



NATIONAL BANKING INSTITUTE LTD.
"The Banking Academy Of Nepal"

16TH ANNUAL REPORT 2080-81

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नेशनल बैंकिङ्ग इन्स्टिच्युट लिमिटेडको सोह्रौं वार्षिक साधारण सभा सम्बन्धी सूचना

यस इन्स्टिच्युटको मिति २०८१ साल मंसिर १२ गते बसेको सञ्चालक समितिको १९० औं बैठकको निर्णय अनुसार यस इन्स्टिच्युटको सोह्रौं वार्षिक साधारण सभा निम्नलिखित मिति र समयमा निम्न विषयहरु उपर छलफल तथा निर्णय गर्न बस्ने भएकोले कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ को दफा ६७ तथा यस इन्स्टिच्युटको नियमावलीको नियम १८ (ग) अनुसार सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभावहरुको जानकारी तथा उपस्थितिको लागि यो सूचना प्रकाशित गरिएको छ।

सभा हुने मिति र समय :-

मिति : २०८१ साल ९ महिना ८ गते, सोमबार

समय : बिहान ११:३० बजे

स्थान : काठमाडौं मेरियोट होटेल, नक्साल, काठमाण्डौ ।

छलफल गर्ने विषयहरु :-

क. सामान्य प्रस्ताव:

- १) अध्यक्षज्यूको मन्तव्य सहितको सञ्चालक समितिको आ.व. २०८०/८१ को वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने ।
- २) लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदन सहितको २०८१ आषाढ मसान्तको वासलात तथा आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को नाफानोक्सान हिसाब र सोही अवधिको नाफानोक्सान बाँडफाँड हिसाब, नगद प्रवाह विवरण लगायतका सम्पूर्ण वित्तीय विवरणहरु पारित गर्ने ।
- ३) कम्पनीको हाल कायम चुक्ता पूँजीको ५.२६% नगद लाभांश स्वीकृत गर्ने ।
- ४) कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ को दफा १११ अनुसार आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को लागि लेखापरीक्षक नियुक्त गरी निजका पारिश्रमिक निर्धारण गर्ने ।
- ५) वर्तमान सञ्चालकहरुमध्ये सञ्चालक समितीबाट नियुक्त भएका निम्नलिखित सञ्चालकको नियुक्तिलाई अनुमोदन गर्ने ।
(क) डा. नेफिल मातङ्ग मास्के, नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, संचालक
(ख) श्री. विमल डागा, ग्लोबल आई.एम.ई. बैंक लिं, संचालक

ख. विशेष प्रस्ताव

- ६) कम्पनीको प्रबन्धपत्रको दफा ६ को (ग) मा देहाय बमोजिम संशोधन गर्ने ।

(ग) कम्पनीको चुक्ता पूँजी रु. ३०,००,००,०००/- (तीस करोड रुपैयाँ) कायम गर्ने ।

- ७) कम्पनीको नियमावलीको नियम २७ (ख) मा संशोधन गर्ने सम्बन्धी विशेष प्रस्ताव पारित गर्ने ।

यस कम्पनीमा ५ जना संचालकको व्यवस्था भई आएकोमा कम्पनीले “ख” “ग” र “घ” वर्गका बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरुलाई समेत समेटी शेयर पूँजी वृद्धि भएको अवस्थामा सबै शेयरधनीहरुको प्रतिनिधित्व हुने गरी संचालक

सदस्यको संख्यामा समेत वृद्धि गर्नु पर्ने भएकोले संचालक सदस्यको संख्या ५ जनाबाट ७ जना कायम गर्ने सम्बन्धमा ।

- द) उपरोक्त कार्यहरू गर्नका लागि प्रवन्धपत्र तथा नियमावलीमा प्रस्तावित संशोधनमा कुनै फेरवदल गरी सम्बन्धित निकायबाट स्वीकृत गराउन आवश्यक भएमा सो गर्न संचालक समितिलाई अख्तियारी दिने सम्बन्धी विशेष प्रस्ताव पारित गर्ने ।

सञ्चालक समितिको आज्ञाले

कम्पनी सचिव

अन्य थप जानकारी

- (१) सभामा छलफल गरिने सञ्चालक समितिको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदन सहितको वासलात, नाफा नोक्सान हिसाब र सो सँग सम्बन्धित अनुसूचीहरू समेतको पुस्तिका इन्स्टिच्युटको कार्यालय, नक्सालबाट उपलब्ध गराईने छ । साथै उक्तप्रतिवेदन इन्स्टिच्युटमा उपलब्धभएको शेयरधनीहरूको ईमेल ठेगाना र इन्स्टिच्युटको वेबसाईट www.nbi.com.np मा पनि राखिएको हुँदा उक्त वेबसाईटबाट डाउनलोड गर्न सकिने छ ।
- (२) साधारण सभा सम्बन्धमा थप जानकारी आवश्यक परेमा कार्यालय समयभित्र नेशनल बैकिङ्ग इन्स्टिच्युट लिमिटेडको कार्यालयमा सम्पर्क राख्नु हुन अनुरोध छ ।

The logo for National Banking Institute Ltd. features the lowercase letters 'nbi' in a large, blue, serif font. Behind the letters is a stylized graphic of a person with arms raised, composed of overlapping shapes in shades of blue and pink.

NATIONAL BANKING INSTITUTE LTD.

“The Banking Academy Of Nepal”

प्रोक्सी फाराम

श्री सञ्चालक समिति,
नेशनल बैंकिङ्ग इन्स्टिच्युट लि.,
काठमाण्डौ, नेपाल ।

विषय : प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गरेको बारे ।

महोदय,

..... जिल्ला न.पा/गा.पा. वडा नं. बस्ने
म/हामी ले त्यस कम्पनीको शेयरधनीको हैसियतले २०८१ साल पौष ८
गते सोमबारका दिन हुने सोह्रौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा स्वयं उपस्थितभई छलफल तथा निर्णयमा
सहभागी हुन नसक्ने भएकोले उक्त सभामा भाग लिन तथा मतदान गर्नका लागि
..... न.पा/गा.पा. वडा नं. बस्ने त्यस कम्पनीका शेयरधनी श्री
..... शेयर प्रमाणपत्र नं..... लाई मेरो/हाम्रो प्रतिनिधि
मनोनित गरी पठाएको छु/छौं ।

प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त भएको व्यक्तिको -

निवेदक :

हस्ताक्षरको नमुना :

दस्तखत :

शेयरधनीको नाम :

नाम :

शेयर प्रमाणपत्र नं. :

ठेगाना :

मिति :

शेयरधनी परिचय नं. :

शेयर प्रमाणपत्र नं. :

शेयर संख्या

मिति :

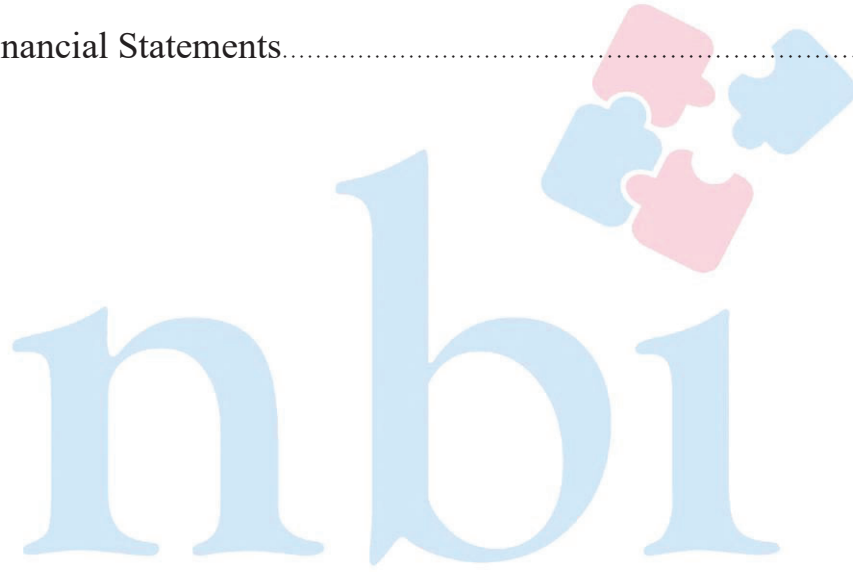
द्रष्टव्य : यो निवेदन साधारणसभा हुनु भन्दा कम्तीमा ४८ घण्टा अगावै कम्पनीको नक्साल स्थित रजिष्टर्ड
कार्यालयमा पेश गरिसक्नु पर्नेछ ।

नेशनल बैंकिङ्ग इन्स्टिच्युट लिमिटेडको शेयरधनी तथा शेयर संख्या :

सि. नं.	तत्काल कायम रहेका शेयरधनीहरूको नाम	शेयर संख्या	शेयर वापत चुक्ता भएको रकम (रु)
१.	ग्लोबल आई.एम.ई. बैंक लि.	१,९२,३५३१५	१,९२,३५,३१५।-
२.	नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक	१,८७,६३०।९३	१,८७,६३,०९३।-
३.	राष्ट्रिय बाणिज्य बैंक	१,८६,८३३।४१	१,८६,८३,३४१।-
४.	लक्ष्मी सनराइज बैंक लि.	१,७०,०३२।४९	१७,००,३२,२४९।-
५.	साना किसान विकास लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लि.	१,५०,९९४।६८	१,५०,९९,४६८।-
६.	एन.आई.सी. एशिया बैंक लि.	१,४४,९५४।७३	१,४४,९५,४७३।-
७.	नबिल बैंक लि.	१,४४,९५३।९४	१,४४,९५,३९४।-
८.	कुमारी बैंक लि.	१,४४,९५३।९४	१,४४,९५,३९४।-
९.	नेपाल बैंक लि.	७२,४७६।९७	७२,४७,६९७।-
१०.	हिमालयन बैंक लि.	७२,४७६।९७	७२,४७,६९७।-
११.	नेपाल एसबिआई बैंक लि.	७२,४७६।९७	७२,४७,६९७।-
१२.	एभरेष्ट बैंक लि.	७२,४७६।९७	७२,४७,६९७।-
१३.	माछापुच्छ्रे बैंक लि.	७२,४७६।९७	७२,४७,६९७।-
१४.	प्रभु बैंक लि.	७२,४७६।९७	७२,४७,६९७।-
१५.	सिद्धार्थ बैंक लि.	७२,४७६।९७	७२,४७,६९७।-
१६.	सिटिजन्स बैंक इन्टरनेशनल लि.	७२,४७६।९७	७२,४७,६९७।-
१७.	नेपाल इन्भेष्टमेन्ट मेगा बैंक लि.	७२,४७६।९७	७२,४७,६९७।-
	जम्मा	१९,७५,०००।००	१९,७५,००,०००।-

बिषय सूची

क्र.सं.	विवरण	पेज नं.
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NATIONAL BANKING INSTITUTE LTD.

"The Banking Academy Of Nepal"

National Banking Institute Limited
Chairman's speech at the 16th Annual General Meeting

Distinguished Shareholders,
Fellow NBI BOD members,
CEO NBI,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good morning!

On behalf of the Institute and on my own behalf, I would like to extend a warm welcome to the shareholders and guest dignitaries present at this 16th Annual General Meeting of the National Banking Institute Limited. I would also like to thank the Banks and financial institutions, trainers, tutors, trainees, auditors, legal consultants, suppliers, employees and all the stakeholders for fruitful engagements in various programs organized by this institute.

The financial year 2080/81 has been a better year for us as compared to the financial year 2079/80. The company's training program revenue increased by 29 percent compared to the previous year. Similarly, the operating profit has increased by 26.3 percent, while the net profit has also increased by 31.6 percent compared to last year.

During Fiscal Year 2080/81, in addition to local trainings, international resource persons were invited and events such as AML/CFT Conference, NFRS-9 etc. were successfully organized by the institute. In collaboration with the International Finance Corporation, we successfully conducted a series of impactful programs like one-day conference titled "Invest in Women: Accelerate Progress" and Directors' Refresher Course aimed at fostering leadership and strengthening governance in Nepal's financial sector. In addition, an interaction program on monetary policy issued by Nepal Rastra Bank was also organized. Similarly, conference and workshops were also organized on Risk Management, Non-Performing Loan (NPL) Management, Working Capital, and NPA Management. Other specialized programs included workshops on Building Your Brand, Sales Coaching Practices, HR Management, and a Board-Level Leadership Program in Malaysia.

During the year under review, in order to expand the area of operation, the Institute organized training and interaction programs for stock brokers, in collaboration with Stock Broker Association of Nepal. NBI's 15th anniversary was celebrated in a grand manner to mark NBI's 15 successful years of operation. On this occasion, two new certification courses, namely Risk Management and Retail Banking were launched in collaboration with Indian Institute of Banking and Finance (IIBF), Mumbai with few more certification courses in pipeline. With signed Memorandum of Understanding with IIBF and Manipal Academy of BFSI, Bangalore, programs like Management Development Program and Effective Branch Management were also organized.

In view of the directive issued by the Nepal Rastra Bank to take as a basis, any special qualifications like completion of certification courses while recruiting, transferring, promoting and posting employees, I encourage all the banks and financial institutions to keep their human resources updated by enrolling their employees into such certification courses. It is to be noted that the shareholder banks of this institute are investing about only 13% of their total training budget through NBI. I request all the shareholders to help in the development of the institution by enhancing the subscription of NBI's training programs and certification courses to a higher level.

Under the vertical of consultancy services, we have started providing consultancy on NFRS-9 Expected Credit Loss (ECL model) and other services in addition to our existing Operational Risk Management Software. Recognizing the importance of research, we have under taken a seminal research project on "State of Banking Industry in Nepal".

Timely and appropriate trainings are also being provided to the employees of NBI in various areas like Sales and Negotiation, NFRS, Power Point etc to enhance their capacity and skills. Three top executives including the CEO recently participated in the regional APABI meeting/ conference hosted by IIBF, Mumbai India where the fellow institutes from different countries participated. This participation was important strategically for a good networking opportunity to build rapport and enhance collaboration for capacity building among the fellow institutes in the region.

We are developing our own certification course on AML/CFT which is planned to be launched during current year. Similarly, certification courses on Credit Management, Advance Credit Management, Microfinance, Ethics in Banking, Project Financing and Climate Financing are also being planned to be launched.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In order to increase the participation of banks and financial institutions in the National Banking Institute and to develop a sense of ownership, it was decided at last year's general meeting to issue shares to banks and financial institutions that are not currently shareholders, as well as to the relevant associations of banks and financial institutions (Nepal Bankers Association, Development Bankers Association Nepal, Nepal Financial Institutions Association, Nepal Microfinance Bankers Association). Accordingly, common equity shares have been issued to interested BFIs. In addition, I am pleased to advise that the Board of Directors has proposed a cash dividend of 5.26%. The financial statements of the institution and various activities carried out by the institution during financial year 2080/81 are presented separately through the annual report.

At last, but not the least, I would like to thank all the stakeholders who have played an important role in the progress of this institution and have provided necessary advice and suggestions. I look forward to similar advice, suggestions and guidance in the future as well. Likewise, I would also like to express my heartfelt gratitude to Nepal Rastra Bank, Nepal Bankers Association, Banks and Financial Institutions, Subject Matter Expert, Trainers, my fellow board members and the entire staff of NBI for their contribution in establishing this institute as a prestigious and capable institution.

Thank you all.

Dr. Nephil Matangi Maskay

Chairman

National Banking Institute Limited

Naxal, Kathmandu.

NATIONAL BANKING INSTITUTE LTD.

"The Banking Academy Of Nepal"

नेशनल बैंकिङ्ग इन्स्टिच्युट लिमिटेडको

सोह्रौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा

सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट अध्यक्षज्यू द्वारा प्रस्तुत आ.व. २०८०/८१ को प्रतिवेदन

आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरु,

यस नेशनल बैंकिङ्ग इन्स्टिच्युट लिमिटेडको सोह्रौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा पाल्नु भएका सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी एवं अतिथि महानुभावहरुमा यस संस्थाको सञ्चालक समिति तथा मेरो व्यक्तिगत तर्फबाट हार्दिक स्वागत तथा अभिवादन गर्दछु।

मुलुकको बैंकिंग क्षेत्रमा कर्जा विस्तारमा देखिएको केहि शिथिलता तथा बढ्दो निष्क्रिय कर्जाको परिप्रेक्ष्यमा यस क्षेत्रमा देखा पर्न सक्ने चुनौती हरुको सामना गर्न बैंक तथा वित्तिय संस्थाको मानव संशाधन सबल, सक्षम तथा गतिशील हुनु अपरिहार्य रहेको छ। नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक र बैंक तथा वित्तिय संस्थाहरुको सहकार्यमा बैंकिंग क्षेत्रको मानव संशाधनको समयानुकूल क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने उद्देश्यले स्थापित गरिएको यस संस्थाले स्थापनाकालदेखि नै विभिन्न तालिम तथा कार्यक्रमहरु संचालन गरि यस क्षेत्रको मानव संशाधनको सबलीकरणमा उल्लेख्य भूमिका खेल्दै आईरहेको व्यहोरा यहाँहरुमा विदितै छ।

आफ्नो कार्यक्षेत्र लाई विस्तार गर्ने क्रममा यस संस्थाले Stock Broker Association of Nepal (SBAN) संग समेत सहकार्य गरि Stock Broker हरुका लागि विभिन्न तालिम तथा अन्तरक्रियाका कार्यक्रमहरुको शुरुवात गरेको छ। अनुसन्धान कार्य (Research) को महत्वलाई दृष्टिगत गर्दै यस संस्थाले “State of Banking Industry in Nepal” विषयमा अनुसन्धान गरि अनुसन्धानपत्र तयार गर्ने कार्य अघि बढाएको छ। उक्त अनुसन्धानपत्रबाट बैंक तथा वित्तिय संस्थाहरु लाभान्वित हुनेछन् भन्ने कुरामा हामी विश्वस्त छौं।

यस संस्थाले आवश्यकता अनुसार विभिन्न क्षेत्रमा परामर्श सेवा (Knowledge Consulting) उपलब्ध गराउँदै आएको सन्दर्भमा विभिन्न बैंक तथा वित्तिय संस्थाहरुलाई NFRS-9 Expected Credit Loss विषयमा पनि

परामर्श सेवा प्रदान गर्न शुरु गरेको छ। साथै केही बैंकहरुका लागि Credit Policy र Risk Management Policy को Review and Re-write सम्बन्धी परामर्श सेवा पनि उपलब्ध गराइएको थियो।

नेपाल चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्स संस्था (The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal) द्वारा आ.व. २०८०/८१ देखि स्वेच्छिक रुपमा र आ.व. २०८१/८२ देखि अनिवार्य रुपमा लागु गरिएको वित्तिय प्रतिवेदनमानहरु (Financial Reporting Standards) मध्ये यस संस्थालाई लागु हुने NFRS for SMEs 2017, आ.व. २०८०/८१ देखि नै लागु गरिएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध गर्दछु। यसरी नयाँ वित्तिय प्रतिवेदनमान लागु गर्दा तालिम आम्दानीको केही भाग आगामी वर्षका लागि सार्नु परेकोले तालिम आम्दानीमा केही कमी आएको छ। नयाँ वित्तिय प्रतिवेदनमान लागु गर्दा तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण का लागी सजिलो होस् भनेर अघिल्लो वर्षका वित्तिय विवरणहरुलाई पनि NFRS for SMEs 2017 अनुसार नै पुनर्स्थापित (Restated) गरिएको छ।

नेशनल बैंकिङ्ग इन्स्टिच्युट प्रति बैंक तथा वित्तिय संस्थाहरुको अपनत्व बढाउन तथा स्वामित्वको भावना विकास गर्न कम्पनीका हाल कायम शेयरधनीहरुका अतिरिक्त अन्य सम्पूर्ण (क,ख,ग,घ) वर्गका बैंक तथा वित्तिय संस्थाहरुलाई पनि यस कम्पनीमा समेट्ने उद्देश्यले यस संस्थाको शेयर खरिद गर्न इच्छुक हाल कायम शेयरधनीहरु तथा अन्य बैंक तथा वित्तिय संस्थाहरुका साथै बैंक तथा वित्तिय संस्थाहरुका सम्बन्धित व्यवसायिक संगठनहरु (नेपाल बैंकर्स संघ, डेभलपमेन्ट बैंकर्स एसोसियसन नेपाल, नेपाल वित्तिय संस्था संघ, नेपाल लघुवित्त बैंकर्स संघ)का लागि जारी पूजीको हदसम्म प्रतिशेयर रु. १००/- का दरले शेयर जारी तथा विक्री गर्ने निर्णय गत वर्षको साधारणसभाबाट भएकोमा सो अनुसार शेयर आव्हान गर्दा बैंक तथा वित्तिय संस्थाहरु बाट उत्साहजनक रुपमा रुचि देखाइएको छ। उक्त निर्णय बमोजिम थप शेयर आवंटन गर्ने कार्य सम्पन्न भएको छ।

बैंकिङ्ग सम्बन्धि विषयमा थप क्षमता अभिवृद्धिकोलागि हाल संचालनमा रहेका Certification Course हरुका अतिरिक्त समिक्षा अवधिमा Indian Institute of Banking & Finance (IIBF) सँगको सहकार्यमा Risk Management र Retail

Banking जस्ता थप Course हरुको शुरुवात गरिएको छ । साथै, अन्य Certification Course हरु जस्तै Anti Money Laundering, Microfinance, Project Financing, Climate Financing, Credit Management, Advance Credit Management र Ethics in Banking पनि छिट्टै नै शुरुवात गर्ने लक्ष्य राखेका छौं ।

गत वर्ष यस संस्थाले विभिन्न बैंकहरूको आन्तरिक बढुवा तथा खुला पदपूर्ति सम्बन्धी विभिन्न परीक्षाहरूको पनि सफलतापूर्वक सञ्चालन गरेको थियो ।

समिक्षा अवधिमा IIBF तथा Manipal Academy of BFSI, Bangalore संग समझदारीपत्रमा हस्ताक्षर गरि Management Development Program (MDP) र Effective Branch Management जस्ता कार्यक्रमहरू संचालन गरिएका थिए । सोही अवधिमा KPMG, India संगको सहकार्यमा नेपालमा NFRS-9 सम्बन्धि तालिम संचालन गरिएको थियो भने FIDE Forum र AICB संगको सहकार्यमा मलेशियामा संचालक शिक्षा कार्यक्रमको आयोजना गरिएको थियो । साथै, काठमाडौं विश्वविद्यालय संगको सहकार्यमा Post Graduate Degree in Banking Course संचालन गर्ने सम्बन्धमा उक्त विश्वविद्यालय संग समझदारीपत्रमा हस्ताक्षर गरिएको छ ।

नेशनल बैंकिङ्ग इन्स्टिट्युट लाई एउटा सक्षम संस्थाको रूपमा विकसित गर्दै लाने उद्देश्य ले आगामी वर्ष संस्थाको आफ्नै भवन निर्माण गर्ने तर्फ कार्य गर्ने र केहि पूर्णकालीन Faculty हरु नियुक्त गर्ने लक्ष्य राखिएको छ ।

