefits paid by the plan	(6,790,211)	(9,406,823)
Current service costs and interest	30,785,969	26,898,592
Defined benefit obligations at Ashadh end	163,185,976	137,125,147

Movement in the fair value of plan assets

4.21.4

Particulars	As at 32 nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31 st Ashadh 2081
Fair value of plan assets at Shrawan 1	30,788,588	24,113,477
Contributions paid into the plan	7,735,090	5,698,129
Benefits paid during the year	(1,438,810)	(918,498)
Actuarial (losses) gains	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	1,297,363	1,895,480
Fair value of plan assets at Ashadh end	38,382,231	30,788,588

Amount recognised in profit or loss

4.21.5

Particulars	As at 32 nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31 st Ashadh 2081
Current service costs	18,792,709	16,780,582
Interest on obligation	11,993,260	10,118,010
Actuarial Gain Loss	103,551	854,988
Expected return on plan assets	(2,981,502)	(2,380,884)
Total	27,908,018	25,372,696

Amount recognised in other comprehensive income

4.21.6

Particulars	As at 32 nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31 st Ashadh 2081
Actuarial (gain)/loss	3,645,660	3,639,321
Total	3,645,660	3,639,321

Actuarial assumptions

4.21.7

Particulars	As at 32 nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31 st Ashadh 2081
Discount rate	9.00%	9.00%
Expected return on plan asset	9.00%	9.00%
Future salary increase	9.00%	9.00%
Withdrawal rate:		
For Ages:		
-Less than 35 years	8-10%	8-10%
-More than and equal to 35 years	2-6%	2-6%

Debt securities issued

4.22

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

Subordinated Liabilities

4.23

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

Share capital

4.24

Particulars	As at 32 nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31 st Ashadh 2081
Ordinary shares	1,419,000,000	1,320,000,000
Convertible preference shares (equity component only)	-	-
Irredeemable preference shares (equity component only)	-	-
Perpetual debt (equity component only)	-	-
Total	1,419,000,000	1,320,000,000

Ordinary Shares

4.24.1

Particulars	As at 32 nd Ashadh 2082	As at 31 st Ashadh 2081
Authorized Capital		
17,500,000 Ordinary share of Rs. 100 each	17,500,000	17,500,000

Issued capital		
14,190,000 Ordinary share of Rs. 100 each	1,419,000,000	1,320,000,000
Subscribed and paid up capital		
14,190,000 Ordinary share of Rs. 100 each	1,419,000,000	1,320,000,000
Total	1,419,000,000	1,320,000,000

Ordinary share ownership
4.24.2

Particulars	As at	
	Ashadh End 2082	
	Percent	Amount
Domestic ownership (Promoter)	51.00%	723,690,000
Nepal Government	-	-
"A" class licensed institutions	38.63%	548,179,400
Other licensed intitutions	5.14%	72,994,700
Other Institutions	2.86%	40,537,500
Other	4.37%	61,978,400
Domestic ownership (Public)	49.00%	695,310,000
Nepal Government	-	-
"A" class licensed institutions	-	-
Other licensed intitutions	-	-
Other Institutions	-	-
Other	49.00%	695,310,000
Foreign ownership (Promoter)	-	-
Foreign ownership (Public)	-	-
Total	100%	1,419,000,000

Details of Shareholder holding more than 0.5%

Particulars	As at	
	Ashadh End 2082	
	Percent	Amount
Domestic ownership(Promoter)		
"A" class licensed institutions		
Global IME Bank Ltd.	10.29%	145,989,200
Prime Commercial Bank Limited	5.14%	72,994,700
Kumari Bank Limited	5.14%	72,994,700
Prabhu Bank Limited	5.14%	72,994,700
Citizens Bank International Limited	5.07%	71,951,800
Siddhartha Bank Limited	4.78%	67,780,700
NMB Bank Limited	3.06%	43,473,600
Other licensed intitutions		
Lumbini Bikas Bank Limited	5.14%	72,994,700
Other Institutions		
RMC Investment Pvt. Ltd.	0.73%	10,427,800
NRN Infrastructure & Development Ltd.	0.55%	7,820,900
Sun Nepal Life Insurance Company Ltd.	0.55%	7,786,100
Other		
Alok Agarwal	0.63%	8,968,000
Total	46.24%	656,176,900

Reserves

4.25

Particulars	As at	As at
	32 nd Ashadh 2082	31 st Ashadh 2081
Statutory general reserve	352,709,390	335,603,276
Capital reserve	-	-
Exchange equalization reserve	-	-
Investment adjustment reserve	-	-
Corporate social responsibility reserve	2,189,552	1,999,968
Client Protection Fund	41,367,277	44,752,761
Capital redemption reserve	-	-
Regulatory reserve	219,315,194	236,457,285
Assets revaluation reserve	-	-
Fair value reserve	-	-
Dividend equalization reserve	-	-
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(25,025,264)	(22,473,302)
Special reserve	-	-
Debenture redemption reserve	-	-
Other reserves	13,369,409	12,161,228
Employee Training and Capacity Development Fund	2,060,649	8,296,495
Total	605,986,209	616,797,710

Contingent liabilities and commitments

4.26

Particulars	As at	As at
	32 nd Ashadh 2082	31 st Ashadh 2081
Contingent liabilities	-	-
Undrawn and undisbursed facilities	-	-
Capital commitment	-	-
Lease Commitment	-	-
Litigation	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	-	-

Interest Income

4.27

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Cash and cash equivalent	1,087,213	1,530,020
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Placement with bank and financial institutions	-	-
Loan and advances to financial institutions	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	1,864,388,595	1,999,882,231
Investment securities	-	-
Loan and advances to staff	8,279,813	10,151,482
Other	1,297,362	1,895,480
Total interest income	1,875,052,982	2,013,459,213

Income from Loan and Advances to customer includes cash interest income, accrued interest accounted as per Guidance note on interest income recognition, 2025.

Interest Expenses
4.28

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Due to bank and financial institutions	623,029,813	851,847,447
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Deposits from customers	303,524,435	279,927,687
Borrowing	-	-
Debt securities issued	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-
Other	-	-
Total Interest expense	926,554,248	1,131,775,133

Fees and Commission Income
4.29

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Loan administration fees	-	-
Service fees	93,063,728	85,332,178
Commitment fees	-	-
Card Issuance Fees	-	-
Prepayment and swap fees	-	-
Remittance fees	-	-
Brokerage Fees	-	-
Other fees and commission income	7,802,582	14,199,196
Total Fees and Commission Income	100,866,311	99,531,374

Fees and Commission Expense
4.30

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Brokerage	-	-
ATM management fees	-	-
VISA/Master card fees	-	-
Guarantee commission Fees	-	-
DD/TT/Swift fees	-	-
Remittance fees and commission	-	-
Other fees and commission expense	-	-
Total Fees and Commission Expense	-	-

Net Trading income
4.31

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
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	-	-
Net trading income	-	-

Other Operating Income

4.32

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Foreign exchange revauation gain	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of investment securities	-	-
Fair value gain/loss on investment properties	-	-
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	-	-
Other Operating Income	673,508	170,120
Total	673,508	170,120

Impairment charge/(reversal) for loan and other losses

4.33

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Impairment charge/(reversal) on loan and advances to BFIs	-	-
Impairment charge/(reversal) on loan and advances to customers	239,201,225	112,887,463
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 properties	-	-
Total	239,201,225	112,887,463

Personnel Expenses

4.34

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Salary	208,487,388	211,787,533
Allowances	161,485,208	159,142,354
Gratuity Expense	17,794,178	18,783,568
Provident Fund	19,191,785	19,412,610
Uniform	5,680,000	5,780,000
Training & development expense	11,766,392	2,596,330
Leave encashment	23,751,264	20,290,624
Medical	-	-
Insurance	7,299,103	5,583,143
Employees incentive	-	-
Cash-settled share-based payments	-	-
Pension expense	-	-
Finance expense under NFRS	5,728,789	6,836,105
Other expenses related to staff	-	-
Subtotal	461,184,107	450,212,266
Employees Bonus	14,858,466	23,952,942
Grand total	476,042,573	474,165,207

Other Operating Expense
4.35

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Directors' fee	1,087,500	1,313,000
Directors' expense	628,265	737,792
Auditors' remuneration	1,130,000	1,000,000
Other audit related expense	4,754,156	3,425,006
Professional and legal expense	1,071,047	908,682
Office administration expense	126,812,085	68,070,524
Operating lease expense	-	-
Operating expense of investment properties	-	-
Corporate social responsibility expense	-	-
Client Protection expenses	-	5,746
Onerous lease provisions	-	-
Other Expenses	-	-
Transportation Expenses	437,820	381,039
Business Promotion	204,786	32,072
Renewal Fee & Taxes	2,712,324	2,063,720
Fuel & Lubricant	3,712,862	3,487,287
AMC Expenses	1,472,062	145,233
Recruitment Expenses	459,990	230,445
Finance Cost under Lease	8,927,334	9,085,210
Other Expense	5,770,077	46,282,368
Total	159,180,308	137,168,124

Office Administration Expenses
4.35.1

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Water and Electricity	3,225,896	3,041,228
Repair and maintenance	-	-
a) Building	-	-
b) Vehicle	1,347,080	1,191,182
c) Computer and Accessories	-	-
d) Office Equipment and Furniture	2,501,625	2,157,293
e) Other	4,194	-
Insurances	934,227	757,472
Postage, telex, telephone, fax	7,387,738	6,888,205
Printing and Stationary	6,642,729	7,693,992
News paper, books and Journal	21,900	32,696
Advertisement	1,381,214	642,521
Donation	-	-
Security Expense	2,960,729	2,861,116
Deposit and loan guarantee premium	58,677,557	-
Travel allowance and expense	18,791,644	19,314,555
Entertainment	-	-
Annual/special general meeting expense	715,717	508,957



Other	-	-
Covid Related Expenses	-	5,000
Other	22,219,835	22,976,308
Total	126,812,085	68,070,524

Depreciation and Amortisation 4.36

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Depreciation on property and equipment	41,599,050	41,548,821
Depreciation on investment property	-	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	414,906	450,742
Total	42,013,956	41,999,563

Non Operating Income 4.37

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Recovery of loan written off	125,700	28,717
Other income	-	1,000,000
Total	125,700	1,028,717

Non Operating Expense 4.38

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Loan written off	-	617,459
Redundancy provision	-	-
Expense of restructuring	-	-
Other expense	-	-
Total	-	617,459

Income Tax Expenses 4.39

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Current tax expense	52,434,707	73,317,698
Current year	49,207,782	73,856,626
Adjustments for prior years	3,226,925	(538,928)
Deferred tax expense	(4,239,089)	(3,458,861)
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(4,239,089)	(3,458,861)
Changes in tax rate	-	-
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax losses	-	-
Total income tax expense	48,195,619	69,858,837

Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit 4.39.1

Particulars	Micro Finance Institution	
	Current Year	Previous Year
Profit before tax	133,726,192	215,576,474
Effect of NFRS Remeasurement excluded in Current Tax	-	-
Share Issue expenses routed through Equity	-	-
Profit before tax (After NFRS adjustment)	133,726,192	215,576,474
Tax amount at tax rate of 30%	40,117,858	64,672,942
Add: Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible for tax purpose	28,901,197	28,052,232
Depreciation as per Book	41,596,742	41,548,821
Amortisation as per Book	414,906	450,742
Expenses for Capital Items	-	-



Repair & Maintenance as per Books	3,852,900	3,348,475
Loss on sale of asset	-	-
Provision for Loss on Investment	-	-
Donation	-	-
Finance Expenses under Lease	8,927,334	9,085,210
Disallowable expenses	-	-
CSR Expenses	-	-
Additional Provision on Gratuity	17,794,178	18,783,568
Additional provision of leave encashment	23,751,264	20,290,624
Less: Tax effect on exempt income	-	-
Add/less: Tax effect on other items	-	-
Less: Tax effect on Expenses and Payments Deductible	(19,811,273)	(19,003,771)
Depreciation as per the Act	(14,152,637)	(15,155,078)
Repair & Maintenance as per the Act	(3,310,615)	(2,986,229)
Profit on sale of Assets	-	-
Dividend Income	-	-
Profit on Disposal of lease liability	-	-
Leave Encashment from leave provision during the year	(9,789,162)	(8,507,461)
Actual Gratuity Provided	(1,438,810)	(918,498)
Lease Payments	(37,346,353)	(35,778,638)
Add: Tax Adjustment of Prior Period	3,226,925	(538,928)
Add: Deferred Tax Expenses/(Income)	(4,239,089)	(3,458,861)
Total income tax expense	48,195,619	54,568,536
Effective tax rate	36%	25%

Meromicrofinance Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Ltd.
Statement of Distributable Profit or Loss
For the year ended 32nd Ashadh 2082
(As per NRB Regulation)

(NPR)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Net profit or (loss) as per statement of profit or loss	85,530,573	145,717,638
Appropriations:		
a. General reserve	(17,106,115)	(29,143,528)
b. Foreign exchange fluctuation fund	-	-
c. Capital redemption reserve	-	-
d. Corporate social responsibility fund	(855,306)	(1,457,176)
e. Client Protection Fund	(1,282,959)	(1,457,176)
f. Employees' training fund	-	(8,296,495)
g. Other	-	-
Employee related fund	(855,306)	(1,457,176)
CSR Expenses Routed through SOPL	-	-
Retained Earning from Acquired entities	-	-
Profit or (loss) before regulatory adjustment	65,430,888	103,906,086
Regulatory adjustment :		
a. Interest receivable (-)/previous accrued interest received (+)	9,067,288	(40,164,632)
b. Short loan loss provision in accounts (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
c. Short provision for possible losses on investment (-)/reversal (+)	-	-
d. Short loan loss provision on Non Banking Assets (-)/resersal (+)	-	-
e. Deferred tax assets recognised (-)/ reversal (+)	(5,332,787)	(3,965,294)
f. Goodwill recognised (-)/ impairment of Goodwill (+)	-	-
g. Bargain purchase gain recognised (-)/resersal (+)	-	-
h. Acturial loss recognised (-)/reversal (+)	(2,551,962)	(1,181,678)
i. Other (+/-)		
Creation of Restructure Reserve for Provision Writeback	15,959,552	(27,075,131)
Net Profit for the year end available for distribution	82,572,979	31,519,350
Opening Retained Earnings	107,141,100	75,621,750
Adjustment (+/-)	-	-
Distribution:		
Bonus shares issued	(99,000,000)	-
Cash Dividend Paid	(5,210,526)	-
Total Distributable profit or (loss) as on year end 31st Ashadh 2081	85,503,552	107,141,100
Annualised Distributable Profit/loss per share	6.03	8.12

5. Disclosures and Additional Information

5.1 Risk Management

The Institution in compliance with Nepal Rastra Bank Directive No.6 “Corporate Governance” has established a Risk Management Committee. Such committee comprised of the following members as on date of the report:

S.N.	Members of Risk Management Committee	Designation
1	Mr. Suman Mulepati	Co-Ordinator
2	Mr. Nepal Bhusan Shrestha	Member
3	Mr. Madhav Neupane	Member
4	Mr. Shekhar Neupane	Member Secretary

The committee shall meet at least once every 3 months and also as per necessity based on circumstances. The committees play the advisory roles in the issues of risk of the Institution after overseeing the various risks relating to liquidity, credit, operation, capital etc. The committee’s major function is to identify and minimise the Liquidity Risk, Credit Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Operating Risk and Market Risk.

