

Annual REPORT 2023



Registered Office

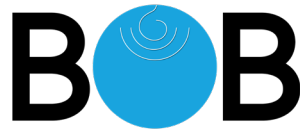
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BANK OF BHUTAN

A **dfi** Company

Annual Report

2023



The Year in Review

The year 2023 marked significant milestones for Bhutan, including its graduation from the UN Least Developed category and the steady economic recovery fueled by the reopening of borders and increased hydropower exports. However, the period also posed challenges such as declining foreign reserves and workforce migration. As a key economic player, our bank remained committed to contributing to the nation's growth, celebrating 55 years of impactful banking operations since inception.

In summary, some major highlights of the Bank for 2023 were:

1. Efficient Management of Non-Performing Assets – Amidst economic recovery, the bank showcased enhanced performance by maintaining its Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPA) at a stable rate of 2.29% as of December 31, 2023, compared to 2.65% in the previous year.

2. Credit Growth –The bank's credit portfolio experienced a decline in growth, with a rate of 21.77% in 2023 compared to 22.75% in the previous year. Of the total growth of 21.77%, normal loans accounted for 92.98%, while special education loans made up 7.02%. The proportion of special education loans decreased in 2023 compared to 7.2% in 2022.

3. Profit After Tax – The Bank witnessed a substantial expansion in its net profit, recording Nu. 1002.49 million compared to Nu. 676.57 million achieved in 2022. This represents a remarkable increase of 48.17% in net profit compared to the previous year.

4. Security – In prioritizing security, the bank conducted a thorough review of Policies & Procedures, organized awareness programs and training for all employees, and obtained re-certification for ISO 27001 Compliance and PCI DSS Compliance. These efforts underscore the bank’s dedication to upholding rigorous security standards. Furthermore, internal audits of Information Security (IS) and Core Banking System (CBS) processes were conducted as part of ongoing security enhancements.

5. Additional Services and Improvements – The bank continued to further improve on the existing products and services for better use and efficiency. Introducing new features like cardless withdrawals and Bhutan Lottery access via goBoB, and instant voice alerts for QR payments on mBoB, the bank continued to enhance customer experience. Special Education Loan facilities were extended nationwide, and new services such as Standing Instruction for student allowances were introduced.

6. Employee Engagement – The year 2023 ended with total of 707 employees. Focusing on employee growth, our workforce participated in tailored training programs aimed at enhancing knowledge, skills, and attitude, while also fostering greater motivation and commitment. Additionally, 5 employees from BoB were identified as high-potential individuals through the Hi-Po Program initiated by DHI.

7. Challenges – Attrition posed a notable challenge for the Bank in 2023, with a total outflow of 179 employees, including 158 who resigned voluntarily. This had repercussions on service delivery efficiency, turnaround time, and overall quality. However, the dedication of remaining employees, coupled with the recruitment of 135 new staff members, ensured uninterrupted and seamless services. Additionally, the slow economic recovery also contributed to credit losses.

In conclusion, the bank’s strategic initiatives and resilience in navigating challenges have positioned us for continued success in serving our customers and contributing to Bhutan’s economic progress.



Dorji Kadin

Chief Executive Officer

The Year 2023



January 13th

Children from Thimphu visited TMB to chant Loyal to welcome the new year



March 24th

Observed World Earth Day with a complete black-out of TMB for 1 hour in collaboration with WWF



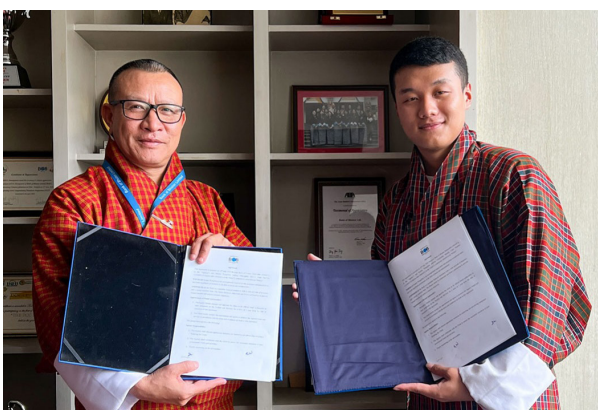
May 27th

Employees of BoB receiving Kago from Ven. Yangpi Lopen Drep



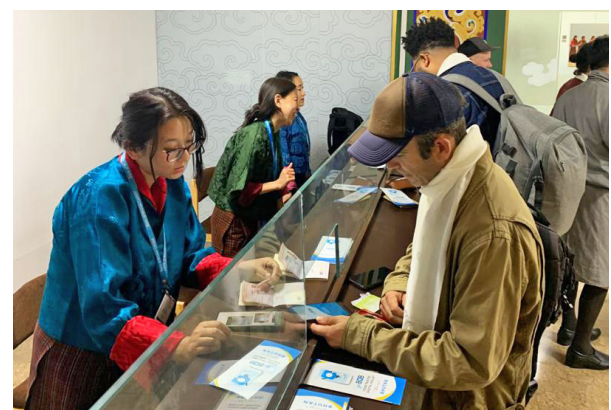
May 28th

Celebration of the 55th Foundation Day of BoB



July 13th

Appointment of Mr. Sonam Wangchen as the brand ambassador of BoB



July 16th

On-boarding FAB23 guests for goBoB at the Paro International Airport



August 05th

BoB was declared the winner of the Financial Institution Cup, 2023



August 23rd

Launch of Corporate and Retail Internet Banking



October 06th - 12th

The Hidden Kingdom World Music Festival, supported by BoB, commences in Phuentsholing



October 16th

Opening of Loan Advisory Unit at TMB



October 23rd- 24th

At the 6th Royal Highland Festival in Laya, BoB promoted goBoB and opened accounts for highland residents.



BANKER TO THE NATION

— SINCE 1968 —

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Our Vision

To be the Nation's leading premier financial institution, recognized for exceptional customer service, innovative solutions, and sustainable growth.



Our Mission

To provide our customers with a comprehensive range of financial products and services, tailored to meet their individual needs. We aim to build long-term relationships based on trust, transparency, and integrity. By leveraging technology and fostering a culture of continuous improvement, we strive to deliver excellence in customer experience and drive the Nation's economic growth. Our commitment to social and environmental responsibility guides our decisions as we work towards a sustainable future for all stakeholders.

Our Values

Bank of Bhutan's core values can be abbreviated as I-CARE which signifies that the Bank cares for all its stakeholders, be its employees, customers, community, shareholders and the nation at large, along with the significance of each term explained.

I

Innovation

Achieving organizational growth through innovation is key to staying afloat in today's highly competitive world.

C

Customer Centric

The customer is the priority, and all steps, processes, and decisions are to be customer centric.

A

Accountability

Resolute for transparency, integrity and accountability through ethical, transparent, honest & sincere ownership of every action.

R

Relationship

Fulfilling relationships through building mutual respect and trust within the organization, with clients, and other stakeholders

E

Excellence

Excellence in service through customer friendly culture, diligent processes and professional systems and efficient delivery of services



ALWAYS WITH YOU ANYWHERE, ANYTIME

Extending facilities to serve you with no bank visits!

