

Manjushree Finance Limited
Unaudited Financial Statement (Quarterly)
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As on Quarter ended 30th Ashwin 2077 (16th October, 2020)

Figures in NPR '000

Assets	This Quarter Ending	Immediate Previous Year Ending
Cash and cash equivalent	2,361,951	1,044,531
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	265,716	421,525
Placement with Bank & Financial Institutions		-
Derivative financial instruments	-	-
Other trading assets		-
Loans and advance BFIs	1,074,150	995,264
Loans and advance to customers	5,627,413	5,818,222
Investment securities	491,720	717,851
Current tax assets	131,131	-
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-
Investment in associates	-	-
Investment Property	36,346	36,346
Property and equipment	42,052	52,166
Goodwill and Intangible assets	1,626	999
Deferred tax assets	4,955	5,990
Other Assets	170,372	88,325
Total Assets	10,207,432	9,181,219
Liabilities		-
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	1,355,593	1,964,341
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	15,778	10,907
Derivative financial instruments		-
Deposit from customers	7,194,199	5,848,383
Borrowing		-
Current Tax Liabilities	21,718	2,375
Provisions		-
Deferred Tax Liabilities		-
Other Liabilities	355,446	141,191
Debt Securities issued		-
Subordinate Liabilities		-
Total Liabilities	8,942,734	7,967,196
Equity		
Share capital	818,131	818,131
Share Premium		-
Retained earnings	148,371	119,800
Reserves	298,196	276,092
Total equity attributable to equity holders	1,264,699	1,214,023
Non -controlling interest	-	-
Total equity	1,264,699	1,214,023
Total Liabilities and Equity	10,207,433	9,181,219

Manjushree Finance Limited
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
As on Quarter ended 30th Ashwin 2077 (16th October, 2020)

Particulars	Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding	
	This Quarter	Up to this Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Up to This Quarter (YTD)
Interest Income	251,243	251,243	319,818	319,818
Interest Expenses	157,302	157,302	189,984	189,984
Net Interest Income	93,941	93,941	129,833	129,833
Fees and Commission	6,818	6,818	6,716	6,716
Fees and Commission expenses	-	-	-	-
Net fee and commission	6,818	6,818	6,716	6,716
Net interest, fee and commission	100,759	100,759	136,550	136,550
Net trading income	-	-	3,216	3,216
Other operating income	-	-	1,826	1,826
Total operating income	100,759	100,759	141,592	141,592
Impairment charge/allowance	1,135	1,135	59,731	59,731
Net operating income	99,624	99,624	81,860	81,860
Operating expenses				
Personnel expenses	31,029	31,029	27,210	27,210
Other operating expenses	13,531	13,531	14,568	14,568
Depreciation & Amortisation	2,831	2,831	2,154	2,154
Operating Profit	52,233	52,233	37,928	37,928
Non operating income	20,161	20,161		
Non operating expenses				
Profit before income tax	72,394	72,394	37,928	37,928
Income tax expenses	21,718	21,718	10,336	10,336
Current Tax	21,718	21,718	10,114	10,114
Deferred Tax	-	-	221	221
Profit/(loss) for the quarter	50,676	50,676	27,593	27,593

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in NPR '000

Particulars	Current Year		Previous Year	
			Corresponding	
	This Quarter	Up to this Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Up to This Quarter (YTD)
Profit or loss for the period	50,676	50,676	27,593	27,593
Other comprehensive income				
a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
-Gains/(losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value				
-Gains/(loss) on revaluation				
-Actuarial gain/loss on defined benefit plans				
-Income tax relating to above items				
Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
b) Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss				
-Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge				
-Exchange Gains/(losses) (arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)	-			
-Income tax relating to above items	-			
Net other comprehensive income that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss				
c) Share of other comprehensive income of associate accounted as per equity method				
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax				
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	50,676	50,676	27,593	27,593

Profit attributable to:	0		
Equity holders of the bank		27,593	27,593
Non-controlling Interest			
Total	-	27,593	27,593

Earnings per share			
Basic earnings per share		-	9.52
Annualized Basic Earnings Per Share		-	9.52
Diluted earnings per share	355445.89	141,190.67	9.52
		0	
		0	