5.1.1 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the Microfinance’s inability to meet its contractual and contingent financial obligations as they fall due, without incurring unacceptable losses. To limit this risk, ALCO has been actively monitoring the liquidity at an appropriate frequency. The ALCO uses tools such as routine reporting, trend analysis & forecasting, liquidity ratio analysis and Budget Variance Analysis in reviewing and mitigating the liquidity risk.

Daily MIS, Daily Liquidity Sheet, CRR Report and Monthly Liquidity Gap Report have been used for the insight of liquidity risk information to the management.

5.1.2 Market Risk

Risks arising out of adverse movements in interest rates and equity prices are covered under Market Risk Management. Market Risk is the potential for loss of earnings or economic value due to adverse changes in financial market rates or prices. Institution exposure to market risk arises principally from customer-driven transactions.

In line with Risk Management Guidelines prescribed by NRB, the Microfinance focuses on risk management in addition to that Interest rate risk is assessed at a regular interval to strengthen market risk management. The market risk is managed within the risk tolerances and market risk limits set by ALCO. ALCO regularly meets, analyse and takes decisions over the Market Risk by analysing the internal as well as external factors.

5.1.3 Interest Rate Risk

Interest Rate Risk includes risk arising due to adverse movements in the interest rates and equity price. The exposure to interest rate risk arises predominantly from customer driven transactions. The Financial Institution focuses on risk management in compliance with Risk Management Guidelines prescribed by NRB, also by addressing interest rate risk in regular intervals to strengthen the risk management. The interest rate risk is managed within the risk tolerance and market rate risk set by ALCO.

5.1.4 Credit Risk

Credit Risk is the failure of customers to perform their obligation towards Microfinance. Credit risk is paramount that Microfinance is exposed to during the normal course of lending and credit underwriting. Mero Microfinance Credit Policy Guidelines is the highest-level policy document and it reflects long-term expectations and represents a key element of uniform, constructive and risk-aware culture throughout the Microfinance.

A loan application form that has been used by Institution includes all the relevant data and information required for assessment of borrowers’ background, business and experience, financial statement of borrower, credibility, sector-wise analysis etc.

5.1.5 Operational Risk

Operational risk is the prospect of loss resulting from inadequate or failed procedures, systems or policies, employee errors, system failures, fraud or other criminal activity, any event that disrupts business processes.

Operational risk exposures are managed through a consistent set of management processes that drive risk identification, assessment, control and monitoring. For the control of operational risk of institution, it has Financial Administration Policy, Employee Bylaws, operational manual which guides the day-to-day operation.

Operational risks can arise from all business lines and from all activities carried out by the Microfinance. Operational Risk management approach seeks to ensure management of operational risk by maintaining a complete process universe defined for all business segments, products and functions through various policies, manuals and documents.

Fair Value of Financials Assets and Liabilities

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

For all financial instruments where fair values are determined by referring to externally quoted prices or observable pricing inputs to models, independent price determination or validation is obtained. In an inactive market, direct observation of a traded price may not be possible. In these circumstances, the Financial Institution uses alternative market information to validate the financial instrument's fair value, with greater weight given to the information that is considered to be more relevant and reliable.

5.2 Capital Management

Microfinance's capital management policies and practices support its business strategy and ensure that it is adequately able to withstand severe macroeconomic downturns. The microfinance is a licensed institution providing financial services therefore it must comply with the capital requirement of Nepal Rastra Bank.

5.2.1 Qualitative disclosures

Nepal Rastra Bank has directed the Microfinance to develop its own internal policy, procedures and structures to manage all material risk inherent in business for assessing capital adequacy in relation to the risk profiles as well as strategies for maintaining capital levels. This includes basic requirements of having good governance, an efficient process of managing all material risks and an effective regime for assessing and maintaining adequate capital. Microfinance has BODs approved risk management policies for proper governance.

Microfinance has developed a comprehensive ICAAP document which is subject to review every year. The ICAAP has two major components; first is an internal process to identify, measure, manage and report risks to which the microfinance is exposed or could be exposed in the future; and second is an internal process to plan and manage a microfinance's capital so as to ensure adequate capital. The microfinance prepares the ICAAP report annually complying with the NRB requirement. The report is reviewed and analysed by Risk Management Committee and Board.

5.2.2 Quantitative disclosures

Capital structure and capital adequacy

▪ Tier 1 capital and breakdown of its components;

Particulars	Current Year Amount (Rs.)	Previous Year Amount (Rs.)
Paid-up Equity Share Capital	1,419,000,000	1,320,000,000
Proposed Bonus Equity shares		
Share Premium		
Irredeemable Preference Share		
Statutory General Reserve	352,709,390	335,603,276
Retained Earnings	85,503,552	107,141,100
Capital Redemption Reserve		
Capital Adjustment Fund		
Calls in Advance		
Other Free Reserves	41,970,245	36,637,459
Deductions		

a. Goodwill		
b. Deferred Tax Assets	(41,970,245)	(36,637,459)
c. Investment on shares and securities in excess of limits	-	-
d. Investment to the company having financial interest	-	-
e. Fictitious assets	-	-
f. Investment on land and building for self-use not complying the Directive of NRB	-	-
g. Investment on land development and housing construction in excess of limits	-	-
h. Underwriting shares not sold within stipulated time	-	-
i. Credit and other facilities banned by the prevailing laws	-	-
Total Tier 1 Capital	1,857,212,943	1,762,744,375

▪ **Tier 2 capital and a breakdown of its components;**

Particulars	Current Year Amount (Rs.)	Previous Year Amount (Rs.)
Provisions of loan loss made for pass loan	64,200,103	27,181,874
Additional loan loss provision	2,150,028	105,196,700
Hybrid capital instruments	-	-
Unsecured Subordinated Term Debt	-	-
Exchange Equalization Fund	-	-
Asset revaluation Fund (max. 2% of Supplementary capital is added automatically)	-	-
Investment adjustment Fund	-	-
Total Tier 2 Capital	66,350,130	132,378,574

▪ **Detailed Information about Subordinated Term debts.**

Microfinance does not have any subordinated term debts.

▪ **Total Qualifying Capital;**

Total Qualifying capital	Current Year Amount (Rs.)	Previous Year Amount (Rs.)
Total Tier 1 Capital	1,857,212,943	1,762,744,375
Total Tier 2 Capital	66,350,130	132,378,574
Total Qualifying Capital	1,923,563,073	1,895,122,949

▪ **Capital adequacy ratio;**

Minimum Core Capital Required (4% of RWA)	643,070,050	595,048,430
Minimum Capital Fund Required (8% of RWA)	1,286,140,100	1,190,096,859
Core Capital Ratio	11.55%	11.85%
Capital Adequacy Ratio	11.96%	12.74%

The microfinance has maintained the capital adequacy as required by Nepal Rastra Bank. Capital adequacy ratio as on Ashadh end 2082 is **11.55%** and **11.96%** on core capital and capital fund respectively.

5.2.3 Compliance with External Requirement

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

5.3 Classification of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The financial assets and liabilities are classified in amortised cost, fair value through profit and loss and fair value through other comprehensive income. The following table exhibits the classification of financial assets and liabilities:



As at 32 nd Ashadh 2082				(NPR)
Particulars	Amortized Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total
Financial Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	143,169,996	-	-	143,169,996
Statutory Balances & due from NRB	62,357,490	-	-	62,357,490
Placement with Bank & Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-
Other Trading Assets	-	-	-	-
Loans and Advances to MFIs & Cooperative	-	-	-	-
Loans and Advances to Customers	14,794,208,440	-	-	14,794,208,440
Investment Securities	2,900,000	-	2,900,000	5,800,000
Investment Property	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	102,709,849	-	-	102,709,849
Total Financial Assets	15,105,345,775	-	2,900,000	15,108,245,775
Financial Liabilities				
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-
Deposits from Customers	3,980,898,800	-	-	3,980,898,800
Borrowings	8,208,806,345	-	-	8,208,806,345
Other Liabilities	1,002,635,426	-	-	1,002,635,426
Debt Securities Issued	-	-	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	13,192,340,571	-	-	13,192,340,571
As at 31st Ashadh 2081				(NPR)
Particulars	Amortized Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total
Financial Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	584,264,563	-	-	584,264,563
Statutory Balances & due from NRB	60,357,490	-	-	60,357,490
Placement with Bank & Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-
Other Trading Assets	-	-	-	-
Loans and Advances to MFIs & Cooperative	-	-	-	-
Loans and Advances to Customers	13,756,742,914	-	-	13,756,742,914
Investment Securities	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	4,000,000
Investment Property	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	108,574,195	-	-	108,574,195
Total Financial Assets	14,511,939,162	-	2,000,000	14,513,939,162
Financial Liabilities				
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-
Deposits from Customers	3,407,984,072	-	-	3,407,984,072
Borrowings	8,368,320,721	-	-	8,368,320,721
Other Liabilities	862,144,119	-	-	862,144,119
Debt Securities Issued	-	-	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	12,638,448,912	-	-	12,638,448,912



5.4 Operating Segment Information

5.4.1 General Information

A component of the Microfinance that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur losses, including revenue and expenses that relate to transactions with any other components of the microfinance, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the management to make decisions about resources allocation to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available is termed as operating segment.

Based on the nature of the business, transactions, products and services, the management have identified seven reporting segments of the microfinance for the purpose of financial reporting:

- a) Koshi Province
- b) Madesh Province
- c) Bagamati Province
- d) Gandaki Province
- e) Lumbini Province
- f) Karnali Province
- g) SudurPaschim Province



5.4.2 Information about profit or loss, assets and liabilities

S.N.	Particulars	Koshi Province	Madesh Province	Bagamati Province	Gandaki Province	Lumbini Province	Karnali Province	Sudur Paschim Province	Unallocated amount	Total
1	Revenue from external customers	268,587,877	790,107,579	293,543,412	68,596,840	310,931,815	96,704,432	150,105,217	(10,937,692)	1,967,639,480
2	Intersegment revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Net Revenue	268,587,877	790,107,579	293,543,412	68,596,840	310,931,815	96,704,432	150,105,217	(10,937,692)	1,967,639,480
4	Interest revenue	254,728,315	754,851,357	276,798,834	65,211,714	296,168,088	91,855,611	141,551,769	(6,112,707)	1,875,052,982
5	Interest expense	(31,327,685)	(90,760,537)	(683,542,121)	(15,256,466)	(56,635,176)	(17,858,861)	(31,173,402)	-	(926,554,248)
6	Net interest revenue	223,400,631	664,090,820	(406,743,286)	49,955,248	239,532,912	73,996,750	110,378,368	(6,112,707)	948,498,735
7	Depreciation and amortisation	(1,515,219)	(2,470,029)	(6,295,672)	(447,260)	(1,441,704)	(423,737)	(778,054)	(28,639,972)	(42,011,648)
8	Segment profit/(loss)	10,852,147	33,075,306	244,431,527	(214,562)	(21,323,239)	6,962,848	2,189,041	(127,388,411)	148,584,658
9	Entity's interest in the profit or loss of associates accounted for using equity method	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other material non-cash items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision for Loan Loss	(10,565,459)	(70,508,408)	12,921,716	(3,532,390)	(32,506,283)	(4,147,461)	(9,007,515)	(121,855,423)	(239,201,225)
11	Impairment of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Segment assets	2,208,490,006	6,768,363,682	3,226,361,377	543,087,944	2,865,135,024	765,329,389	1,251,590,863	(2,325,527,953)	15,302,830,332
13	Segment liabilities	580,294,762	1,674,041,185	9,747,197,665	236,878,189	1,026,835,784	284,299,504	519,569,711	(876,776,228)	13,192,340,571

5.4.3 Reconciliations of reportable segment revenues, profit or loss, assets and liabilities

5.4.4 Measurement of operating segment profit or loss, assets and liabilities

The Microfinance has determined segment based on the provinces.

a) Revenue

Total revenues from reportable segment	1,978,577,172
Other Revenues	-
Elimination of intersegment revenues	-
Unallocated amount	(10,937,692)
Entity's revenue	1,967,639,480

b) Profit or Loss

Total profit or loss for reportable segments	275,973,068
Other profit or loss	-
Elimination of intersegment profits	-
Unallocated amounts	(127,388,411)
Profit before bonus and income tax	148,584,658

c) Assets

Total assets for reportable segments	17,628,358,285
Other Assets	-
Unallocated amounts	(2,325,527,953)
Entity's assets	15,302,830,332

d) Liabilities

Total Liabilities for reportable segments	14,069,116,799
Other Liabilities	-
Unallocated Liabilities	(876,776,228)
Entity's Liabilities	13,192,340,571

5.4.5 Information about product and services

Revenue from each type of product and services	Amount
(a) Microfinance related Services	1,967,639,480
(b) Others	-
Total	1,967,639,480

5.4.6 Information about geographical areas

Revenue from following geographical areas	Amount
(A) Domestic	
(a) Koshi Province	268,587,877
(b) Madesh Province	790,107,579
(c) Bagamati Province	293,543,412
(d) Gandaki Province	68,596,840
(e) Lumbini Province	310,931,815
(f) Karnali Province	96,704,432



(g) Sudur Paschim Province	150,105,217
(h) Others	(10,937,692)
(B) Foreign	
Total	1,967,639,480

5.5 Share options and share based payment

The microfinance does not have any share option and share based payment.

5.6 Contingent Liabilities and commitment

Contingent Liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events or present obligations where the transfer of economic benefits is not probable or cannot be reliably measured.

Details of the contingent liabilities and commitments if any, are made on Note 4.26.

5.7 Related Party Disclosures

In the ordinary course of its business operation, Microfinance has conducted commercial transactions with parties who are defined as related parties in NAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures".

