

Disclosure under Basel II capital accord of Nepal Rastra Bank

[As per clause 7.4(b) of the New Capital Accord As at Third Quarter End (Chaitra, 2069)]

1.0 Tier 1 capital and a breakdown of its components:

| | | As on 12.04.2013 |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Core Capital (Tier 1) | | 4,559,997,909 |
| a | Paid up Equity Share Capital | 1,853,900,000 |
| b | Proposed Bonus Equity Share | - |
| c | Statutory General Reserves | 1,870,118,804 |
| d | Retained Earnings | 8,939,905 |
| e | Un-audited current year cumulative profit | 848,097,403 |
| f | Less : Deferred Revenue Expenses | (21,058,202) |

2.0 Tier 2 capital and a breakdown of its components:

| | | As on 12.04.2013 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Supplementary Capital (Tier 2) | | 605,248,759 |
| a | General loan loss provision | 213,831,709 |
| b | Exchange Equalization Reserve | 306,885,003 |
| c | Investment Adjustment Reserve | 1,626,300 |
| d | Other Reserve (Deferred Tax Reserve) | 82,905,747 |

3.0 Detailed information about the Subordinated Term Debts with information on the outstanding amount, maturity, and amount raised during the year and amount eligible to be reckoned as capital funds.

Not applicable

4.0 Deductions from capital

NPR 21,058,202

5.0 Total qualifying capital

NPR 5,165,246,669

6.0 Capital adequacy ratio

14.34%

7.0 Risk weighted exposures for Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk

| RISK WEIGHTED EXPOSURES | | As on 12.04.2013 |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| A | Risk Weighted Exposure for Credit Risk | 32,210,798,741 |
| B | Risk Weighted Exposure for Operational Risk | 3,716,531,801 |
| C | Risk Weighted Exposure for Market Risk | 99,171,460 |
| Total Risk Weighted Exposures (a+b+c) | | 36,026,502,002 |

8.0 Risk Weighted Exposures under each of 11 categories of Credit Risk

| No. | Particulars | RWE as on Chaitra 2069 |
|-----|---|------------------------|
| 1 | Claims on govt. and central Bank | - |
| 2 | Claims on other official entities | 789,877,500 |
| 3 | Claims on Banks | 7,573,975,843 |
| 4 | Claims on corporate and securities firm | 7,198,564,732 |
| 5 | Claims on regulatory retail portfolio | 2,890,638,097 |
| 6 | Claim secured by residential properties | 1,852,690,834 |
| 7 | Claims secured by commercial real state | 4,162,594,007 |
| 8 | Past due Claims | 327,470,935 |
| 9 | High risk claims | 2,359,578,373 |
| 10 | Other Assets | 431,204,249 |
| 11 | Off Balance sheet Items | 4,624,204,171 |
| | Total | 32,210,798,741 |