संस्थाले बैंकिङ्ग क्षेत्रको जनशक्तिलाई आवश्यक हुने समयसापेक्ष तालिम एवं कार्यक्रमलाई निरन्तरता दिदै भविष्यमा अभै नयाँ तालिम सञ्चालन गरी वित्तीय क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत जनशक्तिलाई सक्षम बनाउन तथा यस क्षेत्रको गुणस्तर अभिवृद्धि गर्न सक्रिय भूमिका खेल्न कटिबद्ध रहने विश्वास दिलाउन चाहन्छौं ।

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को प्रगति विवरण :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा संस्थाले ३०१ वटा तालिम कार्यक्रमहरूबाट कुल रु.११,६१,६४,२१५।- अक्षरेपी (एघार करोड एकसठ्ठी लाख चौसठ्ठी हजार दुइ सय पन्ध्र मात्र) आम्दानी प्राप्त गरेको छ । त्यसैगरी, समीक्षा वर्षमा खुद मुनाफा रु. १,४५,३८,१९१।-अक्षरेपी (रु. एक करोड पैतालिस लाख अड्दस हजार एक सय एकानव्वे मात्र) भएको छ । यस संस्थाको विगत पाँच वर्षको आर्थिक फलक निम्न बमोजिम छ ।

(रु.हजारमा)

विवरण	आ.व				
	२०८०/०८१	२०७९/०८०*	२०७८/०७९	२०७७/०७८	२०७६/०७७
चुक्ता पूँजी	१९७,५००	५०,०००	५०,०००	५०,०००	५०,०००
जगेडा कोष	१०,५४८	१५१,२७३	१४८,०२१	१३६,६४६	१२६,५३३
लगानी/बैंक मुद्धति	१९३,४८०	१८४,०५९	१७२,५००	१६०,०००	१४५,०००
तालिम कार्यक्रम आम्दानी	११६,१६४	९०,२१३	८७,३८९	५९,२९१	७०,२३०
आगामी वर्षको लागि सारिएको तालिम कार्यक्रम आम्दानी (Deferred Income)	१५,८२०	९,९३८	-	-	-
तालिम कार्यक्रम खर्च	६२,८७०	५०,७३८	४५,१०४	१९,०२३	३७,८५६
कूल आम्दानी	५३,२९५	३९,४७५	४२,२८४	४०,२६८	३२,३७५
अन्य आम्दानी	१६,४४९	१८,३८१	१५,७६३	१२,०८८	१६,७३२
कुल सञ्चालन खर्च	४५,३७४	३८,५१७	३५,१८२	३१,१३१	३६,९५६
ह्रासकट्टि	२,७५४	२,२२५	२,१३४	२,४६१	२,८५५
सञ्चालन नाफा	२१,६१६	१७,११५	२०,७३०	१८,७४७	८,०५७
तालिम संख्या	३०१	२६०	२५७	२०४	२३१

* NFRS अनुसार पुनर्स्थापित गरिएको ।

पूँजी र जगेडा कोष :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा संस्थाको चुक्ता पूँजीमा रु. १४,७५,००,०००/- ले वृद्धि भई जम्मा रु. १९,७५,००,०००/- पुगेको छ। अघिल्लो वर्ष सम्म जगेडा कोषमा रहेको रकमलाई बोनस शेयरको रूपमा संस्थाका विद्यमान शेयरधनीहरूलाई वितरण गरिएकोले समीक्षा वर्षमा जगेडा कोषमा जम्मा रु. १,०५,४८,३७२/- रहेको छ। हाल जगेडा कोषमा रहेको रकमबाट विद्यमान शेयरधनीहरूलाई ५.२६ प्रतिशतका दरले नगद लाभांश वितरण गर्ने प्रस्ताव यसै साधारण सभा समक्ष राखिएको छ। साथै, गत वर्षको साधारणसभाबाट संस्थाको चुक्ता पूँजी रु. ३०,००,००,०००/- पुऱ्याउने निर्णय बमोजिम थप शेयर आवंटन गर्ने कार्य सम्पन्न भएको छ।

कर्मचारी व्यवस्थापन :

संस्थाको कर्मचारी व्यवस्थापनको लागि श्रम ऐन, २०७४ को अधिनमा रही कर्मचारी प्रशासन सम्बन्धि नियमावली, २०७५ तयार गरी लागु गरिएको छ। २०८१ असार मसान्तमा संस्थामा २७ जना कर्मचारीहरू कार्यरत रहेका थिए। संस्थाका कर्मचारीहरूको क्षमता अभिवृद्धिका लागि Negotiation and Communication Skills, MS Powerpoint, NFRS for SMEs आदि विषयहरूमा कर्मचारीहरूलाई तालिम प्रदान गरिएको थियो।

वार्षिक लक्ष्य र प्रगति :

यस संस्था द्वारा आ व २०८०/८१ का लागि निर्धारण गरिएका लक्ष्य तथा हासिल गरिएको प्रगति विवरण निम्नानुसार छन्।
(रु. हजारमा)

विवरण	वास्तविक उपलब्धि	बजेट	उपलब्धि (बजेटको प्रतिशत)
तालिम कार्यक्रम आम्दानी*	११६,१६४	१४५,९०८	७९.६१
आगामी वर्षको लागि सारिएको तालिम कार्यक्रम आम्दानी (Deferred Income)	१५,८२०	-	-
तालिम कार्यक्रम खर्च	६२,८७०	८१,७५९	७६.९०
कूल तालिम आम्दानी	५३,२९५	६४,१४९	८३.०८
अन्य आम्दानी	१६,४४९	१६,०५८	१०२.४३
कुल सञ्चालन खर्च	४५,३७४	४८,५६२	९३.४४
सञ्चालन नाफा	२१,६१६	२८,४४४	७६.००
खुद मुनाफा	१४,५३८	१९,१२०	७६.०३
तालिम संख्या	३०१	३२८	

*NFRS for SMEs अनुसार तालिम आम्दानीको केही भाग आगामी वर्षका लागि सारिएकोले तालिम आम्दानीमा केही कमी आएको।

बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूसँग हाम्रो सम्बन्ध :

यस संस्थाले मुख्यतया: बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको लागि विभिन्न प्रकारका तालिम कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गर्दै आइरहेको छ। यस्ता प्रकारका सम्बन्धहरूलाई अझ सुदृढ बनाउन तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरू बीच समन्वय गराउन विभिन्न फोरमहरू मार्फत अन्तरक्रिया कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्दै आइरहेको छ। बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाका कर्मचारीहरूको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्नकोलागि समझदारी पत्रमा हस्ताक्षर गरी आवश्यकता अनुसार तालिम तथा कार्यक्रमहरू आयोजना गर्दै आइरहेका छौं। बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाका व्यवसायिक संगठनहरूसँग समेत विभिन्न तहमा सहकार्यको लागि अन्तरक्रियाहरू गर्दै आएका छौं।

सञ्चालक समिति :

सञ्चालक समितिले संस्थाको दैनिकरूपमा आई पर्ने कार्यहरूलाई व्यवस्थापन गर्नको लागि आवश्यकता अनुसार विभिन्न नीति, नियम निर्माण तथा परिमार्जन गरी व्यवस्थापनलाई विभिन्न प्रकारका निर्देशन दिने गरेको छ।

लेखा परीक्षक :

यस इन्स्टिच्युटको पन्ध्रौं वार्षिक साधारण सभाले आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को लागि लेखापरीक्षण गर्न श्री N.B.S.M. & Associates Chartered Accountants लाई बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक नियुक्त गरे बमोजिम निज बाह्य लेखापरीक्षकबाट यस इन्स्टिच्युटको लेखापरीक्षण सम्पन्न भएको छ ।

क्षेत्र जफत :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा कुनै पनि शेयर जफत गरिएको छैन ।

संस्थाका भगिनी संस्थाहरूसंगको कारोवार :

यस संस्थाको कुनै पनि भगिनी संस्थाहरु छैनन् ।

सञ्चालक र सञ्चालकका एकाघरका परिवारहरुको वित्तीय स्वार्थ सम्बन्धी विवरण :

त्यस्तो कुनै पनि विवरण हालसम्म नभएको छ ।

सम्पत्ति बिक्री :

कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ को दफा १४१ मा उल्लेख भए बमोजिमको कारोवार नभएको छ ।

आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली :

संस्थाले आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली थप सबल बनाउन विभिन्न प्रकारका नीति, नियम, कार्यविधिहरु तर्जुमा गरी लागु गरेको छ । संस्थाले मानव संशाधन सम्बन्धी नीति, कर्मचारी सेवा नियमावली, लगानी नीति, अनुसन्धान नीति, तालिम निर्देशिका र आर्थिक प्रशासन विनियमावली तथा निर्देशिका तयार गरी लागु गरेको छ । यी नीति तथा निर्देशिकाहरुले कर्मचारीको भर्ना, कर्मचारी अनुशासन, आचारसंहिता, संस्थामा गरिने खर्चहरु, खर्चको लागि अख्तियारी, संस्थामा भएको श्रोत र साधनको उचित परिचालन तथा अन्य व्यवस्थाका सम्बन्धमा स्पष्ट व्यवस्था गरेको छ । तिनै नीति निर्देशिकामा भएका व्यवस्थाहरु अनुसरण गरी संस्था सञ्चालित छ । साथै, संस्थाको कारोवार, सम्पत्ति र मसलन्द आदिको समय समयमा अनुगमन पनि हुँदै आएको छ । संस्थाको खर्चमा तीन तहको नियन्त्रण प्रणाली लागु गरिएको छ ।

संस्थाका आर्थिक, प्रशासन एवं तालिम कार्यक्रमहरुलाई नीतिसंगत ढंगले सञ्चालन भए नभएको एकिन गर्न एवं थप सवलीकरण गर्नकोलागि स्वतन्त्र आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षकको व्यवस्था गरिएको छ । आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को आन्तरिक लेखा परीक्षण प्रविन जोशी एण्ड कम्पनीले गरेको छ । संस्थामा हुने खरिद प्रक्रियालाई प्रभावकारी बनाउनकोलागि आन्तरिक खरिद समिति गठन गरिएको छ ।

कम्पनी ऐनमा भएको व्यवस्था बमोजिम यस संस्थामा गैह्र कार्यकारी सञ्चालक संयोजक रहेको एउटा छुट्टै लेखापरीक्षण समिति रहेको छ । यस समितिमा आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली, आन्तरिक एवं बाह्य लेखा परीक्षण प्रतिवेदन आदिका बारेमा विस्तृतरूपमा छलफल गर्ने गरिएको छ । संस्थाको मानव संशाधन सम्बन्धी नीति नियमहरु बनाएर लागु गर्न तथा त्यसको अनुगमन गर्न गैह्र कार्यकारी सञ्चालक संयोजक रहेको मानव संशाधन समिति गठन गरिएको छ ।

समीक्षा वर्षमा लेखा परीक्षण समितिमा निम्नानुसारका पदाधिकारीहरु रहनु भएको थियो ।

१. श्री सुरेन्द्र राज रेग्मी - संयोजक (२०७९/१०/१२ बाट नियुक्ति)
२. श्री राजेश कुमार पण्डा - सदस्य (२०८०/०७/२१ बाट नियुक्ति)

समीक्षा वर्षमा मानव संशाधन समितिमा निम्नानुसार पदाधिकारीहरु रहनु भएको थियो ।

१. श्री अनिल शर्मा - संयोजक (२०७९/१०/१२ बाट नियुक्ति)
२. श्री रुप बहादुर खड्का - सदस्य (२०७९/१०/१२ बाट नियुक्ति)

माथि उल्लेखित समितिका सदस्यज्यूहरुलाई (कर्मचारी बाहेक) प्रति बैठक जनही रु.७,५००/ मात्र भत्ता बापत प्रदान गर्ने गरिएको छ ।

सञ्चालक समितिको संरचना :

समीक्षा वर्षमा यस संस्थाको सञ्चालक समितिको संरचना निम्नअनुसार रहेको थियो ।

क्र.सं.	सञ्चालक	पद	कैफियत
१.	डा. नेफिल मातङ्गी मास्के	अध्यक्ष	प्रतिनिधित्व नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक
३.	श्री सुरेन्द्र राज रेग्मी	सञ्चालक	प्रतिनिधित्व ग्लोबल आईएमई बैंक लि.
२.	श्री राजेश कुमार पण्डा	सञ्चालक	प्रतिनिधित्व नेपाल एसबिआई बैंक लि.
४.	श्री रुप बहादुर खड्का	सञ्चालक	प्रतिनिधित्व साना किसान विकास लघुवित्त वित्तीय संस्था लि.
५.	श्री अनिल शर्मा	स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालक	

सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक :

आ.व.२०८०/८१ मा सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक र सञ्चालकहरूले प्राप्त गरेको भत्ताको विवरण निम्न अनुसार छ ।

क्र.सं.	बैठक	बैठक संख्या	भत्ता रकम
१.	सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक	१४	रु. ३,७८,५००।-
२.	लेखा परीक्षण समितिको बैठक	५	रु ६८,०००।-
३.	मानव संशाधन समितिको बैठक	१	रु. ८,०००।-
	जम्मा	१९	रु. ४,५४,५००-

बैठक भत्ता वापत सञ्चालक समितिका अध्यक्षलाई रु.८,५००/(कर सहित) र सदस्यहरूलाई रु.७,५००/(कर सहित) प्रति बैठक प्रदान गर्ने गरिएको छ । सो भत्ता बाहेक अन्य कुनै किसिमको पारिश्रमिक, तलब तथा भत्ता सुविधा प्रदान गरिएको छैन ।

प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृतको तलब, भत्ता तथा सुविधा:

प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृतलाई गत वर्ष प्रदान गरिएको तलब, भत्ता तथा सुविधा देहाय बमोजिम रहेको छ ।

क्र.सं.	विवरण	रकम
१.	तलब	रु. ७६,८३,०००।००
२.	बोनस	रु. ६,६३,९२४।०३
३.	दर्शै भत्ता	रु. ५,००,०००।००
४.	कूल रकम	रु. ८८,४६,९२४।०३
५.	कर कट्टि	रु. २७,३५,३००।३७
६.	खुद भुक्तानी रकम	रु.६१,११,६२३।६६

यसको अतिरिक्त प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृतको प्रयोजनकोलागि संस्थाको तर्फबाट एउटा गाडी सुविधा, ड्राईभर र इन्धन वापत प्रति महिना १२० लिटर इन्धन प्रदान गरिएको छ । साथै, करार बमोजिम मोबाईल तथा इन्टरनेट सुविधा वापत मासिक रु.४,०००/ प्रदान गरिएकोछ । साथै, बोनस ऐन, २०३० बमोजिम संस्थाको मुनाफाबाट नियमानुसार बोनस उपलब्ध गराईएको छ ।

सञ्चालन तथा कर्मचारी खर्च :

आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा सञ्चालन र कर्मचारी खर्च निम्न बमोजिम रहेको छ ।

सञ्चालन खर्च	रु. १,०७,९९,३५६।-
कर्मचारी खर्च	रु. ३,४५,७४,२८४।-
जम्मा	रु. ४,५३,७३,६४०।-

संस्थाका भावी योजनाहरु

1. Credit Management, Advance Credit Management, Microfinance, Ethics in Banking, Project Financing, Climate Financing जस्ता विषयहरुको Certification Course हरु तयार गरी सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
2. संस्थाको आफ्नै पहलमा Anti Money Laundering Certification Course तयार गरी सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
3. थप अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय प्रशिक्षण संस्थाहरूसँग सहकार्यको सम्भावनाको खोजी गरी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्तरका प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमहरू, एक्सपोजर भ्रमणहरू, प्रमाणीकरण पाठ्यक्रमहरू आदि सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
4. पहिले नै प्रारम्भ गरिएका अनुसन्धान परियोजनाहरूलाई अगाडि बढाउनुका साथै थप अनुसन्धान परियोजनाहरू अगाडि बढाउने ।
5. कम्तिमा तीन (माइक्रोफाइनान्सका लागि एउटा सहित) पूर्णकालिक स्रोत व्यक्तिहरू (Faculties) नियुक्त गर्ने जसले प्रशिक्षण शुल्कको लागत घटाउने र प्रशिक्षणको गुणस्तर सुधार गर्ने अपेक्षा गरिएको छ ।
6. Competence Bench Marking सम्बन्धी अध्ययन गरी प्राप्त प्रतिवेदन वाणिज्य बैंकहरूलाई उपलब्ध गराउने ।
7. बैंक कर्मचारीहरूलाई लक्षित गरी बैंकिङमा स्नातकोत्तर कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्न स्थानीय विश्वविद्यालयहरूसँग सहकार्यको सम्भावनाको खोजी गर्ने ।
8. बैंकिङ जगतमा आएको परिवर्तनसँगै नयाँ नविनतम् तालिम योजनाहरु संचालनमा ल्याइने छ । साथै बैंक/वित्तीय संस्थाको माग अनुरूपको तालिम कार्यक्रमहरु शुरु गरिनेछ ।
9. दुरदराजका विपन्न वर्गसम्म वित्तीय साक्षरताको अभिवृद्धि गर्नको लागि यस क्षेत्रमा संस्थाको तर्फबाट योगदान पुऱ्याउन सकिने सम्भावित क्षेत्रहरु पहिचान गरी गरिने आवश्यक कार्यलाई निरन्तरता दिइने ।
10. बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूलाई विभिन्न विषयमा परामर्श सेवा (Consulting Service) प्रदान गर्ने कार्यलाई निरन्तरता दिने ।
11. संस्थाको आफ्नै भौतिक संरचना निर्माणका लागि पहल गर्ने ।
12. मानव संसाधन (नियुक्ती, रिटेन्सन, तालिम र विकास) को उचित व्यवस्थापनमा ध्यान दिने कार्य जारी रहनेछ ।

धन्यवाद ज्ञापन :

अन्त्यमा यस संस्थालाई उच्चस्तरीय तालिम प्रतिष्ठानको दर्जामा पुऱ्याउन सहयोग गर्नु हुने सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनीज्यूहरु, संस्थाको हितकोलागि समय समयमा आवश्यक निर्देशन दिनु हुने नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, नेपाल बैंकर्स संघ तथा वित्तीय संस्थाका पदाधिकारीहरु र यस संस्थाद्वारा आयोजना गरिएका कार्यक्रमहरु सुचारु रूपले सञ्चालन गर्न सहयोग गर्नु हुने बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था, तालिम सहजकर्ताहरु, कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रार र सम्बन्धित निकायहरूलाई धन्यवाद दिन चाहन्छु । त्यस्तै, यो संस्थालाई यस उचाईसम्म पुऱ्याउन अथक योगदान गर्ने यस संस्थाका ऊर्जाशील कर्मचारीहरूलाई हार्दिक धन्यवाद दिन चाहन्छु ।

सञ्चालक समिति

नेशनल बैंकिङ इन्स्टिच्युट लि.

नक्साल, काठमाडौं ।

NBI Profile: At a glance

Background:

National Banking Institute Ltd. (NBI), the country's apex banking and finance academy was established in the year 2009 AD under the aegis of Nepal Bankers' Association (NBA) with a support from Asian Development Bank (ADB). The institute has Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB), the Central Bank of Nepal, Sana Kisan Bikas Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Ltd (erstwhile Rural Microfinance Development Centre Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Ltd., RMDC) and member banks of Nepal Bankers' Association (NBA) as the promoters.

Established by the industry, for the industry with the main objective of developing the capability of human capital of the financial sector of the country, NBI has been able to set the footprint as the leading learning institute in the country. From its very inception, NBI has been fully engaged and committed in capacity building of the financial sector.

Government of Nepal, in its 'Financial Sector Development Strategy has identified NBI as an Executing Agency (EA) in building capacity. NBI has been working as a strategic partner to both the regulators and the industry to develop a sustainable financial sector of the country.

Besides training programs, the other initiatives NBI has taken in the area of capacity building include:

1. **Banking Certification Courses**
2. **E-based certification courses**
3. **Moody's (Omega) Analytics Credit Certification Courses**
4. **Professional Masters in Banking & Finance (PMBF)**
5. **Financial Literacy**
6. **Examination services**
7. **Bank's Training Need Assessment services**
8. **Consulting Services on Risk Management**
9. **Research**

Board Members:

1. Dr. Nephil Matangi Maskay
Chairman
Executive Director
Nepal Rastra Bank
2. Mr. Bimal Daga
Director
Chief Risk and Compliance Officer
Global IME Bank Ltd.
3. Mr. Rajesh Kumar Panda
Director
Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Nepal SBI Bank Ltd.
4. Mr. Roop Bahadur Khadka
Director
Chief Manager
Sana Kisan Bikas Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Ltd.
5. Mr. Anil Sharma
Director (Independent)
Chief Executive Officer
Nepal Bankers' Association

Vision:

To be the most preferred learning institute for providing and enhancing the competency in professional bankers and personnel in financial services in a changing environment.

Mission:

National Banking Institute (NBI) shall be the role model in establishing and furnishing the objectives on TRAK module as under:

T =Trainings

Deliver trainings and professional development programs in hard and soft skill to cater to the needs of the Financial Industry in the areas of Banking & Finance.

R= Research

Carry out research in areas related to the financial and other sector that would support the financial industry in their strategy planning. e.g. Professional development, Industry status/changes, Financial and economic indicators, Research on micro credit, New trends, and technologies etc.

A= Academic Programs

Set its aim to be the Banking Academy of Nepal to develop banking professionals e.g. certification in banking and professional qualification to individuals in banking products and services.

K=Knowledge Consulting

Expertise gained through training programs, research and academic wing would allow NBI to provide innovative solutions that can be packaged in the form of knowledge. The Knowledge Consulting wing of NBI would closely work with each and every stake holder in the chain to assist them in solving complex industry issues.

Description of key objectives of NBI:

Pursuant to the purpose of NBI establishment, the main objective of NBI is to provide quality trainings and academic programs to the financial sector of the nation. Listed below are the other few objectives of NBI:

1. Establish standards of proficiency to guide banking practice, to form a key criterion for entry to Financial Sector advancement in a career in banking and finance in Nepal, and to be the core of curricula and courses at the National Banking Institute Ltd. (NBI).
2. Promote these standards of proficiency as the basis for Rural Finance Institute/ Micro Finance Institute partnership with commercial banks in financing rural enterprise;
3. Provide access to NBI training across the nation for persons employed or seeking employment in the financial sector;
4. Raise the level of professional competence throughout the financial sector and
5. To provide a service to the banking and rural finance sectors that ensures raising standards of professional competence so that the banking sector operates effectively in an increasingly competitive market.

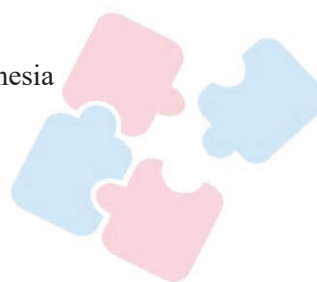
Alliances with esteemed Institutions:

Over the years of operation, NBI has been able to stand out as a prominent player in its service domain. This has eased the way to collaborate and form alliances with both national and international partners. NBI's alliances and associations with international partners have been instrumental in sharing of best practices and innovative knowledge sharing.