ATM

mBoB

goBoB

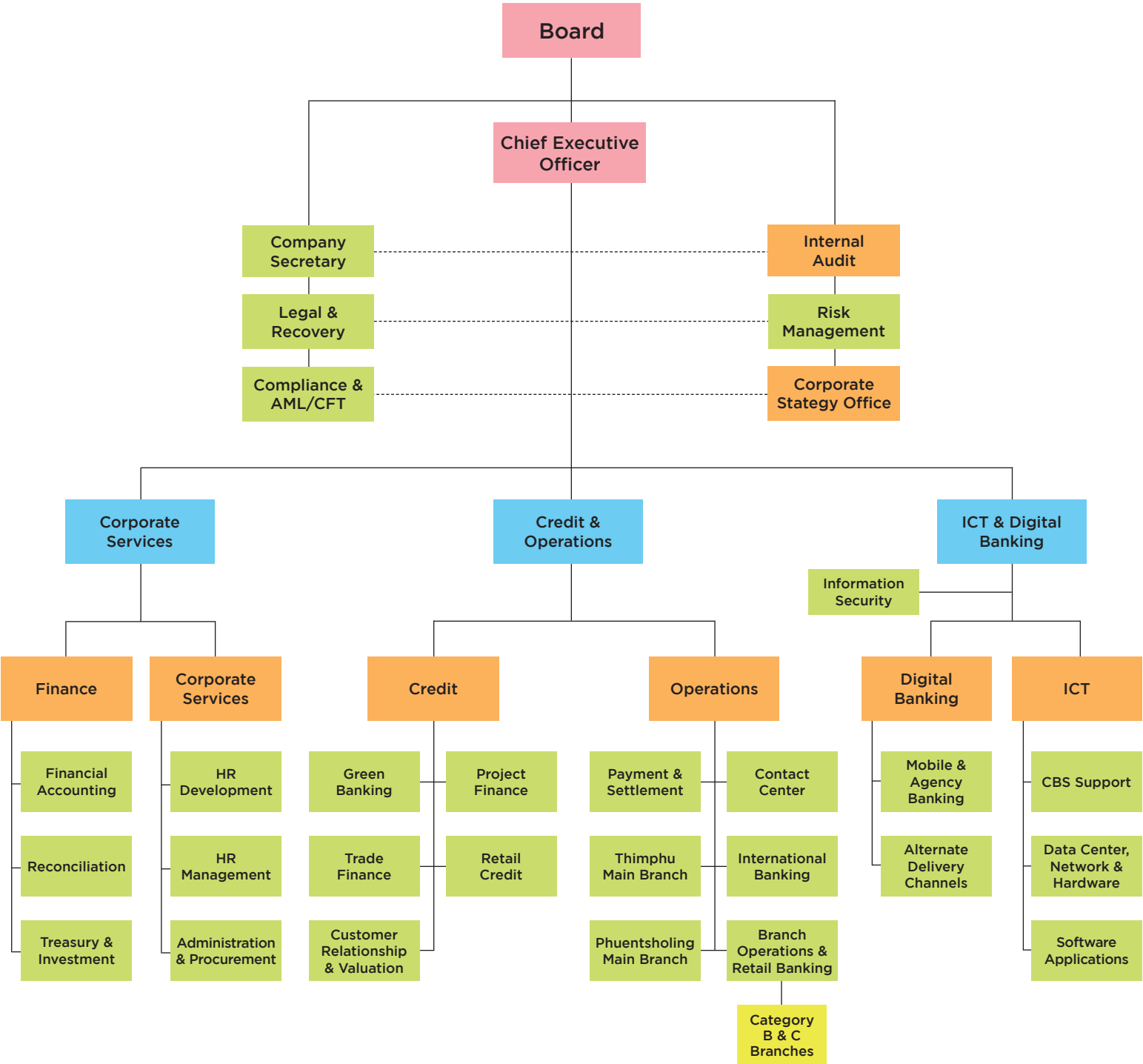
Cards

BoBit

Internet Banking

BoBConnect

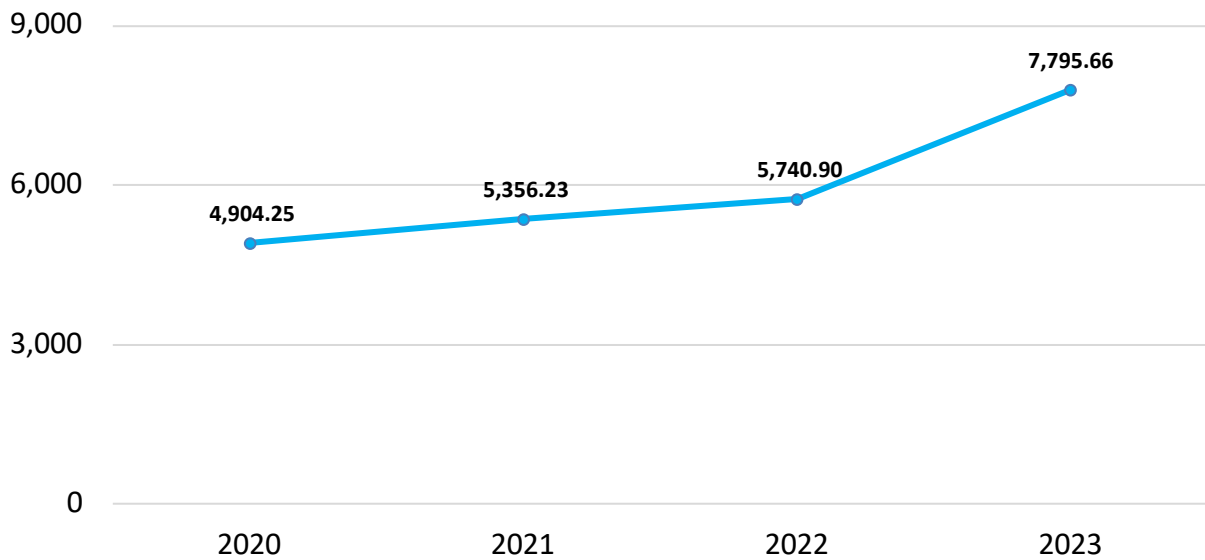
Organization Structure



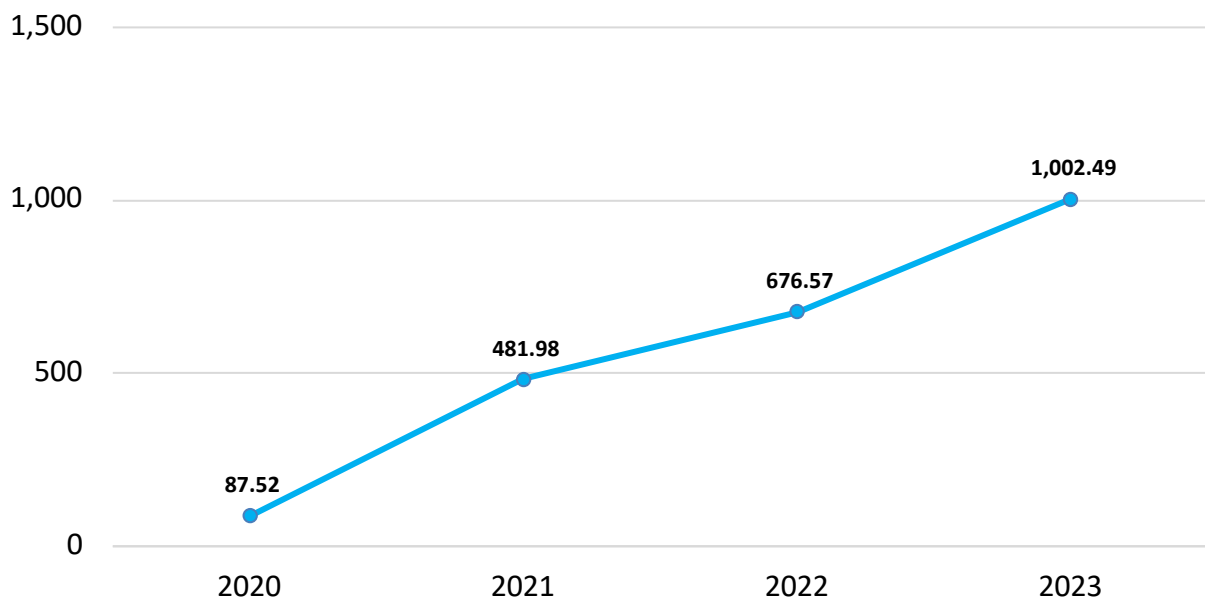
: Department
 : Division
 : Section

Performance 2023

Revenue in Million (Nu.)

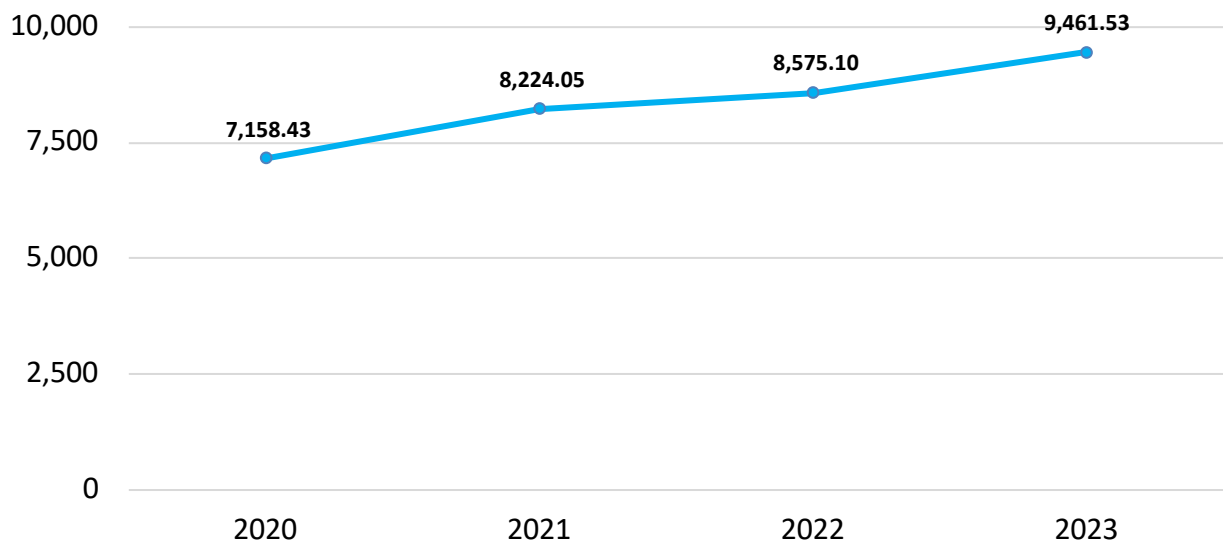


Net Profit in Million (Nu.)

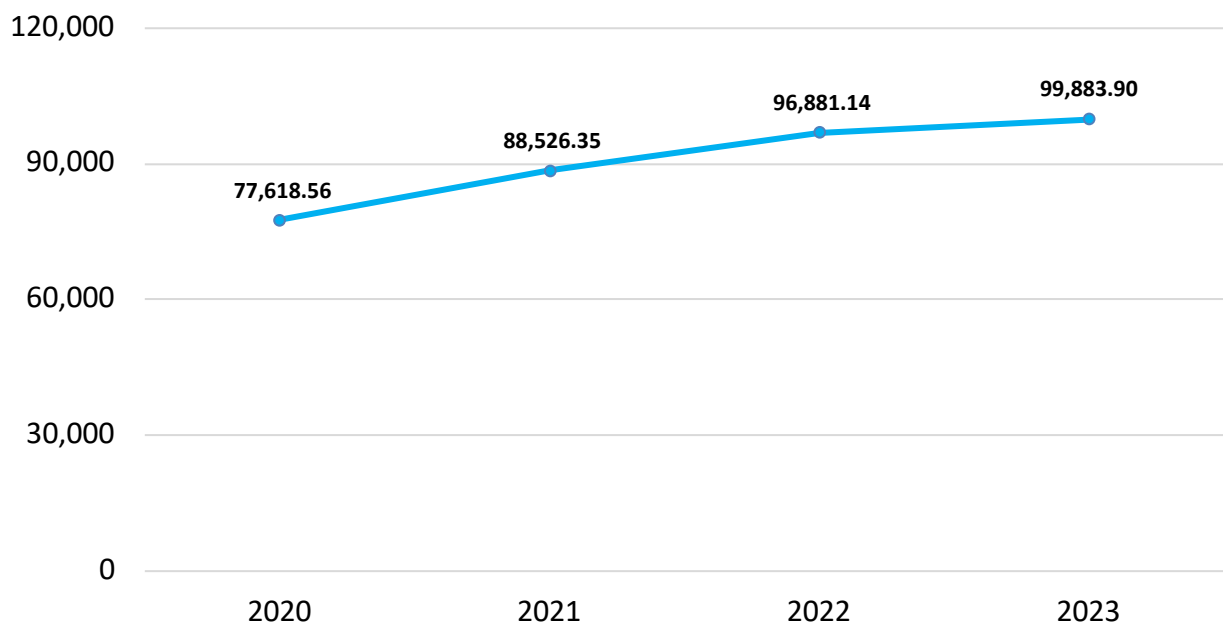


Performance 2023

Total Capital in Million (Nu.)



Deposits in Million (Nu.)



Board Directors



Dasho Karma Yonten

Dasho Karma Yonten (Chairman) heads the Office of Performance Management under His Majesty's Secretary and brings more than twenty-five years of experience with the Royal Government of Bhutan, the Private and the Corporate Sector. He received his Electrical Engineering Degree as a Fulbright scholar from the University of Kansas, USA, and his Master's in Business Administration Degree from Hitotsubashi University, Japan. He started his career as a Civil Servant in the Department of Power and Energy in the then Ministry of Trade and Industry, and was also Project Manager for construction of the Basochu Hydropower Project. He served as the founding Chief Executive Officer of the Bhutan Electricity Authority before his retirement from the civil service. He was a Consultant with Ongdi Consulting Services before his appointment as the founding Chief Executive Officer of Druk Holding and Investments Limited in 2007. He currently serves on the Boards of The JSW School of Law, Bhutan Agro Industries Limited and Gerab Nyed-Yon Limited. He is also a Steering Committee Member for the De-suung Skilling Program and the Royal Commission for Urban Development.



Mr. Biranchi Narayan Rath

Mr. Biranchi Narayan Rath is the General Manager (IB Domestic, Retail & Subsidiaries) in International Banking Group, State Bank of India (SBI) with over thirty-two years of work experience. He has a Postgraduate Degree in Physics, from Utkal University, Odisha, India. He is a Certified Associate of Indian Institute of Bankers, a Diploma in Management from Institute of Management Technology (IMT), from Ghaziabad, India, a Diploma in International Banking & Finance and in Treasury Investment and Risk Management. His area of work has mainly been on formulation and execution of key business strategies, business development, operational efficiency, and other functional areas of the credit business of all foreign offices under SBI. He is also focused on driving the technological adoption and enhancement in the areas of Trade Finance and Trade Remittances in SBI besides overseeing the compliance of FEMA guidelines in the Bank. The foreign offices under the International Banking Group comprises of international operations of the Bank spread across 227 offices spread across 30 countries with a business portfolio of close to USD 74 billion and a staff complement exceeding 3000. He also served in various positions across wide range of domains including international banking, credit, corporate and retail banking including in the Bank's operations in Mauritius. He is currently serving as a Director in some of the Overseas Banking Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures of the SBI as well as on the Board of SWIFT India Services Private Limited.



Mr. Tshering Dorji

Mr. Tshering Dorji is the former Director of Department of Treasury and Accounts, Ministry of Finance with over twenty-five years of experience with the Ministry. He holds a Bachelor Degree in Commerce (Honors) from Sherubtse College, Bhutan; Masters in Business Administration from Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand; and is a member of CPA Australia. He has also served as the Board Director on the Board of Bhutan National Bank Limited (BNB), Dagachu Hydro Power Project (DHPP), Menjong Sorig Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (MSPCL), Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation (BT FEC), Royal Institute of Management (RIM) and Accounting and Auditing Standard Board of Bhutan (AASBB).



Ms. Choni Ome

Ms. Choni Ome is the former Associate Director of the Investment Abroad Division under the Department of Investment at Druk Holding and Investments Limited (DHI). She has over fourteen years of experience in the field of business development, project implementation, and investment in both domestic and overseas markets. She holds a Bachelor of Arts in Economics and Pre-Medical Studies from Wellesley College in Massachusetts, United States of America; and Masters in Business Administration from ESSEC Business School, Paris, France. She had served as a Director on the Board of Natural Resources Development Corporation Limited (NRDCL) and the Dungsum Polymers Limited (DPL). She currently serves on the Board of Gerab Nyed - Yon Limited.



Mr. Tshering Kezang

Mr. Tshering Kezang served as the Auditor General of Royal Audit Authority from 2015 to 2020 and has over thirty years of experience in the civil service. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce from Sherubtse College in Bhutan and Masters in Professional Accounting from Edith Cowan University, Western Australia. His areas of expertise are mainly in finance and corporate governance. He has many years of diverse work experience with the Royal Government under the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs and Royal Audit Authority. He served as the Dzongdag of Lhuntse and Pema Gatshel prior to his appointment as Auditor General. He also served as a Chairman of the Accounting and Auditing Standards Board of Bhutan (AASBB) and Director on the Board of Dugsum Cement Corporation Limited (DCCL). He served as a Militia Officer from 1990 to 1995.



Mr. Tshering Norbu

Mr. Tshering Norbu is the Founder and Managing Director of NANO, a Tier-I Category 'A' Internet Service Provider in Bhutan. He has twenty-three years of work experience in the corporate and private sector. He possesses a Bachelor of Engineering in Telecommunications from University of New South Wales, Australia and Masters in Business Administration (Management of Technology) from Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand. His areas of expertise are in Internet and its operational technologies, telecommunications and Information Technology. He worked in the roles of a Chief Technology Officer and prior to that, headed Internet and Enterprise IT services of Bhutan Telecom Limited. He served as a Director on the Board of Thimphu Tech Park Limited and led the DHI Group's IT CXO. He chaired the South Asian Network Operations Group from 2013 to 2017. He is involved in the Cable TV industry and its business, and was a consultant in charting Bhutan's Digitization Roadmap of Cable TV industry and oversaw migration to it. He recently co-founded and operates Bhutan's largest OTT service as the Co-CEO looking after the matters of operations, technology and finance. He also serves on the Board of NetCom Bhutan, a Multi-System Operator (MSO) in Bhutan



Mr. Dorji Kadin

Mr. Dorji Kadin is the Chief Executive Officer of Bank of Bhutan with over twenty-five years of work experience with the Royal Government and corporate sector. He has a Bachelor of Commerce (Hons.) degree from Sherubtse College in Bhutan and Masters in Business Administration from Asian Institute of Management, Philippines. In addition, he also has Post Graduate Diploma in International Business from Flinders University of South Australia. He worked for more than sixteen years in Bhutan Telecom in various positions including, Head of Billing & International Affairs Division, Manager of Corporate Planning and Business Development, Manager of Wangdue Exchange and General Manager of Personnel and Administration Division. He joined Bank of Bhutan Limited as Chief Strategy Officer in October, 2013 and was appointed as the Chief Financial Officer in April 2016. He was appointed as the Director of Corporate Services in December 2016 and was later appointed as the Chief Executive Officer in April 2019. He served as a Board Director in State Trading Corporation of Bhutan Limited, Financial Institutions Training Institute and Royal Securities Exchange of Bhutan Limited. He currently serves on the Board of Bhutan Carbide and Chemicals Limited.