9.0 Total risk weighted exposure calculation table

Form No. 2: Risk Weighted Exposure For Credit Risk

| | | | | | | | Rs. | |
|------|---|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--|
| S.N. | A. Balance Sheet Exposures | Book Value a | Specific Provision b | Eligible CRM c | Net Value d=a-b-c | Risk Weight e | Risk Weighted Exposures f=d*e | |
| 1 | Cash Balance | 568,195,179 | - | - | 568,195,179 | 0% | - | |
| 2 | Balance With Nepal Rastra Bank | 1,011,565,156 | - | - | 1,011,565,156 | 0% | - | |
| 3 | Investment in Nepalese Government Securities | 6,708,877,253 | - | - | 6,708,877,253 | 0% | - | |
| 4 | All claims on Government of Nepal | 138,807,033 | - | - | 138,807,033 | 0% | - | |
| 5 | Investment in Nepal Rastra Bank securities | - | - | - | - | 0% | - | |
| 6 | All claims on Nepal Rastra Bank | - | - | - | - | 0% | - | |
| 7 | Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA 0-1) | - | - | - | - | 0% | - | |
| 8 | Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA - 2) | - | - | - | - | 20% | - | |
| 9 | Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA - 3) | - | - | - | - | 50% | - | |
| 10 | Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA 4-6) | - | - | - | - | 100% | - | |
| 11 | Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA - 7) | - | - | - | - | 150% | - | |
| 12 | Claims On BIS, IMF, ECB, EC and on Multilateral Development Banks (IM | - | - | - | - | 0% | - | |
| 13 | Claims on Other Multilateral Development Banks | - | - | - | - | 100% | - | |
| 14 | Claims on Public Sector Entity (ECA 0-1) | - | - | - | - | 20% | - | |
| 15 | Claims on Public Sector Entity (ECA 2) | - | - | - | - | 50% | - | |
| 16 | Claims on Public Sector Entity (ECA 3-6) | - | - | - | - | 100% | - | |
| 17 | Claims on Public Sector Entity (ECA 7) | 553,170,000 | 26,585,000 | - | 526,585,000 | 150% | 789,877,500 | |
| 18 | Claims on domestic banks that meet capital adequacy requirements | 572,564,758 | - | - | 572,564,758 | 20% | 114,512,952 | |
| 19 | Claims on domestic banks that do not meet capital adequacy requirements | 83,882,563 | - | - | 83,882,563 | 100% | 83,882,563 | |
| 20 | Claims on foreign bank (ECA Rating 0-1) | 7,944,711,583 | - | - | 7,944,711,583 | 20% | 1,588,942,317 | |
| 21 | Claims on foreign bank (ECA Rating 2) | - | - | - | - | 50% | - | |
| 22 | Claims on foreign bank (ECA Rating 3-6) | 5,782,890,000 | - | - | 5,782,890,000 | 100% | 5,782,890,000 | |
| 23 | Claims on foreign bank (ECA Rating 7) | - | - | - | - | 150% | - | |
| 24 | Claims on Foreign bank incorporated in SAARC Region operating with a | 18,740,061 | - | - | 18,740,061 | 20% | 3,748,012 | |
| 25 | Claims on Domestic Corporates | 7,533,054,996 | - | 334,490,265 | 7,198,564,732 | 100% | 7,198,564,732 | |
| 26 | Claims on Foreign Corporates (ECA 0-1) | - | - | - | - | 20% | - | |
| 27 | Claims on Foreign Corporates (ECA 2) | - | - | - | - | 50% | - | |
| 28 | Claims on Foreign Corporates (ECA 3-6) | - | - | - | - | 100% | - | |
| 29 | Claims on Foreign Corporates (ECA 7) | - | - | - | - | 150% | - | |
| 30 | Regulatory Retail Portfolio (Not Overdue) | 3,854,184,130 | - | - | 3,854,184,130 | 75% | 2,890,638,097 | |
| 31 | Claims fulfilling all criterion of regulatory retail except granularity | - | - | - | - | 100% | - | |
| 32 | Claims secured by residential properties | 2,848,267,102 | - | - | 2,848,267,102 | 60% | 1,708,960,261 | |
| 33 | Claims not fully secured by residential properties | - | - | - | - | 150% | - | |
| 34 | Claims secured by residential properties (Overdue) | 106,876,849 | 25,243,098 | - | 81,633,751 | 100% | 81,633,751 | |
| 35 | Claims secured by Commercial real estate | 4,162,594,007 | - | - | 4,162,594,007 | 100% | 4,162,594,007 | |
| 36 | Past due claims (except for claim secured by residential properties) | 246,359,417 | 28,045,460 | - | 218,313,957 | 150% | 327,470,935 | |
| 37 | High Risk claims | 1,575,603,048 | 234,365 | 77,658,601 | 1,497,710,082 | 150% | 2,246,565,123 | |
| 38 | Investment in equity and other capital instruments of institutions listed in the stock exchange | 50,500,000 | 21,375,000 | - | 29,125,000 | 100% | 29,125,000 | |
| 39 | Investment in equity and other capital instruments of institutions not listed in the stock exchange | 58,925,500 | 3,000,000 | - | 55,925,500 | 150% | 83,888,250 | |
| 40 | Staff loan secured by residential property | 103,494,702 | - | - | 103,494,702 | 60% | 62,096,821 | |
| 41 | Interest Receivable/claim on government securities | 15,143,615 | - | - | 15,143,615 | 0% | - | |
| 42 | Cash in transit and other cash items in the process of collection | - | - | - | - | 20% | - | |
| 43 | Other Assets (as per attachment) | 967,474,374 | 536,270,125 | - | 431,204,249 | 100% | 431,204,249 | |
| | Total | 44,905,881,326 | 640,753,048 | 412,148,865 | 43,852,979,412 | | 27,586,594,570 | |