NBI has its alliances with the following institutes –

- Asian-Pacific Association of Banking Institutes (APABI)
- Emirates Institute of Finance (EIF)
- Moody's Analytics, USA
- Manipal Global Education services
- Indian Institute of Banking and Finance (IIBF), India

- Indian Institute of Finance, Banking & Insurance, India
- Asian Institute of Chartered Bankers (AICB), Malaysia
- Financial Institutions Training Institute (FITI), Bhutan
- FIDE Forum, Malaysia
- KPMG
- Frankfurt School of Finance and Management (FSFM), Germany
- The Redwood Edge, India
- Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Thailand
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- KESDEE Inc., USA
- Integrated Development Foundation (IDF), Bangladesh
- Lembaga Peningkatan Perbankan, Indonesia (LPPI), Indonesia
- ComeToBe Talent Development Services LLP, India
- The Hong Kong Institute of Bankers, Hongkong
- XLRI - Xavier School of Management, India



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NATIONAL BANKING INSTITUTE LTD.

"The Banking Academy Of Nepal"

 <p>APABI</p>	 <p>Frankfurt School of Finance & Management German Excellence. Global Relevance.</p>	 <p>AICB</p>
<p>MOODY'S ANALYTICS</p>	 <p>FIDE FORUM</p>	 <p>manipalglobal education services</p>
 <p>Indian Institute of Banking & Finance</p>	 <p>IDF Integrated Development Foundation (IDF) Bangladesh</p>	 <p>ifbi Institute of Finance, Banking & Insurance</p>
<p>KESD@E</p>	 <p>AIT Asian Institute of Technology</p>	 <p>LPI Lembaga Pengembangan Perbankan Indonesia</p>
 <p>EIF معهد الإمارات المالي Emirates Institute of Finance</p>	 <p>IFC International Finance Corporation WORLD BANK GROUP <i>Creating Markets, Creating Opportunities</i></p>	 <p>ComeToBe Maximizing return on talent</p>
 <p>fti FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TRAINING INSTITUTE, LTD.</p>	 <p>XLRI Xavier School of Management EXCELLENCE & INTEGRITY For the greater good</p>	 <p>HKiB 60</p>

Operation Overview 2080/81

Operation Review:

The National Banking Institute (NBI) has been instrumental in developing a robust nationwide framework aimed at strengthening the capabilities of employees in banks and financial institutions. The core objective has been to provide top-notch services across the country, enhancing individual skills and raising the standards for future banking professionals. NBI's offerings are carefully designed to meet industry demands, incorporating essential skill sets, regulations, and well-defined policies. Additionally, NBI integrates training, research, academic support—including banking-specific certification courses—and knowledge consulting to ensure comprehensive development and alignment with the evolving needs of the financial sector.

Products and Services:

This year, NBI has expanded its offerings under the TRAK module with a focus on addressing emerging industry needs. Significant developments include the launch of **Retail and Risk Management certification courses** in collaboration with, **Indian Institute of Banking & Finance (IIBF Mumbai)** and the organization of regional, local, and international conferences in various pertinent topics crafted to meet the current industry demands. Strengthening its global partnerships, NBI collaborated with **KPMG India, IBF India, Manipal Bangalore**, and maintained its long-standing association with **FSFM Germany**. Notably, exposure visits for Board of Directors to **Malaysia** were successfully conducted, further enriching their global outlook. These advancements, supported by expertise from international and local facilitators, highlight NBI's continued commitment to delivering cutting-edge Executive Development programs.

The major highlighted categories of products and service of NBI are as under:

Calendar Program (Open programs):

NBI strategically develops its annual training program at the end of each year, guided by comprehensive Training Need Assessments (TNA). Through interactive sessions, workshops, and forum meetings with department heads and regional branches, NBI identifies and consolidates TNAs to bridge competency gaps among banking professionals. The program is designed in collaboration with experts from BFIs, regulators, practitioners, and other institutions to ensure its relevance and impact. Furthermore, it provides a dynamic platform for trainees from diverse institutions to exchange experiences, share knowledge, and address common areas of interest.

Conference/ Workshop and Seminars:

As part of its annual calendar, NBI organizes a variety of conferences and workshops in collaboration with international experts, strategically designed to engage large audiences. These events draw significant participation from senior bankers across the inner valley and regional areas. Facilitated by international Subject Matter Experts (SMEs), local industry leaders, and regulators, the conferences offer valuable insights into global banking practices. Concluding panel discussions further enrich these events by promoting the exchange of perspectives, insights, and best practices within the sector.

Customized Programs (In-House program):

NBI customizes its programs to meet the unique needs of institutions, adopting a bespoke approach. This process includes comprehensive need assessments, tailored program design, implementation, and evaluation, ensuring flexibility in aligning content with institutional requirements. A key factor in the success of these programs is the opportunity they provide for participants to openly share experiences and discuss internal cases, enhancing their overall impact and relevance.

Financial Literacy:

Financial literacy is crucial in shaping financial markets, guiding economic policies, and driving societal progress. As financial markets grow more sophisticated with innovative products enhancing client convenience, addressing the needs of the unbanked population becomes increasingly essential. To meet this need, NBI has developed a

Financial Literacy app to help underserved communities grasp the importance of saving and financial planning. The app covers topics such as an introduction to financial literacy, financial planning, family budgeting, saving, loans, and insurance. It includes interactive quizzes and exercises for better understanding, enabling users to assess their knowledge and provide feedback for further improvement.

In addition, NBI conducts Training of Trainers (TOT) programs and awareness campaigns to promote financial literacy. These initiatives, carried out in partnership with various banks, aim to make financial literacy efforts more practical and relatable, ensuring communities can easily understand banking fundamentals.

Microfinance-related programs:

NBI actively conducts specialized training programs for the microfinance sector, recognizing its vital role in building capacity within this field. These programs are designed to equip individuals involved in Nepal's microfinance operations with essential skills and knowledge. Key topics covered include financial management, business planning, risk assessment, and client relations. By offering tailored training, NBI ensures that microfinance professionals are well-prepared to drive sustainable and effective operations. This initiative enhances the overall capabilities of microfinance institutions, enabling them to better address the unique needs of their clients and contribute to a more inclusive and resilient financial ecosystem in Nepal.

Banking Certification Course:

In 2015, NBI launched **JANBI**, Nepal's first banking certification course, providing comprehensive knowledge in banking and financial services, including technology, customer relations, basic accounting, and legal aspects of day-to-day operations. Building on JANBI's success, NBI introduced **CANBI** in 2017, aimed at enhancing banking knowledge and promoting leadership among professionals. Both courses were developed in collaboration with the **Indian Institute of Banking and Finance (IIBF)**, leveraging IIBF's 95 years of expertise.

This fiscal year, NBI introduced two new certification courses in **Retail Banking and Risk Management** in partnership with **IIBF**, customized to meet the unique needs of the local context. In addition, NBI offers specialized certification programs such as **International Trade Finance (ITF)** and **e-based Trade Based Money Laundering (TBML)**, in collaboration with **Fintelekt**, India. NBI also provided certifications in **AML-CFT**, **Anti-Fraud**, and **AML/CFT for Insurance Companies**, all tailored for the Nepalese context in partnership with **Fintelekt Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd.** NBI worked with **KESDEE Inc.** to offer e-learning courses in Banking and Finance and partners with **Moody's Analytics** to provide credit-based e-learning courses specifically designed for Nepal. These initiatives reflect NBI's ongoing commitment to advancing professional skills and knowledge in Nepal's financial sector.

NATIONAL BANKING INSTITUTE LTD.

Examination Committee:

A dedicated examinations committee has been formed with a clear scope of work and defined responsibilities. The committee's main goal is to conduct thorough analyses and offer recommendations for ongoing improvements, ensuring the highest standards in examination-related services. The committee is composed of highly experienced bankers, officials from NRB, NBI's Legal Consultant, the Academic Director of NBI, and the NBI.

Subject Matter Expert (SME) Group

A Subject Matter Expert (SME) Group has been assembled, featuring a distinguished panel of highly experienced and seasoned bankers, qualified academicians, and experts in related fields. This group has been convened to conduct regular reviews and updates to the courseware, as well as to contribute to the development of question banks for both JANBI, CANBI and ITF certification examinations. The collective expertise of the SME Group ensures the continuous refinement and relevance of our certification materials, aligning with industry standards and best practices.

Overview of Banking Certification Course

JANBI & CANBI certification enrollments in Fiscal Year 2080-81

There were altogether 711 enrollments in JANBI, 181 enrollments in CANBI. The monthly enrollment trend during the year is illustrated in the figure 1, 2, 3 & 4 below.

Figure 1: JANBI Enrollment for FY 2080-81

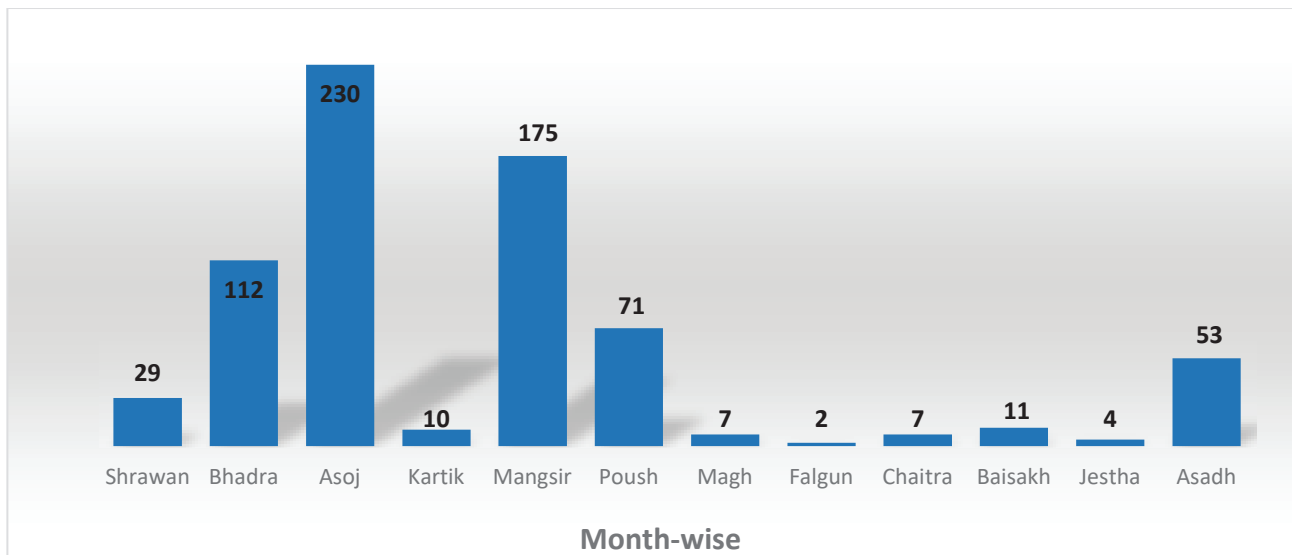
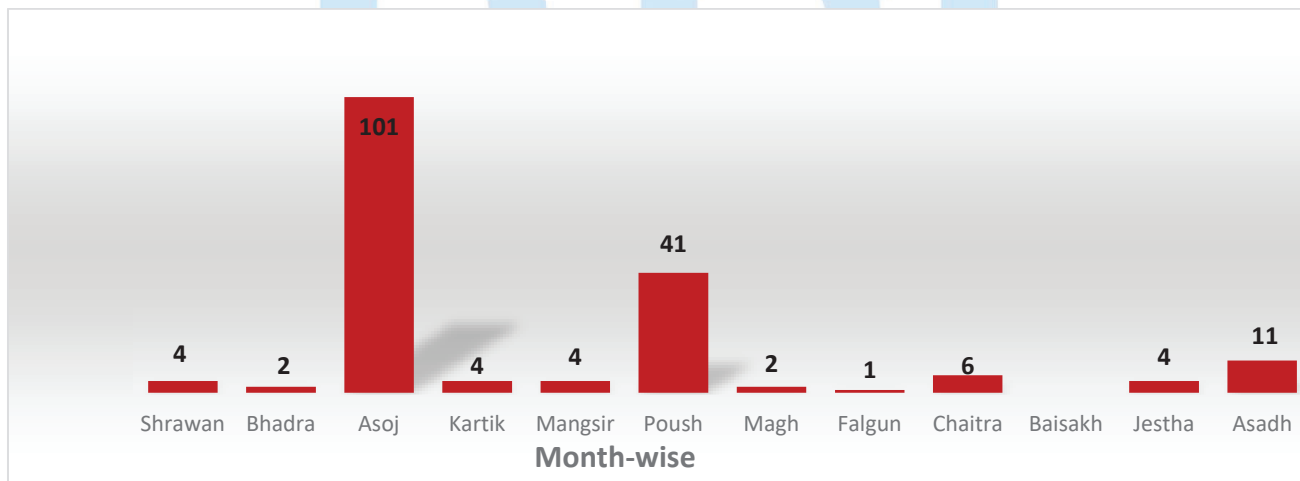


Figure 2: CANBI Enrollment for FY 2080-81



Risk & Retail Banking certification enrollments in Fiscal Year 2080-81

Risk Management and Retail Banking are two new certification courses that NBI has introduced to its academic library. Both courses were launched on 7th Chaitra 2080 on the occasion of NBI's 15th Anniversary (March 20, 2024), with enrollment beginning from Chaitra 2080. The total enrollments for these new certification courses are quite impressive, given their recent introduction. There were 274 enrollments in the Risk Management course, while 158 participants registered for the Retail Banking certification course. The monthly enrollments during the year have been illustrated in the figure 3 & 4 below.

Figure 3: Risk Management Enrollment for FY 2080-81

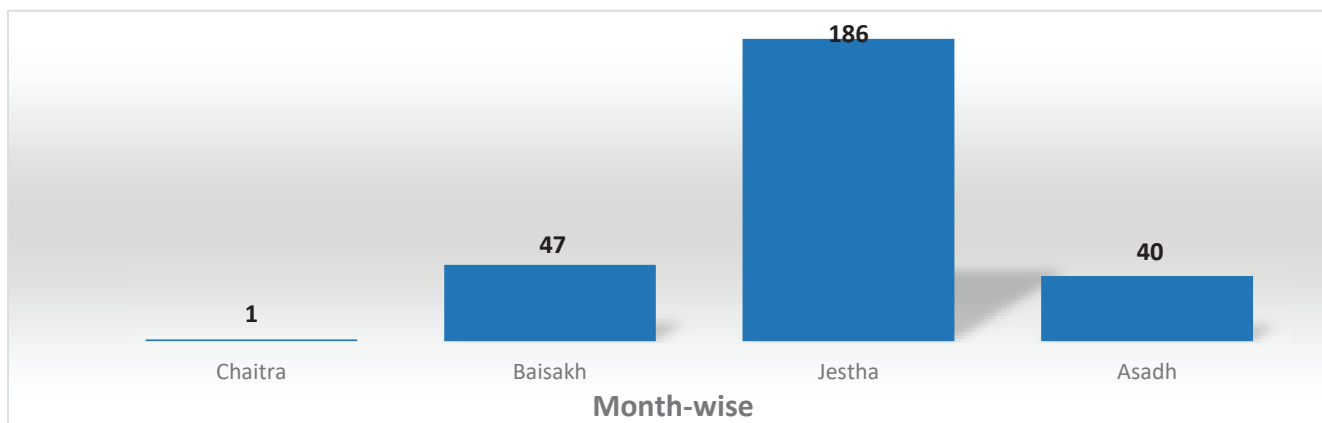
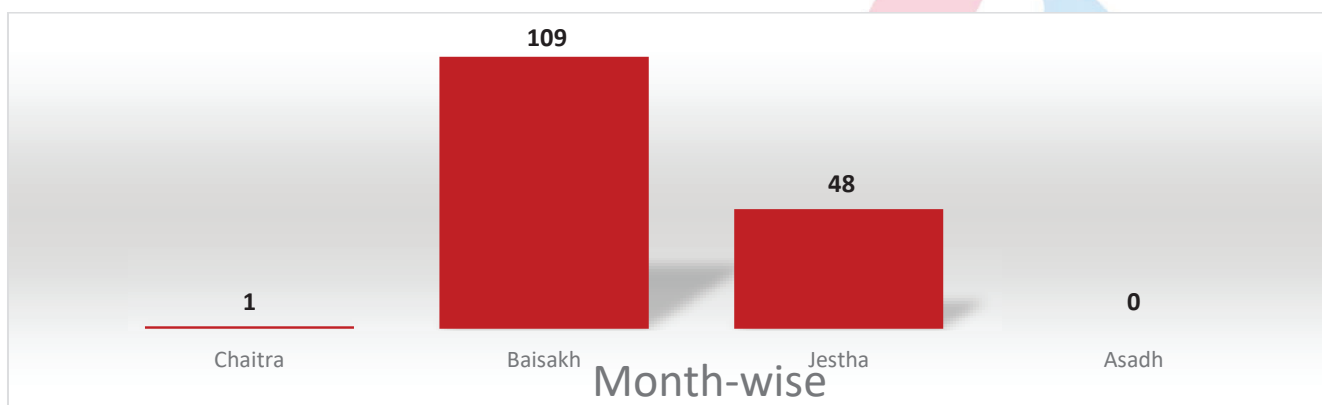


Figure 4: Retail Banking Enrollment for FY 2080-81



JANBI & CANBI certification examinations in Fiscal Year 2080/81

Two blocks of examination (Dec 2023 and June 2024) were conducted during this year. Both examinations were conducted successfully physically at various centers across Nepal. The number of examinees who appeared in the examinations of JANBI and CANBI conducted in Fiscal Year 2080/81 in various cities is illustrated below in figure 5 and 6 respectively.

Figure 5: JANBI and CANBI Exams of December 2023

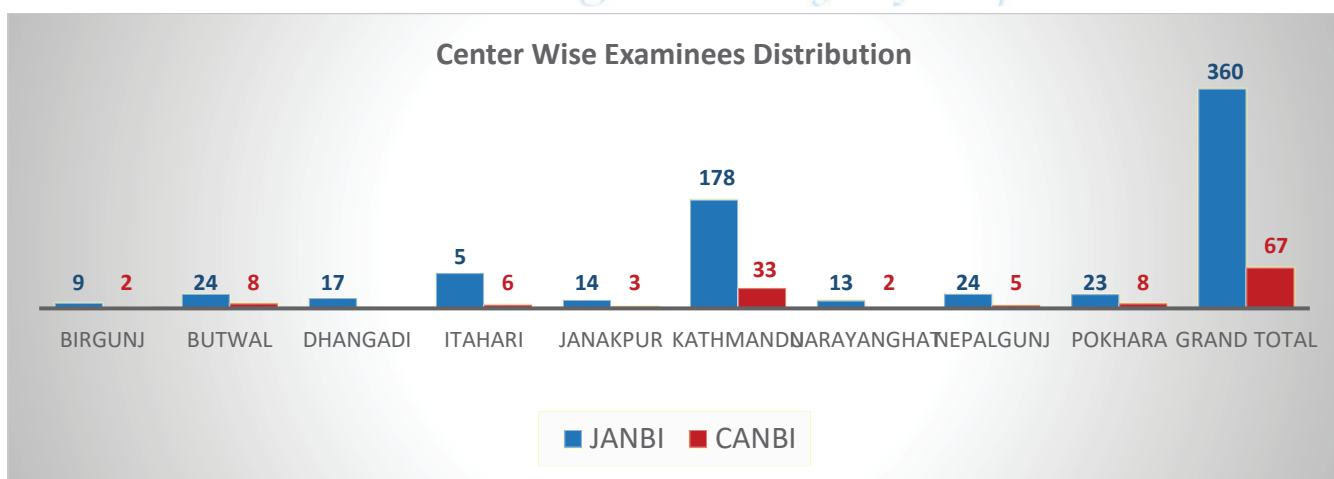
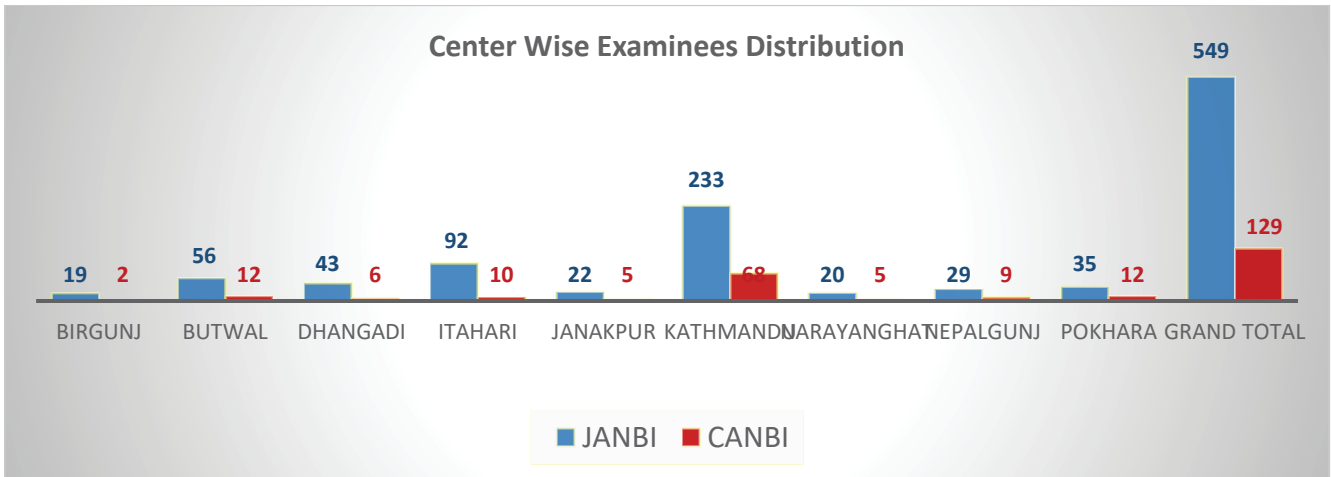