Management Team



Mr. Dorji Kadin, Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Dorji Kadin holds an MBA from the Asian Institute of Management, a Post Graduate Diploma in International Business from Flinders University of South Australia, and a Bachelor of Commerce (Honors) from Sherubtse College. With over 17 years of experience, he has served in diverse business functions at Bhutan Telecom before joining the Bank in 2013. His tenure at the Bank included roles such as Director of Corporate Services, culminating in his appointment as CEO in April 2019.



Mr. Tshering Tenzin, Director, Corporate Services Department

Mr. Tshering Tenzin holds a Bachelor of Commerce (Honors) from Sherubtse College, a Bachelor of Business from South Australia, and a CPA accreditation from CPA Australia. With over 24 years of diverse work experience spanning the RGoB and corporate sector, his expertise lies primarily in Finance and Accounting. He previously held roles such as Chief Executive Officer at Hiraoka Ventures Pvt. Ltd., Senior Program Coordinator at the Ministry of Finance, and General Manager (Commercial) at Dungsam Cement Corporation Limited (DCCL). After serving as an Independent Director, he took on the position of Director of Corporate Affairs before assuming the role of Director, Corporate Services in 2023.



Mr. Prem Bdr. Moktan, Director, Credit & Operations Department

Mr. Prem Bdr. Moktan holds an MBA in Banking & Finance from the University of Canberra, Australia, and a Bachelor of Commerce (Honors) from Sherubtse College. He is a Certified Trade Finance Professional (CTFP) accredited by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Academy and holds an Advanced Certified Banking and Credit Analyst (CBCA™) certification from CPA Canada. He is also an Environmental Social & Governance (ESG) specialist with over 20 years of experience in diverse business functions at the Bank of Bhutan, he served as Chief Financial Officer and Director of Credit before assuming the role of Director, Credit & Operations.



Mr. Tsewang Dorji, Director, ICT & Digital Banking Department

Mr. Tsewang Dorji holds an MBA from the University of Thai Chamber of Commerce in Bangkok, Thailand, and a Bachelor of Computer Applications from Sherubtse College. He brings a wealth of experience from diverse roles across financial institutions, spanning both business and IT functions. In December 2021, he was appointed as the Director of ICT & Innovation before assuming the role of Director, ICT & Digital Banking.



Mr. Pasang Dorji, Chief, Corporate Services Division

Mr. Pasang Dorji has a Master's in Project Management from Curtin University, Western Australia, and a Bachelor of Technology (Civil Engineering) from the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee, India. He had worked for 21 years in the Ministry of Education. He joined the Bank in 2011 as Head, Real Estate Division and headed both Real Estate, Administration and Procurement Division of the Bank from 2017 until he was appointed as Chief, Corporate Services Division.



Ms. Lhakey Choden Tshering, Chief, Banking Operations Division

Ms. Lhakey Choden Tshering holds a Masters of Business Administration from Southern Cross University, Australia. She joined the Bank in 2005 as a Banking Officer and has worked for 18-plus years in various business functions of the Bank. She was the Head of Branch Operations & Retail Banking until she was appointed as Chief, Banking Operations in January 2023.



Mr. Dasang Namgay, Chief, Finance Division

Mr. Dasang Namgay holds a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from Gaeddu College of Business Studies, specializing in Finance, and a Post Graduate Diploma in Banking from the Institute of Finance, Banking, and Insurance in Kolkata, India. He commenced his career in 2010 as a Credit Officer at a bank, advancing to the position of Head of Financial Accounting and MIS Division before assuming the role of Chief Financial Officer in 2023.



Ms. Sonam Lhakey, Chief, Credit Division

Ms. Sonam Lhakey has a Masters of Business Administration with a minor in Finance and Graduate Certificate from The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia, Post Diploma in Banking from the Institute of Finance, Banking and Insurance, Kolkata, India and Bachelor of Business Administration from Gaeddu College of Business Studies (GCBS), Bhutan. She joined the Bank in 2010 as a Credit Officer and worked as Head, Project Finance and Head, Credit Operations until she was appointed as Chief, Credit Division in January 2023.



Ms. Sangum Chhetri, Chief, ICT Division

Mr. Sangum Chhetri has a Bachelor's in Computers Application (BCA) from Bangalore University, India. He joined the Bank in 2008 as IT Officer and worked as Manager, Network and Hardware until he was appointed as Chief, ICT in January 2023.



Ms. Upahar Subedi, Chief, Corporate Strategy Office

Ms. Upahar Subedi holds an MBA from Symbiosis International University, India, and a Bachelor of Science (Honors) in Computer Science from Sherubtse College. She is a certified Balanced Scorecard Professional, having completed her certification from The Balanced Scorecard Institute (in conjunction with The George Washington University). She began her tenure at the Bank in 2008 as a Research Analyst. She has since taken on roles such as Head of Planning & Monitoring and Chief of the Research & Policy Department before her appointment as Chief of the Corporate Strategy Office in March 2023.

Director's Report

To the Shareholders,

As the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Bhutan Limited (BoB), and on behalf of the Board of Directors and the management, I have the honour to present the Directors' Report for the year 2023.

Operational Highlights

The year 2023 saw slow economic recovery from the impact of COVID-19 due to the ongoing disruptions in the supply chain and tightening of monetary conditions, including rising inflation that have continued to challenge the business operations of the Bank.

Despite this, the Bank is glad to report that it was able to retain its leading position in the market in all areas of banking services and businesses. Like for example, the Bank maintained its position as the market leader in both deposits and loans. It also continued to maintain its leading position in all areas of digital transactions.

In order to further improve the financial inclusion in the country, the Bank continued to promote its digital services extensively. This initiative helped to increase the number of mBoB users from 276,027 in 2022 to 312,364 (13 % growth) in 2023, and also saw a remarkable increase in transaction value from Nu. 434 billion in 2022 to Nu. 501 billion in 2023 (15% growth) in 2023. This also led to an increase in the number of merchants using the National Quick Response (NQR) code from 36,160 in 2022 to 42,890, (19% growth) in 2023 facilitating payments of Nu. 83 billion in 2023 from Nu. 61 billion in 2022 (36% growth). The Bank also saw an increase in goBoB users from 154,382 in 2022 to 205,742 in 2023, achieving a total of (33% growth) users by year-end 2023 which again helped achieve a massive increase in transaction value from Nu. 932.98 million in 2022 to Nu. 1,415.04 million (52% growth) in 2023.

The Bank continued to provide accessible and inclusive banking across the country through its 38 Branches, 9 Extension Branches, 88 ATMs and 262 active agents.

To promote seamless remittance of Australian dollars to Bhutan for the Bhutanese people living in Australia, the Bank introduced "BoBit" – a foreign inward remittance services on 4th June 2023. This facilitated an inward remittance of AUD 48,007,567.4 in 2023 from AUD 658,304.00 in 2022.

To facilitate seamless online banking to the business units, the revamped internet banking was launched on 23rd August 2023 for both retail and corporate clients. A total of 4,306 users registered for internet banking and facilitated a payment of Nu. 3,422 million by the end of 2023.

The Bank also renewed its ISO Certificate – ISO 9001:2015 covering the Credit Card Products and Services (issuance), mBoB and goBoB services during the year to improve and strengthen its processes, services and Information Security related to the products.

In terms of customer service, the Bank achieved a customer satisfaction index of 4.20 in 2023 as compared to 4.08 in 2022. The complaint resolution rate within two working days was also maintained at 97.45 percent on an average throughout the year.

To address the challenge of employee attrition within the Bank, the Human Resources department has implemented a comprehensive strategy focused on fostering continuous learning and development among its personnel. This includes the establishment of a leadership feedback system. Additionally, the Bank has



introduced mandatory monthly training programs across all departments, complemented by ongoing in-house formal training sessions tailored to specific groups within the organization.

Financial Position and Key Financial Performance Highlights

The financial statements for 2023 of the Bank have been prepared as per the Bhutan Accounting Standards (BAS). In terms of financial performance, the year 2023 showed a better performance as compared to the year 2022. The Bank registered a Net Profit of Nu. 1,002.49 million in the year 2023, against a Net Profit of Nu. 676.57 million in 2022. This reflected an increase of 48.17% in Net Profit compared to 2022. Therefore, the PAT achievement is 9% higher than the target.

The loan portfolio has increased by 21.8% from Nu. 64.96 billion in 2022 to Nu. 79,109.85 million in 2023. The non-performing assets decreased from 2.65% in 2022 to 2.29% in 2023 due to transfer of some non-performing loans as off-balance sheet items. The Bank has borne an interest rebate of Nu. 40.87 million in 2023 covering 5,241 accounts as part of the Monetary Relief Measures initiated by His Majesty the Druk Gyalpo.

Deposits from customers continued to grow and has increased from Nu. 94.45 billion in 2022 to Nu. 97.94 billion in 2023, resulting in 3.7% increase. This confirms the people's continued confidence and trust in the Bank. There is a decrease in interest expenses from Nu. 3,750.66 million in 2022 to Nu. 3,566.22 million in 2023, due to revision of deposit interest with effect from November, 2022.

The total Shareholder's fund increased by 10.34 % in 2023 from Nu. 8,575.10 million in 2022 to Nu. 9,461.53 million in 2023, before declaring dividend.

The NII for the financial year 2023 has substantially increased to Nu.3,319 million from Nu.1,341 million in 2022, an increased of Nu.1,977 million. Likewise, NIM for the financial year 2023 has increased to 3.74% from 1.71% in 2022.

Corporate Governance

The Bank is in adherence to the Corporate Governance Rules and Regulations (CGRR) 2020 issued by the Royal Monetary Authority, The Financial Services Act 2011, The Companies Act of Bhutan 2016, and the DHI Corporate Governance Code. The Bank has fully implemented all the directives of the Board. The Board Audit Committee, Board Credit Committee, Board Risk Management Committee and Board Governance Committee held their own minimum meetings as required by their Rules of procedures. The internal Service Rules and Regulations are also in line with the provisions of the Labour & Employment Act.

The Human Resources Committee (HRC), Board Governance Committee and the Board, as per delegation of power, addressed all human resource issues properly. Grievance redressal rules and procedures have been put in place so that employees could express their views either against individual employees, supervisors or the management. The management conducts regular management meetings to monitor activities being executed on time as per the annual compacts of Departments and directives of the management and the Board. BoB is following the requirements stipulated by the Registrar of Companies, Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Corporate Social Responsibility

The Bank continued its commitment towards social responsibility and engaged in social activities that touched lives of many across all corners of the country. Following the CSR policy for all DHI Owned Companies, the Bank focused its activities in various sectors of culture, education, health, environment, entrepreneur development, youth development, assistance to the poor and underprivileged, among others.

The major CSR initiative carried out by the Bank in 2023 was the contribution of Nu.150,000.00 for Royal Highland Festival, 2023 to enhance and sustain the festival in the coming years. Their proposal is aimed at achieving self-sufficiency for the festival within the next two years. The Bank of Bhutan has been actively involved in the Royal Highland Festival (RHF) since its inception in 2016. Recognizing the significance of this initiative, the Bank has consistently participated in the festival to ensure its presence. Over the years, we have showcased our range of products and services, including account opening, mBoB-related services, goBoB registration, BoB Connect agent promotion, and the promotion and awareness of all other Bank offerings.

Statutory Audit

M/s. Rinzing Financial Private Limited, a firm based in Thimphu, was appointed to audit the books of accounts of Bank of Bhutan Ltd. (BoB) for the financial year 2023 by the Royal Audit Authority with approval from the Royal Monetary Authority.

Board's Recommendation on Dividend

BoB has been adopting a consistent dividend policy of balancing the twin objectives of providing good returns to its shareholders and retaining sufficient capital to maintain a healthy capital adequacy ratio to support future business growth. Considering this, a dividend of 39%, which amounts to Nu. 373.75 million is proposed from the PAT of 2023.

Challenges and Way Forward

The economy and the financial institutions are still regaining the momentum of economic growth and recovery may take some time. Under this circumstance, the Bank remains committed to the country and its customers in ensuring a seamless delivery of services.

Staff attrition has always been a challenge and the Bank continues to lose promising people in various positions. The Bank lost 179 employees in 2023 with 158 voluntarily resignations. The Bank is working on policies and strategies to manage talent and succession planning for business continuity.

Information Technology (IT) plays a critical and central role in the Bank. Both the ICT and Digital Banking division operates under a single chief. The complexity of tasks, diverse skill requirements, multiple projects in hand and evolving technologies necessitate dedicated leadership for each division. One chief overseeing entire functions, which has led to challenges in managing the workload effectively. Therefore, The Board during 291st Board Meeting deliberated and decided to re-organize within the department to segregate the ICT and Digital Banking division into two distinct divisions, each with its own division chief.

The Bank is also exploring the implementation of AI and ML technologies strategically across operational workflows to enhance efficiency, improve risk management, boost productivity and optimize decision-making processes.

Acknowledgements

The Directors of the Board, Management and employees of BoB express appreciation for the continued guidance and assistance rendered by the Royal Government, Druk Holding and Investments, State Bank of India, the Royal Monetary Authority, the Royal Audit Authority, statutory Auditors, other Regulatory Authorities, Agencies, and correspondent banks. The Board also conveys their sincerest gratitude to the shareholders, clients, investors, and well-wishers for their continued goodwill, patronage, and support. The Bank of Bhutan remains committed to work together to build an inclusive and resilient economy.

