



समृद्धि फाइनेन्स
Samriddhi Finance
नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट 'ग' वर्गको इजाजतपत्र प्राप्त संस्था

Basel Disclosure

As on Asoj End, 2082

DISCLOSURE UNDER CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK OF NRB (BASEL II)
As on 31st Asoj, 2082

1. CAPITAL STRUCTURE & CAPITAL ADEQUACY

i. Core Capital (Tier I)

(NPR '000')

Particulars		Amount
A	Paid-up Equity Share Capital	818,911
B	Share Premium	19,703
C	Statutory General Reserve	97,165
D	Proposed Bonus Equity Share	-
E	Retained Earnings	(625,142)
F	Un-audited current year cumulative profit/(loss)	(5,974)
G	Capital Adjustment Reserve	-
H	Debenture Redemption Reserve	-
I	Other Free Reserve	-
I	Less: Investment in equity of institutions in excess of limits	-
J	Less: Purchase of land & building in excess of limit and unutilized	18,540
K	Less: Other Deductions	-
Total Core Capital (Tier I)		286,123

ii. Supplementary Capital (Tier II)

(NPR '000')

Particulars		Amount
A	Subordinate Term Debt	-
B	General Loan Loss Provision	28,886
C	Investment Adjustment Reserve	-
D	Exchange Equalization Reserve	-
E	Accrued Interest Receivable on pass loan included in Regulatory Reserve	3,614
F	Regulatory reserve for nonbanking assets recorded within the last 24 months.	36,952
Total Supplementary Capital (Tier II)		69,452

iii. Information about Subordinate Term Debt

The finance does not have any subordinated Term Debts.

iv. Deduction Form Capital

(NPR '000')

Particulars		Amount
Purchase of land & building in excess of limit and unutilized		18,540
Other Deductions		-
Total		18,540

The excess lending on margin lending loan and purchase of land and building remaining unutilized for 2 years as prescribed by NRB has been deducted from core capital.

v. Total Qualifying Capital

(NPR '000')

Particulars	Amount
Total Core Capital (Tier I)	286,123
Total Supplementary Capital (Tier II)	69,452
Total Capital Fund (Tier I + Tier II)	355,575

vi. Capital Adequacy Ratio

Tier 1 Capital to Total Risk Weighted Exposures	12.38%
Capital Adequacy Ratio (Percentage)	15.39%

vii. Summary of the finance's internal approach to assess the adequacy of capital to support current and future activities.

The finance considers the capital adequacy requirement pursuant to the provision set by NRB. The tier 1 capital ratio of the Finance as on Asoj, 2082 is 12.38% and the total capital ratio is 15.39%. The Finance has successfully achieved the paid up capital requirement of NRB, which is NPR 800 Million. The capital adequacy is major factor that is considered in the finance's annual meeting, daily financial analysis and during ALCO meeting and Risk Management Committee meetings. The Finance in its strategic planning cautiously considers the capital adequacy and projects capital adequacy required for the organization's growth.

2. Risk Exposure

i. Risk Weighted Exposure for Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk

(NPR '000')

Particulars		Amount
A	Risk Weighted Exposure for Credit Risk	2,032,915
B	Risk Weighted Exposure for Operational Risk	144,103
C	Risk Weighted Exposure for Market Risk	-
Total Risk Weighted Exposure (Before adjustment of Pillar II)		2,177,017
Adjustments		
SRP 6.4a (5)	ALM policies & practices are not satisfactory, add 1% of net interest income to RWE	-
SRP 6.4a (6)	Add % of the total deposit due to insufficient Liquid Assets	-
SRP 6.4a(7)	Add RWE equivalent to reciprocal of capital charge of 4 % of gross income.	46,795
SRP 6.4a (9)	Overall risk management policies and procedures are not satisfactory. Add 4% of RWE	97,081
SRP 6.4a (10)	Desired level of disclosure requirement has not been achieved. Add of RWE	-
Total Risk Weighted Exposures (After Bank's adjustments of Pillar II)		2,310,893

ii. Types Risk Weighted Exposure having 0% Risk Weight

(NPR '000')

Particulars		Amount
A	Cash Balance	28,082
B	Deposits with Nepal Rastra Banks	127,964
C	Investment in Nepalese Government Securities	711,375
D	Investment in Nepal Rastra Bank securities	-
E	Other Claims on Nepal Rastra Bank	2,627
Total		870,048

iii. Risk Weighted Exposure

(NPR '000')