5.7.1 Key Management Personnel

Key Management Personnel of the Microfinance including members of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer and other executive level staffs, as follow:

S.N.	Key Management Personnel	Relation
1	Mr. Kalyan Bikram Pande	Director
2	Mr. Nepal Bhushan Shrestha	Director
3	Mr. Suman Mulepati	Director
4	Mr. Badri Prasad Pudasaini	Director (Public)
5	Mr. Gyanu Krishana Adhikari	Director (Public)
6	Mr. Ayush Ojha	Director (Independent)
7	Mr. Ram Hari Dahal	CEO
8	Mr. Nabaraj Dahal	DCEO
9	Mr. Raju Prasad Pudasaini	Senior Manager
10	Mr. Shekhar Neupane	Senior Manager
11	Mr. Ser Bahadur Gurung	Deputy Manager
12	Mr. Umesh Man Dangol	Assistant Manager
13	Mr. Bhim Prasad Bhattarai	Assistant Manager
14	Mr. Rabi Prasad Acharya	Assistant Manager
15	Mr. Ishor Acharya	Assistant Manager
16	Mr. Madhab Neupane	Assistant Manager
17	Mr. Krishna Prasad Gaihre	Assistant Manager

5.7.2 Transactions with Board of Directors

Particulars	Amount
Directors Sitting Fees	1,087,500
Other Director Fees	533,000
Total	1,620,500



5.7.3 Compensation to Key Management Personnel

Total financial benefits provided to Chief Executive Officer, Deputy-CEO and other Managerial level employees of the Microfinance during FY 2080/81 and 2081/82 are presented below:

Categories	2081/82	2080/81
Short-Term Employee Benefits	21,955,543	20,556,282
<i>Gross Salary Payments</i>	<i>20,660,957</i>	<i>20,149,599</i>
<i>Bonus as per Bonus Act</i>	<i>1,294,586</i>	<i>403,664</i>
<i>Other Short-term Benefits</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3,019</i>
Post-Employment benefits	2,707,896	2,280,657
Total	24,663,439	20,836,939

Out of which the compensation provided specifically to Chief Executive Officer is presented below:

Categories	2081/82	2080/81
Short Term Employee Benefits	6,174,295	5,935,504
<i>Gross Salary Payments</i>	<i>5,801,500</i>	<i>5,801,500</i>
<i>Bonus as per Bonus Act</i>	<i>372,795</i>	<i>134,004</i>
<i>Other Short-term benefits</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Post-Employment benefits	566,177	629,086
Total	6,740,472	6,564,590

*Post-Employment benefit comprises defined contribution plan and defined benefit plan. Under the defined contribution plan, Provident fund is provided at 10% of basic salary. Defined benefit plan includes gratuity and accumulated leave encashment which is provisioned as per actuarial valuation. Gratuity fund is deposited in independent planned assets.

In addition to above, the Microfinance has also paid non-cash benefits such as fuel, repairs, telephone to KMPs who are employees of the microfinance in line with the approved benefit plans of the Microfinance.

5.8 Merger and Acquisition

Microfinance has not entered into any merger and acquisition activities in the reporting period.

5.9 Additional disclosures of non-consolidated entities

Microfinance does not have any non-consolidated entities to report for the reporting period.

5.10 Events After Reporting Period

Microfinance monitors and assess events that may have potential impact to qualify as adjusting and/or non-adjusting events after the end of the reporting period. All adjusting events are adjusted in the books with additional disclosures and non-adjusting material events are disclosed in the notes with possible financial impact, to the extent ascertainable.

There are no material events that have occurred subsequent to 31st Ashad 2081 till the signing of this financial statement except the proposition of cash and bonus share by the board for approval from Annual General Meeting.

5.10.1 Declaration of Dividend

The BOD Meeting dated 2082/09/08 has proposed 4.75% Bonus Share and 0.25% Cash Dividend (For Tax Purpose) on the Share Capital as on Ashad End 2082.

Accounting Estimates, Assumptions and Judgements

Use of Significant Accounting Judgments, assumptions and estimates

Expected Credit Losses

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

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

A collective impairment provision is established for:

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

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

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

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

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

Significant Accounting Policies

Financial Instruments:

Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

A. Recognition

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

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

When the transaction price of the instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Microfinance recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value in profit and loss account. In those cases where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and is only recognized in profit and loss account when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognized.

B. Classification

I. Financial Assets

Financial asset is any asset that is:

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

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

The details of these conditions are outlined below:

- **Business Model Assessment:**

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



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

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

- **The SPPI Test (Solely Payments of Principal and Interest):**

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

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

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

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

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

1. Financial assets at amortized costs
2. Financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)
3. Financial assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

1. **Financial assets measured at amortized cost**

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

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

2. **Financial asset measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI):**

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

Debt Instruments at FVTOCI:

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

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

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

Equity Instruments at FVTOCI:

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

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

3. Financial assets Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

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

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

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

II. Financial Liabilities

Financial Liabilities are any liability that is:

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

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

1. Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

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

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

2. Financial Liabilities measured at amortized cost

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

C. Measurement

1. Initial Measurement

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



2. Subsequent Measurement

A financial asset or financial liability is subsequently measured either at fair value or at amortized cost based on the classification of the financial asset or liability. Financial assets or liability classified as measured at amortized cost is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

The amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using an effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction for impairment or uncollectible.

Financial assets classified at fair value are subsequently measured at fair value. The subsequent changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss whereas of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in other comprehensive income.

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

D. Modification of Financial Assets

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

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

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

In case where the financial asset is derecognized the loss allowance for ECL is remeasured at the date of derecognition to determine net carrying amount of the asset at that date. The difference between this revised carrying amount and the fair value of the new financial asset with the new terms will lead to a gain or loss on derecognition. The new financial asset will have a loss allowance measured based on 12-month ECL except on the rare occasions where the new loan is originated credit impaired. This applies only in the case where the fair value of the new loan is recognized at a significant discount on its revised paramount because there remains a high risk of default, which has not been reduced by modification. Microfinance monitors credit risk of modified financial assets by evaluating qualitative and quantitative information, such as if the borrower is in past due status under the new terms.

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

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

E. Derecognition

Derecognition of Financial Assets

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

Any interest in such transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Microfinance is recognized as a separate asset or liability. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and the sum of

- i. the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and
- ii. any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss.

In transactions in which the Microfinance neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Microfinance continues to recognize the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

Determination of Fair Value

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

- **Level 1** – valuation technique using quoted market price: financial instruments with quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets that the group accesses at the measurement date.
- **Level 2** – valuation technique using observable inputs: financial instruments with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.
- **Level 3** – valuation technique with significant unobservable inputs: financial instruments valued using valuation techniques where one or more significant inputs are unobservable, where market prices are not available, then the Microfinance considers the carrying value and future cash flows from the financial instruments.

F. Impairment Losses on Financial Assets

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

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

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

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

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

1. General approach

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

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



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

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

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

Stage 1:

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

This stage includes the following:

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

For this purpose, instruments with low credit risk include:

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

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

Stage 2:

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

This stage includes the following:

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

Stage 3:

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

This stage includes the following:

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

The indicators of unlikeness to pay include:

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

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

Definition of Credit Impaired Financial Instruments:

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

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower.
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event.
- The lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider.
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial instrument because of financial difficulties; or
- The purchase or origination of a financial instrument at a deep discount reflects the credit losses incurred.

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



Indicators of significant increase in credit risk (SICR):

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

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

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

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

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

3. Specific approach for purchased or originating Credit-impaired Financial Asset.

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

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

Portfolio segmentation:

Guidelines under NFRS 9 on the collective assessment of ECL,

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



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

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

Curing Period and Transfer Criteria Between Stages:

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

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

Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1:

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

Transfer Out of Stage 3:

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

For Restructured/Rescheduled Exposures:

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

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

Provisioning for other financial assets at amortized cost

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

ECL Calculation:

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

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

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

$$ECL = PD * LGD * EAD * Discount Factor$$



i. Probability of Default (PD):

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

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

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

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

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

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

ii. Loss Given Default (LGD):

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

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

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

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

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

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

iii. Exposure at Default (EAD):

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

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

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

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

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

- **Funded Loans:**

In the case of the funded loans made available at the predetermined moment or where the total amount is loaned at the initial recognition, the exposure at fault is the total amount outstanding at that time plus interest receivable that has been booked as income.

- **Working capital facilities:**

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

Consideration of Reasonable and Supportable Information:

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

Consideration of Forward-looking Information:

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

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

Drivers of Credit Risk

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Sources</i>
GDP	CBS
Agricultural GDP	NRB
Inflation	World Bank
Unemployment Rate	NRB
Interest Rate	NRB
Remittance Inflow	NRB
Per Capita Income	CBS

Consideration of Time Value of Money:

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



Collateral valuation

Microfinance seeks to use collateral, where possible, to mitigate its risks on financial assets. The collateral comes in various forms such as cash, gold, Government Securities, Letters of Credit/Guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories, other non-financial assets and credit enhancements such as netting agreements, etc. While determining loss rate or recovery rate for the purpose of calculation of loss allowance, expected cash flows from collateral realization have been considered based on latest reliable internal/external valuations.

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

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

Type of Collateral	Total exposures in Stage 3	Fair Value of Collateral Pledged	Carrying Amount of Financial Assets Secured
land	639,305,072.3	1,497,286,547.21	618,711,779.02
Buildings			
Vehicles			
cash deposits			
Securities			
Gold/Silver			
Other Assets			
Multiple assets class			

Changes in Collateral Value:

The changes in the value of collateral are due to increase or decrease in Market Value.

No Impairment due to use of Collateral:

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

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

Loan Product	Total Loan Exposure	NRV of Collateral Pledge	Description of collateral
Byaja Anudan Karja	3,939,785.00	1,170,476.04	
Home loan	87,729,926.00	29,348,684.62	
Micro Enterprise loan Collateral	8,659,361,169.46	2,835,646,158.74	
Micro Enterprise loan Collateral individual	891,167,206.86	322,156,810.58	

Impact on adoption of adoption of NFRS 9

Impact on equity

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

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Total Equity as on 1 st Shrawan 2081	2,043,938,810
Adjustment due to first time adoption of ECL	-
Adjusted Total Equity as on 1 st Shrawan 2081	2,043,938,810

Impact on regulatory Capital

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

Particulars	Tier 1 capital	Tier 2 capital	Total Capital Fund
Regulatory capital as on 1 st Shrawan 2081	1,762,744,375	132,378,574	1,895,122,949
Adjustment due to first time adoption of ECL	-	-	-
Adjusted Regulatory capital as on 1 st Shrawan 2081	1,762,744,375	132,378,574	1,895,122,949
Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	16,076,751,245		
CAR before adjustment	12.74%		
CAR after adjustment	12.74%		

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

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

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

Scenario probability weighting (Microfinance)

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

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

G. Write-off of Loans and Advances:

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

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

H. Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

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



I. Revenue recognition:

Interest Income

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

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

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

NFRS Requirement

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

Impairment Charge of the Microfinance for the FY 2081/82

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

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

S. N.	Financial Statement Items	2081/82		2080/81	
		As per NFRS 9 (ECL)	As per NRB	As per NFRS 9 (ECL)	As per NRB
	On Balance Sheet Items:				
1	Cash and Cash Equivalent				
2	Due from Nepal Rastra Bank				
3	Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions				
4	Derivative financial instruments				
5	Other trading assets				
6	Loan and advances to B/FIs				
7	Loans and advances to customers	590,307,561.79	699,231,144.87	487,650,054.89	450,487,551.16
8	Investment securities				
9	Current tax assets				
10	Investment in subsidiaries				
11	Investment in associates				
12	Other assets:				
	a) Lease Receivable				
	b) Contract Asset				
	c) Others				
	Off Balance Sheet Items:				

S. N.	Financial Statement Items	2081/82		2080/81	
		As per NFRS 9 (ECL)	As per NRB	As per NFRS 9 (ECL)	As per NRB
13	Loan Commitments				
14	Financial guarantee contracts				
15	Others				
	Total				

Impairment Charge as per Expected Credit Loss (ECL) method

Particulars	As at Ashadh end 2082
Loans and advance to customers (A)	590,307,561.79
Other financial assets (B)	
Off-balance sheet credit exposures (C)	
Total impairment charges (D = A+B+C)	
Investments in subsidiaries (E)	
Direct write-offs (F)	
Total charge to Impairment Charge to Income Statements	

Particulars	As at Ashadh end 2082			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans and advances to customers (A)	80,620,128.15	34,600,120.14	475,087,313.50	590,307,561.79
Other Financial Assets (B)				
<i>Cash and cash equivalent</i>				
<i>Due from Nepal Rastra Bank</i>				
<i>Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions</i>				
<i>Derivative Financial Instruments</i>				
<i>Other Trading Assets</i>				
<i>Other assets</i>				
Off-balance sheet credit exposures (C)				
Total impairment charges (D = A+B+C)				



**Particulars of Expected Credit Loss:
Advances-Exposures**

Particulars	Stage			Receivables	Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Opening Balance as on Shrawan 1, 2081	8,931,993,557.55	366,438,514.19	4,599,734,466.95		13,898,166,538.69
New Advances	6,456,683,468.00	52,001,722.60	186,714,490.80		6,695,399,681.40
Repaid	-1,716,471,473.00	-35,122,460.00	-264,295,181.30		- 2,015,889,114.30
Assets derecognized	-2,653,332,057.00	-100,173,054.20	-653,694,984.60		- 3,407,200,095.80
Transfer to Stage 1	990,809,539.16	-63,107,179.76	-927,702,359.40		-
Transfer to Stage 2	-285,307,391.40	726,470,474.50	-441,163,083.10		-
Transfer to Stage 3	-519,727,535.90	-150,473,309.90	670,200,845.80		-
Off balance Sheet Exposures					-
Receivables					-
Total	11,204,648,107.41	796,034,707.43	3,169,794,195.15		15,170,477,009.99
Amounts written off/charged off					-
Foreign Exchange Adjustments					-
Closing Balance	11,204,648,107.81	796,034,707.50	3,169,794,195.22		15,170,477,010.53

Advances- Credit Loss Allowances

Particulars	Stage			Receivables	Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Opening Balance as on Shrawan 1 2081	38,406,304.46	8,464,315.81	440,779,434.62		487,650,054.89
Impact of adoption of NFRS 9					
Balance on Shrawan 1 2081 after adopting NFRS 9	38,406,304.46	8,464,315.81	440,779,434.62		487,650,054.89
New Advances/Additional Charge	46,966,276.81	1,972,576.14	29,822,927.68		78,761,780.63
Assets derecognized or repaid	-12,283,175.13	-2,701,814.35	-67,891,515.94		-82,876,505.42
Transfer to Stage 1	6,679,418.30	-445,554.84	-6,233,863.46		0.00
Transfer to Stage 2	-12,297,491.16	31,804,277.75	-19,506,786.59		0.00
Transfer to Stage 3	-81,725,393.91	-20,305,562.40	102,030,956.31		0.00
Change in ECL Provision	94,874,188.78	15,811,882.02	-3,913,839.12		106,772,231.68
Off balance Sheet Exposures					
Receivables					
Total	80,620,128.15	34,600,120.13	475,087,313.50		590,307,561.78
Amounts written off/charged off					
Changes in risk parameters (PDs/LGDs/EADs)					
Foreign Exchange Adjustments					
Closing Balance as on Ashad 31, 2082	80,620,128.15	34,600,120.14	475,087,313.50		590,307,561.79