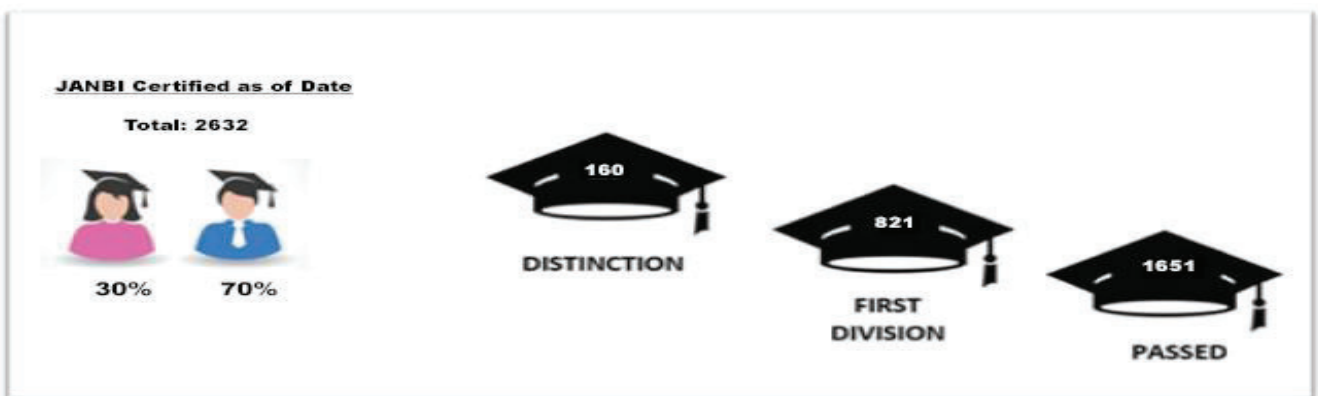
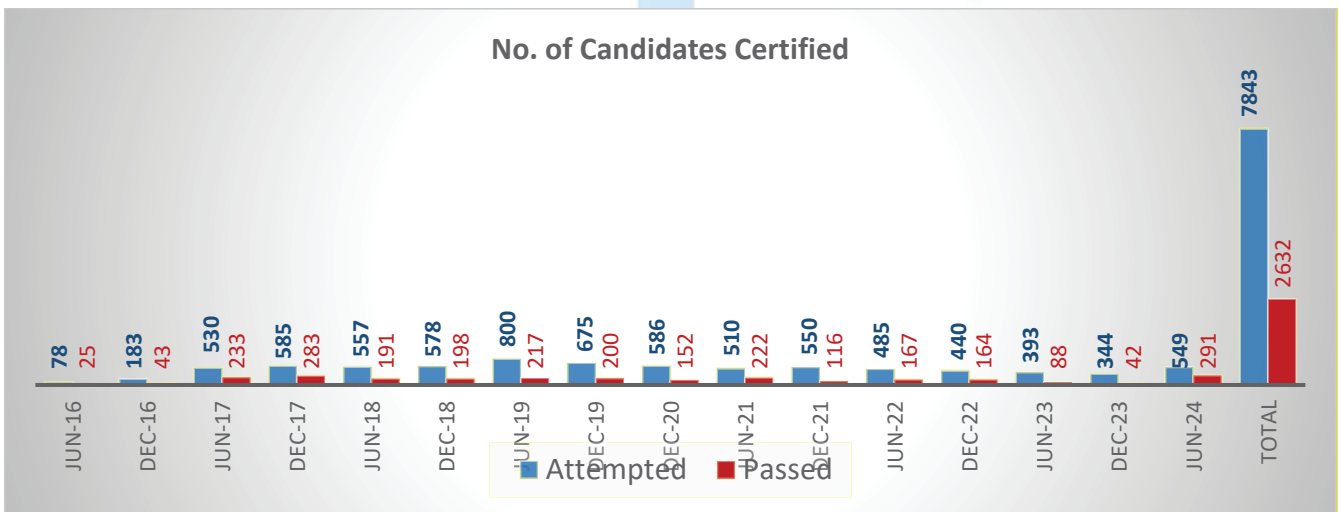
Figure 6: JANBI and CANBI Exam of June 2023



JANBI certified:

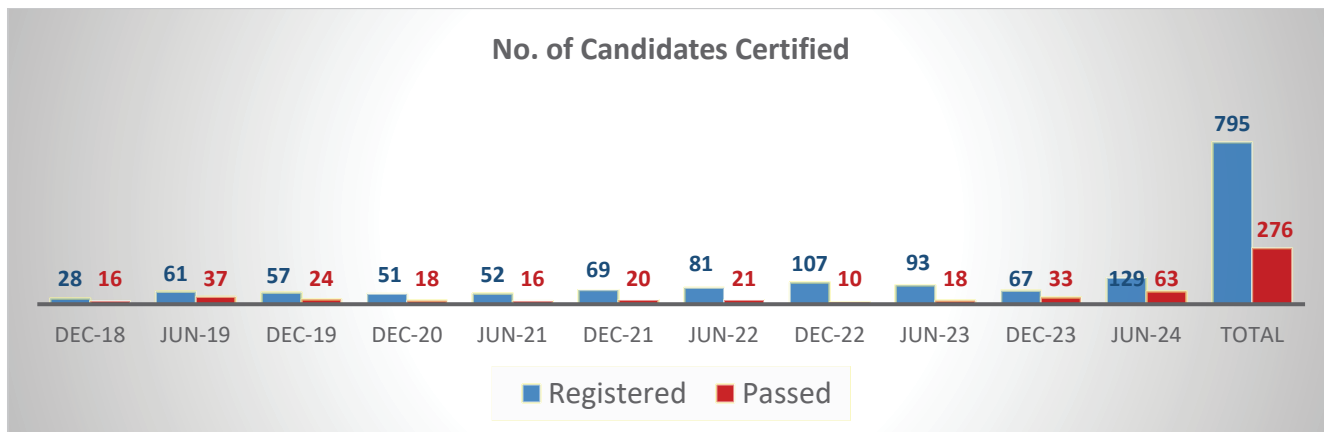
As of date 2632 candidates have been JANBI certified out of which 6% are distinction holder, 31% are 1st division and 63% are passed. Out of total 2,632 JANBI certified as of date, 70% are male and 30% are female. The figure 7 below depicts the number of JANBI certified candidates in different examination blocks as of date.

Figure 7: Total JANBI Certified as at end of FY 2080/81



CANBI certified:

As of date, 276 candidates have been CANBI certified out of which 1% are distinction holder, 24% are 1st division and 75% are passed. Out of total 276 CANBI certified as of date, 83% are male and 17% are female. The figure 8 below depicts the number of CANBI certified candidates in different examination blocks as of date.

Figure 8: Total CANBI Certified at end of FY 2080/81**International Trade Finance Certification Course**

During the fiscal year 2080/81, the total number of enrollments in International Trade Finance is 19.

Online Certification Courses 2080/81:

The online certification courses that NBI has been offering to the Nepalese banking industry in collaboration with international organizations like Fintelekt Advisory, Kesdee and Moody's Analytics have received overwhelming responses. This year too, the number of enrollments in the online certification courses was encouraging. The number of enrollments in AML/CFT Certification from Microfinance is 14.

Table 1: Certification Courses

S. No.	Certification Course	Enrolled Candidates 2080/81	Enrolled Candidates 2079/80
1	AML-CFT Certification Course	1,867	4,899
2	Anti-Fraud Certification Course	0	30
3	Trade Based Money Laundering	0	0
4	Kesdee e-library	5	1
5	Moody's Certification Course	101	14

Examination Services 2080/81

During the fiscal year, with exception to the examinations of JANBI and CANBI, we have also been offering examination services for recruitment, internal promotion and knowledge testing. The examinations were carried out on different dates for 13,708 banking employees across various banks.

Table 2: Examination Services

S. No.	Examination Type	Examinees 2080/81	Examinees 2079/80
1	Recruitment Exam	10,564	129
2	Promotional Exam	3,144	3,433
3	Knowledge Test	-	-
	Total	13,708	3,562

An overview of the Training Programs 2080/81:

The ongoing fiscal year has shown significant business growth, particularly with an expansion in technical core skill programs, including international initiatives. Notably, there has been a substantial increase in both the number of programs and participants during fiscal year 2080/81. In support of the Global Money Week international campaign, NBI has prioritized financial literacy programs, conducting programs across various regions of the country. This initiative stands out as one of the key highlights of the fiscal year 2080/81.

NBI conducted 301 programs to 8,897 banking professionals across the country. In terms of the category of programs, out of 301 programs, 89% of the programs were on core banking and 11% on soft skills.

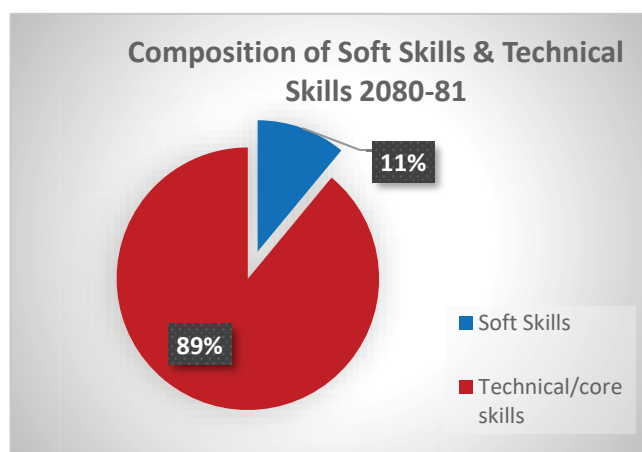
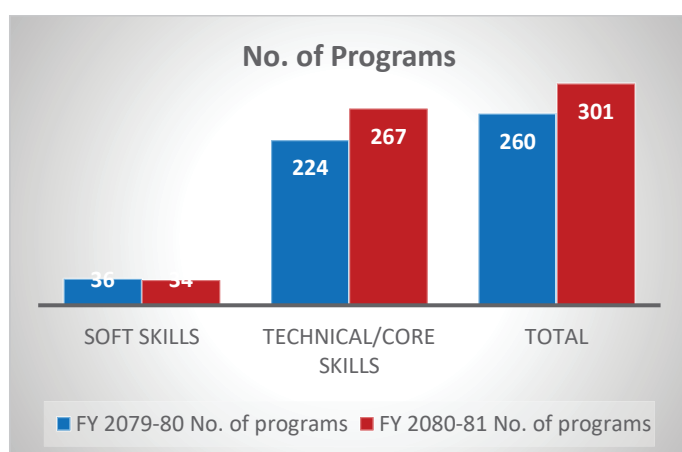
Geographically, 53% of the programs were conducted inside the valley, whereas, 40% outside the valley 3% were conducted virtually. During this fiscal year, 4% i.e.; 13 international programs were conducted.

The Table 3 and Figure 7 reflects the comparison of our programs on core banking and essential skills in the year 2079-80 and 2080-81.

Table 3: Training Areas

Training Areas	FY 2080-81		FY 2079-80	
	No. of programs	No. of Participants	No. of programs	No. of Participants
Soft Skills	34	798	36	979
Technical/core skills	267	8099	224	6,417
Total	301	8,897	260	7,396

Figure 9: Training Areas



Categories of Programs:

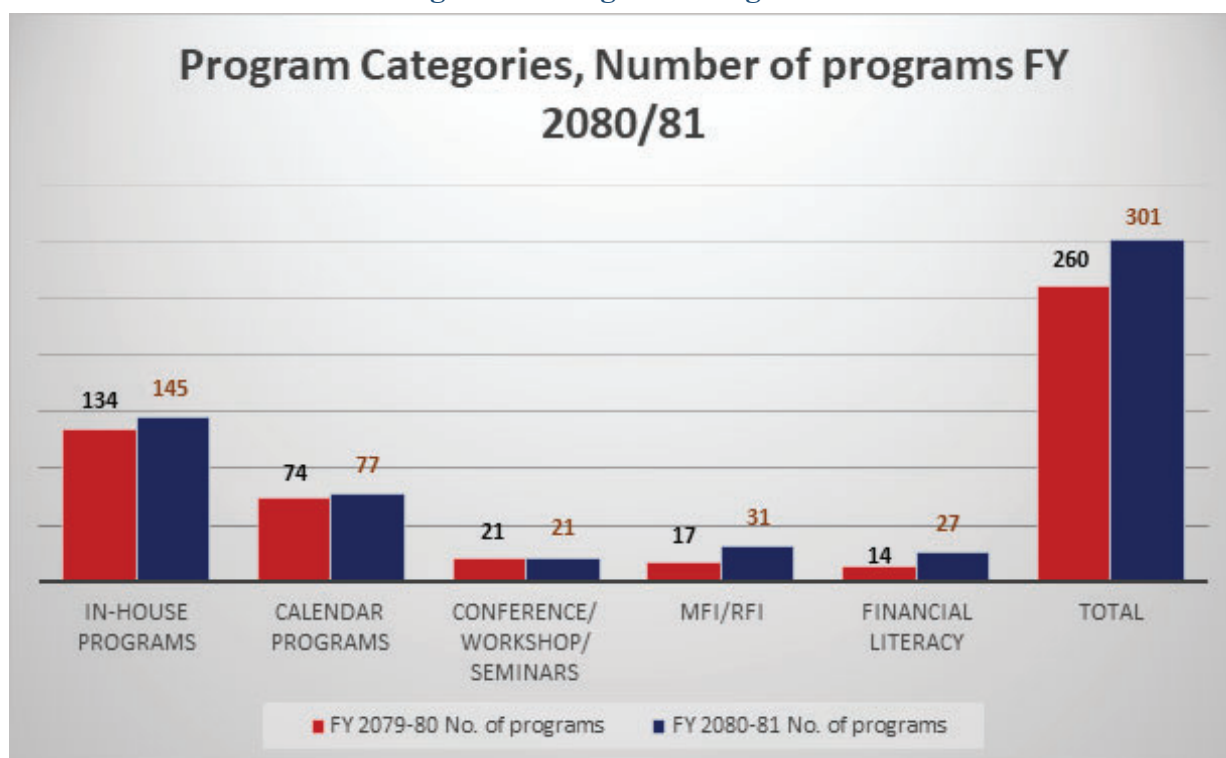
NBI has categorized its training programs into 5 main categories namely In-house, Calendar, Conference/Seminars/Workshops, Micro Finance Institutions/Rural Finance Institutions and Financial Literacy.

Table 4 and Figure 10 depicts the comparison of the categories of program.

Table 4: Program Categories:

Category	FY 2080-81		FY 2079-80	
	No. of programs	No. of Participants	No. of programs	No. of Participants
In-house programs	145	4769	134	4,105
Calendar programs	77	1327	74	1,399
Conference/ Workshop/ Seminars	21	802	21	847
MFI/RFI	31	636	17	365
Financial Literacy	27	1363	14	680
Total	301	8,897	260	7,396

Figure 10: Program Categories:



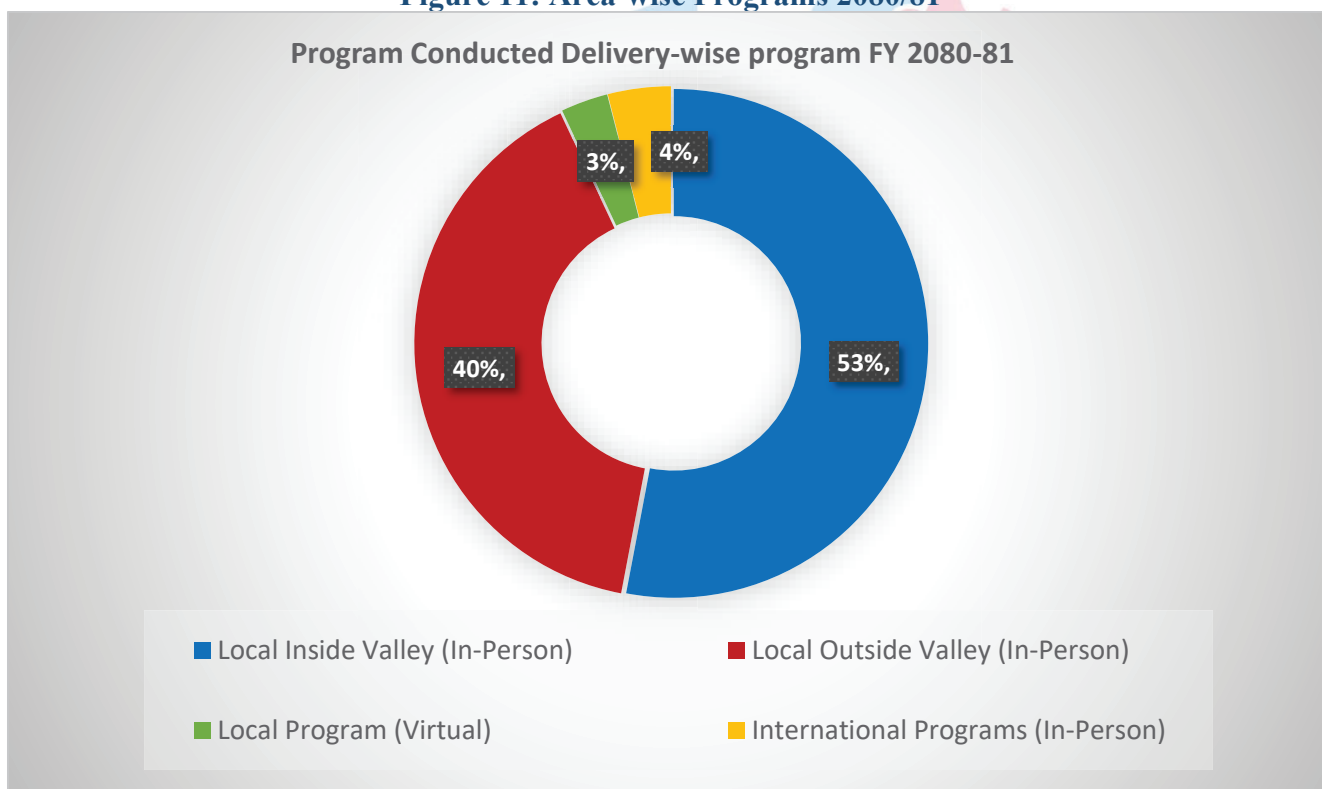
Area-wise Programs:

In terms of the overall program, 53% of the programs were conducted inside the valley, 40% were conducted outside the valley, 3% were virtual local programs and 4% were International In-person programs in terms of number of programs. The table 5 and Figure 11 show the area-wise programs conducted during the FY 2080/81.

Table 5: Area-wise Programs 2080-81:

Delivery Mode	FY 2080-81		FY 2079-80	
	No. of programs	No. of Participants	No. of programs	No. of Participants
Local Inside Valley (In-Person)	159	4455	150	4,337
Local Outside Valley (In-Person)	120	2978	85	2,064
Local Program (Virtual)	9	693	8	455
International Program (Virtual)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
International Programs (In-Person)	13	771	17	540
Total	301	8897	260	7,396

Figure 11: Area-wise Programs 2080/81



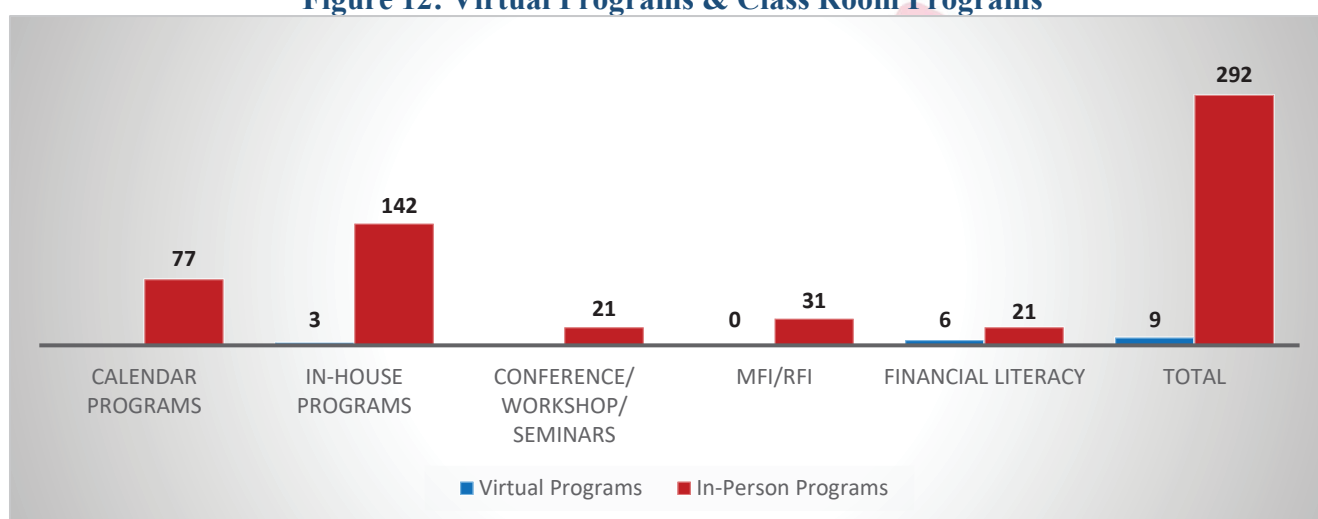
Program categories against the delivery mode:

With the slight release on the pandemic this year, 97% of the total programs were conducted in- person compared to last year where 3% of the total programs were conducted virtually. Out of the five categories of programs, the maximum number of programs conducted was in-house. Altogether 145 in-house programs were conducted during the year which is the 48% of the total programs conducted followed by calendar and conferences/workshops and seminar with 98 programs which is 33% of the total programs and remaining 19% were related to MFI/RFI and Financial Literacy programs.

Table 6: Virtual Programs & Class Room Programs

Category	Virtual Programs		In-Person Programs	
	No. of programs	No. of Participants	No. of programs	No. of Participants
Calendar programs	-	-	77	1,327
In-house programs	3	325	142	4444
Conference/ Workshop/ Seminars	-	-	21	802
MFI/RFI	0	0	31	636
Financial Literacy	6	368	21	995
Total	9	693	292	8204

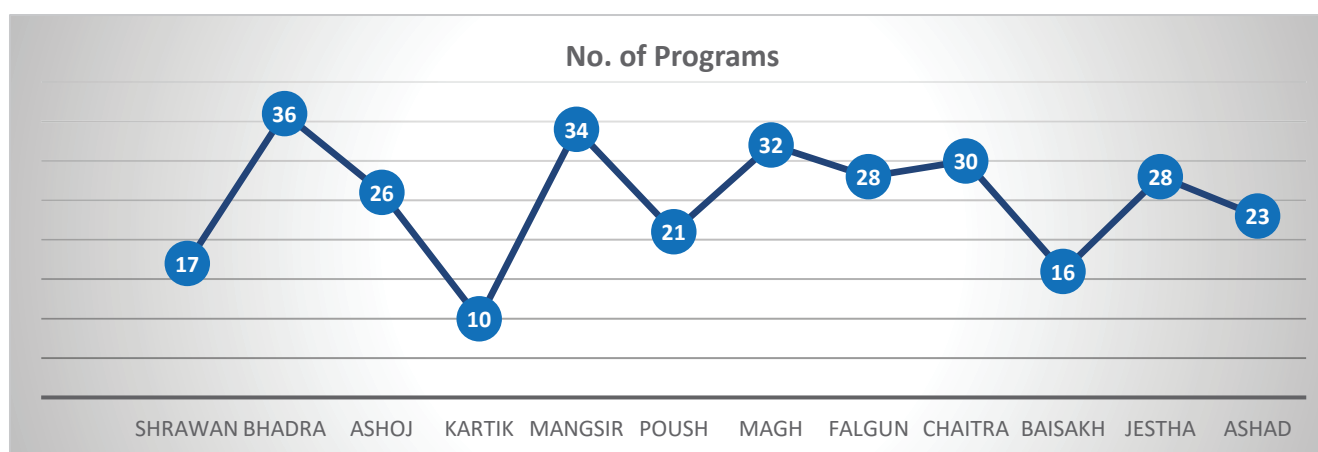
Figure 12: Virtual Programs & Class Room Programs



Month-wise Programs:

The figure below shows the month-wise distribution of the total of 301 programs conducted during the fiscal year. The highest number of programs have been conducted in the month of Bhadra and Mangsir with 36 and 34 programs respectively, followed by Magh and Chaitra with 32 and 30 programs respectively.