Ratios as per NRB Directive

Particulars	Current Year		Previous Year Corresponding	
	This Quarter	Up to this Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Up to This Quarter (YTD)
Capital fund to RWA		13.43%		15.72%
Non-performing loan (NPL) to total loan		3.16%		3.96%
Total loan loss provision to Total NPL		131.97%		114.34%
Cost of Funds		7.52%		9.36%
Credit to Deposit Ratio		70.77%		75.80%
Base Rate		9.55%		11.49%
Interest Rate Spread		4.60%		4.71%

Total Contributions by and distributions					11,462,228		28,571,683	506,758			
Balance at 30th Ashwin End 2077	818,131,264	-	121,906,889	-	170,117,319	794,562	148,371,447	5,377,204	1,214,022,849	-	1,214,022,849

Manjushree Finance Limited
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow
For the Period ended on 30th Ashwin 2077

Figures in NPR '000

Particulars	Up to this quarter	Immediate Previous Year Ending
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	251,243	306,347
Fees and other income received	6,818	6,716
Dividend received		
Receipts from other operating activities		3,216
Interest paid	(157,302)	(189,984)
Commission and fees paid		
Cash payment to employees	(31,029)	(27,210)
Other expenses paid	(13,531)	(14,568)
Operatng cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities	56,199	84,517
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets	145,303	(1,551,993)
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	28,771	(38,249)
Placement with bank and financial institutions		
Other trading assets	135,560	
Loan and advances to bank and financial institutions	29,700	(957,400)
loan disbursemnt to customer	(187,225)	(277,026)
Other assets	138,497	(279,318)
Increase/(Decrease) in operating liabilities	248,719	2,238,328
Due to bank and financial institutions	(1,830,513)	1,825,166
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	(115,593)	(119,507)
Deposit from customers	1,908,693	537,184
Borrowings		
Other Liabilities	286,133	(4,515)
Net Cash flow from operating activities before tax paid	450,222	770,852
Income taxes paid	(21,718)	(79,842)
Net cash flow from operating activities	428,504	(868,810)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of investment securities	590,653	(870,292)
Receipts from sale of investment securities	-	
Purchase of property and equipment	12,763	(12,205)
Receipt from the sale of property and equipment	-	
Purchase of intangible assets	(542)	217
Receipt from the sale of investment properties		
Interest received		13,471
Dividend received	-	
Net cash used in investing activities	602,875	(868,810)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Receipt from issue of debt securities		
Repayment of debt securities		
Receipt from issue of subordinated liabilities		
Repayment of subordinated liabilities		
Receipt from issue of shares	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-
Interest paid		(4,764)
Other receipt/payment		
Net cash from financing activities	-	(4,764)
Net Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,031,378	(112,836)
Cash and cash equivalents at Shrawan 1, 2077	1,330,573	1,443,409
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents held		
Cash and cash equivalents at 30th Ashwin 2077	2,361,951	1,330,573

Statement of Distributable Profit and Loss
As on Quarter Ended 30th Ashwin 2077.
(As per NRB Regulation)

Figures in NPR '000

Particulars	Upto This Quarter(YTD)
Net profit for the period as on Ashwin Quarter 2077/78	50,676
<u>Appropriations:</u>	
<u>1.1 Profit required to be appropriated to:</u>	(10,642)
<i>a. General reserve</i>	(10,135)
<i>b. Foreign exchange fluctuation fund</i>	
<i>c. Capital redemption reserve</i>	
<i>d. Corporate social responsibility fund</i>	(507)
<i>e. Employees training fund</i>	
<i>f. Other</i>	
<u>1.2 Profit required to be transferred to Regulatory Reserve:</u>	(11,463)
<i>a. Transferred to Regulatory Reserve</i>	(11,463)
<i>b. Transferred from Regulatory Reserve</i>	
Net Profit for the period ended Ashad quarter 2077 available for distribution	28,571

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

1. Basis of preparation

The Interim Financial Statements of the Finance for the First quarter of current FY 2077-2078 ending 16th Oct 2020 (30th Ashwin 2077) have been prepared in accordance with the requirement of Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) - NAS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” as published by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) Nepal and pronounced by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN).