Particulars		Amount
A	Balance Sheet Exposures	2,027,936
1	Claims on Government and Central Bank	-
2	Claims on Other Official Entities	-
3	Claims on domestic banks that meet capital adequacy requirements	83,983
4	Claims on Domestic Corporates (Unrated)	109,954
5	Regulatory Retail Portfolio (Not Overdue)	507,170
6	Claims fulfilling all criterion of regularity retail except granularity	168,996
7	Claims Secured by Residential Properties	122,142
8	Claims Secured by Residential Properties (Overdue)	37,854
9	Past due claims (except for claims secured by residential properties)	457,123
10	High Risk claims	164,806
11	Real Estate loans for land acquisition and development (Other than mentioned in Capital Adequacy framework 2007-point 3.3(j)(1)(j))	23,915
12	Lending against Shares(above Rs.5 Million)	-
13	Lending Against Shares (up to Rs. 5 Million)	85,067
14	Personal Hire Purchase/Personal Auto Loans	26,856
15	Investments in equity and other capital instruments of institutions listed in stock exchange	50,256
16	Investments in equity and other capital instruments of institutions not listed in the stock exchange	17,176
17	Staff loan secured by residential property	10,053
18	Other Assets	162,585
B	Off- Balance Sheet Exposures	4,978
1	Bid Bond, Performance Bond and Counter guarantee domestic counterparty	
2	Irrevocable Credit commitments (short term)	4,978
3	Irrevocable Credit commitments (Long term)	-
Total (A+B)		2,032,914

iv. Amount of Non-Performing Assets (Gross and Net Amount)

(NRs. '000')

Particulars		Gross Amount	Provision	Net Amount
A	Restructured	-	-	-
B	Sub-standard	7,400	1,571	5,829
C	Doubtful	9,978	4,255	5,723
D	Loss	180,893	162,264	18,629
Total		198,271	168,090	30,181

v. Non-Performing Assets (NPA) Ratios

NPA Ratios		Percentage (%)
Gross NPA to Gross Advances		9.67%
Net NPA to Net Advances		1.63%

vi. Movement of Non-Performing Assets

(NRs. '000')

Particulars		Opening Balance (Ashadh End, 2082)	Closing Balance (Asoj End, 2082)	Movement
A	Restructured	-	-	-
B	Sub-standard	7,586	7,400	(186)
C	Doubtful	17,288	9,978	(7,310)
D	Loss	175,086	180,893	5,807
Total		199,960	198,271	(1,689)

vii. Write Off of Loans and Interest Suspense

The Finance has not written-off any loan within end of Asoj, 2082.

viii. Movement of Loan Loss Provision

(NRs. '000')

Particulars		Opening Balance (Ashadh, End 2082)	Closing Balance (Asoj End, 2082)	Movement
A	Pass	17,278	14,322	(2,956)
B	Watch-list	12,709	20,180	7,471
C	Restructured			
D	Sub-standard	1,818	1,571	(247)
E	Doubtful	7,405	4,255	(3,150)
F	Loss	155,060	162,264	7,204

Total	194,270	202,592	8,322
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ix. Segregation of the Finance's Investment portfolio

Investments are segregated as per NRB Directive.

(NRs. '000')

Investment held for Trading:	-
Investment held to Maturity:	713,361
Investment Available for Sale (Cost) :	61,706

3. Risk Management Function

i. Risk Management Committee

Risk Management Committee is a board level committee, which also includes member from risk department and operation department of the finance. This is where overall risk management including performance of the company is discussed in detail so as to assess the solvency of the finance and necessary instructions are issued to the concerned division and recommendation are made to the Board for necessary deliberation and implementation.

ii. Internal Audit

Independent external firm has been appointed for internal audit of the Finance which is independent from the Management and directly reports to the Audit Committee on quarterly basis.

iii. Oversight Control of Branch

Branch has been regularly visited by Head of Department and have its oversight control by the Head of Department and Management.

iv. Credit Risk Management

The company has its own Credit Policy in place which guides in generating business. The company has clear demarcation on business generation and risk management where any credit proposal for approval is passed through fit and proper test, long term soundness test with knowledge of the business, against which credit is to be sanctioned.