Figure 13: Month-wise Programs Conducted



Conference/ Workshop and Seminars:

Throughout the fiscal year, NBI organized 21 conferences, workshops, and seminars, engaging a total of 802 participants. Among these, eight were international-level events that featured industry experts and regulators from various countries, including the local experts, and addressed critical topics such as **Risk Management, Non-Performing Loan (NPL) Management, Working Capital, and NPA Management**. Other specialized programs included workshops on **Building Your Brand, Sales Coaching Practices, Women Leadership, HR Management**, and a **Board-Level Leadership Program in Malaysia**. Additionally, local and regional conferences on **Credit** were conducted in seven different locations, ensuring extensive reach and relevance.

Programs organized in collaboration with the International Finance Corporation (IFC)

National Banking Institute (NBI), in collaboration with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), successfully conducted a series of impactful programs aimed at fostering leadership and strengthening governance in Nepal's financial sector.

One of the key initiatives was the one-day conference titled “*Invest in Women: Accelerate Progress*”, which focused on empowering women professionals and addressing challenges and opportunities in women’s leadership. Open to both male and female professionals, the event provided a platform for participants to exchange insights and advocate for gender equality. Expert speakers from IFC shared valuable perspectives on advancing women’s leadership in the financial sector, making the conference a significant step toward promoting inclusive leadership.

Additionally, NBI, in partnership with IFC, conducted the Directors’ Refresher Course. This program, tailored for board members and executives, equipped participants with essential insights on corporate governance, ESG integration, and the evolving economic landscape. Supported by the ACSIIS partnership under the European Union, the program ensured participants were well-prepared to align with global best practices and drive climate-smart, inclusive investments in the region. Both initiatives successfully provided valuable opportunities for knowledge exchange and professional growth.

Knowledge Consulting

Operational Risk Management Software (ORMS) has been subscribed by 10 Banks so far. Similarly, we have provided knowledge consulting to improve and re-engineer Credit function and processes of one of the commercial Banks and review and rewrite the existing Risk Management Policy to another Bank. We have also started providing excel based solution to Banks and Financial Institutions for NFRS-9 ECL in partnership with Bidur Associates Chartered Accountants.

Research

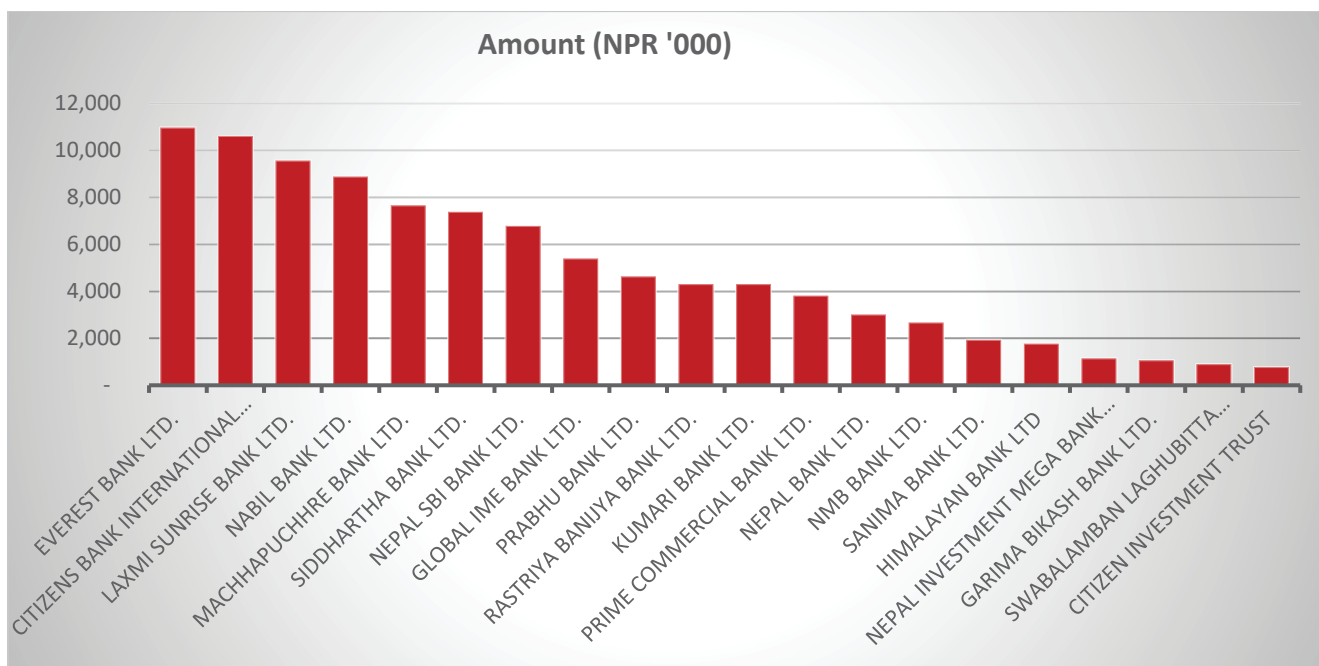
The research department has become fully functional during the year. We have initiated a research project on “State of Banking in Nepal”. This project has been under taken at our cost and the research paper shall be provided to BFIs for the benefit of banking industry. Also, we had carried out a research on “ASSESSMENT OF THE PROSPECTS OF FINANCING ELECTRIC VEHICLE IN NEPAL” for one of the commercial Banks.

NBI’s Clients and their contribution in our programs:

While the primary participants in NBI’s programs are banks and financial institutions (BFIs), the institute also designs programs tailored for diverse sectors, including corporate houses and government entities such as the Employee Provident Fund and Nepal Rastra Bank. Non-financial audiences primarily benefit from training programs focused on soft skills, including **customer service, communication, leadership, and motivation**.

The following figure 14 shows the list of top 20 clients in terms of revenue contribution in our program for FY 2080/81.

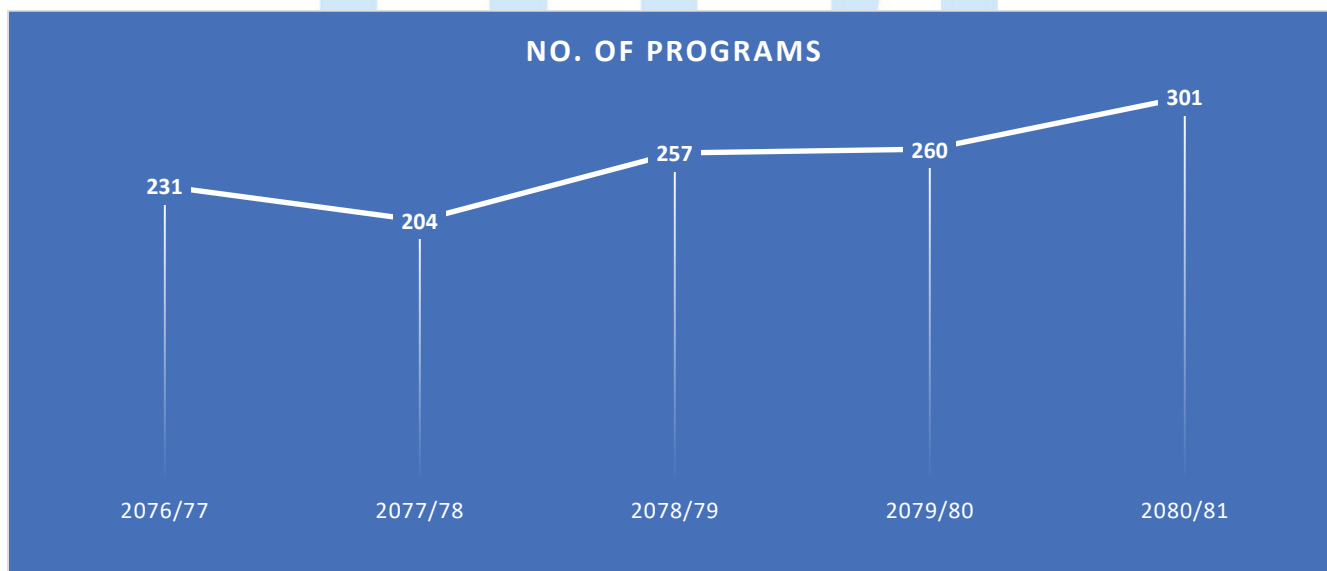
Figure 14: NBI's Client Revenue Contribution



Number of Training Programs Conducted over the last five years:

The number of programs has been increasing annually as per the five years trend. With the increasing resources of the organization, NBI has been persuading for better performance in each coming year. The number of programs, conducted in the last five fiscal years is depicted in figure 15 below.

Figure 15: Programs Conducted in the last Five years



Popularity of the programs conducted

The programs conducted during the year covered on various topics of banking and essential skills. From among them, several of the programs were conducted in repetition as per the demand of the market. The top 7 most popular calendar programs and in-house programs are as tabulated below.

Table 7: Calendar Programs/ Conferences/ Workshops/ Seminar –

S. N	Program Name	Frequency	No of Participants
1	Credit Risk Management at Branch Level	8	109
2	Seminar on Navigating the Credit Landscape	7	288
3	Interpreting Ratios, Cash Flow Analysis, Determining repayment capacity & Pre-Sanction Risk Mitigations and Control	6	117
4	Financial Statement Analysis	5	80
5	Core Trade Finance and Letter of Credit	4	66
6	Letter of Credit	4	76
7	Operation Risk Management	4	63

Table 8: In-House Programs

S. N	Program Name	Frequency	No Of Participants
1	AML CFT	29	974
2	Comprehensive Banking Course – Induction Program	17	556
3	Working Capital Assessment	13	423
4	Credit Appraisal- Advance Credit Course	6	201
5	Intermediate Credit Course	6	194

Table 9: Microfinance Programs

S. N	Program Name	Frequency	No Of Participants
1	Financial Literacy Awareness Programs	21	1281
2	DRC	5	49
3	TOT Financial Literacy	6	82
4	AML-CFT /KYC For MFIs	5	159

Feedback of the Programs:

Program feedback is of utmost importance to NBI, serving as the cornerstone for planning, scheduling, and designing effective training initiatives. We prioritize integrating participant feedback to ensure our programs are impactful and aligned with their specific needs and expectations. Continuous improvement remains a core focus, driven by the valuable insights shared by participants. Programs receiving positive feedback are regularly refined to uphold and enhance the high standards of our training delivery.

New Initiatives:**15th Anniversary Celebration & Launch of Two New Certification Courses**

The National Banking Institute (NBI) celebrated its 15th Anniversary on Monday, 18th March 2024, with a special event graced by the presence of Chief Guest, Mr. Maha Prasad Adhikari, Governor of Nepal Rastra Bank. The

half-day program commemorated NBI's achievements and its contributions to the banking and financial sector over the years, while also outlining new initiatives to further strengthen professional development in the industry.

A key highlight of the event was the launch of the Risk Management & Retail Banking Certification Course in association with Indian Institute of Banking & Finance (IIBF). This significant milestone was inaugurated by Mr. Biswa Ketan Das, Chief Executive Officer of IIBF, Mumbai. Industry experts provided a detailed introduction to the certification course, highlighting its objectives and the value it would bring to banking professionals in Nepal.

The celebration also included the Toppers Awarding Ceremony, where 15 top-performing candidates from the JANBI, CANBI (from December 2021 onwards), and ITF (from March 2022 onwards) certification programs were honored. This initiative recognized and celebrated the hard work and excellence of these individuals.

Additionally, NBI acknowledged the commitment and dedication of its employees through the Long Service Awards. Staff members who had completed 5 and 10 years of service were awarded, reflecting NBI's appreciation for their significant contributions to the organization's growth and success.

The event was attended by distinguished guests, industry leaders, and stakeholders, making it a momentous occasion to celebrate NBI's journey and reaffirm its commitment to advancing banking education and capacity building in Nepal.

Association with Manipal Academy of BFSI, Bangalore, India

As part of a new initiative, NBI has partnered with Manipal Academy of BFSI, Bangalore, India, to continue its collaboration with Manipal Global Education Services—an esteemed international provider of quality business and marketing solutions in higher education.

Under this partnership, two programs were conducted: the Evolve Management Development Program for senior and mid-level managers of BFIs, and Effective Branch Management for medium and large-sized branches. Both programs were delivered by a team of highly experienced professors from Manipal Global Academy of BFSI.

The courses, designed in consultation with local experts, aim to enhance participants' knowledge, competitiveness, and productivity in various functional areas. The program methodology incorporates classroom sessions, group exercises, role plays, assessments, and industry-relevant bank study visits.

Conference on Non-Performing Asset Management (NPA) 2024

As a new initiative, the National Banking Institute (NBI) organized a one-day conference on *Non-Performing Asset (NPA) Management* on March 14, 2024, at Kathmandu Marriott Hotel, focusing on challenges faced by Nepalese Banks and Financial Institutions.

The conference brought together experts from India, Bangladesh, and Nepal, along with regulators, policymakers, and banking professionals, to share knowledge and best practices in NPA management across South Asia. It aimed to address regional NPA challenges, foster collaboration, and explore innovative strategies and policy recommendations to strengthen Nepal's banking sector and support sustainable economic growth.

Association with Indian Institute of Banking & Finance (IIBF), India

The Indian Institute of Banking & Finance (IIBF), formerly the Indian Institute of Bankers (IIB), is a premier professional body in India representing Banks, Financial Institutions, and their employees. NBI, in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Banking & Finance (IIBF), conducted two Management Development Programs at IIBF's new residential campus in Delhi. The programs focused on leadership, soft skills, and technical expertise for bankers and retirement fund professionals. Key topics included self-awareness, emotional intelligence, communication, decision-making, digitalization, cybersecurity, wealth management, and retirement planning. Participants engaged in interactive sessions, case studies, project presentations, and field visits to banks, retirement funds, and insurance companies, ensuring a well-rounded learning experience. This initiative strengthens NBI's long-standing partnership with IIBF in offering professional development and certification programs.

NFRS Program with KPMG, India

As part of a new initiative, NBI has collaborated with KPMG, a renowned provider of professional services specializing in skill and competency-based training in the financial sector. This partnership aims to jointly promote and deliver innovative training solutions.

A key program under this initiative was a comprehensive workshop on NFRS for Risk and Finance professionals in banks. The training provided practical insights into implementing NFRS standards while enhancing participants' capabilities in managing long-term risks effectively.

Study Visit for Board of Directors with AICB Malaysia

NBI in association with the Asian Institute of Chartered Bankers (AICB), Malaysia—an APABI member associate—and FIDE Forum, successfully conducted a 3 days Board Level Leadership Program in Malaysia. This program, designed for the Board of Directors and Senior Management teams of Nepalese Banks and Financial Institutions, combined study visits and specialized training sessions to enhance strategic leadership and governance skills.

The study visit, organized by AICB, included sessions at RHB Bank and Maybank, focusing on Risk Governance and Emerging Trends in Financial Technology. These visits provided participants with practical insights into fintech innovations, risk management, and best practices adopted by leading Malaysian banks.

The training sessions, facilitated by FIDE Forum, covered macroeconomic variables, board-level leadership, and corporate governance with an emphasis on transparency, disclosure, and compliance. FIDE Forum, an exclusive organization representing the interests of financial institutions in Malaysia, provided valuable perspectives on leadership and governance strategies. Through interactive discussions and case studies, participants gained essential tools to navigate complex banking environments.

This collaboration highlights NBI's commitment to promoting global exposure and leadership excellence in Nepal's banking sector, leveraging the expertise of AICB and FIDE Forum to enhance the professional capabilities of senior banking leaders.

Regional Seminar on Navigating Credit Landscape

NBI successfully conducted seven seminars on the topic "*Navigating the Credit Landscape*" across seven different locations, spanning from the eastern to the western regions of Nepal, including Kathmandu. These seminars brought together key stakeholders, financial experts, regulators and industry leaders to address the current credit scenario in Nepal.

The program focused on identifying opportunities for credit growth while highlighting the challenges faced by Banks and Financial Institutions (BFIs). Participants engaged in discussions aimed at fostering effective strategies to sustain a healthy credit ecosystem in the country. Through these sessions, NBI provided a platform for collaborative learning, dialogue, and the exchange of insights to strengthen Nepal's credit landscape.

NATIONAL BANKING INSTITUTE LTD.

"The Banking Academy Of Nepal"

N. B. S. M. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
6th Floor, Block C & D, Four Square Complex
Narayan Chaur, Naxal, Kathmandu, Nepal

T +977.1.4533069
T +977.1.4515242
info@nbsm.com.np
www.nbsm.com.np

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF NATIONAL BANKING INSTITUTE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **National Banking Institute Limited** (hereinafter referred as the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at **Ashad 31, 2081 [July 15, 2024]**, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity & the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial position of the Company as at Ashad 31, 2081 [July 15, 2024], its financial performance, changes in Equity and its cash flows for the year then ended on that date in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (NFRS for SMEs).

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing (NSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Institute of Chartered Accountant of Nepal's code of ethics for professional accountants together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Nepal, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those requirements. We believe that the audit evidences we have obtained are sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

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



S.N Key Audit Matters	Our Audit Approach and Response
<p>1. Revenue Recognition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Revenue comprises Educational Courses, Short Term Training Sessions, Workshops, and Certification Courses. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized in the income statement when the significant risks and rewards of the ownership have been transferred to the buyer. This normally means when a product has been delivered to the customer in accordance with agreed delivery terms. ➤ Short term training fees are recognized and booked after completion of delivery of training and issue of invoice to customer for the service. ➤ Fees from Non- Refundable certification courses such as JANBI, CANBI, Retail Banking and Risk Management are recognized and booked on accrual basis based on the stage of completion of the certification courses as at the year end. 	<p>Our audit approach included the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Evaluation of internal control activities over revenue recognition and testing of key controls. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. We assessed the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls over revenue recognition. This includes reviewing the process for recognizing revenue in relation to training services, workshops, and certification courses. b. We tested key controls to ensure that revenue is recognized only when performance obligations are fulfilled and that amounts recorded in the financial statements are complete and accurate. ➤ Analysis of significant sales contracts to verify correct NFRS for SMEs' accounting treatment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. We reviewed a sample of significant sales contracts, including agreements for short-term training sessions, workshops, and certification courses. b. The objective was to verify the correct application of NFRS for SMEs in recognizing revenue, including analyzing the timing of revenue recognition and ensuring that it aligns with when performance obligations are satisfied.

Other Matters

The directors are responsible for the other information presented in the Company's annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. We have nothing to report in this respect.

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 for Small and Medium Sized Entities (NFRS for SMEs), 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 Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material 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 NSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such comment.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Based on our examination of the financial statements as per Company's Act, we report that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations, which, to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- The accounts and records of the Company have been maintained as required by law and practice in a manner to reflect the real affairs of the Company.
- The Statement of Financial Position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of other comprehensive income, & the statement of cash flows for the year then dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.
- In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, the presented Statement of Financial Position properly reflects the financial situation of the company and Profit and loss account and cash flow statement for the year then ended properly reflects the profit and loss, Cash flow of the company, respectively.
- We have not come across cases where Board of Directors, the representative or any employee of the Company have acted contrary to the provision of law relating to accounts nor caused direct loss or damage to the company deliberately or acted in a manner that would jeopardized the interest and security of the Company and the business of the Company appears to have been conducted satisfactorily.
- We have not come across any cases of fraudulence in the account, so far it appeared from our examination of the books

For N. B. S. M. & Associates
Chartered Accountants



CA. Durga Prasad Gnawali, FCA
Partner

Date: 13th Mangsir, 2081

Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

UDIN: 241204CA00464r6mXk



an annual report of the company

National Banking Institute Limited
Naxal, Kathmandu
Statement of Financial Position
As on Ashad 31, 2081

Amount in NPR

Particulars	Note	As at Ashad end, 2081	Restated as on Ashad end, 2080	Restated as on Shrawan 1, 2079
Assets				
Non - Current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	12,282,243	9,719,153	10,090,888
Intangible Assets	5	2,493,358	483,344	678,089
Deferred Tax Asset	6	64,173	1,496,014	1,090,348
Financial Assets				
Investments	7	128,980,020	184,058,500	172,500,000
Other Non- Current Assets	8	18,000	10,000	250,000
Total Non- Current Assets		143,837,794	195,767,011	184,609,325
Current Assets				
Inventories	9	1,300,581	1,817,870	686,030
Prepayments	10	355,405	427,316	276,016
Other Current Assets	11	1,337,598	1,219,901	1,671,026
Financial Assets				
Loans and Advances	12	1,401,206	1,763,258	1,422,956
Trade Receivables	13	7,619,315	6,951,208	5,753,512
Other Financial Assets	14	1,968,837	1,672,425	2,799,832
Cash and Cash Equivalents	15	78,255,336	11,966,851	19,974,938
Total Current Assets		92,238,278	25,818,829	32,584,311
Total Assets		236,076,072	221,585,840	217,193,636
Liabilities & Equity				
Non Current Liabilities				
Deferred tax liability	6	-	-	-
Provisions - Non Current	18	558,517	1,141,077	940,607
Financial Liabilities				
Non Current Borrowings	16	-	-	-
Other Non Current Liabilities	17	-	-	-
Total Non- Current Liabilities		558,517	1,141,077	940,607
Current Liabilities				
Provisions - Current	19	3,012,962	1,646,701	1,644,719
Financial Liabilities				
Current Borrowings	20	-	-	-
Trade Payable	21	4,697,351	4,319,238	7,354,297
Other Current Liabilities	22	19,592,735	13,038,995	12,723,036
Total Current Liabilities		27,303,048	19,004,935	21,722,052
Total Liabilities		27,861,565	20,146,012	22,662,659
Equity				
Share Capital	23	197,500,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Security Premium		165,074	165,074	165,074
Reserve and Surplus	24	10,548,372	151,273,339	144,364,016
Capital Reserve on Grant Assets	24.1	1,061	1,415	1,887
Total equity		208,214,507	201,439,828	194,530,977
Total Liabilities and Equity		236,076,072	221,585,840	217,193,636

Accompanying summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements, and disclosures are integral part of this financial statements.

As per our attached report of even date

For & On Behalf of the Board

For N.B.S.M. & Associates
Chartered Accountants

CA. Durga Prasad Gnawali, FCA
Partner
Date :
Place : Kathmandu

Kumar Lamsal
CEO

Nephil Matangi Maskay
Chairman

Bimal Daga
Director

Rajesh Kumar Panda
Director

Roop B. Khadka
Director

Anil Sharma
Director

Dhan B. Thapa
DGM

National Banking Institute Limited
Naxal, Kathmandu
Statement of Profit or Loss
For the year ended Ashad 31, 2081

Amount in NPR

Particulars	Note	For the Year 2080-81	Restated For the Year 2079 -80
Revenue from Operations	25	116,164,215	90,212,862
Cost of Sales	26	62,869,679	50,737,621
Gross Profit		53,294,536	39,475,241
Other Income	27	352,683	343,462
Selling and Distribution Expenses	28	602,139	388,552
Employee Related Expenses	29	34,574,284	28,383,279
Administrative Expenses	29.1	10,197,214	9,744,999
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	4 & 5	2,754,140	2,224,751
Operating Profit		5,519,441	(922,878)
Finance costs	30	-	-
Finance Income	31	16,096,692	18,037,717
Profit/(Loss) before Bonus & Tax		21,616,133	17,114,839
Staff Bonus Expense		(2,161,613)	(1,909,993)
Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax		19,454,520	15,204,846
Income tax expense	32	(4,916,329)	(4,158,601)
Current Year Tax		(3,484,488)	(4,564,267)
Previous Year tax			
Deferred Tax Income/(Expense)		(1,431,841)	405,666
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year		14,538,191	11,046,245

Accompanying summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements, and disclosures are integral part of this financial statements.