Loan Classification and Corresponding ECL:

Classification	Stage	2081/82		2080/81	
		Outstanding amount	ECL	Outstanding Amount	ECL
Performing Loans					
Pass Loan	Stage 1	11,204,648,108.00	80,620,128.15	8,931,993,558.00	38,406,304.46
Watchlist	Stage 2	792,009,116.90	34,412,030.52	366,438,514.20	8,464,315.81
Restructured from performing	Stage 2	4,025,590.59	188,089.62	0.00	0.00



Non- Performing Loans					
Restructured from non-performing	Stage 3	1,254,403,547.00	168,274,435.92	3,411,858,719.00	275,132,738.63
Substandard	Stage 3	313,995,576.10	36,838,432.20	141,849,542.20	18,702,759.20
Doubtful	Stage 3	400,632,412.30	65,390,777.85	130,788,422.40	17,284,813.45
Loss Loan	Stage 3	800,413,055.30	140,324,459.22	794,232,382.50	122,513,187.42
Stage1 transfered to stage 3 due to additional provision	Stage3	203,464,997.60	31,052,417.82	114,050,798.80	6,505,616.31
Stage 2 transfered to stage 3 due to additional provision	Stage3	196,884,607.20	33,206,790.48	6,954,602.01	640,319.60
Off balance Sheet exposures					
Receivables					
Total		15,170,477,010.99	590,307,561.78	13,898,166,539.11	487,650,054.88
Corresponding ECL					
Stage 1		11,204,648,107.81	80,620,128.15	8,931,993,557.55	38,406,304.46
Stage 2		796,034,707.50	34,600,120.14	366,438,514.19	8,464,315.81
Stage 3		3,169,794,195.22	475,087,313.50	4,599,734,466.95	440,779,434.62
Off balance Sheet exposures					
Receivables					
Total		15,170,477,010.53	590,307,561.79	13,898,166,538.69	487,650,054.89

Meromicrofinance Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Ltd.
Comparison of Unaudited and Audited Financial Statements as of FY 2081/82

Rs in '000'

Particulars	As per Unaudited Financial Statement	As per Audited Financial Statement	Variance		Reasons for Variance
			In amount	In %	
Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	143,169,996	143,169,996	-	0.00%	
Statutory Balances and Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	62,357,490	62,357,490	-	0.00%	
Placement with Bank & Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-	
Other Trading Assets	-	-	-	-	
Loans and Advances to MFIs & Cooperative	-	-	-	-	
Loans and Advances to Customers	15,017,884,501	14,794,208,440	(223,676,061)	-1.49%	LLP Revised
Investment Securities	2,900,000	2,900,000	-	0.00%	
Current Tax Assets	-	37,328,314	37,328,314		
Investment Property	-	-	-	-	
Property and Equipment	117,391,643	117,391,643	(0)	0.00%	
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	794,355	794,355	(0)	0.00%	
Deferred Tax Assets	36,637,459	41,970,245	5,332,787		
Other Assets	140,418,370	102,709,849	(37,708,521)	-26.85%	Netting of Gratuity Investment Fund and Gratuity Liability
Total Assets	15,521,553,814	15,302,830,332	(218,723,482)	-1.41%	
Liabilities					
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-	0.00%	
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-	
Deposits from Customers	3,980,898,800	3,980,898,800	-	0.00%	
Borrowings	8,208,806,345	8,208,806,345	-	0.00%	
Current Tax Liabilities	24,649,180	-	(24,649,180)		Tax Liability alteration due to other adjustment
Provisions	-	-	-	0.00%	
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-	-	0.00%	
Other Liabilities	1,063,598,124	1,002,635,426	(60,962,698)	-5.73%	Bonus Alteration due to other adjustment and Netting of Gratuity Investment Fund and Gratuity Liability
Debt Securities Issued	-	-	-	-	
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-	
Total Liabilities	13,277,952,449	13,192,340,571	(85,611,878)	-0.64%	



Particulars	As per Unaudited Financial Statement	As per Audited Financial Statement	Variance		Reasons for Variance
			In amount	In %	
Equity					
Share Capital	1,419,000,000	1,419,000,000	-	0.00%	
Share Premium	-	-	-	-	
Retained Earnings	113,159,873	85,503,552	(27,656,320)	-24.44%	Effect of Change in Profit
Reserves	711,441,492	605,986,209	(105,455,283)	-14.82%	Effect of Change in Profit
Total Equity	2,243,601,365	2,110,489,761	(133,111,603)	-5.93%	
Total Liabilities and Equity	15,521,553,814	15,302,830,333	(218,723,481)	-1.41%	

Particulars	As per Unaudited Financial Statement	As per Audited Financial Statement	Variance		Reasons for Variance
			In amount	In %	
Interest Income	1,976,873,621	1,875,052,982	(101,820,638)	-5.15%	Adjustment of ECL
Interest Expense	(926,554,248)	(926,554,248)	-	0.00%	
Net Interest Income	1,050,319,373	948,498,735	(101,820,638)	-9.69%	
Fee and Commission Income	100,751,554	100,866,311	114,757	0.11%	Adjustment booking Entry of Receivable commission
Fee and Commission Expense	-	-	-	-	
Net Fee and Commission Income	100,751,554	100,866,311	114,757	0.11%	
Net Interest, Fee and Commission Income	1,151,070,927	1,049,365,045	(101,705,881)	-8.84%	
Net Trading Income	-	-	-	-	
Other Operating Income	673,508	673,508	-	-	
Total Operating Income	1,151,744,435	1,050,038,553	(101,705,881)	-8.83%	
Impairment (Charge)/ Reversal for Loans and Other Losses	(117,345,802)	(239,201,225)	(121,855,423)	103.84%	Adjustment of LLP as per Internal/External/NRB
Net Operating Income	1,034,398,633	810,837,329	(223,561,304)	-21.61%	
Operating Expense	-	-	-	-	
Personnel Expenses	(502,959,547)	(476,042,573)	26,916,973	-5.35%	Bonus Alteration due to other adjustment
Other Operating Expenses	(159,180,308)	(159,180,308)	-	0.00%	
Depreciation & Amortisation	(42,013,956)	(42,013,956)	-	0.00%	
Operating Profit	330,244,823	133,600,492	(196,644,331)	-59.55%	
Non Operating Income	125,700	125,700	-	0.00%	
Non Operating Expense	-	-	-	-	
Profit Before Income Tax	330,370,523	133,726,192	(196,644,331)	-59.52%	
Income Tax Expense	-	-	-	-	
Current Tax	(114,280,308)	(52,434,707)	61,845,601	-54.12%	Tax Liability alteration due to other adjustment
Deferred Tax	-	4,239,089	4,239,089		
Profit for the Period	216,090,214	85,530,573	(130,559,641)		



Unaudited Condensed Statement of Financial Position (As per NFRS)

As on Quarter Ended 32nd Ashad 2082

Particulars	This Quarter Ending	Immediate Previous Year Ending
Assets		
Cash & Cash Equivalents	143,169,996	584,264,563
Statutory Balances and Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	62,357,490	60,357,490
Placement with Banks & Financial Institutions	-	-
Derivative Financial Institutions	-	-
Other Trading Assets	-	-
Loans and Advances to MFIs & Cooperatives	-	-
Loan & Advances to Customers	15,017,884,501	13,756,742,914
Investment Securities	2,900,000	2,000,000
Current Tax Assets	-	14,902,108
Investment Property	-	-
Property and Equipment	117,391,643	117,982,232
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	794,355	926,761
Deferred Tax Assets	36,637,459	36,637,459
Other Assets	140,418,370	108,574,195
Total Assets	15,521,553,814	14,682,387,722
Liabilities		
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-
Deposits from Customers	3,980,898,800	3,407,984,072
Borrowings	8,208,806,345	8,368,320,721
Current Tax Liabilities	24,649,180	-
Provisions	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-
Other Liabilities	1,063,598,124	862,144,119
Debt Securities Issued	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-
Total Liabilities	13,277,952,449	12,638,448,912
Equity		
Share Capital	1,419,000,000	1,320,000,000
Share Premium	-	-
Retained Earnings	113,159,873	107,141,100
Reserves	711,441,492	616,797,710
Total Equity	2,243,601,365	2,043,938,810
Total Liabilities and Equity	15,521,553,814	14,682,387,722

Condensed Statement of Profit and Loss

For the Quarter Ended on 32nd Ashad 2082

Amount (NPR)

Particulars	Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding	
	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter
Interest Income	531,937,668	1,976,873,621	534,718,989	2,013,459,213
Interest Expense	219,830,991	926,554,248	262,292,991	1,131,775,133
Net Interest Income	312,106,677	1,050,319,373	272,425,998	881,684,080
Fee and Commission Income	31,534,297	100,751,554	9,482,880	99,531,374
Fee and Commission Expense	-	-	-	-
Net Fee and Commission Income	31,534,297	100,751,554	9,482,880	99,531,374
Net Interest, Fee and Commission Income	343,640,974	1,151,070,927	281,908,877	981,215,454
Net Trading Income	-	-	-	-
Other Operating Income	52,215	673,508	7,416	170,120
Total Operating Income	343,693,189	1,151,744,435	281,916,293	981,385,573
Impairment Charge/ (Reversal) for Loans and Other Losses	(6,935,867)	117,345,802	74,080,108	112,887,463
Net Operating Income	350,629,056	1,034,398,633	207,836,185	868,498,110
Operating Expense	205,064,625	704,153,810	168,555,940	653,332,894
Personnel Expenses	137,311,513	502,959,547	122,291,634	474,165,207
Other Operating Expenses	56,834,618	159,180,308	35,412,247	137,168,124
Depreciation & Amortisation	10,918,493	42,013,956	10,852,058	41,999,563
Operating Profit	145,564,432	330,244,823	39,280,245	215,165,216
Non Operating Income	12,500	125,700	(4,100)	1,028,717
Non Operating Expense	-	-	617,459	617,459
Profit Before Income Tax	145,576,932	330,370,523	38,658,686	215,576,474
Income Tax Expense				
Current Tax	58,842,231	114,280,308	20,242,361	73,317,698
Deferred Tax	-	-	(3,458,861)	(3,458,861)
Profit for the Period	86,734,701	216,090,214	21,875,186	145,717,638

Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income

Particulars	Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding	
	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter
Profit for the Period	86,734,701	216,090,214	21,875,186	145,717,638
Other Comprehensive Income				
Total Comprehensive Income	86,734,701	216,090,214	21,875,186	145,717,638
Basic Earning per share:				
Annualized Basic Earning Per Share		15.23		11.04
Diluted Earning per share		15.23		11.04

Ratios as per NRB Directives

Particulars	Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding	
	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter	This Quarter	Upto This Quarter
Capital Fund to RWA	-	13.35%	-	12.74%
Non-Performing Loan (NPL) to Total Loan	-	9.99%	-	8.23%

Total Loan Loss Provision to total NPL	-	38.25%	-	40.39%
Cost of Funds	-	6.36%	-	7.94%
Credit to Deposit and Borrowing Ratio	-	123.20%	-	119.79%
Base Rate	-	11.96%	-	13.55%
Interest Rate Spread	-	8.47%	-	6.88%

Details about the Distributable Profit for the Quarter

Particulars	Amount (NPR)
Net Profit for the period end 4th Quarter 2081/82	216,090,214
1. Appropriations	
1.1 Profit required to be appropriated to:	50,781,200
a. General Reserve	43,218,043
b. Capital Redemption Reserve	-
c. Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Fund	-
d. Corporate Social Responsibility	2,160,902
e. Employee Training Fund	-
f. Client Protection Fund	3,241,353
g. Other	2,160,902
1.2 Profit required to be transferred to Regulatory Reserve:	55,079,715
a. Transfer to Regulatory Reserve	55,079,715
b. Transfer from Regulatory Reserve	-
Net Profit for the period end 4th Quarter 2081/82 available for distribution	110,229,299
Opening Retained Earnings as on 1st Shrawan 2081	107,141,100
Adjustment (+/-)	-
Distribution:	
Bonus shares issued	99,000,000
Cash Dividend Paid	5,210,526
Total Distributable profit or (loss) as on Quarter Ended 32nd Ashad 2082	113,159,873
Annualised Distributable Profit/loss per share	7.97

Notes:

- The above Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) as per NRB Directive except guidelines of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Model as required by NFRS 9.
- The Loans and Advance includes interest receivable & Staff Loans and are presented net of impairment loss.
- Actuarial Valuation has been done on annual basis for Employee Benefit.
- Personnel Expenses also include provision for staff bonus which has been calculated in line with the provision in Bonus Act.
- Previous period figures are regrouped/rearranged/restated wherever necessary for consistent presentation and comparison.
- All Lease contracts have been accounted for as per NFRS 16. Accordingly, Right of Use Assets and Lease Liabilities have been recognised along with Right of Use Assets being depreciated on straight line basis and interest calculated on Lease Liabilities.
- The above figures are subject to change as per the direction of Regulators and/or External Auditors.
- Adjustment related to NFRS has been transferred to Regulatory Reserve.
- The Detailed interim financial report has been published in our website.