The company has set up a separate Credit Risk Division, headed by the Credit Risk Head, one of the most senior level positions in the company. This division is independent to business and does not have any targets, nor have any incentive for business generation. This division oversees global, macro, micro and unit level risk that arises out of daily business operations and equally due to changes in the market conditions affecting particular business.

There is a separate Credit Administration Department (CAD), which prepares security documents for execution and takes custody of the document executed in the presence of Relationship Officers. The CAD is also independent to business and also ensures safety and going concern of borrowing unit, through post relationship assessment. Quarterly inspection of the business and suggestion for timely corrective actions help to protect borrower as well.

v. Operational Risk Management

Board and senior management of the finance places high priority on effective operational risk management and adherence to sound operating controls.

- Dual control Mechanism
- Proper monitoring and internal reporting
- Business Continuity Plan
- Good Corporate Governance
- Centrally monitoring of transactions from Head Office
- Separate Operation risk department has been formed for identification and minimization of operation risk.
- Segregation of duties and clear lines of management responsibility, accountability and reporting
- Policies/Guidelines explicitly supports the identification, assessment, control and reporting of key risks

vi. Market Risk Management

Market Risks are discussed at Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) of the company and even discussed at respective division level on open position on daily basis. The limits for open position are controlled, level wise which ensures in-depth knowledge of the market and movement before taking decision (by choice). The monthly reports on such aspects are well discussed and dealt in ALCO.

ALCO ensures functioning of the jobs in line with the policies and procedures and suggests/recommends for necessary steps collectively to address the risk on interest rate movement and equity price changes.

Most of the market operations (investments) and exposure accounting includes booking of income/expense done by the Treasury Department report.

Adequate care is taken to ensure the maturity of deposits to match with assets maturity. Adequate liquidity is ensured even in stressed scenarios. Various ratios as per liquidity risk management policy are assessed. Treasury department plays the vital role for monitoring same and reports to ALCO.

vii. Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity ratios are accessed and communicated to ALCO members on daily basis. As such, actions with regards to asset liability management, if any warranted from liquidity perspective, is promptly initiated. Compliance to mandatory liquidity ratios is maintained at all times.

Quarterly Stress Test results also include scenario analysis on liquidity ratios. Management oversight on liquidity risk management is ensured through discussion on the Stress Test results at management level (ALCO), Risk Management Committee, and the meeting of Board of Directors.

Towards liquidity risk management, if additional liquidity may be required, the company has access to different sources of funding such as existing institutional deposit relationships, interbank market, and central bank funding mechanisms.

viii. Compliance Risk Management

The company has separate division to oversee operation risk including Compliance of KYC and AML. The division is headed by senior level official with adequate access to the daily report, operational processes and right to recommend the changes in the system and procedures.

ix. Strategies and Policies

Risk management strategies and policies are paramount to mitigating risks that are faced by the Finance. In addition to maintaining adequate capital, the responsibility of the finance also lies in maintaining a balance between risk and return. Therefore, effective risk management is a must for sustainability of bank and financial institutions. Apart from the business credit department, a separate credit risk department has been formulated, and middle level staffs have been handling the responsibility of ensuring that the risk management guidelines are properly placed and executed. Regarding operation risk, operation risk management policy has been formulated and effective channels are being formed to ensure that the policies are thoroughly followed. The Asset Liability Committee looks after the market risk and meetings are held periodically to ensure that the finance takes proper decisions based on the market situations.

x. The Structure and Organization of the Relevant Risk Management Function

A senior level staff has been appointed who is responsible to ensure that the credit risks are identified and mitigated. In operation, AML/CFT unit has been created and an experienced senior level manager has been appointed as compliance officer who also looks after the operation risk. The ALCO looks after the market risk. The Asset Liability committee has members from different department and therefore identification of risk and mitigating actions are decided right promptly. Apart from this, risk management committee, consisting of the board members duly considers the situations and issues of risks faced by the finance and further provides directions to reduce and mitigate risks.

xi. The Scope and Nature of Risk Reporting and / or Measurement Systems

The risk identified from credit, operation and market risk department are further discussed in management meetings, ALCO meetings and are placed before the risk management committee. The internal audit department also reviews the risk at every level and reports to the audit committee.