| S.N. | B. Off Balance Sheet Exposures | Gross Book Value a | Specific Provision b | Eligible CRM c | Net Value d=a-b-c | Risk Weight | RWE Fwd* e |
|------|--|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1 | Revocable Commitments | 836,610,131 | - | - | 836,610,131 | 0% | - |
| 2 | Bills Under Collection | 201,945,801 | - | - | 201,945,801 | 0% | - |
| 3 | Forward Exchange Contract Liabilities | 4,158,241,498 | - | - | 4,158,241,498 | 10% | 415,824,150 |
| 4 | LC Commitments With Original Maturity Up to 6 months (domestic counterparty) | 2,222,199,791 | - | 678,407,687 | 1,543,792,105 | 20% | 308,758,421 |
| | Foreign Counterparty (ECA Rating 0-1) | - | - | - | - | 20% | - |
| | Foreign Counterparty (ECA Rating 2) | - | - | - | - | 50% | - |
| | Foreign Counterparty (ECA Rating 3-6) | - | - | - | - | 100% | - |
| | Foreign Counterparty (ECA Rating 7) | - | - | - | - | 150% | - |
| 5 | LC Commitments With Original Maturity Over 6 months (domestic counterparty) | 390,601,909 | - | 85,814,191 | 304,787,718 | 50% | 152,393,859 |
| | Foreign Counterparty (ECA Rating 0-1) | - | - | - | - | 20% | - |
| | Foreign Counterparty (ECA Rating 2) | - | - | - | - | 50% | - |
| | Foreign Counterparty (ECA Rating 3-6) | - | - | - | - | 100% | - |
| | Foreign Counterparty (ECA Rating 7) | - | - | - | - | 150% | - |
| 6 | Bid Bond, Performance Bond and Counter Guarantee (domestic counterparty) | 170,453,259 | - | 34,501,523 | 135,951,736 | 50% | 67,975,868 |
| | Foreign Counterparty (ECA Rating 0-1) | 3,017,770,350 | - | 2,376,489,578 | 641,280,772 | 20% | 128,256,154 |
| | Foreign Counterparty (ECA Rating 2) | 1,884,526,286 | - | 939,467,867 | 945,058,419 | 50% | 472,529,209 |
| | Foreign Counterparty (ECA Rating 3-6) | 321,698,462 | - | - | 321,698,462 | 100% | 321,698,462 |
| | Foreign Counterparty (ECA Rating 7) | - | - | - | - | 150% | - |
| 7 | Underwriting commitments | - | - | - | - | 50% | - |
| 8 | Lending of Bank's Securities or Posting of Securities as collateral | - | - | - | - | 100% | - |
| 9 | Repurchase Agreements, Assets sale with recourse | - | - | - | - | 100% | - |
| 10 | Advance Payment Guarantee | 1,067,531,954 | - | 748,670,833 | 318,861,121 | 100% | 318,861,121 |
| 11 | Financial Guarantee | - | - | - | - | 100% | - |
| 12 | Acceptances and Endorsements | 240,834,291 | - | 16,102,170 | 224,732,120 | 100% | 224,732,120 |
| 13 | Unpaid Portion of Partly paid shares and Securities | - | - | - | - | 100% | - |
| 14 | Irrevocable credit commitments (short term) | 2,250,154,662 | - | 112,590,056 | 2,137,564,606 | 20% | 427,512,921 |
| 15 | Irrevocable Credit commitments (long term) | 146,173,351 | - | - | 146,173,351 | 50% | 73,086,675 |
| 16 | Claims on foreign bank incorporated in SAARC region operating with a buffer of | - | - | - | - | 20% | - |
| 17 | Other Contingent Liabilities | 1,887,542,035 | - | 174,966,826 | 1,712,575,210 | 100% | 1,712,575,210 |
| 18 | Unpaid Guarantee Claims | 2,500,000 | - | 2,500,000 | - | 200% | - |
| | Total | 18,798,783,780 | - | 5,169,510,730 | 13,629,273,049 | - | 4,624,204,171 |
| | Total RWE for Credit Risk Before Adjustment (A) +(B) | 63,704,665,105 | 640,753,048 | 5,581,659,596 | 57,482,252,461 | - | 32,210,798,741 |
| | Adjustments under Pillar-II | | | | | | |
| | Add: 10% of the loan and facilities in excess of Single Obligor Limits (6.4 a 3) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Add: 1% of the contract (sale) value in case of the sale of credit with recourse (6.4 a 4) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total RWE for Credit Risk (After Bank's adjustments of Pillar II) | 63,704,665,105 | 640,753,048 | 5,581,659,596 | 57,482,252,461 | - | 32,210,798,741 |

10.0 Amount of NPAs (both Gross and Net)

10.1 Restructure/Reschedule Loan

- Nil

10.2 Substandard loan

- Gross value Rs. 100,107,402, Net values Rs. 75,080,552

10.3 Doubtful Loan

- Gross value Rs. 70,567,933, Net value Rs 35,283,967

10.4 Loss Loan

- Gross value Rs. 19,797,105, Net value: NIL

11.0 NPA Ratio

11.1 Gross NPA to Gross Advances

0.88%

11.2 Net NPA to Net Advances

0.52%

12.0 Movement of NPA

Ø Upward movement of Rs. 42,427,459 during the quarter.