Most importantly, the Board also conveys its sincere appreciation to the management of the Bank of Bhutan for its leadership over the year and to all the employees for their dedication, hard work and commitment to the Bank.

The Board of Directors would like to take this opportunity to pledge their commitment and dedication to the growth and development of the Bank. The Directors look forward to the continued support from all stakeholders in the years ahead.

Tashi Delek!

For and on behalf of the Board



Karma Yonten
CHAIRMAN

Report on Corporate Governance

Corporate Governance (CG) is a set of systems and procedures that enable and ensure companies are being managed in the most accountable, transparent, and fair manner while meeting the expectations of shareholders and other stakeholders. Sound CG practices are critical for effective use of company resources with the highest ethical standards.

The Bank of Bhutan Limited (BoB) aims to achieve high standards of CG and ensures compliance with legislation, regulation and the CG codes to ensure sustainability of the business.

BoB is compliant with the provisions of the RMA Corporate Governance Rules and Regulation 2020, the Corporate Governance Code and the Ownership Policy developed by the Druk Holding and Investments Limited (DHI), The Companies Act of Bhutan 2016, The Financial Service Act of Bhutan 2011 and other statutory requirements for the Financial Year 2023.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is entrusted with the ultimate responsibility for guiding the strategic direction and performance of BoB to achieve the targets. All appointments made was submitted to the BoB's Annual General Meeting for endorsement. The BoB Board consists of seven Directors, including the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) for the management of day to day affairs of the Company.

Composition of the Board and attendance in 2023

Name of Director	Category	Address	Date of Appointment /Retirement (Present Term)	Current Term of the Board Director	No. of BM attended in 2023	No. of Directorship on other DHI Owned/ Controlled companies
Total Number of Board Meetings (BM) conducted in 2023					6	
Mr. Karma Yonten	Chairman Non-Independent Non-Executive	Office of Performance Management, HM's Secretariat	Re-appointed on 05th May 2021	Second Term	6	None
Mr. Biranchi Narayan Rath	Board Director Non-Independent Non-Executive	General Manager (Credit), international Banking Group, State Bank of India	Appointed on 28th November 2022	First Term	6	None
Mr. Tshering Dorji	Board Director Non-Independent Non-Executive	Director, Department of Public Accounts, MoF	Appointed on 05th May 2021 and retired on 21st June, 2023	First Term	2	None
Ms. Choni Ome	Board Director Non-Independent Non-Executive	Associate Director Department of Investment, DHI	Appointed on 05th May 2021	First Term	5	None
Mr. Tshering Kezang	Board Director Independent Non-Executive	Former Auditor General	Appointed on 05th May 2021	First Term	6	None
Mr. Tshering Norbu	Board Director Independent Non-Executive	Managing Director, NANO	Appointed on 03rd June 2022	First Term	6	None
Mr. Dorji Kadin	Board Director/ CEO Executive Non-Independent	CEO, Bank of Bhutan Ltd.	Appointed 01st April 2019	First Term	6	None

Board Meetings

A total of six Board Meetings were held in 2023. The meetings were held as frequently as required and the gap between any two meetings never exceeded three months as required by “The Companies Act of Bhutan 2016”. The details of the Board attendance are as follows:

Board Meeting No.	Date	Members Present	Leave of Absence
287th	08th February 2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Karma Yonten 2. Mr. Biranchi Narayan Rath 3. Mr. Tshering Dorji 4. Ms. Choni Ome 5. Mr. Tshering Kezang 6. Mr. Tshering Norbu 7. Mr. Dorji Kadin 	None
288th	21st March 2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Karma Yonten 2. Mr. Biranchi Narayan Rath 3. Mr. Tshering Dorji 4. Ms. Choni Ome 5. Mr. Tshering Kezang 6. Mr. Tshering Norbu 7. Mr. Dorji Kadin 	None
289th	29th June 2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Karma Yonten 2. Mr. Biranchi Narayan Rath 3. Ms. Choni Ome 4. Mr. Tshering Kezang 5. Mr. Tshering Norbu 6. Mr. Dorji Kadin 	None
290th	27th July 2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Karma Yonten 2. Mr. Biranchi Narayan Rath 3. Ms. Choni Ome 4. Mr. Tshering Kezang 5. Mr. Tshering Norbu 6. Mr. Dorji Kadin 	None
291st	27th October 2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Karma Yonten 2. Mr. Biranchi Narayan Rath 3. Mr. Tshering Kezang 4. Mr. Tshering Norbu 5. Mr. Dorji Kadin 	1. Ms. Choni Ome
292nd	08th December 2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Karma Yonten 2. Mr. Biranchi Narayan Rath 3. Ms. Choni Ome 4. Mr. Tshering Kezang 5. Mr. Tshering Norbu 6. Mr. Dorji Kadin 	None

Board Committee Meetings and Procedures

The Board Governance Committee was established to make decision on HR related issues which are beyond the authority of the management.

The Board Governance Committee was reconstituted during the 278th Board meeting held on 13th June 2022 with the appointment of a new Board Director. A total of five Board Governance Committee meetings were held in 2023.

Details of the BGC held in 2023 are as follows:

Name of Director	Category	No. of BGC Attended
Mr. Tshering Dorji	Chairperson	4
Mr. Tshering Kezang	Board Director (Independent)	5
Mr. Tshering Norbu	Board Director (Independent)	5
Mr. Dorji Kadin	Board Director/CEO	4

BGC No.	Dates	Members Present	Leave of Absence
55th	10th February 2023	1. Mr. Tshering Dorji 2. Mr. Tshering Kezang 3. Mr. Tshering Norbu 4. Mr. Dorji Kadin	None
56th	24th March 2023	1. Mr. Tshering Dorji 2. Mr. Tshering Kezang 3. Mr. Tshering Norbu 4. Mr. Dorji Kadin	None
57th	3rd May 2023	1. Mr. Tshering Dorji 2. Mr. Tshering Kezang 3. Mr. Tshering Norbu 4. Mr. Dorji Kadin	None
58th	4th May 2023	1. Mr. Tshering Dorji 2. Mr. Tshering Kezang 3. Mr. Tshering Norbu 4. Mr. Dorji Kadin	None
59th	6th July 2023	1. Mr. Tshering Kezang 2. Mr. Tshering Norbu	None

Board Credit Committee (BCC)

The Board Credit Committee was established to make decision on credit related issues which are beyond the authority of the management.

The Board Credit Committee was reconstituted during the 278th Board meeting held on 13th June 2022 with the appointment of a new Board Director. A total of one Board Credit Committee meetings was held in 2023.

Details of the BCC held in 2023 are as follows:

Name of Director	Category	No. of BCC attended
Mr. Karma Yonten	Chairman	1
Mr. Tshering Dorji	Board Director	1
Mr. Dorji Kadin	Board Director/CEO	1

BCC No.	Dates	Members Present	Leave of Absence
43rd	21st June 2023	1. Mr. Karma Yonten 2. Ms. Choni Ome 3. Mr. Dorji Kadin	None

Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC)

The Board Risk Management Committee was established to monitor the key risk indicators of the Bank besides making decision on risk related issues and activities.

The Board Risk Management Committee was reconstituted during 278th Board meeting held on 13th June 2022 with the appointment of a new Board Director. A total of four Board Risk Management Committee meetings were held in 2023.

Details of the BRMC held in 2023 are as follows:

Name of Director	Category	No. of BRMC attended
Mr. Tshering Norbu	Board Director (Independent) - Chairperson	4
Ms. Choni Ome	Board Director	4
Mr. Dorji Kadin	Board Director/CEO	4

BRMC No.	Dates	Members Present	Leave of Absence
27th	24th March, 2023	1. Mr. Tshering Norbu 2. Ms. Choni Ome 3. Mr. Dorji Kadin	None
28th	21st June 2023	1. Mr. Tshering Norbu 2. Ms. Choni Ome 3. Mr. Dorji Kadin	None
29th	9th October 2023	1. Mr. Tshering Norbu 2. Ms. Choni Ome 3. Mr. Dorji Kadin	None
30th	29th December 2023	1. Mr. Tshering Norbu 2. Ms. Choni Ome 3. Mr. Dorji Kadin	None

Board Audit Committee (BAC)

The Board Audit Committee was established to monitor the internal control systems and internal audit activities of the Bank.

The Board Audit Committee was reconstituted during the 278th Board meeting held on 13th June 2022 with the appointment of new Board Directors. A total of four Board Audit Committee meetings were conducted in 2023.

Details of the BAC held in 2023 are as follows:

Name of Director	Category	No. of BAC attended
Mr. Tshering Kezang	Chairperson (Independent) - Chairperson	4
Ms. Choni Ome	Board Director	3
Mr. Tshering Norbu	Board Director (Independent)	3

BAC No.	Dates	Members Present	Leave of Absence
75th	9th February, 2023	1. Mr. Tshering Kezang 2. Ms. Choni Ome	1. Mr. Tshering Norbu
76th	26th May 2023	1. Mr. Tshering Kezang 2. Ms. Choni Ome 3. Mr. Tshering Norbu	None
77th	19th October 2023	1. Mr. Tshering Kezang 2. Mr. Tshering Norbu	1. Ms. Choni Ome
78th	7th December 2023	1. Mr. Tshering Kezang 2. Ms. Choni Ome 3. Mr. Tshering Norbu	None

Board Remuneration:

The following table contains the details of the remuneration paid to the Chief Executive Officer, Direct and the Board Directors during the year 2023:

Sl. No.	Particulars	31st December 2023
a.	Remuneration, allowances, etc. paid to Chief Executive Officer:	
i.	Salary, Allowances, Bonus and Encashment of Leave	4,234,284.00
ii.	Contribution to Provident Fund	221,039.00
iii.	Sitting Fee	100,000.00
	TOTAL	4,555,323.00
b.	Executive Directors:	
i.	Salary, Allowances, Bonus and Encashment of Leave	9,039,519.00
ii.	Contribution to Provident Fund	405,653.00
iii.	Sitting Fee	-
	TOTAL	9,445,172.00
c.	Non-Executive Directors:	
i.	Sitting Fees paid to other Directors	392,000.00
	TOTAL	392,000.00

Annual General Meeting:

The 56th Annual General Meeting (AGM) was held on 20th March 2024 and the AGM was attended by the shareholders, Board Directors and the key members of the management team.

Risk Management Systems:

The Risk Management Framework of BoB continues to seeks to put in place a comprehensive monitoring, management and reporting framework that allows risk to be identified, managed and overseen in a timely and efficient manner. The framework also seeks to set up systems and procedures to actively mitigate associated risks and optimize resources not only to protect the Bank but also to provide a return commensurate with the risk profiles adopted through its Risk Register. The Risk Register is an evolving document that is being reviewed and updated on an annual basis

This is further administrated through various risk management policies, activities and exercise, which are updated to the management and board periodically.

Board and CEO Evaluation:

The Druk Holding and Investments Limited (DHI) conducts an annual online questionnaire- based evaluation whereby feedback is collected from the Chairman, Board Directors and CEO on the performance of the individual board directors in the DHI Owned Companies. The key issues covered include the board directors' dedication and preparedness for the meeting, professional and ethical attributes, team work and their contribution in the meeting.

The annual performance evaluation of the CEOs of DHI Owned Companies is based on the achievement of the annual compact performance which accounts for overall of 100% weight.

The leadership assessment for the CEO is also administered online by DHI is undertaken by the Chairman and all the Board directors to assess his leadership skills and is also considered during the renewal of contracts of the CEO.

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

To the Members of the Bank of Bhutan Limited:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bank of Bhutan Limited (the Bank), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at December 31, 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Bhutanese Accounting Standards (BAS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). 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 Bank in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Bhutan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical requirements in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2023. These matters were addressed in the context of our 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.



Key Audit Matter	How the Matter was Addressed
<p>Impairment of Loans and Advances to Customers</p> <p>The assessment of impairment of loans and advances to customers involves significant judgment. The Bank adopts an individual impairment assessment approach for individually significant loans; and a collective impairment assessment approach for loans not individually significant or not individually impaired. Under the collective approach, assessment of future cash flows for loan portfolios is based on historical loss experience of loans with similar credit risk characteristics, with adjustments based on the impact from changes of and uncertainties in the macro-economic environment. The future cash flows for loans without collateral or guarantees, or loans that are not adequately collateralized, are subject to higher uncertainties.</p> <p>Since loan impairment assessment involves judgment and assumptions, and in view of the significance of the amount (as at December 31, 2023, loans and advances to customers amounted to Nu. 76,538 million, representing 68% of total asset), it is considered a Key Audit Matter in our audit.</p>	<p>Our Audit Procedure:</p> <p>We evaluated and tested the effectiveness of the design and implementation of key controls related to the credit approval process, post approval credit management, loan grading system, collateral monitoring and loan impairment assessment, including testing of relevant data quality and information systems. We adopted a combination of risk-based and random sampling approach in our loan review procedures. We assessed the borrowers' repayment capacity and evaluated the Bank's loan classification, taking into consideration post-lending investigation reports, borrowers' financial information, collateral valuation reports and other available information.</p> <p>Furthermore, we evaluated and tested the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls related to disclosures of credit risk and impairment allowance.</p> <p>Our Results:</p> <p>The loan impairment process followed by Bank were found to be adequate and reliable considering the materiality of transactions and the observations.</p>



Fair Value measurement of Financial Instruments:

(Refer to Note 4.14 to the financial statements)

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities are measured using valuation techniques including the Adjusted Net Asset Method where the financial instruments are not quoted in active markets. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible. However, where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. This especially pertains to investments in non-listed private companies. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility that involve a high degree of estimation and judgment and could affect the reported fair value of the financial instruments.