Interest Rate

1. Deposit	7.5%-13.69%
2. Loan & Advance	9%-15%

**धितोपत्र दर्ता तथा निष्काशन नियमावली २०७३ को अनुसूची १४ (नियम २६ को उपनियम १ सँग सम्बन्धित)
आ. व. २०८१/८२ को चौथो त्रैमासिक अवधिको विवरण**

१. वित्तीय विवरण:

(क) त्रैमासिक अवधिको वासलात, नाफा नोक्सान सम्बन्धी विवरण:

नेपाल वित्तीय प्रतिवेदनमान (NFRS) अनुरूप आ. व. २०८१/८२ को चौथो त्रैमासिको अपरिष्कृत वित्तीय विवरणहरू यसैसाथ प्रकाशित गरिएको छ। जसलाई वित्तीय संस्थाको वेबसाईट <https://www.meromicrofinance.com> मा पनि राखिएको छ।

(ख) प्रमुख वित्तीय अनुपातहरू:

प्रति सेयर आमदानी (वार्षिकीकरण)	मूल्य आमदानी अनुपात (P/E Ratio)	प्रति सेयर नेटवर्थ (Net Worth per Share)	प्रति सेयर कूल सम्पत्तिको मूल्य	तरलता अनुपात
रु.१५८.२३	५५.५९	रु.१५८.११	रु.१,०९३.८४	१.६९ प्रतिशत

२. व्यवस्थापकीय विश्लेषण:

(क) त्रैमासिक अवधिमा संस्थाको मौज्जात, आमदानी र तरलतामा कुनै परिवर्तन भएको भए सोको प्रमुख कारण सम्बन्धी विवरण:

वित्तगत वर्षदेखि अर्थतन्त्रमा देखिएको आर्थिक संकुचन र वित्तीय क्षेत्रमा फैलाइएका नकारात्मक सन्देशका कारण देशको बैंकिङ तथा लघुवित्त सेवा प्रभावित भएतापनि यस अवधिमा कर्जा लगानी तथा सदस्य बचतमा केही वृद्धि भएको छ। बजारमा लगानीयोग्य पुँजीको सहज उपलब्धताले गर्दा कोषको लागतमा केही कमी भई संस्थाको खर्चमा कमी आएको छ। व्यवस्थापनले लघुवित्त क्षेत्रमा देखिएका बाह्य जोखिम लगायत कर्जा जोखिम, तरलता जोखिम, सञ्चालन जोखिम आदिलाई उच्च प्राथमिकताका साथ विश्लेषण गर्दै वित्तीय कारोबारहरू सञ्चालन गरि आएको छ। आगामी दिनमा वित्तीय क्षेत्रमा देखिएका बाह्य समस्यामा क्रमशः सुधार भई संस्थाको मौज्जात, आमदानी र तरलता सन्तोषजनक रहने व्यवस्थापनको अनुमान रहेको छ।

(ख) आगामी अवधिको व्यावसायिक योजना सम्बन्धमा व्यवस्थापनको विश्लेषणात्मक विवरण:

राष्ट्रियस्तरको कार्यक्षेत्रको इजाजतपत्रप्राप्त यस वित्तीय संस्थाले वित्तीय पहुँच तथा समावेशीकरण बढाउँदै गुणस्तरीय लघुवित्त सेवा प्रदान गर्ने लक्ष्य र अटोटका साथ अगाडि बढिरहेको छ। फलस्वरूप यस संस्थाले हाल ६४ जिल्लामा १४९ वटा शाखा कार्यालय मार्फत १,५३,६८४ विपन्न घरपरिवारका ग्राहक सदस्यहरूलाई गुणस्तरीय लघुवित्तीय सेवा प्रदान गर्दै आइरहेको छ। लघुवित्तीय बजारको वर्तमान अवस्थालाई मध्येनजर गर्दै वित्तीय सेवाको पहुँच कम भएका तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रमा कार्यक्रम विस्तार गर्दै जाने लक्ष्यका साथ कार्य भैरहेको छ। वित्तीय संस्थाले नवीनतम प्रविधिहरूको प्रयोग गरी छिटो, छरितो र विश्वसनीय एवं दिगो सेवा प्रदान गर्दै कार्यक्रमलाई निरन्तरता दिइरहेको छ।

(ग) वित्तगतको अनुभवबाट संगठित संस्थाको मौज्जात, नाफा वा नगद प्रवाहमा ताल्किक असर पार्नसक्ने घटना, अवस्था आदि भएमा सो सम्बन्धी विश्लेषणात्मक विवरण:

लघुवित्त विरुद्धको आन्दोलन, कोषको झोतमा परिभरता, तरलता संकुचनका कारण कोषको लागतमा पर्ने असर, लघुवित्त संस्थाहरूबाट लगानी भएका कर्जाको दोहोरोपना आदि समस्याहरूले गर्दा संस्थाको आमदानीमा असर परेको छ। भविष्यमा यस किसिमका नकारात्मक असर पार्नसक्ने अवस्था आउन नदिन आवश्यक नीति-नियम, कार्यविधिहरू तथा रणनीतिकार्यनीतिहरू तर्जुमा गरी अघि बढ्ने नीति यस संस्थाले लिएको छ।

३. कानूनी कारवाही सम्बन्धी विवरण:

(क) त्रैमासिक अवधिमा यस वित्तीय संस्थाले वा संस्थाको विरुद्ध कुनै मुद्दा दायर भएको छैन र त्यस्तो कुनै सूचना समेत प्राप्त भएको छैन।

(ख) यस वित्तीय संस्थाको संस्थापक वा सञ्चालकले वा संस्थापक वा सञ्चालकको विरुद्धमा प्रचलित नियमको अवज्ञा वा फौजदारी अपराध गरेको सम्बन्धमा कुनै मुद्दा दायर गरेको वा भएको कुनै जानकारी प्राप्त भएको छैन।

(ग) कुनै संस्थापक वा सञ्चालक विरुद्ध आर्थिक अपराध गरेको सम्बन्धमा कुनै मुद्दा दायर गरेको वा भएको कुनै जानकारी प्राप्त भएको छैन।

४. वित्तीय संस्थाको सेयर कारोबार सम्बन्धी विश्लेषण:

(क) धितोपत्र विनिमय बजारको खुल्ला बजार कारोबारले यस वित्तीय संस्थाको सेयरको बजार मूल्य निर्धारण हुने हुँदा व्यवस्थापनको यस सम्बन्धमा कुनै टिप्पणी छैन।

(ख) नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेञ्ज लिमिटेडको वेबसाईट: www.nse.com.np धधधालभउबकितयअपाअकालउ अनुसार त्रैमासिक अवधिमा यस संस्थाको सेयर कारोबार निम्न अनुसारले भएको देखिन्छ।

अधिकतम मूल्य	न्यूनतम मूल्य	अन्तिम मूल्य	कारोबार दिन	कारोबार संख्या
रु.८४६.५३	रु.६७५.०६	रु.८४६.५३	६३ दिन	१२,६०८

५. समस्या र चुनौती:

(क) लघुवित्त विरुद्ध संघर्ष समितिमा आवद्ध केही व्यक्तिहरूले केन्द्र बैठक सञ्चालनमा अवरोध गर्ने र अन्य केही व्यक्तिहरूले समेत कर्जा किस्ता नतिर्ने मनसाय राखी अन्य ऋणीहरूलाई समेत लघुवित्तको कर्जा नतिर्ने हुन्छ भनी उक्साउने र गलत प्रचारबाजी गरेका कारण राम्रो व्यवसाय गरिरहेका ग्राहक समेतले कर्जा किस्ता तिर्ने अटेरी गरेका कारण असुलीदर प्रभावित भएकाले लघुवित्त कारोबारको निरन्तरतालाई कायम राख्न चुनौती थपिएको छ।

(ख) दक्ष जनशक्तिको अभाव, बढ्दो प्रतिस्पर्धा, दोहोरोपनका साथै नीतिगत परिवर्तनले असर पार्नसक्ने चुनौती छ।

(ग) दुर्गम क्षेत्रमा कार्यक्रम विस्तार गर्न आवश्यक पर्ने पूर्वाधार तथा सूचना प्रविधि आदिको अभाव छ।

(घ) अप्रत्याशित रूपमा आइपर्ने प्राकृतिक तथा अन्य विपत्तिबाट सृजना हुनसक्ने परिस्थितिजन्य चुनौती छ।

६. संस्थागत सुशासन:

विद्यमान ऐन, कानून तथा नीति-नियम र नियमनकारी निकायबाट प्राप्त निर्देशनहरू पालना गर्दै संस्थागत सुशासनका लागि यस वित्तीय संस्था सदैव प्रतिवद्ध रहेको छ। साथै वित्तीय संस्थाका सेयरधनीहरू लगायत सरोकारवालाहरूको हित संरक्षण तथा प्रवर्द्धन गर्न संस्थाको व्यवस्थापन र सञ्चालक समिति पूर्णरूपमा जवाफदेही र उत्तरदायी रहेको छ। नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको नीति नियम अनुसार संस्था सञ्चालनमा रही आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीलाई व्यवस्थित गर्न आवश्यक विभाग तथा इकाईहरू मार्फत आवश्यक कर्मचारी व्यवस्था गरेको साथै स्वतन्त्र लेखापरीक्षक मार्फत लेखापरीक्षण गर्दै आएको छ। कर्जा लगानीमा संभावित हानी नोक्सानी बापतको व्यवस्थाका लागि कर्जाको सुरक्षण, विमा तथा ग्राहक संरक्षण कोषको व्यवस्था गरी ग्राहकलाई वित्तीय सचेतना र अप्ठ्यारो परिस्थितिमा सहयोग गर्दै आएको छ। ग्राहक सदस्यहरूसँग भएका आर्थिक कारोबारलाई पासबुक तथा मोबाइल एसएमएस मार्फत समेत जानकारी गराउने गरिएको छ। संस्थाको सञ्चालक समितिले संस्थागत सुशासन सुदृढ गर्न विभिन्न समितिहरू गठन गरी कार्यसञ्चालन गर्दैआएको छ। आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक र नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट समय-समयमा हुने निरीक्षणबाट प्राप्त सुझावहरूको पूर्ण पालना गर्दै संस्थागत सुशासनलाई सुदृढ बनाउन सञ्चालक समिति कटिबद्ध रहेबमोजिम कारोबारलाई व्यवस्थित गर्न आन्तरिक नीति, नियम तथा निर्देशनहरू तर्जुमा गरी लागु गरिएको छ।

७. सत्य, तथ्यता सम्बन्धमा कार्यकारी प्रमुखको उद्घोषण:

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



विस्तारित कार्यालयहरू (२०८२ आषाढ मसान्तसम्म)

क्र.सं.	शाखाको नाम र ठेगाना	सम्पर्क नं.	क्र.सं.	शाखाको नाम र ठेगाना	सम्पर्क नं.
१	बझार शाखा, नुवाकोट	९८०१८४७००२	३७	साँफेबगर शाखा, अछाम	९८०१८४७०३८
२	रातमाटे शाखा, नुवाकोट	९८०१८४७००३	३८	समूहगाड शाखा, डोटी	९८०१८४७०३९
३	सातबिसे शाखा, नुवाकोट	९८०१८४७००४	३९	मेहलकुना शाखा, सुर्खेत	९८०१८४७०४०
४	रानीपौवा शाखा, नुवाकोट	९८०१८४७००५	४०	गाउँशहर शाखा, लमजुङ	९८०१८४७०४१
५	मुरलीभन्ज्याङ शाखा, धादिङ	९८०१८४७००६	४१	बयरघारी शाखा, स्याङ्जा	९८०१८४७०४२
६	भुमेस्थान शाखा, धादिङ	९८०१८४७००७	४२	तेल्घा शाखा, पाल्पा	९८०१८४७०४३
७	मंगलपुर शाखा, चितवन	९८०१८४७००८	४३	हर्दिनेटा शाखा, गुल्मी	९८०१८४७०४४
८	चैनपुर शाखा, चितवन	९८०१८४७००९	४४	बञ्जरिया शाखा, बारा	९८०१८४७०४५
९	बस्तीपुर शाखा, मकवानपुर	९८०१८४७०१०	४५	उत्तरपानी शाखा, धनकुटा	९८०१८४७०४६
१०	रामगढवा शाखा, पर्सा	९८०१८४७०११	४६	टर्किसनुवारी शाखा, मोरङ	९८०१८४७०४७
११	चापागाऊँ शाखा, ललितपुर	९८०१८४७०१२	४७	लालगढ शाखा, धनुषा	९८०१८४७०४८
१२	कटुञ्जे शाखा, भक्तपुर	९८०१८४७०१३	४८	औरही शाखा, महोत्तरी	९८०१८४७०४९
१३	भकुण्डेबेसी शाखा, काभ्रे	९८०१८४७०१४	४९	सोल्तीबजार शाखा, सर्लाही	९८०१८४७०५०
१४	बाह्रबिसे शाखा, सिन्धुपाल्चोक	९८०१८४७०१५	५०	भानु शाखा, तनहुँ	९८०१८४७०५१
१५	किर्ने शाखा, दोलखा	९८०१८४७०१६	५१	खैरेनीटार शाखा, तनहुँ	९८०१८४७०५२
१६	बालग्राम शाखा, सुनसरी	९८०१८४७०१७	५२	गोग्ली शाखा, दाङ	९८०१८४७०५३
१७	जगतपुर शाखा, सप्तरी	९८०१८४७०१८	५३	कटहरिया शाखा, रौतहट	९८०१८४७०५४
१८	असनपुर शाखा, सिरहा	९८०१८४७०१९	५४	मनहर्वा शाखा, बारा	९८०१८४७०५५
१९	जब्दी शाखा, सर्लाही	९८०१८४७०२०	५५	जीतपुर शाखा, कपिलवस्तु	९८०१८४७०५६
२०	मनमैजु शाखा, काठमाडौँ	९८०१८४७०२१	५६	हापुरे शाखा, दाङ	९८०१८४७०५७
२१	मधवलीया शाखा, रुपन्देही	९८०१८४७०२२	५७	भवानीपुर शाखा, बाँके	९८०१८४७०५८
२२	दुवागढी शाखा, भ्रपा	९८०१८४७०२३	५८	मैनापोखर शाखा, बर्दिया	९८०१८४७०५९
२३	पथरी शाखा, मोरङ	९८०१८४७०२४	५९	बौनियाँ शाखा, कैलाली	९८०१८४७०६०
२४	बैजनाथपुर शाखा, मोरङ	९८०१८४७०२५	६०	सुडा शाखा, कञ्चनपुर	९८०१८४७०६१
२५	मधेसा शाखा, सुनसरी	९८०१८४७०२६	६१	भिलभिल्ले शाखा, भ्रपा	९८०१८४७०६२
२६	डुमरीया शाखा, रौतहट	९८०१८४७०२७	६२	गञ्जभवानीपुर शाखा, बारा	९८०१८४७०६३
२७	रामपुरवा शाखा, बारा	९८०१८४७०२८	६३	सेढवा शाखा, पर्सा	९८०१८४७०६४
२८	छातापिपरा शाखा, बारा	९८०१८४७०२९	६४	खरेन्द्रपुर शाखा, कपिलवस्तु	९८०१८४७०६५
२९	अर्घौली शाखा, नवलपुर	९८०१८४७०३०	६५	बनगाँउ शाखा, दाङ	९८०१८४७०६६
३०	तिलकपुर, नवलपरासी	९८०१८४७०३१	६६	खजुरा शाखा, बाँके	९८०१८४७०६७
३१	कालिकास्थान शाखा, रसुवा	९८०१८४७०३२	६७	राजापुर शाखा, बर्दिया	९८०१८४७०६८
३२	छोप्राक शाखा, गोरखा	९८०१८४७०३३	६८	मसुरीया शाखा, कैलाली	९८०१८४७०६९
३३	बिजयनगर शाखा, प्युठान	९८०१८४७०३४	६९	कृष्णपुर शाखा, कञ्चनपुर	९८०१८४७०७०
३४	लिवाङ शाखा, रोल्पा	९८०१८४७०३५	७०	अमरगढी शाखा, डडेलधुरा	९८०१८४७०७१
३५	धनवाङ शाखा, सल्यान	९८०१८४७०३६	७१	वीरेन्द्रनगर शाखा, सुर्खेत	९८०१८४७०७२
३६	मुसीकोट शाखा, पश्चिम रुकुम	९८०१८४७०३७	७२	बाबियाचौर शाखा, सुर्खेत	९८०१८४७०७३