The Formats used in the preparation of the Financial Statements and the disclosures made therein comply with the specified formats prescribed by the Nepal Rastra Bank for the preparation, presentation and publication of the Interim Financial Statements.

The Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statement comprise of:

- Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position,
- Condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss,
- Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income,
- Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity,
- Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows,
- Ratios as per NRB Directive

1.1 Reporting Period

The Finance follows the Nepalese financial year based on the Nepalese calendar. The corresponding dates for the English calendar are as follows:

Relevant Financial Statement	Nepalese Calendar Date/Period	English Calendar Date/Period
Statement of Financial Position	30 th Ashwin,2077	16 th Oct. 2020
Statement of Profit/Loss	1 st Shrawan 2077 to 30 th Ashwin,2077	16 th July ,2020 to 16 th Oct. 2020

1.2 Functional and Presentation Currency

The Nepalese Rupees (NRs), being the currency of primary economic environment under which finance operates, has been used as the functional currency. The Interim Financial information has been presented in Nepalese Rupees and has been shown in actual figure, unless indicated otherwise.

1.3 New standards in issue but not yet effective

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

1.4 Comparative Information

Comparative information is provided in narrative and descriptive nature, if it is relevant to understand the current period's interim financial statement and reclassified whenever necessary to conform to current period presentation.

2. Statement of Compliance with NFRSs

The interim financial statement of group which comprise of Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, Condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss, Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, Ratios, Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to the consolidated Interim Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) as issued by Accounting Standards Board and carve out issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal and in compliance with BAFIA 2073 and Unified Directive 2076 issued by Nepal Rastra Bank and all other applicable laws and regulations.

3. Use of Estimates, Assumptions and Judgments

The Management of the Finance has made judgments, estimations and assumptions which affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses that is required for the preparation of interim condensed financial statements in conformity with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS). The Management believes that the estimated used in preparation of financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Necessary revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which such estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Any revision in accounting estimate is recognized prospectively in present and future periods as required under NAS 08 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Error.

Significant estimates, assumptions and judgments used in applying accounting policies which have material effect in financial statements are:

- Impairment on loans and advances (Provision for loan calculated as per NRB)
- Determination of fair value of financial instruments
- Assessment of Finance's ability to continue as going concern.

4. Changes in Accounting Policies

There has been no significant change in the accounting policies adopted by the bank except where required due to adoption of Nepal Financial Reporting Standard.

5. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these Financial Statements, and deviations if any have been disclosed accordingly.

5.1 Basis of Measurement

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

- Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.
- Investment Property measured at Fair Value.

5.2 Cash and Cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, unrestricted balances with finances and money at call and at short notice and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three month or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the finance in the management of short term commitments.

5.3 Financial Instruments- Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

5.4 Loans and advances to customers and BFIs

Loans and advances to customers and BFIs comprises of non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market which includes short term lending, term based lending, mortgage lending, personal lending loans to employees and others. Loans and advances are presented on net of the total loan loss provision on the basis of directive number 2 issued by Nepal Rastra Bank. These loans are categorized under pass, watch list, sub-standard, doubtful and loss category. Loan loss provisions are provided on the basis of percentage of total loan outstanding on the basis of their overdue days and other criteria set out in the directive.

5.5 Trading Assets

Trading assets and liabilities are those assets and liabilities that the Bank acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking.

Trading assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, with transaction costs recognized in profit or loss. All changes in fair value are recognized as part of net trading income in profit or loss as regarded as fair value through profit & loss account.

5.6 Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the amortization period or methodology, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. Subsequent expenditures are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the finance and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to other operating expenses during the financial period in which they are incurred.

5.7 Goodwill and Intangible Assets

An intangible asset is recognized only when its cost can be measured reliably and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the finance. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

5.8 Investment Property

Non-Banking Assets which are acquired as part of recovery of loans are classified as investment property and are carried at cost. The Finance's policy is to determine whether a repossessed asset can be best used for its internal operations or should be sold. Assets determined to be useful for the internal operations are transferred to their relevant asset category at the repossessed value. Land and Building of repossessed collateral are classified as investment property.