Our Audit Procedure:

The Bank has carried out the valuation of its financial instruments per their policy which is consistent with prior years. Fair value estimation for their investments in unlisted companies was based on recent financial data received from the underlying investments.

We reviewed the valuation methodology of all of the Bank's financial instruments including a review of the controls over adjustments to mitigate model limitations and assumptions.

Our Results:

The results of our testing were satisfactory, and we considered the fair value of the financial instruments (assets and liabilities) recognized to be acceptable.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this audit report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



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 BAS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank'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 Bank or cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank'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 misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an audit 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 ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in 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 ISAs, we have exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit. Our responsibilities are to:

- i. 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 evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions misrepresentations, or override of internal control;
- ii. 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 purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control;
- iii. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- iv. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as going concern. If we conclude that material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit 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 evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a Going concern; and
- v. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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 audit report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in 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 communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by Section 266 of the Companies Act of Bhutan 2016, we enclose the Minimum Audit Examination and Reporting Requirements as a separate section “report on minimum audit examination requirements”

Further, as required under Section 265 of the Companies Act of Bhutan 2016, we report that:

- a. We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank insofar as it appears from our examination of those books;
- c. The Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this report have been prepared in accordance with BAS; and
- d. Based on the information, explanations and management representations received during the course of our audit, the Bank has complied with other legal and regulatory requirements to the extent applicable to the Bank.

For Rinzing Financial Private Limited
Firm License No. 1036380



Tashi Rinzing Schmidt
Audit Partner
CPA License No. 34762

Date: **March 29, 2024**
Place: Thimphu, Bhutan



Report on Minimum Audit Examination Requirements

As requirement by section 266 of the Companies Act of Bhutan, 2016 and on the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report as follows:

1. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets in Excel sheet and ERP NEXT (System). Physical verification of Fixed Assets conducted during the year. However, we have noted few observations related to fixed asset management. Please refer "Management Report" section of this report.
2. The company follows cost model for accounting of fixed asset. Per the change in Group Accounting Policy in 2022 (DHI Policy), the Land has been revalued. Please refer to Note 7.11 (g).
3. Physical verification was conducted at reasonable intervals by the asset management unit.
4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the procedure of physical verification of inventories followed by the management is reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the Company and the nature of its business.
5. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no discrepancy was noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to the book records.
6. The Company is a finance sector company and therefore, requirement of maintenance of reasonable system of recording receipts, issues and consumption of materials and stores and allocating materials consumed to the respective jobs does not arise.
7. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company prepares quantitative reconciliation at the end of accounting year in respect of all major items of inventories. The Company does not have any finished products and therefore, quantitative reconciliation is not required to be carried out in respect of finished products.
8. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, obsolete, damaged, slow moving, and surplus goods/inventories has been determined and if the value is significant, adequate provisions are made. However, the company does not have obsolete, damaged, slow moving, and surplus goods/inventories as of December 31, 2023.
9. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, obsolete and surplus inventories are disposed-off and proceeds from such disposals are accounted for appropriately.
10. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has a system of obtaining approval of Board/appropriate authority for writing off amounts due to material loss/discrepancies in physical/ book balances of inventories including stores and spares. However, the company does not have obsolete, damaged, slow moving, and surplus goods/inventories as of December 31, 2023.
11. On the basis of examination of valuation of stocks and the information and explanations given to us and in our opinion, the valuation is fair and proper in accordance with the normally accepted accounting principles. The basis of valuation of inventory is the same as in the preceding year.
12. In our opinion and on the basis of information and explanations given to us, the rate of interest and the other terms and conditions of above loans are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
13. As per our assessment and the information furnished to us, the Company, operating as a financial institution, has refrained from extending loans to entities that would be deemed ultra-vires under its Articles of Incorporation and other applicable acts and regulations.
14. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the loans/ advances granted to officers/staff are in keeping with the provisions of service rules and no excessive/frequent advances are granted and accumulation of large advances against particular individual is avoided.

15. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has established adequate system of internal controls to ensure completeness, accuracy, and reliability of accounting records, carrying out the business in an orderly and efficient manner, to safeguard the assets of the Company as well as to ensure adherence to the rules, regulations, system and procedures.
16. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is a reasonable system of authorization at proper levels, and an adequate system of internal control commensurate with the size of Company and the nature of its business on issue of stores.
17. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, having regard to certain exceptions that some of item purchased are of special nature where suitable alternative sources of supply does not exist for obtaining comparable quotations thereof, there is an adequate system of competitive biddings, commensurate with the size of the Company and the nature of its business, for the purchase of goods and services including stores, plant and machinery, equipment and other assets. As the Company is engaged in providing services, it has no requirement of raw materials.
18. (a) On the basis of checking of books of account and relevant records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the Company has not entered into any transaction for purchases and sale of goods and service made in pursuance of contracts or arrangements entered into with the director(s) or any other party(ies) related to the director(s) or with the Company or firms in which the director(s) are directly or indirectly interested except DHI & its subsidiaries, the details of which is duly disclosed in the Related party transactions in notes to accounts to the financial statements. Please refer to the note 7.2 Related Party Transaction “Key Management Personnel” section of this report. (b) The examination of records does not reveal any transaction entered into by the Company which is prejudicial to the interest of the Company wherein directors are directly or indirectly interested. Please refer to the note 7.2 Related Party Transaction “Key Management Personnel” section of this report.
19. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our test checking of the accounts and other books and records, to the best of our knowledge, we are of the opinion that no personal expenses has been charged to the Company accounts other than those payable under contractual obligations/service rule and/or in accordance with generally accepted business practice.
20. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no unserviceable or damaged stores, which have not been provided for in the books of account. The Company being a finance sector company, does not have any raw materials or finished goods.
21. This section is not applicable to the company.
22. This section is not applicable to the company.
23. This section is not applicable to the company.
24. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing rates and taxes, duties, royalties, provident funds, and other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.
25. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there was no undisputed amount payable in respect of taxes, rates, duties, royalties, provident funds and other statutory deductions outstanding as on the last day of financial year.
26. This section is not applicable to the company.
27. This section is not applicable to the company.
28. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has a reasonable system of periodical review of minimum lending rate and based on such review and considering the market and economic conditions, the minimum lending rate are determined and approved by the Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan.

29. The credit sales policy of the Company is reasonable and credit rating of customers is carried out by the bank which are based on the CIB report.
30. Commission agents is adequate where sales are made through commission agents and that the agency commission structure is in keeping with the industry norms/market conditions.
31. The Company has reasonable system of continuous follow-up with debtors and other parties for recovery of outstanding amounts. Also age wise analysis is carried out for management information and follow up action.
32. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the management of liquid resources particularly cash/bank and short-term deposits etc. are adequate and that excessive amount are not lying idle in non-interest-bearing accounts and withdrawals of loan amounts are made after assessing the requirement of fund from time to time and no excess amounts is withdrawn leading to avoidable interest burden on the Company.
33. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the activities carried out by the Company are lawful and intra-vires the Articles of the Company.
34. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the activities/ investment decisions are made subject to prior approval of the Board and investments in new projects.
35. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has established effective budgetary control system.
36. This section is not applicable to the company.
37. The details of remuneration, commission and other payments made in cash or in kind to the Board of Directors including the Chief Executive Officer or any of their relatives (including spouse(s) and child/children) if any, by the Company directly or indirectly are disclosed in the accounts. Please refer to the note 7.2 Related Party Transaction “Key Management Personnel” section of this report.
38. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the management of the Company complies with the directives of the Board of Directors as we have not come across any such incidence where it is not complied.
39. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the officials of the Company have not transmitted any price sensitive information which are not made publicly available, unauthorized to their relatives / friends/ associates or close persons which would directly or indirectly benefit themselves. We have however relied on the management assertion on the same and cannot independently verify the same.
40. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, proper records are kept for inter unit transactions/services and arrangements for services made with other agencies engaged in similar activities.
41. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has executed agreements properly and the terms and conditions of leases are reasonable and the same are applied for machinery/ equipment acquired on lease or leased out to others.

In the case of Finance and Investment Company

1. The Bank fulfilled all matters specified in clause A except those pertaining to manufacturing activities.
2. Adequate documents and records have been maintained for loans and advances with timely entries.
3. Proper records of transactions and contracts have been maintained with timely entries in the books pertaining to shares, securities and other investments.
4. On the basis of verification of records, information and explanations given to us, we noted that reasonable records have been maintained for the funds collected from the depositors and interest payments.

5. On basis of the verification of records, information and explanations given to us, we noted no permanent diminutions during the current year.
6. The financial statements prepared are in accordance with Bhutanese Accounting Standards and also Macro Prudential Disclosure has been disclosed per Prudential Rules and Regulations 2017 of RMA.
7. On the basis of verification of records, information and explanations given to us, non-performing assets were noted and the requirements relating to provisioning have been complied with per the BRFS 9.
8. On the basis of verification of records, information and explanations given to us, the Bank has assets hypothecated against loans.
9. On the basis of verification of records, information and explanations given to us, the Bank has a system of monitoring projects for which loans have been provided to ensure that loan amounts are used for the specified purposes and project activities are progressing satisfactorily.
10. On the basis of verification of records, information and explanations given to us, disposed assets are sold through open/sealed bids.
11. On the basis of records, information and explanations given to us, we noted instances of re-phasing/rescheduling of loans.
12. On the basis of records, information and explanations given to us, we noted no additional loans granted to those who have defaulted on payments of previous advances.
13. On the basis of records, information and explanations given to us, we noted write -off of loans during the year based on high level committee decision.

Computerized Accounting Environment

1. During the course of our audit, we have neither come across nor have been informed of any failure or major weakness in the organizational and system development controls and other internal controls relative to size and nature of the computer installation.
2. According to information and explanation given to us, the Bank has adequate safeguard measures and back up facilities.
3. Based on the information and explanations given to us, the Bank has set up an offsite facility with Bhutan Telecom to store and back up files as a disaster recovery measure.
4. According to information and explanation given to us, the operational controls are adequate to ensure correctness and validity of input data and output information.
5. The Bank has adequate measures to prevent unauthorized access to the computer installation and files.
6. Based on the information and explanations given to us, the Bank manages to ensure that the new system are effectively managed to ensure completeness and integrity of data as well as smooth operation of the system during data migration.

Other Requirements:

1. Going Concern Problem

The Bank has been making adequate profits in the past years and the financial position as on the date of this report is healthy. There are no potential going concern problems for the Bank as of the date of the audit report.

2. Ratio Analysis

Relevant ratio analysis has been carried out and the details are under Section “**Ratio Analysis.**”

3. Compliance with the Companies Act of Bhutan 2016

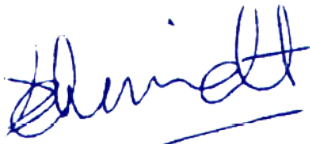
The company has complied with the various provisions of the Companies Act of Bhutan 2016, details are under section “compliance calendar & checklist.”

4. Adherence to Laws, Rules and Regulations

The audit of the Bank is governed by the Prudential Rules & Regulations 2017, Companies Act of Bhutan 2016, and Bhutanese Accounting Standards. The scope of audit is limited to examination and review of the financial statements prepared by the management. During our audit, we have considered the compliance of the provisions of the said Act and By-laws, 2018 as well as the Bhutanese Accounting Standards.