As per our attached report of even date

For & On Behalf of the Board

For N.B.S.M. & Associates
Chartered Accountants

CA. Durga Prasad Gnawali, FCA
Partner
Date :
Place : Kathmandu

Kumar Lamsal
CEO

Nephil Matangi Maskay
Chairman

Bimal Daga
Director

Rajesh Kumar Panda
Director

Roop B. Khadka
Director

Anil Sharma
Director

Dhan B. Thapa
DGM

National Banking Institute Limited
Naxal, Kathmandu
Statement of Cash Flow
For the year ended Ashad 31, 2081

Particulars	Amount in NPR	
	For the Year 2080-81	Restated For the Year 2079-80
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before income tax	19,454,520	15,204,846
Adjustments for Non cash items: -		
Depreciation and amortization	2,754,140	2,224,751
Unearned Revenue	(354)	(472)
Prior Period Adjustment		(1,505,344)
Adjustments for non operating items: -		
Loss on sale of fixed assets	-	4,071
Investment Income	(16,096,692)	(18,037,717)
Operating profit before changes to receivables and payables	6,111,614	(2,109,864)
Decrease / (Increase) in Trade Receivables	(668,107)	(1,197,696)
Decrease / (Increase) in Inventories	517,289	(1,131,840)
Decrease / (Increase) in Other current Assets	19,853	1,086,931
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables	378,113	(3,035,026)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other current Liability	7,337,440	518,412
Income tax Provision	(3,484,488)	(4,564,267)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	A	(10,433,350)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	-	15,929
Purchase of property and equipment and intangible assets	(7,327,244)	(1,678,304)
Investment in Fixed Deposit	55,078,480	(11,558,500)
Addition of Deposits	(8,000)	240,000
Investment Income	16,096,692	18,037,717
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from investing activities	B	5,056,842
Cash flow from financing activities		
Issue of Share Capital	147,500,000	-
Share Application Money	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Borrowings	-	-
Dividends paid	(155,263,158)	(2,631,579)
Net cash outflow from financing activities	C	(2,631,579)
(Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents	A + B + C	(8,008,087)
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year	11,966,851	19,974,938
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	78,255,336	11,966,851

Accompanying summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements, and disclosures are integral part of this financial statements.

As per our attached report of even date

For & On Behalf of the Board

For N.B.S.M. & Associates
Chartered Accountants

CA. Durga Prasad Gnawali, FCA
Partner
Date :
Place : Kathmandu

Kumar Lamsal
CEO

Nephil Matangi Maskay
Chairman

Bimal Daga
Director

Rajesh Kumar Panda
Director

Roop B. Khadka
Director

Anil Sharma
Director

Dhan B. Thapa
DGM

National Banking Institute Limited
Naxal, Kathmandu
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended Ashad 31, 2081

Amount in NPR

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Security Premium	Retained Earnings	Capital Reserve on Grant Assets	Total Equity
Opening As at Shrawan 1, 2079					
At start of year	50,000,000	165,074	148,021,208	1,887	198,188,169
Property Plant & Equipments NFRS for SMEs	-	-	2,978,167	-	2,978,167
Adjustment - Charged off to Reserve	-	-	292,522	-	292,522
Adjustment of Employee Benefit Provision	-	-	(8,146,946)	-	(8,146,946)
Revenue NFRS for SMEs Adjustment - Charged off to Reserve	-	-	1,219,065	-	1,219,065
Deferred Tax Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
NFRS for SMEs Remeasurement Adjustments	50,000,000	165,074	144,364,016	1,887	194,530,977
Restated Opening As at Shrawan 1, 2079	50,000,000	165,074	144,364,016	1,887	194,530,977
Profit for the year	-	-	11,046,245	-	11,046,245
Prior Period Adjustment	-	-	(1,505,344)	-	(1,505,344)
Deferred Income on Grant Assets	-	-	-	(472)	(472)
Earlier Years' Taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	50,000,000	165,074	153,904,918	1,415	204,071,407
Transactions with owners:	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend Paid	-	-	(2631579)	-	(2,631,579)
Issue of Share Capital	-	-	-	-	-
Share application money	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid Preference Shares	-	-	-	-	-
Final Dividend Paid - Ordinary Shares	-	-	-	-	-
Interim Dividend Paid - Ordinary Shares	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 Ashad, 2080	50,000,000	165,074	151,273,339	1,415	201,439,828
For the Year 2080-81	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Balance	-	-	-	-	-
At start of year	50,000,000	165,074	151,273,339	1,415	201,439,828
Profit for the year	-	-	14,538,191	-	14,538,191
Deferred Income on Grant Assets	-	-	-	(354)	(354)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Change in fair value of financial assets through OCI	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners:	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend Paid	-	-	(155,263,158)	-	(155,263,158)
Preference Shares Dividend	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of Share Capital	147,500,000	-	-	-	147,500,000
Share application money	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at Ashad 31, 2081	197,500,000	165,074	10,548,372	1,061	208,214,507

Accompanying summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements, and disclosures are integral part of this financial statements.

As per our attached report of even date

For & On Behalf of the Board

For N.B.S.M. & Associates

Chartered Accountants

CA. Durga Prasad Gnawali, FCA

Partner

Date :

Place : Kathmandu

Kumar Lamsal

CEO

Nephil Matangi Maskay

Chairman

Bimal Daga

Director

Rajesh Kumar Panda

Director

Roop B. Khadka

Director

Anil Sharma

Director

Dhan B. Thapa

DGM

National Banking Institute Limited
Naxal, Kathmandu

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on Ashad 31, 2081

1 Reporting Entity

National Banking Institute Limited (The "Company") is incorporated under Companies Act of Nepal vide registration No. 120989/070/071 on 2070-12-18 as a Limited Company. The registered office of the company is at Naxal, Kathmandu. The main objectives of company is to provide banking training .

1.1 The composition of Board of Directors as on 31st Ashad 2081 is as follows:

Name	Position
Dr. Nephil Matangi Maskay	Chairman
Mr. Surendra Raj Regmi	Director
Mr. Roop Bahadur Khadka	Director
Mr. Anil Sharma	Director
Mr. Rajesh Kumar Panda	Director

2 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss and Statement (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Notes. The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements, including the preparation of the opening NFRS for SMEs Statement of Financial Position as at 1 Shrawan, 2079 being the 'date of transition to NFRS for SMEs'. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets of processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and approved by the Board of Directors on 12th Mangsir 2081. The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on accrual basis of accounting in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (NFRS for SMEs) as published by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) Nepal and pronounced by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN). The term NFRS, includes all the standards and related interpretations which are consistently used.

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

2.2 Reporting period and approval of financial statements

The Company has, for the preparation of financial statements, adopted the NFRS for SMEs' pronounced by ASB with effect from fiscal year 2080/81. To comply the NFRS for SMEs' provisions following dates have been considered, in terms of first-time adoption.

Relevant Financial Statement	Nepalese Calendar	English Calendar
Opening NFRS for SMEs SFP* date	Shrawan 1, 2079	July 16, 2022
Comparative SFP* Date	Ashad 31, 2080	16-Jul-23
Comparative reporting period	1 Shrawan 2079 - 31 Ashad 2080	17 July 2022 - 16 July 2023
First NFRS for SMEs reporting period	1 Shrawan 2080 - 31 Ashad 2081	17 July 2023 - 15 July 2024

*SFP- Statement of Financial Position

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2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Nepalese Rupees (NPR) which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in NPR has been rounded to the nearest rupee except where indicated otherwise.

2.4 Use of Estimates, Assumptions and Judgements

The Company, under NFRS for SMEs, is required to apply accounting policies to most appropriately suit its circumstances and operating environment. Further, the Company is required to make judgments in respect of items where the choice of specific policy, accounting estimate or assumption to be followed could materially affect the financial statements. This may later be determined that a different choice could have been more appropriate.

The accounting policies have been included in the relevant notes for each item of the financial statements and the effect and nature of the changes, if any, have been disclosed.

The NFRS for SMEs requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that will affect the assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and profit or loss as reported in the financial statements. The Company applies estimates in preparing and presenting the financial statements and such estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed periodically. The revision to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and are applied prospectively.

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

2.5 Going Concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, as the Board of the Company is satisfied that the Company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. In making this assessment, the Board of Directors have considered a wide range of information relating to present and future conditions, including future projections of profitability, cash flows and capital resources.

2.6 Changes in Accounting Policies

The company has changed its accounting policies, wherever required, to ensure compliance with NFRS for SMEs. The effect of change in accounting policy at the date of transition has been given to the retained earnings (and reserves, if applicable).

2.7 Reporting Pronouncements

The Company has, for the preparation of financial statements, adopted the NFRS for SMEs pronounced by Accounting Standard Board. The NFRS for SMEs conform, in all material respect, to Nepal Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (NFRS for SMEs) as issued by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB).

2.8 Discounting

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

2.9 Limitation of NFRS for SMEs Implementation

Wherever the information is not adequately available, and/or it is impracticable to develop, such exception to NFRS for SMEs implementation has been noted and disclosed in respective sections.

3 Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 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 assets other than measured at amortized cost are measured at fair value.
- * Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value, if any
- * Inventories are measured at cost or net realizable value whichever is lower

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Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on Ashad 31, 2081

3.2 Revenue Recognition

The following specific criteria are used for the purpose of recognition of revenue. Consideration that will be derived from the sale of goods and services in accordance with in NFRS for SMEs. Sales are recognized net of trade discounts, price reduction, and indirect coverage subsidy, rebates, Incentives, sales taxes.

Sale of Goods:

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised goods to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer which is usually on dispatch/delivery.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, rebates, scheme allowances, price concessions, incentives, and returns, if any, at specified in the contracts with the customers. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers on behalf of the government. Accruals for discounts/incentives and returns are estimated using the most likely method) based on accumulated experience and underlying schemes and agreements with customers. Due to the short nature of credit period given to customers, there is no financing component in the contract.

Rendering of services

The company recognizes the revenue from the services when the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably. Further, company recognizes revenue associated with the transaction by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period (sometimes referred to as the percentage of completion method). The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- (b) It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity;
- (c) The stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- (d)The costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue is measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable for services provided in the ordinary course of the company's activities.

Interest Income:

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition

Other income:

Other incomes have been recognised on accrual basis in financial statements except for cash flow information.

3.3 Inventories

Inventories (As taken, valued and certified by the Management):

Inventories are initially recognized at cost, and subsequently at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated cost of completion and the necessary estimated expenses and the variable selling expenses. The cost of obsolescence and other anticipated losses are also considered for determining the net realizable values.

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Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on Ashad 31, 2081

3.5 Presentation - Current versus Non-Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

The Company classifies an asset as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or

All other assets are classified as non-current.

The Company classifies a liability as current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading ,
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities

3.6 Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with NFRS for SMEs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgments. Management has exercised judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The Company makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future events. Estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual result may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year primarily includes:

a) Recognition of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses and taxable temporary difference to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

b) Provision for depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation is calculated over the estimated useful lives of the assets. An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

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3.7 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the company. The primary objective of the company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or issue new shares.

3.8 Impairment of non- financial assets (excluding inventories and deferred tax assets)

Non-financial assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell), the asset is written down accordingly. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or Cash generating units exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

An assessment is also done for whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have been decreased. If any such indication exists the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The carrying amount of the fixed asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount such that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

Impairment loss or reversal shall be recognised in profit or loss. However, an impairment loss on a revalued asset is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same asset. Such an impairment loss on a revalued asset reduces the revaluation surplus for that asset. Similarly a reversal of an impairment loss on a revalued asset is recognised in other comprehensive income and increases the revaluation surplus for that asset. However, to the extent that an impairment loss on the same revalued asset was previously recognised in profit or loss, a reversal of that impairment loss is also recognised in profit or loss. The company has no impairment loss/ gain during the relevant reporting periods.

3.9 Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions entered into by the Company in a currency other than the currency of primary economic environment in which it operates are recorded at the rates ruling when the transactions occur. Exchange differences arising on foreign currency transactions settled during the year are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss. Unsettled foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates ruling at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of unsettled monetary assets and liabilities are recognized immediately in profit or loss

3.10 Lease

The company has made agreement with Shubha Apartment and Land Development Company Private Limited for rent effective from 1st shrawan,2079 for monthly rent of Rs. 2,44,890.50 in Sixth floor for 10 years at an annual increment of 10% in every two years. Further the company has made agreement with Shubha Apartment and Land Development Company Private Limited for monthly rent of Rs. 55687.50 in seventh floor for 5 years at an annual increment of 5% every year to be paid in 3-3 months advance.

Since the rate of increment of the rent rate is 5% per year, which is lower than the inflation rate so, the increase in the rent rate is assumed to be due to inflation only so, no lease liability or Right on use assets has been recognized in the financials.

Rent for Year	Amount(Monthly)
2079-80	300,578
2080-81	327,851

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Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on Ashad 31, 2081
Commitments under operating lease:

Particulars	For the Year 2080-81	For the Year 2079/80
Minimum lease payments under operating leases	3,923,079	3,595,399

Outstanding commitments under non-cancellable operating leases:

Particulars	For the Year 2080-81	For the Year 2079/80
Within one year	3,956,492	3,923,079
Later than one year but within five year	16,508,843	16,645,043
Later than five years	12,636,350	16,456,642
Total Amount (NRs.)	33,101,684	37,024,764

3.11 Employee Benefit

Short Term Benefits

Short-term employee benefits are those expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period during which employee services are rendered, but do not include termination benefits. Salaries, leave benefits, bonuses and non-monetary benefits paid to current employees.

The undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in an accounting period is recognized in that period. The expected cost of short-term compensated absences is recognized as the employees render service that increases their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absences occur, and includes any additional amounts an entity expects to pay as a result of unused entitlements at the end of the period.

Defined Contribution Plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligations to pay a further amount. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as expense in the profit or loss as and when they are due.

a) Social Security Fund

Company has registered under Social Security Act 2074 as on 2076.04.07 and has been contributing to the fund from 2076.04.07; employer contribution 20% and employee contribution 11 %. SSF contribution has been included in the salary tax computation of the respective employee has been duly taken.

Leave Encashment

As per HR Bylaws of the company, staff are eligible for accumulation of 90 days of annual leave and 45 days of sick leave. Therefore, Provision for accumulated leave has been made upto 90 days in case of annual leave and 45 days in case of sick leave. Management has not considered the actuarial valuation because of the limited number of staff, high labour turnover, nature of industry, number of year of operation and also the cost versus benefit analysis. The entity has followed Projected Unit Credit Method (PUCM) to compute the provision for leave at reporting date.

3.12 Income Tax

Income Tax expenses comprises of current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in Equity or Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

Current tax assets & liabilities and deferred tax assets & liabilities are offset only to the extent that they relate to income taxes imposed by the same taxation authority, there is a legal right and intentions to settle on a net basis and it is allowed under the tax law of the relevant jurisdiction.

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Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on Ashad 31, 2081

Current Tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates applicable on the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Provision for taxation is based on the profit for the year adjusted for taxation purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 2002 and the amendments thereto.

Deferred Tax

Deferred Tax is computed for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, which is the amount attributed to those assets and liabilities for tax purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted on the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates applicable at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

3.13 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term investments in an active market with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts.

3.14 Statement of Cash Flows

The Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared using the "Indirect Method" of preparing Cash Flows in accordance with the section 7 of NFRS for SMEs.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible for known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.15 Subsequent Events

Events after the reporting period are those events, favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the reporting date and the date the Financial Statements are authorized for issue.

All material and important events that occurred after the reporting date have been considered and appropriate disclosures if any are made in Note to the Financial Statements.

3.16 Comparative Information

The comparative information are re-classified wherever necessary to conform with the current year's classification in order to provide a better presentation. The details of such re-classifications have been provided in Notes to the financial statements.

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Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on Ashad 31, 2081

4 Property, Plant & Equipments (PPE)

A) Recognition and Measurement

The cost of an item of property and equipment shall be recognized as an asset, initially recognized at cost, if, and only if:

- It is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- The cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the following:

- The cost of materials and direct labour;
- Any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use;
- When the Company has an obligation to remove the asset or restore the site, an estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located; and
- Capitalized borrowing costs.

The Company adopts cost model for entire class of property and equipment. Land & Building are measured at revaluation model at the reporting date. However, other items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized if it is probable that the future economic benefits from the expenditure will flow to the Company. 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.

B) Capital Work in Progress

Capital Work in Progress is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any, which includes expenses incurred during construction period, interest on amount borrowed for acquisition of qualifying assets and other expenses incurred with connection with project implementation in so far as such expenses relate to the period prior to the commencement of commercial Production.

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C) Depreciation

Depreciation on assets under construction does not commence until they are complete and available for use. Depreciation is provided on all other items of property, plant and equipment so as to write-off their depreciable amount over the expected useful economic lives.

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of the assets determined by the management as per guidance notes issued by Accounting Standard Board of Nepal.

The estimated useful lives of various class of PPE for the current year and comparative years are as follows:

Class of PPE	Revised Useful Life under SLM Method
Furniture & Fixture	10 Years
Computer and IT	5 Years
Office Equipments	5 Years
Office Vehicles	10 Years
Leasehold Improvements	15 Years

AS Per Earlier GAAP, Depreciation had been charged under Written Down value Method by applying fixed rate. However for the transition period, due to adoption of NFRS, Depreciation has been charged as per useful life as estimated by management.

Effect of Change in Depreciation Method in Existing Assets:

During the fiscal year, the Company has changed its method of depreciation from the Written Down Method (WDV) into Straight Line method based on useful life of the assets.

D) De-Recognition

An item of property plant and equipment is de-recognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from the use of that asset. The gain or loss arising from the disposal of an item of property plant and equipment is the difference between net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of that item and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

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Particulars	Amount in NPR				
	Furniture & Fittings	Computer & Accessories	Office Equipments	Vehicles	Leasehold Improvements
					Total
Cost:					
As on Shrawan 1, 2078	1,846,979	2,883,423	3,647,355	8,849,945	23,637,004
Addition during the Year	6,195.00	303,539.82	129,094.00	-	438,829
Disposal during the year	(135,585.10)	(219,026.55)	(488,900.59)	-	(843,512)
NFRS Adjustment - Charged off to Reserve					-
As on Shrawan 1, 2079	1,717,589	2,967,936	3,287,549	8,849,945	23,232,321
Addition during the Year	220,681	700,444	757,179	-	1,678,304
Disposal during the year	(238,248)	-	(222,669)	-	(460,917)
Adjustment/Revaluation					-
Balance as on Asar 31, 2080	1,700,022	3,668,380	3,822,058	8,849,945	24,449,708
Addition during the Year	181,146	853,982	7,212	4,011,653	5,053,994
Disposal during the year					-
Adjustment/Revaluation					-
Balance as on Asar 31, 2081	1,881,168	4,522,363	3,829,271	12,861,598	29,503,702
Depreciation and Impairment					
As on Shrawan 1, 2078	1,175,441	2,191,230	3,045,594	2,662,562	11,876,724
Depreciation charge for the Year	171,062	329,557	256,780	887,419	2,073,275
Impairment for the year					-
Disposals	(105,597)	(219,027)	(483,944)	-	(808,567)
NFRS Adjustment - Charged off to Reserve					-
As on Shrawan 1, 2079	1,240,906	2,301,761	2,818,430	3,549,981	13,141,433
Depreciation charge for the Year	135,938	349,152	232,635	884,995	2,030,006
Impairment for the year					-
Disposals	(235,652)	-	(205,232)	-	(440,884)
As on Asar 31, 2080	1,141,192	2,650,913	2,845,833	4,434,976	14,730,555
Depreciation charge for the Year	103,468	457,554	257,822	1,243,602	2,490,904
Disposals					-
As on Asar 31, 2081	1,244,660	3,108,467	3,103,655	5,678,578	17,221,459
Net Book Value					
As on Asar end 2079	476,682	666,176	469,119	5,299,964	10,090,888
As on Asar end, 2080	558,830	1,017,468	976,225	4,414,970	9,719,153
As on Asar end, 2081	636,508	1,413,896	725,616	7,183,020	12,282,243

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5 Intangible Assets

A) Recognition

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance, held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others or for administrative purposes.

Under the NFRS for SMEs, Intangible Assets are generally recognized if they meet certain criteria which states that an entity shall recognize an intangible asset as an asset if and only if:

- a.) It is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity.
- b.) The cost or value of the asset can be measured reliably.
- c.) The asset is not a result of expenditure incurred internally (e.g., research and development costs).

B) Initial & Subsequent Measurement

Intangible assets are initially recognized at cost, and in case of qualifying asset the attributable borrowing costs will also be recognised at cost. Subsequent costs incurred in relation to intangible assets (e.g. softwares, licenses) are only recognised when it is probable that this expenditure will enable the intangible asset to generate future economic benefits in excess of its originally assessed standard of performance and this expenditure can be measured and attributed to the asset reliably. Subsequently intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

C) Amortization

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. An intangible asset shall be regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on an analysis of all of the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflow for the entity.

Amortization is recognized in Statement of Profit & Loss on Straight Line Method (SLM) over the estimated useful life of the intangible assets from the date that it is available for use since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each reporting date. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Useful Life of Intangible Assets based on SLM is categorized as below:

Particulars	Useful Life (in Years)
Computer Software	5 Years
Intellectual Property	10 Years

D) De-recognition

The carrying amount of an item of intangible asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. The gain or loss arising on de recognition of an item of intangible assets is included in the Statement of Profit or Loss. Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

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5.1 Intangible Assets

Computer Software & Intellectual Property:

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Computer software costs are amortized on the basis of expected useful life. Costs associated with maintaining software are recognized as an expense as incurred.

Software is amortised on a straight-line basis in profit or loss over its estimated useful life, from the date that it is available for use. The estimated useful life of software for the current and comparative periods is five years.

Intellectual Property (IP) refers to legal rights that are granted to individuals or organizations over their creations or inventions. These rights allow the creators to control the use of their innovations or ideas, and they are intended to encourage creativity and innovation by offering protection.

The company has recognized the amount paid to the Foreign Institute for the curriculum development as Intellectual property.

Intellectual Property is amortised on a straight-line basis in profit or loss over its estimated useful life, from the date that it is available for use. The estimated useful life of intellectual property for the current and comparative periods is ten years.