७३	भुरीगाउँ शाखा, बर्दिया	९८०१८४७०७४	११२	मोहनचोक शाखा, पर्वत	९८०१८४७१५३
७४	नरपानी शाखा, अर्घाखाँची	९८०१८४७०७५	११३	हात्तीसुँडे शाखा, मकवानपुर	९८०१८४७१५४
७५	बोदेवर्साई शाखा, सप्तरी	९८०१८४७०७६	११४	हरिपुरवा शाखा, सर्लाही	९८०१८४७१५५
७६	कल्याणीदेवी शाखा, नुवाकोट	९८०१८४७०७७	११५	कौडेना शाखा, सर्लाही	९८०१८४७१५६
७७	पनौती शाखा, काभ्रे	९८०१८४७०७८	११६	यदुकुवा शाखा, धनुषा	९८०१८४७१५७
७८	कमलामाई शाखा, सिन्धुली	९८०१८४७०७९	११७	कद्दमाहा शाखा, सप्तरी	९८०१८४७१५८
७९	बाहुनी शाखा, मोरङ	९८०१८४७०८०	११८	नेपालटार शाखा, उदयपुर	९८०१८४७१५९
८०	धनुषाधाम शाखा, धनुषा	९८०१८४७०८१	११९	केराबारी शाखा, मोरङ	९८०१८४७१६०
८१	मलाही शाखा, रौतहट	९८०१८४७०८२	१२०	गौरादह शाखा, भापा	९८०१८४७१६१
८२	बंकुल शाखा, रौतहट	९८०१८४७०८३	१२१	बैकुण्ठपुर शाखा, रुपन्देही	९८०१८४७१६२
८३	पकाहामैनपुर शाखा, पर्सा	९८०१८४७०८४	१२२	माधवनारायण शाखा, रौतहट	९८०१८४७१६३
८४	बेल्टारी शाखा, नवलपरासी	९८०१८४७०८५	१२३	जावख शाखा, महोत्तरी	९८०१८४७१६४
८५	फर्साटिकार शाखा, रुपन्देही	९८०१८४७०८६	१२४	कविलासी शाखा, सर्लाही	९८०१८४७१६५
८६	बेलौरी शाखा, कञ्चनपुर	९८०१८४७०८७	१२५	दहीपौडी शाखा, सिरहा	९८०१८४७१६६
८७	भजनी शाखा, कैलाली	९८०१८४७०८८	१२६	विष्णुपुर शाखा, सप्तरी	९८०१८४७१६७
८८	मकरागढी शाखा, बर्दिया	९८०१८४७०८९	१२७	हरिनगर शाखा, सुनसरी	९८०१८४७१६८
८९	सिद्धार्थनगर शाखा, रुपन्देही	९८०१८४७०९०	१२८	डायनिया शाखा, मोरङ	९८०१८४७१६९
९०	घोडाबास शाखा, दैलेख	९८०१८४७०९१	१२९	खिजिफलाँटे शाखा, ओखलढुङ्गा	९८०१८४७१७०
९१	पिप्रा शाखा, महोत्तरी	९८०१८४७०९२	१३०	सीतापाइला शाखा, काठमाडौँ	९८०१८४७१७१
९२	सीतापुर शाखा, सिरहा	९८०१८४७०९३	१३१	पिलुचौर शाखा, बाजुरा	९८०१८४७१७२
९३	जंग्रहवा शाखा, दाङ	९८०१८४७०९४	१३२	पुनर्वास शाखा, कञ्चनपुर	९८०१८४७१७३
९४	रास्कोट शाखा, कालिकोट	९८०१८४७०९५	१३३	भगतपुर शाखा, कैलाली	९८०१८४७१७४
९५	कुर्था शाखा, धनुषा	९८०१८४७०९६	१३४	मधुवन शाखा, बर्दिया	९८०१८४७१७५
९६	दोधारा चाँदनी शाखा, कञ्चनपुर	९८०१८४७०९७	१३५	कालीमाटी शाखा, जाजरकोट	९८०१८४७१७६
९७	सिम्रौनगढ शाखा, बारा	९८०१८४७०९८	१३६	बिनौना शाखा, बाँके	९८०१८४७१७७
९८	कल्याणपुर शाखा, सिरहा	९८०१८४७०९९	१३७	चौरी शाखा, कपिलवस्तु	९८०१८४७१७८
९९	कालाबञ्जर शाखा, सुनसरी	९८०१८४७१००	१३८	रम्भा शाखा, पाल्पा	९८०१८४७१७९
१००	भापाबजार शाखा, भापा	९८०१८४७१०१	१३९	धुर्कोट शाखा, गुल्मी	९८०१८४७१८०
१०१	भन्ज्याङपोखरी शाखा, धादिङ	९८०१८४७१०२	१४०	पदमपुर शाखा, चितवन	९८०१८४७१८१
१०२	पाँचखाल शाखा, काभ्रे	९८०१८४७१०३	१४१	सिसौट शाखा, सर्लाही	९८०१८४७१८२
१०३	मेलम्ची शाखा, सिन्धुपाल्चोक	९८०१८४७१०४	१४२	इमिली शाखा, महोत्तरी	९८०१८४७१८३
१०४	चरिकोट शाखा, दोलखा	९८०१८४७१०५	१४३	बरियारपट्टी शाखा, सिरहा	९८०१८४७१८४
१०५	मन्थली शाखा, रामेछाप	९८०१८४७१०६	१४४	लौकही शाखा, सुनसरी	९८०१८४७१८५
१०६	ढिकुरपोखरी शाखा, कास्की	९८०१८४७१०७	१४५	बेलेपुर शाखा, मोरङ	९८०१८४७१८६
१०७	राँके शाखा, ईलाम	९८०१८४७१०८	१४६	दुर्गापुरी शाखा, मोरङ	९८०१८४७१८७
१०८	गोपेटार शाखा, पाँचथर	९८०१८४७१०९	१४७	हल्दीबारी शाखा, भापा	९८०१८४७१८८
१०९	जयपृथ्वी शाखा, बझाङ	९८०१८४७११०	१४८	संक्रान्तिबजार शाखा, तेह्रथुम	९८०१८४७१८९
११०	दशरथचन्द शाखा, बैतडी	९८०१८४७१११	१४९	फेरीबजार शाखा, भोजपुर	९८०१८४७१९०
१११	अक्षते शाखा, बाग्लुङ	९८०१८४७१५२			

मेरोमाइक्रोफाइनान्स लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेड

विदुर न.पा.-४, बट्टार, नुवाकोट

मिति २०८२ पौष ३० गतेको तेह्रौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा प्रस्तुत
प्रबन्धपत्रमा संशोधन सम्बन्धी तीन महले विवरण

साविक	प्रस्तावित संशोधन	कारण
<p>६. वित्तीय संस्थाको पुँजीको संरचना : यस वित्तीय संस्थाको पुँजीको संरचना देहायबमोजिम हुनेछ :-</p> <p>(ख) वित्तीय संस्थाको जारी पुँजी रु. १,४१,९०,००,०००/- (अक्षरेपी एक अर्ब एकचालीस करोड नब्बे लाख मात्र) हुनेछ। सो पुँजीलाई प्रति सेयर रु. १००/- दरका १,४१,९०,००० (एक करोड एकचालीस लाख नब्बे हजार) थान साधारण सेयरमा विभाजन गरिएको छ।</p> <p>(ग) वित्तीय संस्थाको चुक्ता पुँजी रु. १,४१,९०,००,०००/- (अक्षरेपी एक अर्ब एकचालीस करोड नब्बे लाख मात्र) हुनेछ।</p>	<p>६. वित्तीय संस्थाको पुँजीको संरचना : यस वित्तीय संस्थाको पुँजीको संरचना देहायबमोजिम हुनेछ :-</p> <p>(ख) वित्तीय संस्थाको जारी पुँजी रु. १,४८,६४,०२,५००/- (अक्षरेपी एक अर्ब अठ्चालीस करोड चौसठ्ठी लाख दुई हजार पाँच सय मात्र) हुनेछ। सो पुँजीलाई प्रति सेयर रु. १००/- दरका १,४८,६४,०२५ (एक करोड अठ्चालीस लाख चौसठ्ठी हजार पच्चिस) थान साधारण सेयरमा विभाजन गरिएको छ।</p> <p>(ग) वित्तीय संस्थाको चुक्ता पुँजी रु. १,४८,६४,०२,५००/- (अक्षरेपी एक अर्ब अठ्चालीस करोड चौसठ्ठी लाख दुई हजार पाँच सय मात्र) हुनेछ।</p>	<p>संस्थाले ४.७५ प्रतिशतले हुन आउने रु. ६,७४,०२,५००/- (अक्षरेपी छ करोड चौहत्तर लाख दुई हजार पाँच सय मात्र) बराबरको बोनस सेयर जारी गरी चुक्ता पुँजी वृद्धि गर्न प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ।</p>

श्री रामहरि दाहाल
कम्पनी सचिव

श्री कल्याण बिक्रम पाँडे
अध्यक्ष



नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक
लघुवित्त संस्था सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



केन्द्रीय कार्यालय
वालुवाटार, काठमाडौं
फोन नं.: ५७९९६४९
Web site: www.mrfb.org.np
Email: mfd@mrfb.org.np
पोस्ट बक्स नं.: ७३

पत्र संख्या: ल.वि.स.सु.वि./गैर-स्थलगत/मेरो माइक्रोफाइनेन्स/०८२/८३

मिति: २०८२/०९/०८

च. नं. १८९

श्री मेरो माइक्रोफाइनेन्स लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लिमिटेड,
बट्टार, नुवाकोट ।

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

महाशय,

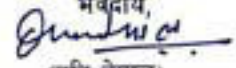
त्यस संस्थाले पेश गरेको आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को लेखापरीक्षण भएको वित्तीय अवस्थाको विवरण, नाफा नोक्सान हिसाब, सोसँग सम्बन्धित अनुसूचीहरू, लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदन, लड्डफर्म अडिट रिपोर्ट समेतका आधारमा गैर स्थलगत सुपरीवेक्षण सम्पन्न गरी वार्षिक साधारण सभा प्रयोजनको लागि वित्तीय विवरण प्रकाशन गर्न सहमति प्रदान गर्ने निर्णय भएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध गर्दछु ।

संस्थाले प्रस्ताव गरेको २०८२ असार मसान्तमा कायम कुल चुक्ता पुँजी रु.९,४९,९०,००,०००।- (अक्षरेपी एक अर्ब एकचालिस करोड नव्वे लाख मात्र) को ४.७५ प्रतिशतले हुन आउने रकम रु.६,७४,०२,५००।- (अक्षरेपी छ करोड चौहत्तर लाख दुई हजार पाँच सय मात्र) शेरर लाभांश र ०.२५ प्रतिशत नगद लाभांशले हुन आउने रकम रु.३५,४७,५००।- (अक्षरेपी पैतिस लाख सत्चालिस हजार पाँच सय मात्र) कर प्रयोजनको लागि गरी जम्मा ५.०० प्रतिशतले हुन आउने कुल लाभांश रकम रु.७,०९,५०,०००।- (अक्षरेपी सात करोड नौ लाख पचास हजार मात्र) अन्य प्रचलित कानूनी व्यवस्थाको समेत पालना हुने गरी वार्षिक साधारण सभाबाट पारित गरे परचात् वितरण गर्न स्वीकृति प्रदान गरिएको व्यहोरा निर्णयानुसार जानकारी गराउदछु ।

गैर स्थलगत सुपरीवेक्षणबाट देखिएका कैफियतहरूका सम्बन्धमा देहायबमोजिमका निर्देशनहरू कार्यान्वयन गर्नुहुन समेत अनुरोध छ ।

- (१) यस बैंकबाट इजाजतपत्रप्राप्त "घ" वर्गका लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थाहरूलाई जारी गरिएको एकीकृत निर्देशन, २०८१ को निर्देशन नं. १०/०८१ को बुँदा नं.६ बमोजिम यस बैंकबाट इजाजतपत्रप्राप्त कुनै एक "घ" वर्गको संस्थाको संस्थापक शेररमा लगानी गर्दा चुक्ता पुँजीको बढीमा २५ प्रतिशत र अन्य "घ" वर्गका संस्थाहरूमा चुक्ता पुँजीको १० प्रतिशत मात्र लगानी गर्न सकिने व्यवस्था रहेकोले उल्लिखित सीमाभन्दा बढी शेररधारण गर्ने संस्थापक शेररधनी रहे/नरहेको एकीन गरी सो सीमाभन्दा बढी भएमा उक्त शेररधनीले आफ्नो शेरर उपरोक्त सीमाभित्र नल्याएसम्म प्रस्तावित नगद लाभांश तथा बोनस शेरर वितरण रोक्का राख्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउनु हुन ।
- (२) नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट इजाजतपत्रप्राप्त "घ" वर्गका लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्थाहरूलाई जारी गरिएको एकीकृत निर्देशन २०८१ को निर्देशन नं. २/०८१ को बुँदा नं.१(अ) बमोजिम भाखा नाघेको अवधिको आधारमा कर्जाको वर्गीकरण गरी तोकिए बमोजिमको कर्जा नोक्सानी व्यवस्था कायम गर्नुपर्ने व्यवस्थाको पूर्णरूपमा पालना गर्नुहुन ।
- (३) कर्जाको विवरण तोकिएको समयमै कर्जा सूचना केन्द्रमा Reporting गर्ने गर्नुहुन साथै संस्थाको कर्जा विवरण कर्जा सूचना केन्द्रमा अद्यावधिक भएको विवरणसँग आवधिक रूपमा Reconcile गर्ने गर्नुहुन ।
- (४) संस्थाको आन्तरिक र बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक तथा यस बैंकको स्थलगत निरीक्षण र गैरस्थलगत सुपरिवेक्षण प्रतिवेदनले औल्याएका कैफियत सुधारका लागि दिइएका निर्देशनहरू समयमै पालना गर्ने गर्नुहुन ।

उपरोक्त निर्देशन वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनको छुट्टै पानामा प्रकाशित गर्नुहुन ।

भवदीय,

(वाट्टि नेपाल)
उप- निर्देशक

बोधार्थ :

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

सञ्चालक समितिहरूको विवरण

प्रथम साधारण सभा



श्री रत्नराज बज्राचार्य
अध्यक्ष
(प्रतिनिधि,
ग्लोबल आइएमई बैंक लि.)



श्री राजन सिंह भण्डारी
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(सिटिजन्स बैंक इन्टरनेशनल लि.)



डा. रमेश कुमार भट्टराई
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(जनता बैंक नेपाल लि.)



श्री उपेन्द्र पौडेल
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(एम. एम. वि. बैंक लि.)