For Rinzing Financial Private Limited

Firm License No. 1036380



Tashi Rinzing Schmidt

Audit Partner

CPA License No. 34762

Date: **March 29, 2024**

Place: Thimphu, Bhutan



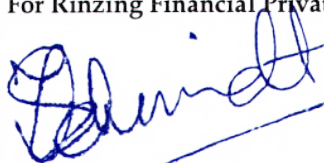
Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023 (Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	Note No.	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5.1	4,019,125,921.57	2,803,696,556.07
Balances with Central Bank	5.2	13,163,785,735.67	19,486,760,228.66
Placements with other Banks	5.3	2,059,864,800.00	1,602,155,104.00
Loans & Advances to Customers	5.4	76,538,627,843.28	63,893,107,915.79
Investments - Held to Maturity	5.5	13,347,269,000.00	16,458,218,492.00
Investments - Available for sale	5.6	523,085,081.12	464,051,338.00
Investments in Associates	5.7	46,650,060.00	45,164,160.00
Other Financial Assets	5.8	1,328,779,999.98	704,648,136.06
Other Assets	5.9	66,768,700.18	70,342,448.20
Property, Plant & Equipment	5.10	1,549,312,802.83	1,473,579,697.18
Right of Use Assets/Leashold Properties	5.11	18,684,146.13	22,394,064.13
Intangible Assets	5.12	227,898,432.70	256,816,244.87
Capital Work-in-Progress	5.13	217,975,582.18	322,978,081.13
TOTAL ASSETS		113,107,828,103.84	107,603,912,464.31
LIABILITIES			
Due to Banks	5.14	1,134,188.32	3,519,838.88
Due to Customers	5.15	99,883,898,460.09	96,881,141,524.29
Subordinated Debt	5.16	1,500,000,000.00	
Current Tax Liabilities	5.17	223,214,931.02	129,430,793.80
Other Financial Liabilities	5.18	176,335,720.49	78,937,091.88
Provision for Liabilities & Charges	5.19	8,941,736.79	9,091,736.79
Retirement Benefit Obligations	5.20	240,955,466.00	243,868,833.00
Other Liabilities	5.21	1,463,020,938.09	1,524,842,442.03
Deferred Tax Liabilities	5.22	127,656,412.59	133,549,628.59
Lease Liability	5.23	21,140,138.71	24,425,712.71
TOTAL LIABILITIES		103,646,297,992.10	99,028,807,601.97
EQUITY			
Share Capital	5.24	3,000,000,000.00	3,000,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	5.25	2,789,641,733.46	2,539,018,185.44
Exchange Fluctuation Reserve	5.25	353,782,845.48	323,032,517.09
Fixed Assets Revaluation Reserve	5.25	322,593,730.98	333,331,989.46
Retained Earnings	5.25	2,995,511,801.62	2,379,722,170.33
TOTAL EQUITY		9,461,530,111.54	8,575,104,862.32
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY		113,107,828,103.84	107,603,912,464.31
Contingent liabilities	5.26	1,718,617,444.38	1,633,263,021.96
Bills for Collection	5.27	-	-
Significant Accounting Policies	1-4		
Notes to Accounts	7		
Disclosures Related to Abandoned Property	7.11		
Macro Prudential Disclosures	7.12		

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

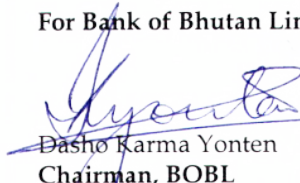
For Rinzing Financial Private Limited:



Ms. Tashi Rinzing Schmidt, CPA
Audit Partner
CPA License No. 34762
Date: **March 29, 2024**
Place: Thimphu, Bhutan



For Bank of Bhutan Limited:



Dasho Karma Yonten
Chairman, BOBL



Mr. Dorji Kadin
Chief Executive Officer & Director, BOBL



Mr. Tshering Kezang
Board Audit Committee, BOBL

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	Note No.	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Interest Income	6.1	6,884,743,536.39	5,092,022,477.75
Interest Expenses	6.2	(3,566,222,710.42)	(3,750,658,851.35)
Net Interest Income		3,318,520,825.97	1,341,363,626.40
Fees & Commission Income	6.3	606,690,433.89	502,747,459.24
Fees & Commission Expenses	6.4	(207,662,823.03)	(113,902,389.47)
Net Gains from Trading of Foreign Exchange	6.5	123,001,313.58	19,338,472.47
Other Operating Income	6.6	181,227,636.74	126,788,240.04
Net Non-interest Income		703,256,561.18	534,971,782.28
Total Operating Income		4,021,777,387.15	1,876,335,408.68
Staff Costs	6.7	(591,429,340.49)	(634,804,766.64)
Premises Costs	6.8	(46,542,634.00)	(54,530,615.53)
General Administrative Expenses	6.9	(290,286,522.82)	(263,203,532.47)
Depreciation on Property, plant & equipment	6.10	(143,104,970.46)	(137,362,481.54)
Amortization of Intangible Assets	6.11	(58,385,060.47)	(63,962,533.99)
Impairment reversal on loans and advances	5.4 & 6.14	(1,383,453,940.29)	259,464,244.63
Total Operating Expenses/(Loss)		(2,513,202,468.53)	(894,399,685.54)
Profit before Taxation		1,508,574,918.62	981,935,723.14
Tax Expenses	6.12		
- Current tax		(453,829,273.21)	(270,669,560.00)
- Current tax - earlier year's		(58,144,669.34)	(7,844,145.18)
- Deferred tax		5,893,216.00	(26,847,612.00)
Net Profit for the year		1,002,494,192.07	676,574,405.96
Other Comprehensive Income - Items that will not be reclassified to P&L (BAS 1.82a)			
Actuarial Gains/(Losses) on Retirement Benefits		(47,774,176.00)	(4,900,128.00)
Net Gains/(Losses) from Financial Instruments designated at Fair Value through OCI		60,519,643.12	(3,664,092.00)
Changes in revaluation surplus/ (deficit)		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income		12,745,467.12	(8,564,220.00)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		1,015,239,659.19	668,010,185.96
Basic & Diluted Earnings Per Share	6.13	33.42	22.55

The above Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

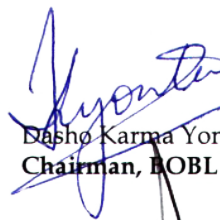
For Rinzing Financial Private Limited:



Ms. Tashi Rinzing Schmidt, CPA
Audit Partner
CPA License No. 34762
Date: *March 29, 2024*
Place: Thimphu, Bhutan



For Bank of Bhutan Limited:



Dasho Karma Yonten
Chairman, BOBL

Mr. Tshering Bexang
Board Audit Committee, BOBL



Mr. Dorji Kadin
Chief Executive Officer & Director, BOBL

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 (Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before taxation	1,508,574,918.62	981,935,723.14
Add: Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment	132,097,595.46	127,921,709.40
Add: Amortization of Intangible Assets	58,385,060.47	63,962,533.99
Add: Depreciation on Right of Use Assets	11,007,375.00	9,440,772.14
Add: Interest Expense on Lease Liability	2,526,700.00	2,708,848.91
Operating profit before changes in operating assets & liabilities	1,712,591,649.55	1,185,969,587.58
(Increase)/Decrease in operating assets		
Balance with RMA in CRR Account	(635,601,600.34)	(1,054,847,799.49)
Loans & Advances to Customers	(12,645,519,927.49)	(12,083,851,242.81)
Other Financial Assets	(624,131,863.92)	430,037,887.33
Other Assets	3,573,748.02	(13,994,207.57)
Sub Total (Operating Assets)	(13,901,679,643.73)	(12,722,655,362.54)
Increase/(Decrease) in operating liabilities		
Due to Banks	(2,385,650.56)	(15,240,567.44)
Due to Customers	3,002,756,935.80	8,354,791,920.22
Other Financial Liabilities	1,597,398,628.61	(2,089,026,187.60)
Other Liabilities	30,303,507.28	331,083,986.41
Sub Total (Operating Liabilities)	4,628,073,421.13	6,581,609,151.59
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities before income tax	(7,561,014,573.05)	(4,955,076,623.37)
Income taxes paid	(506,080,726.55)	(305,361,317.18)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(8,067,095,299.60)	(5,260,437,940.55)
Cash Inflows from investing activities		
Investments	3,050,429,848.88	(4,704,665,489.02)
Purchase of PPE (Excl. ROU Asset)	(132,295,450.46)	(663,104,293.76)
Acquisition of PPE-ROU Asset	(7,297,457.00)	(31,834,836.27)
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	2,910,836,941.42	(5,399,604,619.05)
Cash Outflows from financing activities		
Dividend Paid	(72,883,587.19)	-
Other Adjustments from Retained Earnings	(43,185,355.46)	(325,515,434.57)
Payments of Lease Liability	(10,583,031.00)	(8,453,539.73)
Cash payment for interest portion of Lease Liability	(2,526,700.00)	(2,708,848.91)
Net cash used in financing activities	(129,178,673.65)	(336,677,823.21)
Net Cash generated/(used) during the year	(5,285,437,031.83)	(10,996,720,382.81)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	16,879,146,102.78	27,875,866,484.43
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11,593,709,072.11	16,879,146,102.78
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,019,125,921.57	2,803,696,556.07
Balances with Central Bank	5,514,718,349.38	12,473,294,442.71
Placements with other Banks	2,059,864,801.33	1,602,155,104.00
Total Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year	11,593,709,072.11	16,879,146,102.78

For Rinzing Financial Private Limited:



Ms. Tashi Rinzing Schmidt, CPA
Audit Partner

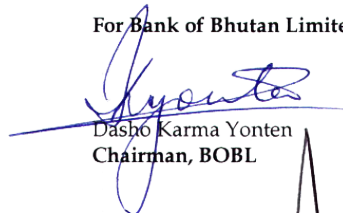
CPA License No. 34762

Date: *March 29, 2024*

Place: Thimphu, Bhutan



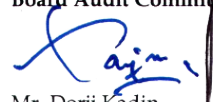
For Bank of Bhutan Limited:



Dasho Karma Yonten
Chairman, BOBL



Mr. Tshering Kezang
Board Audit Committee, BOBL



Mr. Dorji Kadin
Chief Executive Officer & Director, BOBL

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 (Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	Share Capital	Reserve Fund	Exchange Fluctuation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Fixed Asset Revaluation Reserve	Total
As at January 01, 2022	3,000,000,000.00	2,310,179,262.68	318,197,898.97	1,928,983,457.35	333,331,989.46	7,890,692,608.46
Transfer to Reserve Fund	-	169,143,601.49	-	(169,143,601.49)	-	-
Dividend transferred to Reserve Fund	-	59,695,321.27	-	(59,695,321.27)	-	-
Transfer to Exchange Fluctuation Reserve	-	-	4,834,618.12	(4,834,618.12)	-	-
Prior Period Adjustments to Retained Earnings	-	-	-	16,402,067.93	-	16,402,067.93
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(8,564,220.00)	-	(8,564,220.00)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	676,574,405.96	-	676,574,405.96
As at December 31, 2022	3,000,000,000.00	2,539,018,185.44	323,032,517.09	2,379,722,170.36	333,331,989.46	8,575,104,862.35
Transfer to Reserve Fund	-	250,623,548.02	-	(250,623,548.02)	-	-
Dividend transferred to Reserve Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Exchange Fluctuation Reserve	-	-	30,750,328.40	(30,750,328.40)	-	-
Prior Period Adjustments to Retained Earnings	-	-	-	(54,217,662.50)	-	(54,217,662.50)
Dividend Paid for FY 2022	-	-	-	(72,883,587.19)	-	(72,883,587.19)
IPS Recovered of prior year	-	-	-	9,025,098.37	-	9,025,098.37
Land Revaluation adjustment FY 2023	-	-	-	-	(10,738,258.48)	(10,738,258.48)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	12,745,467.12	-	12,745,467.12
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,002,494,192.07	-	1,002,494,192.07
As at December 31, 2023	3,000,000,000.00	2,789,641,733.46	353,782,845.48	2,995,511,801.81	322,593,730.98	9,461,530,111.74

For Rinzing Financial Private Limited:



Ms. Jashti Rinzing Schmidt, CPA
Audit Partner

CPA License No. 34762

Date: **March 29, 2024**

Place: Thimphu, Bhutan



For Bank of Bhutan Limited:



Dasho Karma Yonten
Chairman/ BOBL

Mr. Tshering Kezang
Board Audit Committee, BOBL



Mr. Dorji Kadin

Chief Executive Officer & Director, BOBL

Accounting Policies & Notes to Accounts

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPENDED TO AND FORMING PART TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

1. Corporate Information

- Bank of Bhutan Limited (“the Bank”) is established under the Royal Charter in May 1968 and it is the only banking institute in the country until 1997. It acted as the Central Bank of Bhutan till the Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan was set up in 1982. The registered office of the Bank is located at Norzin Lam, PO Box No. 102, Thimphu, Bhutan.
- The Bank is governed by the Companies Act of Bhutan, 2016. Financial Services Act of Bhutan, 2011 and other applicable laws, rules and regulations and guidelines including Prudential Regulations issued by the Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan (RMA).
- Today, the Bank being the largest commercial bank in Bhutan, has its presence in every Dzongkhag, and major towns through a network of 54 branch offices and few extension offices. The Bank first rolled out Flex-cube Core Banking Solution (CBS) in 2009; hence banking operations were fully automated. Subsequently on April 1, 2016, The Bank migrated into BaNCS CBS of Tata Consultancy Services. This paved a way for customers to use the cutting-edge technologies for banking services.
- The financial statements of the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2023, were authorized for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors dated March 13, 2024.

2. Bhutanese Accounting Standards (BAS)

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Bhutanese Accounting Standards (BAS), as notified under Accounting Standard Rules for Companies in Bhutan, 2020, issued by the Ministry of Economic Affairs of Royal Government of Bhutan.

2.1 Application of Bhutanese Accounting Standards (BAS)

Until financial year ended December 31, 2013, the Bank prepared its financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and the provisions of the Companies Act of the Kingdom of Bhutan, 2016.

The Accounting and Auditing Standard Board of Bhutan (AASBB) decided to adopt IFRS and IAS in phases with minor changes. These standards are referred to as Bhutanese Accounting Standards (BAS). The prescribed standard for Phase I was adopted with effect from January 1, 2014 and applicable standards for Phase II was adopted effective January 2016. The final phase, phase III was adopted effective from 2018 with the exception to Expected Credit Loss (ECL) modelling under BFRS 9. However, in FY 2022, The AASBB decided to adopt ECL modelling under BFRS 9. The following applicable standards were adopted:

BAS Phase I (Effective Date: January 1, 2014)	BAS Phase II (Effective Date: January 1, 2016)
BAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements	BAS 17 - Leases
BAS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows	BAS 19 - Employee Benefits (early adopted in Phase I)
BAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates & Errors	BAS 36 - Impairment of Assets
BAS 10 - Events after Reporting Period	BAS 38 - Intangible Assets
BAS 12 - Income Taxes	BAS 40 - Investment Property
BAS 16 - Property, Plant & Equipment	
BAS 18 - Revenue	
BAS 21 - The effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	
BAS 24 - Related Party Disclosures	
BAS 33 - Earning Per Share	
BAS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	
BFRS 8 - Operating Segments	

BAS Phase III (Effective Date: January 1, 2018)

BAS 32- Financial Instruments: Presentation
 BAS 39- Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement
 BFRS 1-First-time adoption of Bhutanese Financial Reporting Standards
 BFRS 7- Financial Instruments: Disclosures
 BFRS 9- Financial Instruments
 BFRS 13- Fair Value Measurement
 BFRS 15- Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, have been prepared in line with first, second and third phases of the Bhutanese Accounting Standards (BAS).

3. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Although the Bank regularly assesses these estimates, actual results could differ materially from these estimates. Changes in estimates are recorded in the year in which they become known. Actual results may differ from management's estimates if these results differ from historical experience or other assumptions do not turn out to be substantially accurate, even if such assumptions were reasonable when made. The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the date of statement of financial position, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the statement of financial position date. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying values of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

a. Fair Value measurement of Financial Instruments

The fair value measurement of a financial asset or liability on the date of reporting is the amount for which it could be settled between the parties in an arm's length transaction under market conditions. The most objective and common reference for the fair value of a financial asset or liability is the price that would be paid for it on an organized, transparent and deep market ("quoted price" or "market price").

While measuring the fair value of financial asset or liability, the Bank has taken into the consideration the characteristics such as market condition, economic situation and restriction if any on the sale or hold of such instruments.

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Statement of Financial Position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Adjusted Net Asset Method etc. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values.

b. Impairment of Financial assets

At each reporting date, the Bank assess whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. The Bank compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and consider reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. However, the Bank assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date.

The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on the BFRS 9 "Expected Credit Loss Model" (ECL), under which the Bank uses judgement in making the relevant assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Bank's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

When measuring the ECL, the Bank considers the risk or probability that a credit loss occurs by reflecting the possibility that a credit loss occurs and the possibility that no credit losses occur, even if the possibility of a credit loss occurring is very low and also considered the maximum contractual period over which the Bank is exposed to credit risk and not a longer period, even if that longer period is consistent with business practice.

c. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, or other fair value indicators.

d. Property Plant and Equipment

The Property, Plant and Equipment are depreciated on a pro-rate basis on straight line method over their respective useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these assets as detailed in Note 4.5 below. Changes in the expected level of usage, technological developments, level of wear and tear could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets. Therefore, future depreciation charges could be revised and could have an impact on the profit in future years.

e. Revaluation of Land

Revaluation model is applied on the entire class of freehold land. The revaluation is done as per the Group Accounting Policies. The Market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use are taken into account in measuring the fair value of the freehold land. The detailed revaluation of freehold land is also disclosed as required by the standard.

f. Lease Accounting

BRFS 16 introduces single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

g. Retirement Benefit Obligations

The costs of retirement benefits and present value of the retirement benefit obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation and its long-term nature, retirement benefit obligations are sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

i. Discount Rate

Discount rate is one of the key actuarial assumptions used to calculate the present value of future liabilities when accounting for employee benefits in defined benefit obligations (DBO) plan. BAS 19 states that the rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations shall

be determined by reference to market yields as the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds. In countries where there is no deep market in such bonds, the market yields on government bonds shall be used. The currency and term of bonds shall be consistent with that of the currency and estimated term of the post-employment benefit. As there is neither actively traded bonds in the market nor a long-term yield curve for the economy, the discount rate has been derived considering the bonds listed in the Royal Securities Exchange of Bhutan Ltd. and deposit rates for 7 - 10 years in the banks.

ii. Salary Growth Rate

As per para 84 of BAS 19, “estimates of future salary increases take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.” The assumed salary growth rate reflects expectation of salary increment over the long term inclusive of annual increment and major salary revision every 3 - 5 years.

iii. Attrition Rate

The reduction in staff/employees of a company through normal means, such as retirement and resignation. This is natural in any business and industry. It is set based on the Company’s experience and expected long-term future employee turnover within the Company.

iv. Mortality Rate

Mortality rate is a measure of the number of deaths (in general, or due to a specific cause) in a population, scaled to the size of that population, per unit of time. The scheme 12 does not have sufficient experience (data) in respect of past mortality claims. Based on professional judgment, 100% of IAL Mortality Table (20012-14) would be appropriate for assessment of liability in respect of death benefits.

v. Employee Turnover Rate

The employee turnover rate used in the valuation was based on the past experience and future expectation.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

4.1 Basis of Preparation

4.1.1 Statement of Compliance

- a. These financial statements are the general-purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with and to comply with the Bhutanese Accounting Standards (BAS), the Companies Act of Bhutan, 2016 including the Accounting Standard Rules for Companies in Bhutan, 2015, the Financial Services Act of Bhutan, 2011 and other applicable laws, rules and regulations and guidelines including prudential regulations issued by the Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan (RMA). Further, as these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and are compliant with the Bhutanese Accounting Standards (BAS), to the extent as applicable, as detailed above, therefore though the loans and advances to the customers have been classified under non-performing assets i.e. sub-standard, doubtful or loss in accordance with the prudential regulations issued by the Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan, the provisions / impairments loss thereon have been provided in accordance with ‘BFRS 9 - Financial Instruments.
- b. The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting with the historical cost convention and going concern basis except as stated otherwise in the Financial Statements. The preparation of the Financial Statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgments. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Bank’s accounting policies and if the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities may differ from the estimates, the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known/materialised. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed.

- c. The format used in the preparation and presentation of Financial Statements as per BAS and the disclosures made therein also comply with the specified formats prescribed by the Central Bank of Bhutan, Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan (RMA).
- d. The assets and liabilities in the financial statements have been presented in decreasing order of liquidity to provide information, which are more relevant to the financial statements of the Bank, than the current/non-current presentation. The same is as per the exemption given to the financial institution in 'BAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements'. However, the status of current/non-current assets and liabilities on the basis of residual maturity is given in the Note 7.9 as disclosure.
- e. The accounting policies based on BAS have been applied consistently for the years presented in these financial statements. There were no changes in the accounting policies applied compared to the previous year, except otherwise stated.

4.1.2 Basis of Measurement

In preparing the Financial Statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of the Bank's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, equity, liabilities, commitments, income and expenses.

- a. The financial investments that are classified as "available for sale" are measured at fair valued as required by BFRS 7 (Note 7.5) and recognised through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).
- b. The Loans and Advances are tested for impairment on periodic basis and recognised through profit or loss less the impairment charges.
- c. Defined benefit obligations are actuarially valued and recognised at the present value of the defined benefit obligation.
- d. The Fixed Deposit placed by customer are measured at fair value. The fair value for fixed deposits with the interest earning at the maturity, estimated using discounted cash flows, applying market rates and effective interest rate on the expired periods. The difference between the FV at MIR and FV at EIR is the additional interest to be booked.
- e. The incentive loans provided to employees of the Bank are measured at fair value. In order to determine fair value of staff loan needs to determine the market interest rate for similar instruments and discount all cash flows from the loan with the market interest rate to arrive at their present value. The difference between the present values at given rate on the remaining loan instalments and the present value at market rate on the remaining loan instalments is deferred employment cost.

4.2 Presentation of Financial Statement

As prescribed by the BAS accounting standard (BAS-1), the basis for presentation of general-purpose financial statements is presented to provide financial information about the Bank which is useful to existing and potential investors and other users and to ensure comparability both with the Bank's financial statements of previous periods and with the financial statements of other banks.

Items in the Statement of Financial Position of the Bank are classified by nature of such item and presented broadly in order of their relative liquidity and maturity pattern. An analysis regarding long term or short term that are either payable or receivable within 12 months after the Reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the Reporting date (non-current) is presented in Note 7.9.

4.2.1 Foreign Currency Translation

i. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates, referred to as the “functional currency”. The functional currency and presentation currency of the Bank is Bhutanese Ngultrum.

ii. Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

4.2.2 Going Concern

The Bank has made an assessment on the Bank’s ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The Bank do not anticipate any material uncertainties that may pose substantial uncertainty to the Bank’s ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the Financial Statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

4.2.3 Accrual Basis of Accounting

The Bank prepared its financial statements, except for cash flow information, using the accrual basis of accounting. It recognizes items such as assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses (the elements of financial statements) when they satisfy the definitions and recognition criteria for those elements in the framework.

4.2.4 Materiality and Aggregation

In compliance with BAS 1 – “Presentation of Financial Statements”, each material class of similar items are presented separately in the Financial Statements. Items of dissimilar nature or functions are presented separately unless they are immaterial. Financial statements result from processing large numbers of transactions or other events that are aggregated into classes according to their nature or functions. The final stage in the process of aggregation and classification is the presentation of condensed and classified data, which form line items in the financial statements.

4.2.5 Offsetting

All the items that are recorded in the financial statements are reported gross except for loans and advances which is net off impairment charges. Income and expenses are not offset in the Statement of Profit or Loss unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Bank.

4.2.6 Frequency of Reporting

As required by BAS accounting standard, the Bank prepares a complete set of financial statements including comparative information annually. The other financial information that are required by Companies Act of Kingdom of Bhutan, 2016 and Central Bank of Bhutan, Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan are presented as a separate disclosure on quarterly and half-yearly basis.

4.2.7 Comparative Information

The previous year’s figures have been regrouped/rearranged wherever considered necessary, to conform to the current year’s presentation. As a minimum, the Bank has reported two statements of financial position, two statements of profit or loss and OCI, two statements of cash flows, two statements of changes in equity and related notes.

4.3 Operating Segments

An operating segment is a component of the Bank that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses. The Bank operates in single segment of commercial banking. However, it is applicable only to listed company. Since the Bank is unlisted company, it is not required to identify the operating segment as per BFRS 8.

4.4 Property, Plant and Equipment

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bank and the cost can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognized at cost. The initial cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its net purchase price after deducting any trade discount and rebates, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

4.5 Depreciation and Amortisation Methods, Estimated Useful Lives and Residual Value

On other tangible assets

- i. Depreciation is provided on pro rata basis on the straight-line method to allocate the cost, net of residual value over the estimated useful lives of the assets.
- ii. Where a significant component (in terms of cost) of an asset has an estimated economic useful life shorter than that of its corresponding asset, the component is depreciated over its shorter life.
- iii. Useful life of assets is determined by the management based on the internal technical assessments as follows:

Asset	Useful life (no. of years)
Buildings and civil structures (built on owned land only)	30
Plant and machinery and other equipment	7
Furniture and fixtures	7
Office equipment	7
Vehicles	10
Leasehold property improvements	Over the lease term
Desktops, Servers, Card embossing machine	5
Laptops, printers, scanners, routers, switches, modems, UPS	3

The useful life, residual value and depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted appropriately, at least at each Statement of Financial Position date to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits. Change in the estimated useful life, residual value and/or depreciation method, if any, is depreciated prospectively over the asset's remaining revised useful life.

- iv. The cost and the accumulated depreciation for property, plant and equipment sold, scrapped, retired or otherwise disposed-off are eliminated from the financial statements and the resulting gains and losses are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

4.6 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include identifiable capitalized software costs and are recognized at cost of acquisition/implementation less accumulated amortisation and any other provision for impairment losses. Subsequent costs are included only when it is probable that the item associated with the cost will generate future economic benefits and the cost can be reliably measured.

Internally generated intangible assets are recognized only when the asset created can be identified and it is probable that the asset created will generate future economic benefits and the costs can be measured reliably. Otherwise, the expenditure is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year of incurring the expenditure.

Amortisation is calculated and recognized using the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life as estimated by the management as given in below table. The useful lives and the amortization methods are reviewed annually and are adjusted as appropriate at the end of each reporting year, with any changes recognized as a change in the accounting estimate.

Asset	Useful Life (No. of years)
Software	7

An intangible asset is derecognized when disposed off or when no future benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gains and losses are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

4.7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

In the Statement of Cash Flows, “cash and cash equivalents” includes cash in hand and deposits held at call with other banks.

4.8 Customer Deposits

Customer deposits include all customer accounts where the Bank owes money to customers (excluding balances owed to other banks, including central banks). Credit balances in card-holder accounts are also treated as customer deposits.

4.9 Income Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recoverable from or payable to the Income Tax Authority based on the current period’s taxable income. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted on the reporting date by the Income Tax Authority.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred income tax liabilities and assets are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except when the deferred income tax liability or asset arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities



and the Bank intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on net basis. Management evaluates positions taken in income tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable income tax regulation is subject to interpretation.

The income tax liabilities are recognized when, despite the Bank's belief that its income tax return positions are supportable, the Bank believes, it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that certain positions may not be fully sustained upon review by income tax authorities. Benefits from tax positions are measured at the single best estimate of the most likely outcome. At each Statement of Financial Position date, the tax positions are reviewed, and to the extent that new information becomes available which causes the Bank to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing income tax liabilities, such changes to income tax liabilities are duly recognized in income tax expense in the year in which such determination is made. Interest and penalties, if any, related to accrued liabilities for potential tax assessments are included in income tax charge for the year in which the assessment is completed.