	<i>Amount in NPR</i>		
	Computer Software	Intellectual Property	Total
Cost:			
As on Shrawan 1, 2079	999,316	615,235	1,614,551
Addition during the Year	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-	-
Adjustment/Revaluation	-	-	-
Balance as on Asar 31, 2080	999,316	615,235	1,614,551
Addition during the Year	515,957	1,757,293	2,273,250
Disposal during the year	-	-	-
Adjustment/Revaluation	-	-	-
Balance as on Asar end, 2081	1,515,273	2,372,529	3,887,802
Depreciation and Impairment			
As on Shrawan 1, 2079	845,913	90,549	936,462
Depreciation charge for the Year	133,222	61,524	194,745
Impairment for the year	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As on Asar 31, 2080	979,135	152,073	1,131,208
Depreciation charge for the Year	79,255	183,980	263,235
Disposals	-	-	-
As on Asar 31, 2081	1,058,390	336,053	1,394,443
Net Book Value			
As on Asar end 2079	153,403	524,686	678,089
As on Asar end, 2080	20,181	463,163	483,344
As on Asar end, 2081	456,883	2,036,475	2,493,358

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Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on Ashadh 31, 2081

6 Deferred Income Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities using tax rates at the balance sheet date.

The principal temporary difference arise from depreciation of fixed assets, provision for retirement benefit, provision for leave encashment, allowance for inventory obsolescence and other provisions.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Particulars	<i>Amount in NPR</i>		
	As on Ashad 31, 2081	Restated as on Ashad 31, 2080	Restated as on Shrawan 1, 2079
Deferred Tax Asset	64,173	1,496,014	1,090,348
Deferred Tax Liability	-	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Asset / (Liability)	64,173	1,496,014	1,090,348
Net Changes	(1,431,841)	405,666	1,090,348
Deferred Tax Income/(Expense) charged in OCI	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Income/(Expense) charged in SPL	(1,431,841)	405,666	1,090,348
Deferred Tax Assets:			
Recognized in SPL	64,173	1,496,014	1,090,348
Recognized in OCI	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets at the end of year	64,173	1,496,014	1,090,348
Deferred Tax Liability:			
Recognized through SPL	-	-	-
Recognized through OCI	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Liability at the end of year	-	-	-

Deferred Income Tax Assets and Liabilities, deferred tax charge/ (credit) in the Statement of Profit or Loss(SPL) and Other

Particulars	Book Value			DTA/(DTL)	Recognised through SPL	Recognised through OCI	Recognised in Equity
	Base	Tax Base	Difference				
Property Plant and Equipments	12,282,243	7,751,162	(4,531,081)	(1,132,770)	(1,132,770)	-	-
Intangible Assets	2,493,358	2,078,378	(414,980)	(103,745)	(103,745)	-	-
Provision for Leave	1,676,661	-	1,676,661	419,165	419,165	-	-
Unearned Revenue	15,819,752	12,293,659	3,526,094	881,523	881,523	-	-
Carried Forward Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	32,272,014	22,123,199	256,693	64,173	64,173	-	-

Particulars	Book Value			DTA/(DTL)	Recognised through SPL	Recognised through OCI	Recognised in Equity
	Base	Tax Base	Difference				
Property Plant and Equipments	9,719,153	4,817,031	(4,902,123)	(1,225,531)	(1,225,531)	-	-
Intangible Assets	483,344	259,743	(223,601)	(55,900)	(55,900)	-	-
Provision for Leave	1,172,138	-	1,172,138	293,034	293,034	-	-
Unearned Revenue	9,937,643	-	9,937,643	2,484,411	2,484,411	-	-
Carried Forward Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	21,312,277	5,076,773	5,984,057	1,496,014	1,496,014	-	-

Particulars	Book Value			DTA/(DTL)	Recognised through SPL	Recognised through OCI	Recognised in Equity
	Base	Tax Base	Difference				
Property Plant and Equipments	10,090,888	5,231,404	(4,859,484)	(1,214,871)	(1,214,871)	-	-
Intangible Assets	678,089	782,334	104,245	26,061	26,061	-	-
Provision for Leave	969,684	-	969,684	242,421	242,421	-	-
Unearned Revenue	8,146,946	-	8,146,946	2,036,736	2,036,736	-	-
Carried Forward Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	19,885,607	6,013,738	4,361,391	1,090,348	1,090,348	-	-

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Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on Ashad 31, 2081

7 Financial Instruments : Financial Assets

Financial Asset is any asset that is:

- a) Cash
- b) an equity instrument of another entity
- c) a contractual right:
 - i) to receive cash or other financial asset from another entity, or
 - ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another equity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity, or
- d) a contract that will or may be settled in 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
 - 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.

A) Recognition

All financial assets are initially recognized on the date on which the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The classification of financial instruments at the initial recognition depends on their purpose and characteristics and the management's intention in acquiring them.

B) Classification

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

The two classes of financial assets are as follows:

i) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These instruments are recognized at amortized cost using effective interest rate. This classification includes trade receivables, advances and deposit. These instruments are mostly non-interest bearing and where interest component is present the implicit interest rate approximates effective interest rate. Therefore, it is assumed that the carrying amount represents the amortized cost of the assets.

ii) Financial asset measured at fair value

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

a) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These financial assets are measured at fair value and changes are taken to statement of other comprehensive income. This classification includes equity securities held to maturity. As on reporting date, the company does not hold any equity instruments.

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

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories is measured at FVTPL. These financial assets are measured at fair value and changes are taken to statement of profit or loss. This classification includes quoted or unquoted equity securities held. As on reporting date, the company does not hold any equity instruments.

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Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on Ashad 31, 2081

C) Measurement

i) 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 cost in relation to financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss.

ii) 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 asset or liability classified as measured at amortized cost is subsequently measured at amortized cost using 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 the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction for impairment or uncollectibility.

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

D) Derecognition

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

E) Determination of Fair Value

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the measurement date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk

F) Impairment

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may have been impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is determined. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events occurring after the initial recognition of the asset (a loss event), and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The Company considers the following factors in assessing objective evidence of impairment:

- i) Whether the counterparty is in default of payments,
- ii) When a counterparty files for bankruptcy, and this would avoid or delay discharge of its obligation,
- iii) Where the Company initiates legal recourse of recovery in respect of a credit obligation of the counterparty,
- iv) Where the Company consents to a restructuring of the obligation, resulting in a diminished financial obligation, demonstrated by a material forgiveness of debt or postponement of scheduled payments, and
- v) Where there is observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows of a group of financial assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with specific individual financial assets.

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7.1 Investment In Fixed Deposits

Amount in NPR

Particulars	As at Ashad 31,2081	Restated as on Ashad 31,2080	Restated as on Shrawan 1, 2079
Fixed Deposit (Local) (with maturity >3 months)	128,980,020.00	184,058,500.00	172,500,000.00
Total	128,980,020.00	184,058,500.00	172,500,000.00
Fixed Deposit to be considered as Cash and Cash Equivalent (with maturity <=3 months)	64,500,000.00		
Total	193,480,020.00	184,058,500.00	172,500,000.00

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8 Other Non Current Assets

These deposits are non-interest bearing and are not expected to be settled in the normal course of operations.

Particulars	<i>Amount in NPR</i>		
	As at Ashad 31, 2081	Restated as on Ashad 31,2080	Restated as on Shrawan 1, 2079
Security Deposit	18,000	10,000	250,000
Total	18,000	10,000	250,000

9 Inventories

Inventories are initially recognized at cost and subsequently at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost comprise of all costs of purchase (Net of Input Tax Credit), costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on First in First Out basis. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

Particulars	<i>Amount in NPR</i>		
	As at Ashad 31, 2081	Restated as on Ashad 31,2080	Restated as on Shrawan 1, 2079
Inventories	1,300,580	1,817,870	686,030
Gross Total	1,300,580	1,817,870	686,030
Less: Allowance for Obsolescence	-	-	-
Total Inventories	1,300,580	1,817,870	686,030

10 Prepayments

These are expenses paid for the period beyond the financial period covered under the financial statement. These will be charged off as expenses in the respective period for which such expenses pertain to.

Particulars	<i>Amount in NPR</i>		
	As at Ashad 31, 2081	Restated as on Ashad 31,2080	Restated as on Shrawan 1, 2079
Prepayments	355,405	427,316	276,016
Total	355,405	427,316	276,016

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11 Other Current Assets

Amount in NPR

Particulars	As at Ashad 29, 2080	Restated as on Ashad 31,2080	Restated as on Shrawan 1, 2079
Advance Tax	1,337,598	1,219,901	1,671,026
TDS Receivable	-	-	-
Taxes & Duty	-	-	-
Total	1,337,598	1,219,901	1,671,026

12 Loans and Advances

Loans and advance include non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

After initial measurement, loans and receivables shall be subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate, less allowance for impairment, if any.

Amount in NPR

Particulars	As at Ashad 31, 2081	Restated as on Ashad 31,2080	Restated as on Shrawan 1, 2079
Advance to Supplier	697,854	1,523,174	488,759
Other Advances	266,350	-	14,493
Advance to staff	437,002	240,084	919,705
Total	1,401,206	1,763,258	1,422,956

The fair values of all the above financial assets are equal to their carrying amounts. These advance to Staff is a Interest bearing at the rate of 11% Effective interest rate. All Other advances are non-interest bearing and are expected to be settled in the normal course of operations.

13 Trade Receivable

Trade receivables comprises of amount receivable from our customers and are non-interest bearing. Such trade receivables are generally on credit terms of 30 - 90 days.

Amount in NPR

Particulars	As at Ashad 29, 2081	Restated as on Ashad 31,2080	Restated as on Shrawan 1, 2079
Trade Receivables	7,619,315	6,951,208	5,753,512
Gross Total	7,619,315	6,951,208	5,753,512
Impairment Provision for Doubtful Receivable	1,894,818	1,615,641	1,615,641
Total Trade Receivables	7,619,315	6,951,208	5,753,512

14 Other Financial Assets

Amount in NPR

Particulars	As at Ashad 31, 2080	Restated as on Ashad 31,2080	Restated as on Shrawan 1, 2079
Interest Receivables	1,968,837	1,672,425	2,799,832
Gross Total	1,968,837	1,672,425	2,799,832

15 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash on hand, demand deposits and short term highly liquid investments, readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of cash flow statements, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand, balance in bank account and investments that has maturity within three months of reporting date.

Amount in NPR

Particulars	As at Ashad 29, 2080	Restated as on Ashad 31,2080	Restated as on Shrawan 1, 2079
Balances with Banks	13,755,336	11,966,851	19,974,938
Fixed Deposit (with maturity <= 3 months)	64,500,000	-	-
Total	78,255,336	11,966,851	19,974,938

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16 Financial Instruments : Financial Liabilities

Financial Liability is any liability that is:

- a) a contractual obligation:
 - i) to deliver cash or other financial asset to another entity, or
 - ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another equity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity, or
- b) a contract that will or may be settled in 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
 - 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.

A) Recognition

All financial liabilities are initially recognized on the date on which the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The classification of financial instruments at the initial recognition depends on their purpose and characteristics and the management's intention in acquiring them.

B) Classification

The Company classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, as follows:

i) Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

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 Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred. Subsequent changes in fair value is recognized at profit or loss.

ii) 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 effective interest rate method.

C) Measurement

i) 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 cost in relation to financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss.

ii) 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 asset or liability classified as measured at amortized cost is subsequently measured at amortized cost using 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 the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction for impairment or uncollectibility.

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16.1 Non Current Borrowings

Non Current Borrowings are interest bearing financial liabilities consisting of Bank Borrowings. For these financial liabilities interest charged by the bank approximates effective interest rate and such rate is considered for calculation of amortized cost of liability and the finance cost. The effect of initial charges and its impact on effective rate is considered not material and the carrying value is considered approximate amortized cost.

Particulars	<i>Amount in NPR</i>		
	As at Ashad 31, 2081	Restated as on Ashad 31, 2080	Restated as on Shrawan 1, 2079
Term Loan	-	-	-
Hire Purchase Loan	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

17 Other Non Current Liabilities

Particulars	<i>Amount in NPR</i>		
	As at Ashad 31, 2081	Restated as on Ashad 31, 2080	Restated as on Shrawan 1, 2079
Retention Money	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

For these non interest bearing financial liabilities, the carrying value of such financial liabilities represents the amortized cost.

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Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on Ashadh 31, 2081

18 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company has a present obligation, legal or constructive, as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of a economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and when reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. If these conditions are not met, no provision is recognized.

The amount of provision recognized is the management's best estimate of expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

Management reviews provisions at each reporting date and is adjusted to reflect the best estimate. If it is no longer probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

18.1 Provisions - Non Current

Particulars	Amount in NPR		
	As at Ashad 31, 2081	Restated as on Ashad 31, 2080	Restated as on Shrawan 1, 2079
Provision for Leave Encashment	558,517	1,141,077	940,607
Closing Balance	558,517	1,141,077	940,607

19 Provisions - Current

Particulars	Amount in NPR		
	As at Ashad 31, 2081	Restated as on Ashad 31, 2080	Restated as on Shrawan 1, 2079
Impairment Provision for Doubtful Receivable	1,894,818	1,615,641	1,615,641
Provision for Leave Encashment	1,118,144	31,060	29,078
Provision for Income Tax (Net of Advances)	-	-	-
Total Provisions- Current	3,012,962	1,646,701	1,644,719

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20 Current Borrowings

Current Borrowings are interest bearing financial liabilities consisting of Bank Borrowings. For these financial liabilities interest charged by the bank approximates effective interest rate and such rate is considered for calculation of amortized cost of liability and the finance cost. The effect of initial charges and its impact on effective rate is considered not material and the carrying value is considered approximate amortized cost.

<i>Amount in NPR</i>			
Particulars	As at Ashad 31, 2081	Restated as on Ashad 31, 2080	Restated as on Shrawan 1, 2079
Secured Loans from Banks	-	-	-
Unsecured Loan**	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

**Unsecured loan represents loan from directors

21 Trade Payable

Trade Payable comprises of amount payable to suppliers / vendor and are non-interest bearing. Such trade payable are generally on credit terms of 30 - 90 days. The company has following trade payable during the reporting period.

<i>Amount in NPR</i>			
Particulars	As at Ashad 31, 2081	Restated as on Ashad 31, 2080	Restated as on Shrawan 1, 2079
Trade Payables	4,697,351	4,319,238	7,354,297
Total	4,697,351	4,319,238	7,354,297

22 Other Current Liabilities

<i>Amount in NPR</i>			
Particulars	As at Ashad 31, 2081	Restated as on Ashad 31, 2080	Restated as on Shrawan 1, 2079
Audit Fee Payable	137,900	132,000	132,000
Staff Bonus Payable	2,161,613	1,909,993	2,073,038
Payable to Staff	100	-	-
Unearned Revenue	15,819,752	9,937,643	8,146,946
VAT Payable	299,405	421,382	292,937
TDS Payable	735,518	637,978	1,168,789
Advance from Customer	267,147	-	-
CIT Payable	-	-	320,813
Reverse VAT Payable	171,300	-	588,514
Total	19,592,735	13,038,995	12,723,036

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23 Share Capital

The Company classifies capital instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments. Equity is defined as residual interest in total assets of the Company after deducting all its liabilities.

Accordingly the share capital of the company comprises following equity types:

23.1 Ordinary Share Capital

<i>Amount in NPR</i>			
As at Ashad end, 2081	No of share	Value Per Share	Capital In value
Authorised capital	1,975,000	100	197,500,000
Issued capital	1,975,000	100	197,500,000
Paid up capital	1,975,000	100	197,500,000

As at Ashad end, 2080	No of share	Value Per Share	Capital In value
Authorised capital	500,000	100	50,000,000
Issued capital	500,000	100	50,000,000
Paid up capital	500,000	100	50,000,000

Opening As at Shrawan 1, 2079	No of share	Value Per Share	Capital In value
Authorised capital	500,000	100	50,000,000
Issued capital	500,000	100	50,000,000
Paid up capital	500,000	100	50,000,000

24 Reserve and Surplus

The reserves include retained earnings and other reserves, if any.

<i>Amount in NPR</i>			
Particulars	As at Ashad 31, 2081	Restated as on Ashad 31, 2080	Restated as on Shrawan 1, 2079
Balance up to Last Year	151,273,339	144,364,016	148,021,208
Profits for the Year	14,538,191	11,046,245	
Property Plant & Equipment NFRS for SMEs Adjustment	-	-	2,978,167
Adjustment of Leave Provision	-	-	292,522
Revenue NFRS for SME Adjustment	-	-	(8,146,946)
Prior Period Adjustment	-	(1,505,344)	-
Deferred Tax Adjustments	-	-	1,219,065
Total Comprehensive Income	165,811,530	153,904,918	144,364,016
Less:			
Earlier Years' Tax	-	-	-
Earlier Years' Gratuity	-	-	-
Final Dividend Payment	(155,263,158)	(2,631,579)	-
Interim Dividend Payment	-	-	-
Proposed Dividend - Ordinary Shares	-	-	-
Total	10,548,372	151,273,339	144,364,016

24.1 Capital Reserve on Grant Assets

<i>Amount in NPR</i>			
Particulars	As at Ashad 31, 2081	Restated as on Ashad 31, 2080	Restated as on Shrawan 1, 2079
Balance up to Last Year	1,415	1,887	1,887
Deferred Revenue Adjustment for the Year	(354)	(472)	-
Balance at Closing	1,061	1,415	1,887

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25 Revenue from Operations

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards are transferred to the buyer by virtue of dispatch of such goods to the buyer after issuance of sales invoice.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue and associated costs incurred or to be incurred can be reliably measured.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of trade discounts. Revenue include all revenue from ordinary activities of the company that are recorded net off Value Added Taxes collected from customers that are remitted or are to be remitted to the government authorities.

Revenue from the rendering of the services are recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period.

Revenue from services mainly includes the fees from the short term training courses and fees from the certification courses.

Short term training fees are recognized and booked after completion of delivery of training and issue of invoice to customer for the service.

Fees from Non- Refundable certification courses such as JANBI, CANBI, Retail Banking and Risk Management are recognized and booked on accrual basis based on the stage of completion of the certification courses as at the year end.

Particulars	<i>Amount in NPR</i>	
	For the Year 2080-81	Restated For the Year 2079 - 80
Revenue From Services		
Online AML-CFY Income	6,562,752	9,900,621
Calendar Income	29,315,760	23,099,747
Training Fees /Certification Income	2,048,747	51,186
Counselling Income	740,000	450,000
E & C Income	2,405,000	2,866,000
Microfinance Income	6,092,594	2,750,525
CON-Income	3,625,640	8,637,865
JANBI Income	10,312,042	5,154,254
CANBI Expenses/Certification Income	2,788,917	1,041,528
TBML -Income	188,100	124,500
E & C -Income	2,024,202	149,650
Online Kesdee Income	40,000	-
Inhouse Income	43,563,386	35,958,988
Online Anti Fraud Income	-	28,000
Conference Income	6,080,800	-
Workshop Income	376,275	-
Total	116,164,215	90,212,862

26 Cost of Sales

Amount in NPR

Particulars	For the Year 2080-81	Restated For the Year 2079 - 80
Cost of Rendering Services		
Calendar Expenses	17,924,982	12,515,734
Conference Expenses	5,027,074	5,205,562
E&C-Expenses	2,460,362	1,825,153
MF-Expenses	3,615,955	1,756,174
Inhouse expenses	27,413,866	25,236,822
Anti Fraud -Expenses	7,000	6,000
Online Kesdee-Expenses	120,113	6,000
JANBI Expenses	2,778,812	1,462,117
ITF-Expenses	32,211	28,542
Online AML Expenses	815,483	2,474,699
CANBI Expenses	448,290	187,059
Online TBML -Expenses	15,000	6,000
TBML -Expenses	8,450	24,915
Online TBML Expenses	12,000	2,844
Other Direct Expenses	1,092,647	-
Retail Banking	295,196	-
Risk Management	570,677	-
Workshop Expense	218,561	-
Training Fees /Certification Income	13,000	-
Total Cost of Sales	62,869,679	50,737,621

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27 Other Income

Particulars	Amount in NPR	
	For the Year 2080-81	Restated For the Year 2079 - 80
Exchange Gain / Loss Account	162,351	179,545
Other Income	172,765	18,721
Income from Grant Assets	354	472
Book Sales Income	17,213	144,725
Total	352,683	343,462

28 Selling and Distribution Expenses

Particulars	Amount in NPR	
	For the Year 2080-81	Restated For the Year 2079 - 80
Advertisement and Marketing	602,139	388,552
Total	602,139	388,552

29 Employee Related Expenses:

Particulars	Amount in NPR	
	For the Year 2080-81	Restated For the Year 2079 - 80
Leave Expense	1,586,451	1,348,804
Dashain Allowances	1,790,734	1,480,268
Contribution to approved retirement fund	2,941,998	2,377,481
Overtime	-	-
Salary & Wages	27,536,554	22,392,222
Staff Training Expenses	156,757	111,800
Vehicle Allowance	-	-
Staff Benefit Expenses- Staff Loan	5,295	24,719
Staff Medical/ Accidental Insurance Expenses	-	21,485
Staff Lunch Expenses	556,495	626,500
Total	34,574,284	28,383,279

29.1 Administrative Expenses

Amount in NPR

Particulars	For the Year 2080-81	Restated For the Year 2079 - 80
Fine & Penalty	579	-
Board Meeting Expenses	89,644	37,376
Bank Charge	52,809	49,604
Board Meeting Allowance	378,500	172,000
Electricity/ Telephone, Fax & Mobile/ Internet	1,498,603	1,576,014
Fuel & Transportation Expense	255,464	297,957
Generator Expenses	13,684	7,767
HR Committee Meeting Allowances	8,000	40,000
Legal Fee	300,000	300,000
Office Management Expenses	734,373	815,231
Insurance of Property and Equipment	13,077	13,470
Office Rent Expenses	3,923,079	3,595,399
Recruitment Expenses	112,696	41,827
Repair and Maintenance	389,076	704,564
Security and Cleaning Expenses	231,057	251,628
Vehicle Tax and Insurance	110,326	93,401
Registration and Renewal	15,000	-
AGM Expenses	518,570	384,330
Audit Fee	140,000	132,000
Audit Committee Allowance	68,000	8,000
Annual Maintenance Charge	93,905	60,929
News Paper Subscription	9,400	3,000
Printing & Stationery	33,225	17,000
Research	110,210	479,500
Loss On sale of FA	-	4,071
Rates and Taxes	-	519,430
Anniversary Expenses	357,036	-
Impairment Provision for Doubtful Receivable- Expenses	279,177	-
Gardening Expenses	60,000	-
Internal Audit Fee & Expenses	135,000	140,500
Strategy Meet	233,668	-
Stipend Expenses	33,056	-
Total	10,197,214.20	9,744,999.42

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30 Finance Cost

Finance Cost comprises of interest on short term loan, interest on Bank Overdraft and allied charges. All these costs are carried at amortized cost using effective interest rate which is assumed to be bank interest rate.

Particulars	<i>Amount in NPR</i>	
	For the Year 2080-81	For the Year 2079-80
Finance Expense	-	-
Total	-	-

31 Finance Income

Interest Income is recognized on period basis using effective interest rate which is assumed to be bank interest rate.