श्री जसोदा सैजू
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(एच. एण्ड बि. डेभलपमेन्ट बैंक लि.)



श्री लक्ष्मण रिसाल
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(एनआईसी एशिया बैंक लि.)



श्री सजिव मानन्धर
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(प्राइम कमर्सियल बैंक लि.)

दोस्रो साधारण सभा



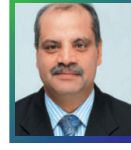
श्री रत्नराज बज्राचार्य
अध्यक्ष
(प्रतिनिधि)
(ग्लोबल आइएमई बैंक लि.)



श्री राजन सिंह भण्डारी
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(सिटिजन्स बैंक इन्टरनेशनल लि.)



डा. रमेश कुमार भट्टराई
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(जनता बैंक नेपाल लि.)



श्री उपेन्द्र पौडेल
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(एम. एम. वि. बैंक लि.)



श्री जानकृष्ण अधिकारी
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(सोसाईटी डेभलपमेन्ट बैंक लि.)



श्री लक्ष्मण रिसाल
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(एनआईसी एशिया बैंक लि.)



श्री सजिव मानन्धर
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(प्राइम कमर्सियल बैंक लि.)

तेस्रो साधारण सभा



श्री राजन सिंह भण्डारी
अध्यक्ष
(प्रतिनिधि)
(सिटिजन्स बैंक इन्टरनेशनल लि.)



श्री उपेन्द्र पौडेल
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(एम. एम. वि. बैंक लि.)



श्री जानकृष्ण अधिकारी
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(सोसाईटी डेभलपमेन्ट बैंक लि.)



श्री लक्ष्मण रिसाल
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(एनआईसी एशिया बैंक लि.)



श्री राजन सिंह भण्डारी
अध्यक्ष
(प्रतिनिधि)
(सिटिजन्स बैंक इन्टरनेशनल लि.)



श्री उपेन्द्र पौडेल
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(एम. एम. वि. बैंक लि.)



श्री जानकृष्ण अधिकारी
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(सोसाईटी डेभलपमेन्ट बैंक लि.)



श्री सजिव मानन्धर
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(प्राइम कमर्सियल बैंक लि.)



श्री सजिव मानन्धर
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(प्राइम कमर्सियल बैंक लि.)



श्री पृथ्वी नारायण श्रेष्ठ
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(जनता बैंक नेपाल लि.)



श्री आरती राज्यलक्ष्मी राणा
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(ग्लोबल आइएमई बैंक लि.)



श्री राजन सिंह भण्डारी
अध्यक्ष
(प्रतिनिधि)
(सिटिजन्स बैंक इन्टरनेशनल लि.)



श्री उपेन्द्र पौडेल
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(एम. एम. वि. बैंक लि.)



श्री जानकृष्ण अधिकारी
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(सोसाईटी डेभलपमेन्ट बैंक लि.)



श्री सजिव मानन्धर
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(प्राइम कमर्सियल बैंक लि.)



श्री पृथ्वी नारायण श्रेष्ठ
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(जनता बैंक नेपाल लि.)



श्री आरती राज्यलक्ष्मी राणा
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(ग्लोबल आइएमई बैंक लि.)



श्री रामहरि दाहाल
कम्पनी सचिव
तथा
प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत

सञ्चालक समितिहरूको विवरण

पाँचौँ साधारण सभा



श्री राजन सिंह भण्डारी
अध्यक्ष
(प्रतिनिधि)
(सिटीजन्स बैंक इन्टरनेशनल लि.)



श्री सन्जिव मानन्धर
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(प्राइम कमर्सियल बैंक लि.)



श्री कलक प्रसाद खनाल
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(लुम्बिनी विकास बैंक लि.)



श्री पृथ्वी नारायण श्रेष्ठ
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(जनता बैंक नेपाल लि.)



श्री आरती राज्यलक्ष्मी राणा
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(ग्लोबल आइएमई बैंक लि.)



श्री बदी प्रसाद पुडासैनी
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(सर्वसाधारण समूह)



श्री कमल प्रसाद नेपाल
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(सर्वसाधारण समूह)



श्री रामहरि दाहाल
कम्पनी सचिव
तथा
प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत

छैटौँ साधारण सभा



श्री सन्जिव मानन्धर
अध्यक्ष
(प्रतिनिधि)
(प्राइम कमर्सियल बैंक लि.)



श्री पृथ्वी नारायण श्रेष्ठ
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(जनता बैंक नेपाल लि.)



श्री राजा अर्याल
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(ग्लोबल आइएमई बैंक लि.)



श्री सजना मानन्धर
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(देव विकास बैंक लि.)



श्री सुमित बाबु सत्री
सञ्चालक



श्री बदी प्रसाद पुडासैनी
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(सर्वसाधारण समूह)



श्री कमल प्रसाद नेपाल
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(सर्वसाधारण समूह)



श्री रामहरि दाहाल
कम्पनी सचिव
तथा
प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत

सातौँ साधारण सभा



श्री सन्जिव मानन्धर
अध्यक्ष
(प्रतिनिधि)
(प्राइम कमर्सियल बैंक लि.)



श्री कल्याण विक्रम पाँडे
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(जनता बैंक नेपाल लि.)



श्री राजा अर्याल
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(ग्लोबल आइएमई बैंक लि.)



श्री सजना मानन्धर
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(देव विकास बैंक लि.)



श्री सुमित बाबु सत्री
सञ्चालक



श्री बदी प्रसाद पुडासैनी
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(सर्वसाधारण समूह)



श्री रामहरि दाहाल
कम्पनी सचिव
तथा
प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत

आठौँ साधारण सभा



श्री सन्जिव मानन्धर
अध्यक्ष
(प्रतिनिधि)
(प्राइम कमर्सियल बैंक लि.)



श्री कल्याण विक्रम पाँडे
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(जनता बैंक नेपाल लि.)



श्री राजा अर्याल
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(ग्लोबल आइएमई बैंक लि.)



श्री सजना मानन्धर
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(कुमारी बैंक लि.)



श्री सुमित बाबु सत्री
सञ्चालक



श्री बदी प्रसाद पुडासैनी
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(सर्वसाधारण समूह)



श्री जानकृष्ण अधिकारी
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि)
(सर्वसाधारण समूह)



श्री रामहरि दाहाल
कम्पनी सचिव
तथा
प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत

सञ्चालक समितिहरूको विवरण

नवौँ साधारण सभा



श्री सन्जिव मानन्धर
अध्यक्ष
(प्रतिनिधि, प्राइम कमर्सियल बैंक लि.)



श्री सुमित बाबु खत्री
सञ्चालक



श्री कल्याण विक्रम पाँडे
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि, ग्लोबल आईएमई बैंक लि.)



श्री सजना मानन्धर
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि, कुमारी बैंक लि.)



श्री बदी प्रसाद पुडासैनी
सञ्चालक



श्री ज्ञानु कृष्ण अधिकारी
सञ्चालक



श्री रामहरि दाहाल
कम्पनी सचिव
तथा
प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत

दशौँ साधारण सभा



श्री सन्जिव मानन्धर
अध्यक्ष
(प्रतिनिधि, प्राइम कमर्सियल बैंक लि.)



श्री सुमित बाबु खत्री
सञ्चालक



श्री कल्याण विक्रम पाँडे
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि, ग्लोबल आईएमई बैंक लि.)



श्री सजना मानन्धर
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि, कुमारी बैंक लि.)



श्री बदी प्रसाद पुडासैनी
सञ्चालक



श्री ज्ञानु कृष्ण अधिकारी
सञ्चालक



श्री रामहरि दाहाल
कम्पनी सचिव
तथा
प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत

सञ्चालक समितिहरूको विवरण

एघारौँ साधारण सभा



श्री सुमित बाबु खत्री
अध्यक्ष
(प्रतिनिधि, सिटिजन्स बैंक इन्टरनेसनल लि.)



श्री कल्याण विक्रम पाँडे
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि, ग्लोबल आईएमई बैंक लि.)



श्री नेपाल भूषण श्रेष्ठ
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि, प्राइम कमर्सियल बैंक लि.)



श्री सजना मानन्धर
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि, कुमारी बैंक लि.)



श्री बट्टी प्रसाद पुडासैनी
सञ्चालक
प्रतिनिधि, सर्वसाधारण



श्री ज्ञानु कृष्ण अधिकारी
सञ्चालक
प्रतिनिधि, सर्वसाधारण



श्री आयुष ओम्का
स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालक



श्री रामहरि दाहाल
कम्पनी सचिव
तथा
प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत

बाह्रौँ साधारण सभा



श्री कल्याण विक्रम पाँडे
अध्यक्ष
(प्रतिनिधि, ग्लोबल आईएमई बैंक लि.)



श्री नेपाल भूषण श्रेष्ठ
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि, प्राइम कमर्सियल बैंक लि.)



श्री सुमन गुलेपती
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि, सिटिजन्स बैंक इन्टरनेसनल लि.)



श्री सजना मानन्धर
सञ्चालक
(प्रतिनिधि, कुमारी बैंक लि.)



श्री बट्टी प्रसाद पुडासैनी
सञ्चालक
प्रतिनिधि, सर्वसाधारण



श्री ज्ञानु कृष्ण अधिकारी
सञ्चालक
प्रतिनिधि, सर्वसाधारण



श्री आयुष ओम्का
स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालक



श्री रामहरि दाहाल
कम्पनी सचिव
तथा
प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत

केन्द्रीय कार्यालयका कर्मचारीहरू



श्री मितेन्द्र गोपाल घोमडेल
वरिष्ठ अधिकृत
वित्त तथा योजना प्रमुख



श्री राम किशोर प्रसाद कुर्वाहा
प्रदेश अधिकृत
कोशी प्रदेश



श्री राम कुमार सुवेदी
वरिष्ठ अधिकृत
जनशक्ति तथा प्रशासन विभाग



श्री जितेन्द्र काजी थापा
प्रदेश अधिकृत
बागमती र जाण्डकी प्रदेश



श्री अवदेश कुमार भा
प्रदेश अधिकृत
मधेश प्रदेश



श्री तर्क बहादुर रावल
प्रदेश अधिकृत
लुम्बिनी प्रदेश



श्री सरोज पण्डित
प्रदेश अधिकृत
कर्णाली र सु.प. प्रदेश



श्री निरोज क. चौधरी
अधिकृत
वित्त विभाग



श्री जगन्नाथ खतिवडा
अधिकृत
कर्जा विभाग



श्री कमल घिमिरे
अनुगमन अधिकृत
अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



श्री सागर भण्डारी
टास्क फोर्स लिडर



श्री नारायण सुन्का
अनुगमन अधिकृत
अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



श्री देवराज पाण्डे
अनुगमन अधिकृत
अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



श्री सुशिल कुमार चौधरी
अनुगमन अधिकृत
अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



श्री अर्जुन गौतम
अनुगमन अधिकृत
अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



श्री सुरज बास्तोला
अनुगमन अधिकृत
अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



श्री कविन्द्र महत
अनुगमन अधिकृत
अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



श्री कर्ण प्रसाद उप्रेती
अनुगमन अधिकृत
अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



श्री अर्जुन पौडेल
अनुगमन अधिकृत
अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



श्री मुकेश कुमार राय
अनुगमन अधिकृत
अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



श्री सिताराम महतो
अनुगमन अधिकृत
अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



श्री सुधिर बस्नेत
अनुगमन अधिकृत
अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



श्री दिनेश अर्याल
अनुगमन अधिकृत
अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



श्री रविन्द्र प्रसाद कँडेल
अनुगमन अधिकृत
अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



श्री जीवन कुमार दाहाल
अनुगमन अधिकृत
अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



श्री सुमन कुमार सुन्का
अनुगमन अधिकृत
अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



श्री दिपक भट्ट
अनुगमन अधिकृत
अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



श्री रोहित कपाली
कनिष्ठ अधिकृत
सूचना प्रविधि विभाग



श्री रमेश बहादुर धानी
अनुगमन अधिकृत
अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



श्री गोविन्द बुढाथोकी
टास्क फोर्स अफिसर



श्री रिमता श्रेष्ठ
कनिष्ठ अधिकृत
कर्जा विभाग



श्री उमेश नेपाल
सुपरिवेक्षक
जोसिम तथा असुबली विभाग



श्री जयन्त भण्डारी
अनुगमन अधिकृत
अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



श्री प्रशान्त शाह
टास्क फोर्स अफिसर



श्री केवल कुमार राउत
टास्क फोर्स अफिसर



श्री रिना खनाल
वरिष्ठ सहायक
जनशक्ति तथा प्रशासन विभाग



श्री जानेन्द्र गुरुङ
वरिष्ठ सहायक
वित्त विभाग



श्री दिनेश दाहाल
सहायक
जनशक्ति तथा प्रशासन विभाग



श्री सुशिल रिमाल
सहायक
सूचना प्रविधि विभाग



श्री प्रतिष्ठा ढकाल
कनिष्ठ सहायक
जनशक्ति तथा प्रशासन विभाग



श्री सीता ढकाल
कनिष्ठ सहायक
कर्जा विभाग



श्री रामेश रानियार
कनिष्ठ सहायक
जोसिम तथा असुली विभाग

श्री रमेश रानियार
कनिष्ठ सहायक
जोसिम तथा असुली विभाग

शाखा प्रमुखहरूको नामावली



श्री गौतम बास्तोला
बट्टार, नुवाकोट



श्री रविन्द्र दाहाल
रातमाटे, नुवाकोट



श्री रवि खनाल
सातबिसे, नुवाकोट



श्री शम्भु बानियाँ
रानिपौवा, नुवाकोट



श्री सुजन प्याक्रेल
मुरलीभञ्ज्याङ, धादिङ



श्री दिनेश दाहाल
गुनेस्थान, धादिङ



श्री गीता अधिकारी
मंगलपुर, चितवन



श्री सविना वस्ती
चैनपुर, चितवन



श्री विमला गुरुड
वस्तीपुर, मकवानपुर



श्री चित्ररञ्जन कामती
रामगाढवा, पर्सा



श्री जानकी श्रेष्ठ
चापागाउँ, ललितपुर



श्री सुमद्रा शापा
कटुञ्जे, भक्तपुर



श्री सरोज लामा
भक्तुपडेबेसी, काभ्रे



श्री प्रतिभा शापा
काभ्रेबिसे, सिन्धुपाल्चोक



श्री अजय खड्का
किर्ने, दोलखा



श्री उमेश भट्टराई
बालग्राम, सुनसरी



श्री नदाकत अली
जगतपुर, सप्तरी



श्री राजन पटेल
असनपुर, सिरहा



श्री समिर घिमिरे
जब्दी, सर्लाही



श्री ठाकुर प्रसाद रिजाल
मनमैजु, काठमाडौं



श्री सालिग्राम अधिकारी
मधवलिया, रुपन्देही



श्री सरोज कार्की
दुवागाढी, भद्रा



श्री मोहन कुमार धमला
पथरी, मोरङ



श्री मोहम्मद महताब
बैजनाथपुर, मोरङ



श्री विकेश पोदार
मधेसा, सुनसरी



श्री राजकिशोर प्रसाद यादव
छातापिप्रा, बारा



श्री सुरेन्द्र चौधरी
रामपूर्वा, बारा



श्री श्रीकिशोर प्रसाद
हुमरिया, रौतहट



श्री ध्रुवराज तिवारी
अर्चौली, नवलपुर



श्री कमल लोहनी
तिलकपुर, नवलपरासी

शाखा प्रमुखहरुको नामावली



श्री अर्जुन दुगाना
कालिकास्थान, रसुवा



श्री महेन्द्र आचार्य
छोप्राक, गोरखा



श्री लेखनाथ आचार्य
विजयनगर, प्यूठान



रिश नेपाली
लिवाङ, रोल्पा



श्री प्रेम बहादुर बि. क.
धनवाङ, सल्यान



श्री बुद्ध बहादुर थापा
मुसिकोट, रुकुम (प)