5.9 Income Tax

As per Nepal Accounting Standard- NAS 12 (Income Tax) tax expense is the aggregate amount included in determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current and deferred taxation. Income Tax expense is recognized in the statement of Profit or Loss, except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income in which case it is recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

a) Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities consist of amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to Inland Revenue Department in respect of the current year, using the tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted on the reporting date and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of prior years.

b) Deferred Tax

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

purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except:

- Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, and at the time of transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carried forward unused tax credits and unused tax losses (if any), to the extent that it is probable that the taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, and at the time of transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in Subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference will be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is probable that sufficient profit will be available to allow the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only to the extent that they relate to income taxes imposed by the same taxation authority.

5.10 Deposits

The Finance accepts deposits from its customers under savings account, current account, term deposits and margin accounts which allows money to be deposited and withdrawn by the account holder. These transactions are recorded on the bank's books, and the resulting

balance is recorded as a liability for the Finance and represents the amount owed by the Finance to the customer.

5.11 Provisions

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

5.12 Share capital and Reserves

Ordinary share capital represents the par value of ordinary shares issued. Share issuance cost which were incurred for raising the capital has not been shown as deduction from share capital but are charged to statement of profit or loss. Share premium represents the excess consideration received by the bank over the par value of ordinary shares issued, and is classified as equity.

Statutory reserves represents the mandatory reserves maintained by the bank as per Nepal Rastra Bank Directives. This includes general reserve, exchange equalization reserve, capital redemption reserve, investment adjustment reserve, interest capitalized reserves, corporate social responsibility reserve, training and development reserve and other reserves as notified by Nepal Rastra Bank. These reserves are not available for distribution of dividend to the shareholders. Retained earnings represents the cumulative net earnings or profit after accounting for dividends to shareholders and mandatory reserves required as per directives issued by Nepal Rastra Bank before distributing dividend. Retained earnings represents the cumulative net earnings or profit after accounting for dividends to shareholders and mandatory reserves required as per directives issued by Nepal Rastra Bank.

5.13 Financial guarantee and loan commitment

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Finance to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Loan commitments are firm commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

5.14 Revenue Recognition

Interest income includes interest income on the basis of accrual basis from loan and advance to borrowers, loans, investment in government securities, and investment in development bond.

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Fees and commission income earned from services that are provided over a certain period of time which includes fees and commission collected from issuance of, guarantees are recognized on time proportion basis. And net trading income comprises gains less losses related to trading assets and liabilities, and includes all realized and unrealized fair value changes, interest, dividends.

5.15 Interest Expenses

Interest expense is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial liability. Expenses for promotion and incentives provided to bring the deposits are not included in the calculation of effective interest rate because of the immaterial nature and allocation of the cost to individual deposit is not feasible.

5.16 Personnel Expenses

The cost of all short-term employee benefits is recognized as an expense during the period in which the employee renders the related service. Accruals for employee entitlements to salaries, bonus and annual leave represent the amount which the finance has a present obligation to pay as a result of employees' services provided up to the reporting date. The accruals have been calculated at undiscounted amounts based on current salary rates. Annual staff bonus of 10% have been computed as per Bonus Act on the profit for the period before tax.

Defined Benefit Plans- Gratuity and unutilized accumulated leave

Gratuity has been calculated on the basis of HR Byelaws of the company which may be differs from Actuarial Valuation which is in the process.

5.17 Other Operating Expenses

Other Operating expenses are incurred and accounted on an accrual basis and are charged to income statement unless those expenses form the capital nature.

5.18 Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation is calculated by using the straight line method on cost or carrying value of property, plant & equipment other than freehold land. Fixed Assets are depreciated on the basis of expected useful life on Straight Line Method (SLM) basis. Land is not depreciated. Management has determined the expected life of the fixed assets for depreciation purpose as follows:

S.N.	Assets Types	Depreciation Rate
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1.	Leasehold	5 years
2.	Vehicle	7 years
3.	Furniture & Fixture	5 years
4.	Office Equipment	5 years
5.	Computer	5 years
6.	Computer Software	5 years

5.19 Earnings per Share

Finance presents basic and diluted Earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit and loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of Finance by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting both the profit and loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, if any.

6. Segment Reporting:

The bank's operation are managed centrally through head office. All strategic, financial and operational policies and operations are controlled and directed from head office. The bank operates in all provinces 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7.