Particulars	<i>Amount in NPR</i>	
	For the Year 2080-81	For the Year 2079-80
Interest Income	16,096,692	18,037,717
Total	16,096,692	18,037,717

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32 Income Tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

A) Current Tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or recoverable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax payable also includes any tax liability arising from the declaration of dividends.

B) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities using tax rates at the balance sheet date.

	<i>Amount in NPR</i>	
Particulars	For the Year 2080-81	Restated For the Year 2079 - 80
Current tax expense		
Provision for income tax	3,484,488	4,564,267
Previous years tax	-	-
Total Current Tax Expense	3,484,488	4,564,267
Deferred Tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,431,841)	405,666
Recognition of previously unrecognized deferred tax assets	-	-
Total Deferred Tax Income / (Expense)	(1,431,841)	405,666
Total Tax Expense for the Year	4,916,329	4,158,601

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Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on Ashadh 31, 2081

33 Declared and Proposed Dividends

Dividends payable to the Company's shareholders are charged to equity in the period in which they are declared. Proposed dividends are disclosed in notes separately until declared.

Particulars	<i>Amount in NPR</i>	
	For the Year 2080-81	Restated For the Year 2079 - 80
33.1 Declared and Approved during the year		
Dividends on Ordinary Shares	155,263,158	2,631,579
Interim Dividends on Ordinary Shares	-	-
Total Dividend Declared	155,263,158	2,631,579

33.2 Proposed for approval at the annual general meeting (not recognised as a liability as at balance sheet date)

The company has proposed the cash dividend of 5.26% of paid up share capital from the Meeting of the Board of Directors dated 12th Mangsir, 2081. The dividend payment is subject to approval from Annual General meeting.

33.3 Dividends Proposed in corresponding Financial Year

The reporting framework for the company applicable for the financial year 79/80 was GAAP. The company's distributable profit for that Financial Year was Rs. 156,419,339. The Company had proposed dividend based on that profit. In the current year while restating the previous year figure, though, the distributable profit as on ashad end 2080 was dropped down a bit lower than the proposed dividend amount, still the company has complied with the provision related to proposing and payment of dividend by taking the actual profit based on applicable framework for that particular financial year.

34 Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

All the contingent liabilities and the guarantees given by the Company to the third parties are disclosed below:

Particulars	<i>Amount in NPR</i>		
	As at Ashad 31, 2081	As at Ashad 31, 2080	Opening As at Shrawan 1, 2079
Towards Letter of Credit	-	-	-
Towards Bank Guarantee	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

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Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on Ashadh 31, 2081

35 Related Parties

Company has following Key Management Personnels:

Sno	Particulars	Position
1	Dr. Nephil Matangi Maskay	Chairman
2	Mr. Surendra Raj Regmi	Director
3	Mr. Roop Bahadur Khadka	Director
4	Mr. Anil Sharma	Director
5	Mr. Rajesh Kumar Panda	Director
6	Kumar Lamsal	CEO
7	Dhan Bahadur Thapa	Deputy-General Manager
8	Pramod Bohara	Director- Academics and Administration

35.1 Related Parties and Transactions with Related Parties

All transactions with related parties are carried out by the Company at arm's length prices.

1 The transaction with directors include only the meeting allowances @ 7500 for the directors and @ 8500 for the chairman.

2 The transaction with other Management personnel only include salary.

Managerial Remunerations

S.N.	Party Name	Designation	Salary	Bonus Paid	Dashain Allowance	Total Benefits
1	Kumar Lamsal	CEO	7,665,000.00	663,924.03	500,000.00	8,828,924.03
2	Dhan Bahadur Thapa	Deputy-General Manager	2,929,716.00	245,111.35	190,000.00	3,364,827.35
3	Pramod Bohara	Director- Academics and Administration	2,659,200.00	-	180,000.00	2,839,200.00

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36 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets comprise trade and other receivables, investment in fixed deposits and cash and short-term deposits that arrive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below.

36.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise four types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk, commodity price risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk.

36.1.1 Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's bank terms loan, overdraft and short term deposits.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by negotiating with highly reputed commercial banks

36.1.2 Commodity price risk

The Company is affected by the volatility of certain commodities. Its operating activities require the ongoing purchase of raw materials for cement production and therefore require a continuous supply of the same.

The Company manages this risk by purchasing materials and supplies from the supplier identified by the group and the Company has long term relation with the supplier.

36.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions.

36.2.2 Cash deposits

Credit risk From balances with banks and financial institutions are managed by maintaining the balances with highly reputed Commercial banks only.

36.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses.

In doing this, management considers both normal and stressed conditions. A material and sustained shortfall in our cash flow could undermine the Company's credit rating, impair investor confidence and also restrict the Company's ability to raise funds.

The Company maintains a cautious funding strategy to mitigate the liquidity risk. The Company's Finance Department regularly monitors the liquidity position to ensure it has sufficient liquidity on going basis to meet the operational needs.

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Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on Ashadh 31, 2081

37 First Time Adoption reconciliations and disclosures

The Company has prepared the opening balance sheet as per NFRS for SMEs as of Shrawan 1, 2079 (the transition date) by recognising all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by NFRS for SMEs, not recognising items of assets or liabilities which are not permitted by NFRS for SMEs, by reclassifying items from previous GAAP to NFRS for SMEs as required under NFRS for SMEs, and applying NFRS for SMEs in measurement of recognised assets and liabilities. However, this principle is subject to the certain exception and certain optional exemptions availed by the Company as detailed below.

The Company has prepared the opening Statement of Financial Position as per NFRS for SMEs as of 1st Shrawan, 2079 (17 July 2022) (the transition date) by:

- a) Recognizing all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by NFRS for SMEs,
- b) Derecognizing items of assets or liabilities which are not permitted by NFRS for SMEs,
- c) Reclassifying items from previous Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) to NFRS for SMEs as required under NFRS for SMEs, and
- d) Applying NFRS for SMEs in measurement of recognized assets and liabilities.

37.1 Significant changes from the policies adopted in the past

Significant changes from the accounting policies adopted under previous GAAP (erstwhile Nepal Accounting Standards and directives issued by Accounting Standard Board) and the adoption of NFRS for SMEs has been disclosed in the respective segments, including the impact. The detailed impact disclosure is given below.

Amount in NPR

37.2 Reconciliation of Equity

Particulars	Explanatory Notes *	As at 31.03.2080 (Comparative Period)	Restated As at 01.04.2079 (Date of Transition)
Total equity (shareholders' funds) under previous GAAP		206,584,413	198,186,282
NFRS for SMEs Adjustments:			
Opening balance of retained earning		(3,655,304)	-
Property Plant & Equipments NFRS for SMEs Adjustment -			
Charged off to Reserve	1	(323,815)	2,978,167
Adjustment of Leave Provision	2	88,290	292,522
Adjustment of Unearned Revenue FY 2078/79		4,298,325	(8,146,946)
Adjustment for the Unearned Revenue for FY 2079/80		(6,089,022)	-
Change in Loss on sale of Asset		41,134	-
Adjustment of Deferred Tax		496,279	1,219,065
Reclassification of Capital Reserve for Government Grant		(472)	1,887
Total Adjustment to Equity		(5,144,585)	(3,655,305)
Total Equity as per NFRS for SMEs		201,439,828	194,530,977

37.3 Reconciliation of Profit or Loss
Amount in NPR

Particulars	Explanatory Notes *	As at 31.03.2080 (Comparative Period)
Profit as per previous GAAP		12,535,054
<u>NFRS for SMEs Adjustments:</u>		
Provision for Employee Benefits		88,290
Adjustment for the Unearned revenue for FY 2078/79	3	4,298,325
Adjustment for the Unearned Revenue for FY 2079/80	4	(6,089,022)
Change in Loss on sale of Asset	5	41,134
Change in Deferred tax	6	496,279
Deprecation Adjustment	7	(323,815)
Total Adjustment to profit or loss		(1,488,808)
Profit or loss under NFRS for SMEs		11,046,245

Explanatory Notes *

- 1 Change in accumulated depreciation is due to change in estimate of life of assets.
- 2 Changes in Leave provision due to conversion to NFRS for SMEs.
- 3 Impact of changes in revenue recognition in FY 2078/79 as per previous GAAP & NFRS for SMEs
- 4 Impact of changes in revenue recognition in FY 2079/80 as per previous GAAP & NFRS for SMEs
- 5 Change in Loss on sale of Property Plant & Equipments due to change in WDV of assets as per NFRS for SMEs.
- 6 Change in Deferred Tax through SPL due to change in Book Value of Property, Plant & Equipments on account of change in estimate of life of those assets.
- 7 Change in depreciation is due to change in estimate of life of assets.

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Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on Ashadh 31, 2081

37.4 Effect of NFRS for SMEs adoption on the Statement of Financial Position

37.4.1 Effect of NFRS for SMEs adoption for the Statement of Financial Position as at 1st Shrawan, 2079

<i>Amount in NPR</i>				
Particulars	Explanatory Notes*	Previous GAAP	Cumulative Effect of Transition to NFRS for SMEs	Amount as per NFRS for SMEs
Assets				
Non - Current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	1	7,085,141	3,005,747	10,090,888
Intangible Assets	2	705,669	(27,580)	678,089
Deferred Tax Asset		-	1,090,348	1,090,348
Financial Assets				
Investments		172,500,000	-	172,500,000
Other Non Current Assets	3	-	250,000	250,000
Total Non- Current Assets		180,290,810	4,318,515	184,609,325
Current Assets				
Inventories		686,030	-	686,030
Prepayments	4	466,578	(190,562)	276,016
Other Current Assets	5	1,671,026	-	1,671,026
Financial Assets				
Loans and Advances	6	993,636	429,320	1,422,956
Trade Receivables	7	6,937,703	(1,184,191)	5,753,512
Other Financial Assets	8	-	2,799,832	2,799,832
Cash and Cash Equivalents		19,974,938	-	19,974,938
Total Current Assets		30,729,911	1,854,400	32,584,311
Total Assets		211,020,721	6,172,915	217,193,636
Liabilities				
Non Current Liabilities				
Deferred tax liability	9	128,717	(128,717)	-
Provisions - Non Current	10	1,262,206	(321,599)	940,607
Financial Liabilities				
Non Current Borrowings		-	-	-
Other Non Current Liabilities		-	-	-
Total Non- Current Liabilities		1,390,923	450,316	940,607
Current Liabilities				
Provisions - Current		2,073,038	(428,319)	1,644,719
Financial Liabilities				
Current Borrowings		-	-	-
Trade Payable	11	777,4865	(420,568)	7,354,297
Other Current Liabilities	12	1,593,726	11,129,310	12,723,036
Total Current Liabilities		11,441,629	10,280,423	21,722,052
Total liabilities		12,832,552	9,830,107	22,662,659
Equity				
Share Capital		50,000,000	-	50,000,000
Security Premium		165,074	-	165,074
Reserve and Surplus	13	148,021,208	(3,657,192)	144,364,016
Capital Reserve on Grant Assets		1,887	-	1,887
Total Equity		198,188,169	(3,657,192)	194,530,977
Total Liabilities and Equity		211,020,721	6,172,915	217,193,636

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Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on Ashadh 31, 2081

Explanatory Notes*

1. Change in Property, Plant and Equipment is due to change in depreciation amount, due to change in estimate life of the asset and classification of property, plant and equipment as tangible and intangible.
2. Change in Intangible Assets is due to change in depreciation amount due to change in estimate life of the asset and classification of property, plant and equipment as tangible and intangible.
3. Changes in other current assets is due to reclassification of security deposit to suit with NFRS for SMEs presentation.
4. Change in Prepayment is due to reclassification of assets from 'other assets' to prepayments to suit NFRS for SME Presentation.
5. Change in other current assets is due to reclassification of advance to suppliers, guarantee margin, margin held by bank, other assets, etc from other current assets to other financial assets to suit NFRS Presentation.
6. Change in Loans and Advances is due to reclassification of advance to supplier from other current assets to loans and advances of assets to suit NFRS for SME Presentation.
7. Change in Trade Receivables is due to provisioning of Bad Debt that suit NFRS for SMEs Presentation.
8. Change in Other financial assets is due to reclassification of Advance Tax, Interest receivables and other financial assets from other current assets to other financial assets to suit NFRS for SMEs Presentation.
9. Change in deferred tax liability is due to recognition of deferred tax due to adaptation of NFRS for SMEs.
10. Change in provision(Non- Current) is due to recognition of provision for Leave into Current and non Current liabilities due to adaptation of NFRS for SMEs.
11. Change in trade payable is due to reclassification of advance to supplier to suit with the NFRS for SMEs.
12. Change in Other current liabilities is due to reclassification of advance from customer from trade receivable to other current liabilities to suit NFRS for SMEs Presentation.
13. Change in Reserve and Surplus is due to adjustment of depreciation and deferred tax.

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Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on Ashadh 31, 2081

37.4 Effect of NFRS for SMEs adoption on the Statement of Financial Position

37.4.2 Effect of NFRS for SMEs adoption for the Statement of Financial Position as at Ashadh 31, 2080

<i>Amount in NPR</i>				
Particulars	Explanatory Notes*	Previous GAAP	Cumulative Effect of Transition to NFRS for SMEs	Amount as per NFRS for SMEs
Assets				
Non - Current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	1	6,977,792	2,741,361	9,719,153
Intangible Assets	2	529,252	(45,908)	483,344
Deferred Tax Asset		-	1,496,014	1,496,014
Financial Assets				
Investments		184,058,500	-	184,058,500
Other Non Current Assets		-	10,000	10,000
Total Non-Current Assets		191,565,544	4,201,467	195,767,011
Current Assets				
Inventories		1,817,870	-	1,817,870
Prepayments	3	416,727	-	427,316
Other Current Assets	4	3,669,879	(2,449,978)	1,219,901
Financial Assets				
Loans and Advances	5	241,560	1,521,698	1,763,258
Trade Receivables	6	5,335,567	1,615,641	6,951,208
Other Financial Assets	7	-	1,672,425	1,672,425
Cash and Cash Equivalents		11,966,851	-	11,966,851
Total Current Assets		23,448,454	2,370,375	25,818,829
Total Assets		215,013,998	6,571,842	221,585,840
Liabilities				
Non Current Liabilities				
Deferred tax liability	8	219,330	(219,330)	-
Financial Liabilities				
Non Current Borrowings		-	-	-
Other Non Current Liabilities		-	-	-
Provisions - Non Current	9	1,552,950	(411,873)	1,141,077
Total Non- Current Liabilities		1,772,280	(631,203)	1,141,077
Current Liabilities				
Provisions - Current		1,909,993	(263,292)	1,646,701
Financial Liabilities				
Current Borrowings		-	-	-
Trade Payable	10	3,554,537	764,701	4,319,238
Other Current Liabilities	11	1,191,360	11,847,635	13,038,995
Total Current Liabilities		6,655,890	12,349,045	19,004,935
Total liabilities		8,428,170	11,717,842	20,146,012
Equity				
Share Capital		50,000,000	-	50,000,000
Security Premium		165,074	-	165,074
Reserve and Surplus	12	156,419,339	(5,146,000)	151,273,339
Capital Reserve on Grant Assets		1,415	-	1,415
Total equity		206,585,828	(5,146,000)	201,439,828
Total liabilities and equity		215,013,998	6,571,842	221,585,840

Explanatory Notes*

1. Change in Property, Plant and Equipment is due to change in depreciation amount, due to change in estimate life of the asset and classification of property, plant and equipment as tangible and intangible.
2. Change in Intangible Assets is due to change in depreciation amount due to change in estimate life of the asset and classification of property, plant and equipment as tangible and intangible.
3. Change in Prepayment is due to reclassification of assets from 'other assets' to prepayments to suit NFRS for SME Presentation.
4. Change in other current assets is due to reclassification of advance to suppliers, guarantee margin, margin held by bank, other assets, etc from other current assets to other financial assets to suit NFRS for SMEs Presentation.
5. Change in Loans and Advances is due to reclassification of advance to supplier from other current assets to loans and advances of assets to suit NFRS for SME Presentation.
6. Change in Trade Receivables is due to provisioning of Bad Debt that suit NFRS for SMEs Presentation.
7. Change in Other financial assets is due to reclassification of Margin money, Receivable from shareholders, Interest receivables and other financial assets from other current assets to other financial assets to suit NFRS for SMEs Presentation.
8. Change in deferred tax liability is due to recognition of deferred tax due to adaptation of NFRS for SMEs.
9. Change in provision(Non- Current) is due to recognition of provision for Leave into Current and non Current liabilities due to adaptation of NFRS for SMEs.
10. Change in trade payable is due to reclassification of advance to supplier to suit with the NFRS for SMEs.
11. Change in Other current liabilities is due to reclassification of advance from customer from trade receivable to other current liabilities to suit NFRS for SMEs Presentation.
12. Change in Reserve and Surplus is due to adjustment of deprecation and deferred tax, deferred revenue and provision for leave.

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Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on Ashadh 31, 2081

37.5 Effect of NFRS for SMEs adoption on Statement of Profit or loss and other Comprehensive income

37.5.1 Effect of NFRS for SMEs adoption for Statement of Profit or loss and other Comprehensive income for the year ended Ashad 31, 2080:

Particulars	Explanatory Notes*	Previous GAAP	Effect of Transition to NFRS for SMEs	Amount in NPR
				Amount as Per NFRS for SMEs
Revenue from Operations		92,003,559	(1,790,697)	90,212,862
Cost of Sales		50,737,621	-	50,737,621
Gross Profit		41,265,938	(1,790,697)	39,475,241
Other Income	1	18,356,460	(18,012,998)	343,462
Selling and Distribution Expenses	2	-	388,552	388,552
Administrative Expenses	2 & 3	10,174,685	(429,686)	9,744,999
Employee Related Expenses	4	28,446,850	(63,571.05)	28,383,279
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	5	1,900,936	323,815	2,224,751
Operating Profit		19,099,927	(20,022,805)	(922,878)
Finance costs			-	-
Finance Income			18,037,717	18,037,717
Profit Before Bonus & Tax		19,099,927	(1,985,088)	17,114,839
Provision for Staff Bonus		1,909,993		1,909,993
Profit Before Tax		17,189,934	(1,985,088)	15,204,846
Income tax expense				
Provision for income tax		(4,564,267)	-	(4,564,267)
Previous years tax		-	-	-
Deferred tax income/(expense)	6	(90,613)	496,279	405,666
Profit for the year		12,535,054	(1,488,808)	11,046,245

Explanatory Notes*

1. Change in Other income is due to change in Re-classification of Finance income from Other Income to Finance Income to suit NFRS for SMEs presentation.
- 2 & 3. Change in Selling and Distribution and Administrative Expenses is due to reclassification of expenses to suit NFRS for SMEs presentation and decrease in loss in sale of Property, Plant & Equipment due to changes in Accounting Estimates.
4. Change in Employee related expenses is due to changes in the leave provision.
5. Change in depreciation and amortization expense is due to change in estimate life of the property, plant and equipment as per NFRS for SME guidelines.
6. Change in deferred tax income/(expense) is due to change in estimate life of property, plant and equipment.

National Banking Institute Limited
Naxal, Kathmandu
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on Ashadh 31, 2081

37.6 Effect of NFRS for SMEs adoption on the Statement of Cash Flows

37.6.1 Effect of NFRS for SMEs adoption on the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended Ashad 31, 2080:

Amount in NPR

Particulars	Explanatory Notes*	Previous GAAP	Effect of Transition to NFRS for SMEs	Amount as Per NFRS for SMEs
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities		(10,168,631)	(264,719)	(10,433,350)
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities		4,792,123	264,719	5,056,842
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities		(2,631,579)	-	(2,631,579)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash Equivalents		(8,008,087)	-	(8,008,087)
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the beginning of the Period		19,974,938	(0)	19,974,938
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the end of the Period		11,966,851	(0)	11,966,851

Explanatory Notes*

Change is due to reclassification of items of Statement of Financial position to suits NFRS for SMEs presentation.



Anti-Money Laundering Conference 2024



Interaction Program on Monetary Policy 2080/81



15th Annual General Meeting



Role of the Board in Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG)



Project Presentation at MDP Program

AIT EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ON CONTEMPORARY BANKING
5TH TO 9TH JUNE 2023, AIT CITY CAMPUS, THAILAND



nbi MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (MDP)
FOR RETIREMENT FUND
MAY 20 -24, 2024, IIBF, DELHI, INDIA



EXECUTIVE EDUCATION PROGRAM
THE BEST PRACTICE MICROFINANCE INDUSTRIES IN INDONESIA
AUG 13 - 16, 2024, LPPI, JAKARTA, INDONESIA



Executive Education Program
Bali, Indonesia



IIBF FUNDAMENTALS OF LEADERSHIP AND MOTIVATION
FOR EXECUTIVES FROM MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTIONS OF NEPAL
SEP 16 - 20, 2024, IIBF, NEW DELHI, INDIA



nbi EFFECTIVE BRANCH MANAGEMENT
SEP 16 - 20, 2024, MANIPAL, BENGALURU, INDIA



STRATEGIC BANK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
OCT 21 TO 25, 2024. FRANKFURT AM MAIN, GERMANY



BOARD LEVEL LEADERSHIP & RISK MANAGEMENT (RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM)
12TH & 13TH MAY, 2023
TAYO RESORT, NAGARKOT



HR WORKSHOP 2023
"UNLOCKING POTENTIAL: BUILDING A COMPETENCY-BASED WORKSHOP"
23RD & 24TH JUNE 2023. AAGANTUK RESORT, DHULIKHEL



FUNDAMENTALS OF CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT AS PER BASEL
IN-HOUSE FOR NEPAL RASTRA BANK
4TH TO 7TH JULY 2023. NBI HALL, KATHMANDU.



ADVANCING BOARD LEADERSHIP: NAVIGATING SUCCESS AND SUSTAINABILITY
7TH & 8TH JULY 2023. HIMALAYA DRISHYA, DHULIKHEL.



DIRECTOR REFRESHER COURSE
MAR 29 & 30, 2024, GOKARNA FOREST RESORT, KATHMANDU



DIGITAL FINANCIAL SOLUTION
BY: MR. SANJIB SUBBA
SEP 13, 2024, ARANYA BOUTIQUE HOTEL, KATHMANDU



EFFECTIVE LEADERSHIP THROUGH GENDER EQUALITY –
CHANGING CULTURAL NORMS
SEP 13 -14, 2024, ALOFT THAMEL KATHMANDU



Management Team



Mr. Kumar Lamsal
Chief Executive Officer



Mr. Dhan Bahadur Thapa
Deputy General Manager



Mr. Pramod Bohara
Director- Administration & Academics



Dr. Krishna Raj Bhandari
Manager-Research & Academics



Ms. Karuna Tuladhar
Deputy Manager, Program Planning & Development



Ms. Sangita Gurung
Deputy Manager, Finance



Ms. Bandana Roka
Assistant Manager, Sales Department



Mr. Rajesh Limbu
Assistant Manager, Examination & Certification



NATIONAL BANKING INSTITUTE LTD.
"The Banking Academy Of Nepal"

National Banking Institute Ltd.

Central Plaza, 6th Floor, Narayanchour, Naxal, Kathmandu

Tel: +977 1 4515903, 4515905, 4536001

Email: info@nbi.com.np

Web: www.nbi.com.np