श्री मन्नु राज कौर
साँफेबगर, अछाम



श्री जगतराज अधिकारी
समूहगाड, डोटी



श्री केवल कुमार के. सी.
नेहलकुना, सुर्खेत



श्री बसन्त राज पाठक
गाईशहर, लमजुङ



श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार चौधरी
बचरघारी, स्याङ्जा



श्री सन्दिप रेग्मी
तेल्घा, पाल्पा



श्री कर्ण खत्री
हर्दिनेटा, गुल्मी



श्री महेश कुमार चौधरी
बजरीया, बारा



श्री सागर चौधरी
उत्तरपानी, धनकुटा



श्री सुरेश घिमिरे
ठंकिसिनुवारी, मोरङ



श्री अवदेश प्रसाद कुशवाहा
लालागाड, धनुषा



श्री शुमनारायण साह
औरही, महावती



श्री अनिल कुमार साह
सोल्दीबजार, सर्लाही



श्री अञ्जन लोहनी
भानु, तनहुँ



श्री प्रमिला श्रेष्ठ
सैरेनीटार, तनहुँ



श्री दुर्गाजित जोशी
गोपली, दाङ



श्री राम शंकर महतो
कटहरिया, रौतहट



श्री जाबिर अन्सारी
मनहर्वा, बारा



श्री विज्ज प्रसाद उपाध्याय
जीतपुर, कपिलवस्तु



श्री रामकेश चौधरी
भजनी, कैलाली



श्री केश बोहरा
भवानीपुर, बाँके



श्री लखन बहादुर शाही
मेनापोखर, बर्दिया



श्री दिपेन्द्र बटाला
बोनिर्था, कैलाली



श्री शम्भु प्रसाद भट्ट
सुङा, कञ्चनपुर

शाखा प्रमुखहरुको नामावली



श्री मधुकर प्रधान
किलकिले, काठमा



श्री सन्दिप कुमार कुशवाहा
गजमवानीपुर, बारा



श्री दिलिप लम्साल
सेढवा, पर्सा



श्री सुशिल श्रेष्ठ
खरेन्द्रपुर, कपिलवस्तु



श्री सन्तोष पोखरेल
बनगाउँ, दाङ



श्री मनक राज ओजा
खजुरा, बाँके



श्री रञ्जित चौधरी
राजापुर, बर्दिया



श्री हरिश दत्त पाण्डे
मसुरिया, कैलाली



श्री प्रकाश मडै
कृष्णपुर, कञ्चनपुर



श्री गोपाल साकी
अमरगढी, डडेल्धुरा



श्री लक्ष्मण बहादुर सत्री
वीरेन्द्रनगर, सुर्खेत



श्री पहराम जैसी
बबियाचौर, सुर्खेत



श्री यशराज उपाध्याय
सुरीगाउँ, बर्दिया



श्री हरि प्रसाद खनाल
नरपानी, अर्घाखाँची



श्री ज्योतिष कुमार मा
बोदेबसाई, सप्तरी



श्री तारा ब. थापा मगर
कल्याणीदेवी, नुवाकोट



श्री अनिता श्रेष्ठ
पनौती, काभ्रे



श्री सुरेन्द्र महतो
कमलामाई, सिन्धुली



श्री जयकिशन राजवंशी
बाहुनी, मोरङ



श्री सतेन्द्र कुमार यादव
धनुषाधाम, जनकपुर



श्री सत्यम प्रसाद
मलाही, रौतहट



श्री इन्द्रजीत कुमार यादव
बंकुल, रौतहट



श्री दिपक कुमार कुशवाहा
पकाहामैनपुर, पर्सा



श्री अजित कुमार मण्डल
बेल्टारी, नवलपरासी



श्री नतिन कुमार कर्ण
फर्साटिकार, रुपन्देही



श्री देव बहादुर चन्द्र
बेलौरी, कञ्चनपुर



श्री उदयराम देवकोटा
भजनी, कैलाली



श्री विशाल विश्वकर्मा
मकरागढी, बर्दिया



श्री रञ्जित कुमार चौधरी
सिद्धार्थनगर, रुपन्देही



श्री चतुर्भुज शाही
घोडाबास, दैलेख

शाखा प्रमुखहरुको नामावली



श्री आदेश कुमार चौधरी
पिप्रा, महोत्तरी



श्री शंकर कुमार राउत
सीतापुर, सिरहा



श्री राम रिजाल
जंग्रवा, दाङ



श्री करण बहादुर चन्द
रास्कोट, कालीकोट



श्री कृष्ण कुमार मण्डल
कुर्था, धनुषा



श्री पदमराज जोशी
दोधारा चौदनी, कञ्चनपुर



श्री चन्देश मण्डल
सिखौनगढ, बारा



श्री नेत्र बहादुर भुजेल
कल्याणपुर, सिरहा



श्री कृशेश्वर प्रसाद खेत
कालाबजर, सुनसरी



श्री विवेक श्रेष्ठ
भापाबजार, भापा



श्री राजकुमार अधिकारी
मञ्ज्याङपोखरी, धादिङ



श्री रामकृष्ण पुडासैनी
पाँचखाल, काभ्रे



श्री श्रीराम दनुवार
मेलम्ची, सिन्धुपाल्चोक



श्री श्रीकृष्ण सहका
चरिकोट, दोलखा



श्री रमेश कुमार तामाङ
मन्थली, रामेछाप



श्री रामहरि थापा
ढिकुपोखरी, कास्की



श्री गोपाल सुवेदी
राँके, इलाम



श्री रमेश कुमार संगौला
जोपेटार, पाँचथर



श्री नविन बोहरा
जयपृथ्वी, बझाङ



श्री मोहनदेव जोशी
दशरथचन्द, बैतडी



श्री सूर्य बहादुर थि.क.
अक्षते, बाजुलुङ



श्री विनु अधिकारी
मोहनचोक, पर्वत



श्री दिपेश ब. ढकाल खत्री
हावीसुँडे, मकवानपुर



श्री हेमन्द महतो
हरिपूर्वा, सर्लाही



श्री पुष्पराज चौधरी
कौडेना, सर्लाही



श्री ज्ञानेन्द्र चौधरी
यदुकुवा, धनुषा



श्री पवन कुमार चौधरी
कदमाहा, सप्तरी



श्री संदेश राई
नेपालटार, उदयपुर



श्री राजन ढुञ्जाना
केराबारी, मोरङ



श्री लिलाराज राजवंशी
गौरादह, भापा

शाखा प्रमुखहरूको नामावली



श्री रामविनय प्रसाद चौधरी
वैकुण्ठपुर, रुपन्देही



श्री रामपुजन साह
माधवनारायण, रौतहट



श्री सञ्जय चौधरी
जावस, महोत्तरी



श्री देवेन्द्र चौधरी
कविलासी, सर्लाही



श्री लिलाम्बर प्र. सिंह गनगाई
दहीपौडी, सिरहा



श्री राकेश कुमार देव
विष्णुपुर, सप्तरी



श्री शर्मिला बस्नेत
हरिनगर, सुनसरी



श्री मनेश कुमार मण्डल
झयनिया, मोरङ



श्री कुमार गुरुड
सिजीफलीटे, ओखलढुङ्गा



श्री हरि प्रसाद प्याकुरेल
सीतापाइला, काठमाडौं



श्री लक्ष्मण प्रसाद मर्द
पिलुचौर, बाजुरा



श्री मोहन सिंह ऐर
पुनर्वास, कञ्चनपुर



श्री प्रेम वान्तोला
भगतपुर, कैलाली



श्री माधव खड्का
मधुवन, बर्दिया



श्री सविन्द्र बहादुर शाही
कालिमाटी, जाजरकोट



श्री दिपक पौडेल
बिनौना, बाँके



श्री कमलेश यादव
चौरी, कापिलवस्तु



श्री दिपक पुडासैनी
रम्भा, पाल्पा



श्री ज्योति घले
धुर्कोट, गुल्मी



श्री ध्रुव बोगटी
पदमपुर, चितवन



श्री राज कुमार बैठा
सिसौट, सर्लाही



श्री रविलाल साह
झिमिली, महोत्तरी



श्री सन्तोष यादव
बरियारपट्टी, सिरहा



श्री सन्तोष कुमार सुतिहार
लोकही, सुनसरी



श्री चेतन घिमिरे
बेलेपुर, मोरङ



श्री बिषय कुमार चौधरी
गौरादह, अछाम



श्री रमेश न्योपाने
हलिदबारी, अछाम



श्री रेमन कुमार कार्की
संक्रान्तिबजार, तेह्रथुम



श्री निरु श्रेष्ठ
फेरिबजार, भोजपुर

बाह्रौं वार्षिक साधारण सभाका केही मलकहरू



केन्द्र प्रमुख गोष्ठी तथा वित्तीय साक्षरता कार्यक्रम



तालिम तथा जनशक्ति विकास कार्यक्रमका केही भलकहरू



व्यवस्थापन समूह



श्री रामहरि दाहाल
प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत



श्री नबराज दाहाल
नायब प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत



श्री राजू प्रसाद पुडासैनी
वरिष्ठ व्यवस्थापक



श्री शेखर न्यौपाने
वरिष्ठ व्यवस्थापक



श्री शेर बहादुर गुरुड
विभागीय प्रमुख
जनशक्ति तथा प्रशासन विभाग



श्री उमेश मान डंगोल
विभागीय प्रमुख
अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



श्री मिम प्रसाद मट्टराई
विभागीय प्रमुख
अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



श्री रबि प्रसाद आचार्य
विभागीय प्रमुख
कर्जा विभाग



श्री इश्वर आचार्य
विभागीय प्रमुख
अनुगमन तथा सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग



श्री माधव न्यौपाने
विभागीय प्रमुख
जोरिम तथा असुली विभाग

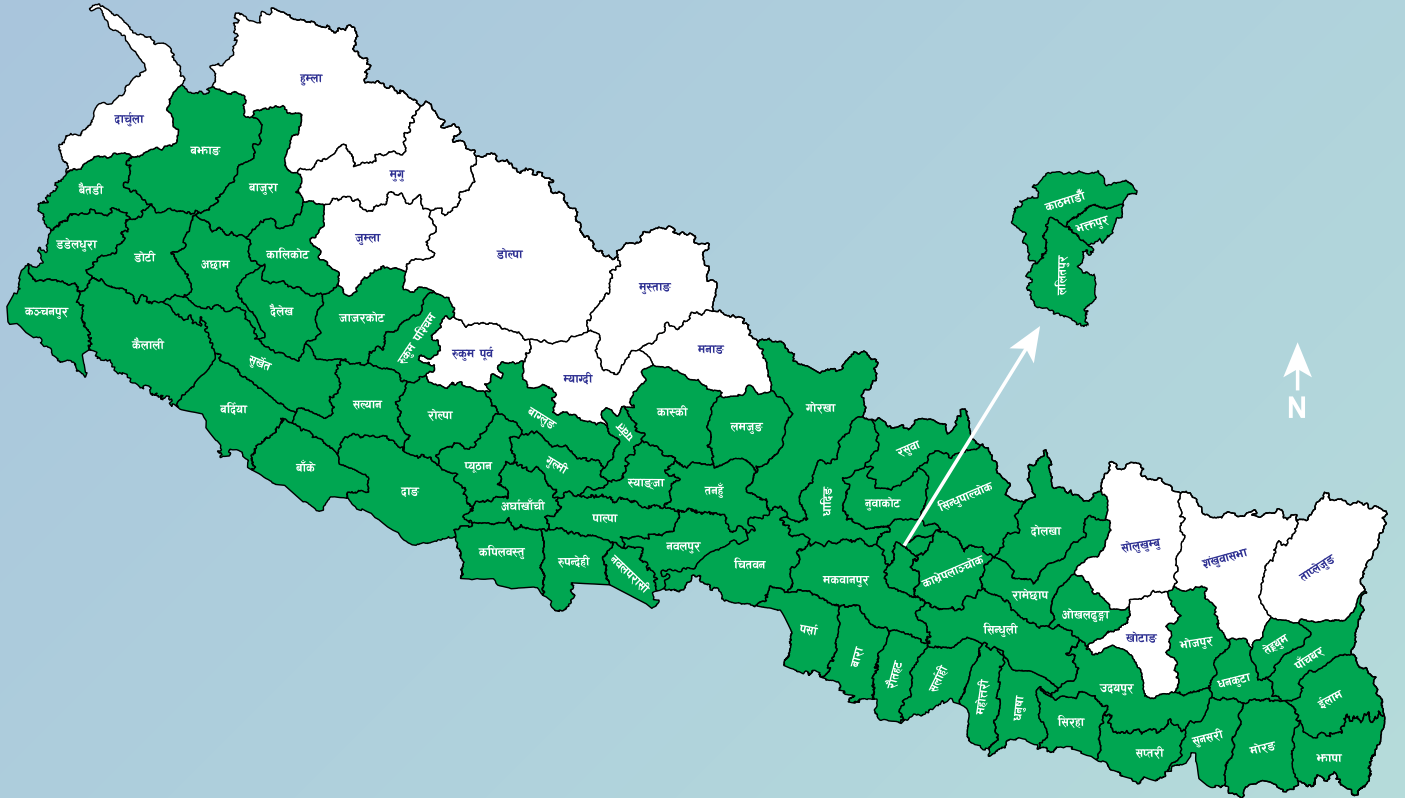


श्री कृष्ण प्रसाद गैरे
विभागीय प्रमुख
वित्त विभाग



श्री हरि पाण्डे
विभागीय प्रमुख
सूचना प्रविधि विभाग

विस्तारित कार्यालयहरु: ६४ जिल्लाहरुमा १४५ वटा शाखा



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