13.0 Write off of loans & Interest suspense

Ø Loans Write off as of 12th Apr 2013 is Rs. 32,039,442 and interest suspense balance is Rs 172,799,810.

14.0 Movement in Loan loss provisions and interest suspense

Upward movement in Loan Loss Provisions of Rs. 46,232,217 during the quarter.

Downward movement in Interest suspense of Rs. 10,494,596 during the quarter.

15.0 Detail of additional Loan Loss provision

- Provisions due to growth in the volume have been added. No major additional provisions have been made.

16.0 Segregation of investment portfolio into Held for trading, Held to maturity and Available for sale category

| Investment Portfolio | Net Amount (NPR) |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Held For Trading | NIL |
| Held To Maturity | 13,058,047,253 |
| Available For Sale | 85,050,500 |

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

Board and Senior Management Oversight

Bank management is responsible for understanding the nature and level of risk taken by the Bank and relating the risk to the capital adequacy level. The Risk Committee reviews the Credit Risk, Operational Risk, Market Risk and Reputational Risk; analyzes the trend, assesses the exposure impact on capital and provides a summary report to the Management Committee.

In respect of operational risk, the Consumer Banking, Wholesale Banking and each Support Function Operational Risk Committee analyzes the operational risk and loss present in the respective area and the major risk/loss are escalated to Country Operational Risk Committee (CORC) & the Management Committee. Finance & Strategic Planning checks the capital charge on Operational Risk.

With regard to Market Risk, the Financial Markets Operations maintains net open position of all currencies on a daily basis and provides data to Head WB who reviews and analyzes the trend, assesses the exposure impact on capital and provides a summary report to the Management Committee. The net open position report is also discussed at the ALCO.

Management Committee reviews the inputs received from RC, CORC and ALCO and provides a synopsis to the Board along with its view on the risks exposure and the adequacy of capital, for review and noting.

Sound Capital Assessment

In order to ensure a sound capital assessment process, all three risks that have direct impact on the capital adequacy level are managed in a structured manner with clear roles and responsibilities.

Risk Management Framework (RMF) has been implemented, which sets out the bank's approach to risk management and the control framework within which risks are managed and risk-return tradeoffs are made. To ensure the effectiveness of risk management processes in maintaining the risk profile of the country within Risk Appetite, we maintain three 'lines of defense'. Each 'line of defense' describes a specific set of responsibilities for risk management and control.

- The First Line of defense is that all employees are required to ensure the effective management of risks within the scope of their direct organizational responsibilities.
- The Second Line of defense comprises the Risk Control Owners, supported by their respective control functions. The Second Line is independent of the origination, trading and sales functions to ensure that the necessary balance and perspective is brought to risk/return decisions.
- The Third Line of defense comprises the independent assurance provided by the Group Internal Audit (GIA) function, which has no responsibilities for any of the activities it examines. GIA provides independent assurance of the effectiveness of management's control of its own business activities (the First Line) and of the processes maintained by the Risk Control Functions (the Second Line). As a result, GIA provides assurance that the overall system of control effectiveness is working as required within the Risk Management Framework. The findings from GIA's audits are reported to all relevant management and governance bodies – accountable line managers, relevant oversight function or committee and committees of the Board.

For managing the Credit Risk the Country Underwriting Standards, Country Credit Policy, Credit Policy Manual, and Credit Approval Documents have been prepared and implemented. Any exception to the standards get escalated and approved by the appropriate authorities as stipulated in the standards, policy manual and the PAD, with audit trail.

Operational Risk Management Framework (ORMF) has been implemented for managing operational risks.

The Market Risk is managed in line with the Bank's market risk and other related policies, giving due consideration to the prevalent market conditions.

Comprehensive assessment of risks

The Risk Committee is responsible for overseeing the effective implementation of the Risk Management Framework, including the clear assignment of the roles and responsibilities of Risk Control Owners for the effective management of risk throughout the Bank.

