

Kumari Bank Limited

Disclosure Under Basel III as at 12 April 2020
(Third Quarter for F/Y 2019/20)

Capital Structure and Capital Adequacy

Tier I Capital and breakdown of its components

	Particular	Amount
(A)	Tier I Capital [Core Capital (CET 1 + AT 1)]	10,791,782,885
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1)	10,791,782,885
a	Paid up Equity Share Capital	9,554,130,440
b	Equity Share Premium	-
c	Proposed Bonus Equity Shares	-
d	Statutory General Reserves	1,733,608,185
e	Retained Earnings	69,292,342
f	Unaudited current year cumulative profit/(loss)	-
g	Capital Redemption Reserve	30,494,232
h	Capital Adjustment Reserve	-
i	Dividend Equalization Reserves	-
j	Other Free Reserve	-
	Less: Deferred Tax Assets	83,195,758
	Less: Fictitious Assets	97,393,609
	Less: Investment in equity of institutions with financial interests	200,000,000
	Less: Purchase of land & building in excess of limit and unutilized	215,152,947
	Additional Tier 1 (AT1)	

Tier II Capital and breakdown of its components

	Particular	Amount
a	Cumulative and/or Redeemable Preference Share	
b	Subordinated Term Debt	3,000,000,000
c	Hybrid Capital Instruments	
	Stock Premium	
d	General Loan Loss Provision	921,068,357
e	Exchange Equalization Reserve	50,997,698
f	Investment Adjustment Reserve	
g	Assets Revaluation Reserve	
h	Other Reserves	
	Total Tier II Capital	3,972,066,055
	Total Capital Fund (Tier I and Tier II)	14,763,848,941

Details of Subordinated Term Debt

The bank has issued RS 3,000.00 million 10.25% Kumari Bank Debenture 2086 in fiscal year 2076-77
The main features of the debenture are as follows

Issue Year : FY 2076-77
Maturity Year : FY 2086-77
Issue Amount : NPR 3,000,000,000.00
Interest Rate : 10.25% per annum
Interest Payment : half yearly

Total Qualifying Capital

	Particular	Amount
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1)	10,791,782,885
	Additional Tier 1 (AT1)	-
	Supplementary Capital (Tier 2)	3,972,066,055
	Total Capital Fund	14,763,848,941

Capital Adequacy Ratios

S.N.	Particular	Current Year (%)
a	Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio	9.54
b	Core Capital Ratio - Tier 1	9.54
c	Total Capital Adequacy Ratio (Tier 1 and Tier 2)	13.06

Risk Exposures

Risk weighted exposures under each 11 categories of Credit Risk:

S. No.	Particular	Amount
a	Claims on government and central bank	-
b	Claims on other official entities	-
c	Claims on banks	1,862,482,792
d	Claims on Corporate and securities firms	65,217,773,211
e	Regulatory Retail Portfolio	10,187,974,497
f	Claims secured by residential properties	2,676,098,105
g	Claims secured by Commercial real estate	738,371,245
h	Past due claims	769,378,355
i	High Risk claims	5,779,280,745
j	Lending against securities (bonds & shares)	2,247,657,657
k	Other Assets	3,425,405,550
l	Off Balance Sheet Exposures	11,668,074,252
	Total	104,572,496,410

Risk Weighted Exposures for Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk

S. No.	Particular	Amount
1	Risk Weighted Exposure for Credit Risk	104,572,496,410
2	Risk Weighted Exposure for Operational Risk	3,674,346,363
3	Risk Weighted Exposure for Market Risk	255,897,718
	Total Risk Weighted Exposures	108,502,740,491
	% of Total Deposit due to Insufficient Liquid Assets	-
	Addition to RWE as per supervisory review (3%)	3,255,082,215
	Add: 4% Capital Charge according to New Capital Adequacy Framework	1,326,412,800
	Total Risk Weighted Exposures	113,084,235,506

Total Risk Weighted Exposure Calculation Table

S. No.	Particular	Amount
1	Risk Weighted Exposure for Credit Risk	104,572,496,410
2	Risk Weighted Exposure for Operational Risk	3,674,346,363
3	Risk Weighted Exposure for Market Risk	255,897,718
4	Total Risk Weighted Exposures	108,502,740,491
	% of Total Deposit due to Insufficient Liquid Assets	-
	Addition to RWE as per supervisory review (3%)	3,255,082,215
	Add: 4% Capital Charge according to New Capital Adequacy Framework as per 6.4a7	1,326,412,800
	Total Risk Weighted Exposures	113,084,235,506
5	Total Capital Fund	14,763,848,941
6	Capital Fund to Risk Weighted Exposure	13.06

Amount of Non Performing Loan (Gross and Net)

S. NO.	Loan Type	Gross Amount	Provision	Net Amount
1	Restructure/Reschedule Loan	-	-	-
2	Substandard Loan	277,612,120	69,403,030	208,209,090
3	Doubtful Loan	125,165,252	62,582,626	62,582,626
4	Loss Loan	496,814,785	496,814,785	-

NPA Ratios

S. NO.	Particulars	(%)
1	Gross NPAs to Gross Advances	0.98
2	Net NPAs to Net Advances	0.30

Movement of Non Performing Assets

S. NO.	Particular	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Additional / (Write back)
1	Non Performing Loans	899,592,157	848,714,336	(50,877,821)

Write Off of Loan and Interest Suspense

S. NO.	Particular	Amount
1	Loan Write Off	-
2	Interest Suspense Write Off	-

Movement of Loan Loss Provision and Interest Suspense

S. NO.	Particular	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Additional
1	Loan Loss Provision	1,546,429,981	1,437,655,111	(108,774,870)
2	Interest Suspense	1,662,694,504	536,172,253	(1,126,522,250)

i. Details of additional loan loss provision

Current year's amount in Rs.

S.N.	Loan Classification	Additional Provision
1	Pass	154,663,977
2	Watch list	(21,073,406)
2	Restructured / Reschedule	(589,253)
3	Sub - Standard	35,376,791
4	Doubtful	15,237,306
5	Loss	(1,844,930)
	Total	181,770,484

j. Segregation of investment portfolio

Amount in Rs.

S.N.	Investment category	Current Year
1	Held for trading	131,277,074
2	Held to maturity	14,891,111,993
3	Available for sale	127,048,259
	Total	15,149,437,326

Bank's internal approach to assess capital adequacy

Bank's management regularly reviews Bank's capital adequacy. Plans and budgets are prepared on the basis of current and projected capital adequacy. Bank's plan and investment decision is based on at what level of capital adequacy it wants to remain at.

Risk Management Function

Risk Assessment/Mitigation Practices at Kumari Bank Limited

Considering the need to establish effective Risk Management and Risk Mitigation practices at Kumari Bank Ltd, we have developed a system of continuous improvement of processes wherein each member of the Bank works towards balancing profitability with prudence. The system encompasses all banking functions from client interface, to back office operation, to the strategic decision formulated by the management committees and the Board of Directors. Each area has its own check and balance procedure to assess and mitigate risks involved. The practices thus observed are as follows:

KBL Organization Structure

The bank's lending approval authority is divided into two distinct units, namely Business and Risk Management. While the Business Unit concentrates more on optimum utility of assets, every lending decision of this Unit is re-assessed and revaluated by the Risk Management Unit for final approval. The Risk Management Unit applies its objective judgment on risk variables deemed appropriate in each instance of lending decision. For this purpose, the Risk Management Unit has two distinct subunits, the Risk Approval Department, which facilitates final lending decision after duly adjusting risks as mitigated to an acceptable level, and the Credit Administration and Control Department, which evaluates the endorsed paperwork prior to actual sanction, and also after it.

Depending upon the volume of loans and the nature of risk associated, lending decision are subject to validation and approval by various levels of the hierarchy, in which some lending decision are to be approved by the General Manager, and other by even the Board of Directors as each case may require.

Risk Measurement Criteria and Mitigation Process

Credit risks are evaluated from the initial customer interface on an array of risk variables by the Credit Policy Guidelines of the Bank, as well as on the individual intuition of experienced officers. As proposals are escalated for approval, judgmental and analytical criteria become broader and more conceptual.

Kumari Bank Ltd. uses the best practices in banking, to make its operation secure through a system of procedural crosschecking mechanism in each operational transaction. An Internal Audit Department, which also doubles as the Concurrent Audit Department system, continuously functions to alert bank personnel to the meticulousness required in handling operations in every functional department. A credit monitoring system is well established in the Bank, which periodically checks on credit quality, compliance, and level of risk exposure. This practice has created a continuous learning and improvement environment, and the Bank's efficiency goal has been to move towards the most prudent practices in the industry.

Types of eligible credit risk mitigants used and the benefits availed under CRM -

<u>Particular</u>	<u>Eligible CRM</u>
Deposit with Bank & Cash Margin	880,151,355
<u>Total</u>	880,151,355