Credit risk

The credit risk of individual borrowers or counterparties as well as at the portfolio level is assessed. The credit review assessment cover risk rating systems, portfolio analysis, large exposures and the risk concentrations. All Corporate and Institutional borrowers including SME borrowers, at individual and group level, are assigned internal credit rating that supports identification and measurement of risk and integrated into overall credit risk analysis.

Operational Risk

Operational Risk is the potential for loss arising from the failure of people, process or technology or the impact of external events. We seek to minimize our exposure to operational risk, subject to cost trade-offs. Operational risk exposures are managed through a consistent set of management processes that drive risk identification, assessment and measurement, acceptance and monitoring.

Operational Risk Management Framework (ORMF) adopted by the bank provides comprehensive risk management tools for managing operational risk. The Operational Risk Management Framework (ORMF) defines how risks are managed, how Operational Risk policies and controls are assured, how effective governance is exercised as well as the key roles required to manage the underlying processes.

The governance structure of OR is as follows:

- Operational Risk governance ensures consistent oversight across all levels regarding the execution and effectiveness of ORMF.
- Operational risks are identified and graded at the unit level. Mitigating controls are put in place and mitigation progress is monitored. These risks are reported to the Business/Function Operational Risk Committee (BORC/FORC).
- BORC/FORC (as a committee) assign ownership, require actions to be taken and monitor progress of risks identified, in addition to confirming the risk grading provided at the unit level and accept Medium Risk. Country level Medium Risks are accepted by CORC. Risks categorized as High or Very High are reported to the Country Operational Risk Committee (CORC) for endorsement and escalated to Group Business Operational Risk Committees (ORCs) for acceptance of High Risk and Group Operational Risk Committee (GORC) for acceptance of Very High Risk.
- Business/Function Operational Risk Committee (BORC/FORC) ensures the effective management of Operational Risk throughout the business/functions in country in support of the Group's strategy and in accordance with the Risk Management Framework.
- Country Operational Risk Committee (CORC) ensures the effective management of Operational Risk throughout the country in support of the Group's strategy and in accordance with the Risk Management Framework.
- The Business / Function Operational Risk Committees (ORCs) at Regional level oversee operational risks within businesses and functions across the Region.
- The GORC oversees operational risks at Group level. The team assesses risks escalated by CORCs and Business / Function ORCs.
- Process Governance Committee (PGC) provides global oversight of all material operational risk arising from a given end-to-end product, client or control processes to ensure that they are identified and controlled.

Market Risk

Risks arising out of adverse movements in exchange rates, interest rates, liquidity and equity are covered under market risk management. In line with capital framework prescribed by NRB, the bank focuses on exchange risk management for managing/computing the capital charge on market risk. In addition the interest rate risk, liquidity risk and equity risk are assessed at a regular interval to strengthen market risk management. The market risk is managed within the tolerance limit set by the Board.

Other risks

In addition to the credit, operational and market risk, the bank identifies, assesses and monitors strategic and reputational risks at a regular interval. While strategic risk is managed by the CEO, the Risk Committee is also responsible for the management of reputational risk.

Monitoring and Reporting

All risks, including credit, operational and market risks are identified, escalated, monitored and mitigated to the satisfaction of the risk type owner. The risk type owner is responsible for ensuring that risks are adequately identified, escalated monitored and mitigated. The bank has adequate system for monitoring and reporting risk exposures and assessing how the changing risk profile affects the need for capital. The Risk Committee reviews and assesses the credit risk, operational risk, reputational risk, market risk, etc and provides a report to the Management Committee. Similarly, the CORC also provides Country Operational Risk profile to the Management Committee. All other risks are identified and reported by the respective risk type owner.

Internal Control Review

The Bank is committed to managing risk and controlling its business and financial activities in a manner which enables it to maximize profitable business opportunities, avoid or reduce risks which can cause loss or reputational damage, ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations and enhance resilience to external events.

The effectiveness of the Bank's internal control system is reviewed regularly by the Board, its committees, Management and Internal Audit. The Audit Committee has reviewed the effectiveness of the internal control system during the FY 2067/68 and reported on its review to the Board. The Internal Audit monitors compliance with policies and standards and the effectiveness of internal control structures across the Bank through its program of business/unit audits. The Internal Audit function is focused on the areas of greatest risk as determined by a risk-based assessment methodology. Internal Audit reports regularly to the Audit Committee. The findings of all adverse audits are reported to the Chief Executive Officer and Business Heads for immediate corrective actions.