4.10 Employee Benefits

a. Short Term Employee Benefits

All Employee benefits payable within twelve months of rendering the services are classified as short term benefits. Such benefits include salaries and allowances, performance-based incentive and performance based variable allowance, etc., and the same are in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which the employee renders the related services.

b. Other Long-Term Benefit

The liability towards encashment of the employees' long term compensated absences, which are party en-cashable during the service period and balance at the time of retirement/separation of the employees is a long-term benefit and is provided for based on actuarial valuation as at the Statement of Financial Position date. The liability is discounted to present value applying the pre-tax rate of return on Government bonds of similar tenure and currency. Increase in the liability due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in Other Comprehensive Income in the year in which they arise.

c. Defined contribution plan:

Contribution to Provident Fund administered by Bank is a defined contribution scheme and is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as and when they fall due.

d. Defined benefit plan:

The Bank's employees are entitled for post-retirement benefits of Gratuity, Travel Allowance and Separation Grant. These liabilities are provided for based on actuarial valuation as at the Statement of Financial Position date. The liabilities are discounted to present value applying the pre-tax rate of return on Government bonds of similar tenure and currency. Increase in the liability due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

4.11 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

- a. The Bank creates a provision when there is a present obligation arising as result of past event that probably requires an outflow of resources, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation, at the balances sheet date and are not discounted to its present value.
- b. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a present obligation arising as a result of past event that probably will not require an outflow of resources or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made.

4.12 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

i. Interest income

Interest income on loans and advances is recognized on accrual basis except for non-performing loans and advances, in respect of which the interest income, as per the guidelines issued by the Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan is deferred and shown under the head "Interest Suspense Account" in the liabilities, and is taken to the Other Comprehensive Income on actual realization only.

ii. Other Income

- a. Other items of incomes are accounted for on accrual basis except commission on guarantees and letters of credit, which are accounted for on cash basis.
- b. Dividend income on investments is recognized when the right to receive dividend is established.
- c. Interest income on investment is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and applicable interest rates.

4.13 Mandatory Cash Reserve with RMA

Mandatory Cash Reserve with RMA are carried at historical cost and represent mandatory reserve deposits with Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan (RMA), which are not available to finance the Bank's day to day operations and hence are not considered as part of cash and cash equivalent for the purposes of the statement of cash flows.

4.14 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(i) Financial Assets

(a) Initial recognition and measurement

At initial recognition, all financial assets are recognized at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

(b) Classification and subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in the following categories:

- a. Financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- b. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI); and
- c. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Where financial assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognized entirely in the Statement of Profit and Loss (i.e. fair value through profit and loss), or recognized in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through Other Comprehensive Income).

The classification of financial assets depends on the Bank's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

(1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost:

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

- **Business Model Test:**
The objective of the business model is to hold financial asset in order to collect contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the asset prior to its financial maturity to realize its fair value changes); and
- **Cash Flow Characteristics Test:** Contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. The EIR amortization is included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. This category applies to term deposits, investments in bonds and treasury bills, loans and advances to customers (including staff), and other advance etc.

(2) Financial instruments measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI):

A financial instrument shall be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- **Business Model Test:**
The objective of the business model is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- **Cash Flow Characteristics Test:**
The Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on principal amount outstanding.

Financial instruments included within FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting period at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) except for the recognition of interest income, impairment gains and losses and foreign exchange gain and losses which are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to investments (other than in bonds and treasury bills) and other advances.

(3) Financial instruments measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

Fair Value through Profit and Loss is a residual category. Any financial instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income is classified as FVTPL. Financial instruments included in FVTPL category are measured initially as well as at each reporting period at fair value. Fair value movements i.e. gain or loss and interest income are recorded in Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(c) Impairment of financial assets

The Bank assesses impairment of financial assets, based on the Incurred Loss Model as per 'BAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. Under the said model, the

Bank assesses at the end of each reporting period, whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired, and in that case the amount of impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the assets is reduced through Allowance for Impairment Loss Account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the Allowance for Impairment Loss Account, to the extent the impairment loss was previously recognised on the respective asset. The amount of such reversal is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(d) De-recognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the Bank's Statement of Financial Position) when:

- a. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have been expired/transferred, or
- b. The Bank retains the contractual right to receive the cash flows of the financial asset but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the Bank has transferred an asset, it evaluates whether it has substantially transferred all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognized. When the Bank has not transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

Where the Bank has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the Bank has not retained control of the financial asset. When the entity retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of deposits and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Bank's financial liabilities include deposits from customers including banks, borrowings, security deposits and other payables.

Subsequent Measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in BAS 39 are

satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to the Statement of Comprehensive Income. However, the Bank may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. The Bank has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Borrowings and Deposits

Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the repayment amount is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the liability and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial Guarantee Contract

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Bank are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of BAS 39 and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(iii) Off-setting of financial instruments:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Statement of Financial Position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4.15 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Bank assesses, at each reporting date, using external and internal sources, whether there is an indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired and also whether there is an indication of reversal of impairment loss recognised in the previous period/s. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank determines the recoverable amount and impairment loss is recognised when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is determined:

- In the case of an individual asset, at the higher of the asset's fair value less cost of sell and value in use; and
- In the case of cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows) at the higher of the cash generating unit's fair value less cost to sell and value in use.

In assessing value in use, estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that effects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to that asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

An impairment loss for an asset is reversed, if and only if, the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, the carrying amount of an asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss being recognized for the asset in prior year/s.

4.16 Earnings Per share

The Bank presents the basic and diluted EPS data for its ordinary shares. Basic and diluted EPS are computed by dividing the profit after tax for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

4.17 Dividend Distribution

Dividend on ordinary shares is recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when it is approved by the Shareholders of the Bank. Interim Dividend is deducted from equity when it is declared. Dividend for the year that is approved after the reporting date is disclosed as an event after the reporting date.

4.18 Fund Transfer Pricing (FTP)

Fund Transfer Pricing (FTP) is a crucial system used by banks to evaluate the profitability of individual branches, analyse the strengths and weaknesses of different product lines, and assess how funding contributes to the overall profitability of the institution.

Given that the liquidity of the bank is a shared resource across all business units, Fund Transfer Pricing (FTP) plays a critical role in facilitating the movement of funds between different units within the bank. It serves as an internal mechanism to allocate and measure funds, determining the pricing of new loans, investments, and deposits. Furthermore, it aids in evaluating the profit contribution of various lending and borrowing units within the bank. FTP not only assists in assessing profitability but also plays a role in calculating metrics like Net Interest Margin (NIM), which indicates the difference between interest earned and interest paid by a bank.

In essence, FTP serves as a mechanism for banks to allocate costs and returns associated with lending and borrowing activities among their different business units, thereby enhancing their understanding of profitability and facilitating strategic decision-making.

4.19 Asset Liabilities Management (ALM)

In the changing global scenario, banks have been facing several risks in their business operations viz., credit risk, interest rate risk, exchange risk, liquidity risk, reputation risk, operational risk. While all these risks could manifest in more than one form, the banks are more concerned about liquidity risk and interest rates risk. The significance being former effects the bank's commitment for meeting its liabilities in time impacting reputation risk while the later impacts the profitability of a bank. Asset Liability Management (ALM) is a sub-set of overall risk management framework of banks, which involves management of Liquidity risk and Interest rate risk.

ALM is a process of planning, organizing, controlling and managing the liquidity risk and interest rate risk of the Bank. ALM is the coordinated management of the Bank's entire balance sheet with focus on minimizing the risk and maximizing profit. ALM can be defined as a mechanism to address the risk faced by a bank due to a mismatch between assets and liabilities either due to liquidity or changes in interest rates.

Notes forming part of the Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2023

NOTE 5.1 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
i. Cash in Hand		
- Local Currency	1,187,141,509.36	1,071,869,601.25
- Foreign Currency	414,342,126.64	22,590,042.35
ii. Balances in Current Accounts		
- Local Banks	200,000.00	200,000.00
- Foreign Banks	2,417,442,285.57	1,709,036,912.47
TOTAL	4,019,125,921.57	2,803,696,556.07

NOTE 5.2 - BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANK

(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Balances with Royal Monetary Authority (RMA)		
- Cash Reserve	7,649,067,386.29	7,013,465,785.95
- Current Account	5,514,718,349.38	12,473,294,442.71
TOTAL	13,163,785,735.67	19,486,760,228.66

NOTE 5.3 - PLACEMENTS WITH OTHER BANK

(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
On Deposit Accounts		
- Local Banks	1,800,000,000.00	1,343,756,704.00
- Foreign Banks (Refer note 7.4)	259,864,800.00	258,398,400.00
TOTAL	2,059,864,800.00	1,602,155,104.00

NOTE 5.4 - LOANS & ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS**(Amount in Nu.)**

	Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	Gross Loans & Advances	79,109,849,157.41	64,964,366,539.33
	Less: Interest in Suspense	(277,915,567.67)	(159,617,909.85)
	Gross Loans & Advances after adjustment	78,831,933,589.74	64,804,748,629.48
	Less: Allowance for Impairment Loss		
	- Individually assessed*	248,799,228.01	34,866,437.36
	- Collectively assessed	2,044,506,518.45	876,774,276.33
	Total Allowance for Impairment Loss	2,293,305,746.46	911,640,713.69
	Net Loans & Advances	76,538,627,843.28	63,893,107,915.79
	Bills discounted & purchased	-	-
	TOTAL	76,538,627,843.28	63,893,107,915.79

*Individually assessed includes additional provision (Letter of Credit Nu. 6,974,153 & Bank Guarantee Nu.10,212,020.86)

Current/Non-Current Portion

	Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
a.	Current portion	8,007,286,892.12	6,051,360,011.31
b.	Non-Current portion	68,531,340,951.16	57,841,747,904.48
	TOTAL	76,538,627,843.28	63,893,107,915.79

	Particulars of Advances	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
i	Debts considered good in respect of which Bank is fully secured	61,235,132,010.26	52,082,804,066.01
ii	Debts considered good for which Bank holds no other security than the Debtor's personal security	16,414,176,673.15	10,907,452,348.92
iii	Debts considered good, secured by the personal liability of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the Debtors	1,460,540,474.00	1,974,110,124.40
	TOTAL	79,109,849,157.41	64,964,366,539.33
iv	Debts due by directors, managers or officers of Bank or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person	869,408,405.24	973,485,490.49
	Maximum amount of advances, including temporary advances made at any time during the year to directors, managers or officers of Bank or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person	220,943,982.17	316,761,966.82
v	Debts due by companies, firms in which the directors of Bank are interested as directors, partners or members	389,931,000.00	333,948,350.90
	Maximum amount of advances, including temporary advances outstanding during the year to the companies or firms in which directors of Bank are interested as directors, partners or members	295,276,093.78	-

NOTE 5.5 - FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS - HELD TO MATURITY
(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Bonds - Fully paid up - Listed		
1,314,917 (Previous Year: 1,414,917) Bonds of Dungsam Cement Corporation Limited of Face Value of Nu. 1,000 each	115,332,000.00	115,332,000.00
102,270 (Previous Year: 102,270) Bonds of Tashi Air Limited of Face Value of Nu. 1,000 each	352,270,000.00	102,270,000.00
Bonds & Treasury Bills - Fully paid up - Unlisted		
DHI Seed Fund		-
RGoB Bond	12,282,817,000.00	5,737,829,000.00
Royal Monetary Authority (RMA) Treasury Bill	596,850,000.00	10,029,395,700.00
Commercial Paper	-	473,391,792.00
TOTAL	13,347,269,000.00	16,458,218,492.00

NOTE 5.6 - FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS - AVAILABLE FOR SALE
(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Equity Shares - Fully Paid Up - Listed		
1,724,000 (Previous Year: 1,724,000) Equity Shares of Bhutan Board Products Limited of Face Value of Nu. 10 each	60,340,000.00	51,582,080.00
1,584,500 (Previous Year: 1,584,500) Equity Shares of Bhutan Carbide & Chemicals Limited of Face Value of Nu. 10 each	81,189,780.00	54,015,605.00
503,800 (Previous Year: 503,800) Equity Shares of Bhutan Ferro Alloys Limited of Face Value of Nu. 10 each	62,869,202.00	42,183,174.00
37,950 (Previous Year: 37,950) Equity Shares of Penden Cement Authority Limited of Face Value of Nu. 10 each	3,364,647.00	3,377,550.00
1,182,720 (Previous Year: 1,182,720) Equity Shares of Druk Ferro Alloys Limited of Face Value of Nu. 10 each	158,047,375.12	166,763,550.00
1,270,440 (Previous Year: 1,270,440) Equity Shares of State Trading Corp'n. of Bhutan Limited of Face Value of Nu. 10 each	97,188,660.00	78,767,280.00
Equity Shares - Fully Paid Up -Unlisted		
12,726 (Previous Year: 12,726) Equity Shares of Bhutan Development Bank Limited of Face Value of Nu. 1,000 each	53,665,542.00	62,344,674.00
17,500 (Previous Year: 17,500) Equity Shares of Credit Information Bureau of Face Value of Nu. 100 each	6,419,875.00	5,017,425.00
TOTAL	523,085,081.12	464,051,338.00

NOTE 5.7 - INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES**(Amount in Nu.)**

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Equity Shares - Fully Paid Up - Unlisted		
162,000 (Previous Year: 162,000) Equity Shares of Royal Securities Exchange of Bhutan Ltd. of Face Value of Nu. 100 each	29,262,060.00	28,136,160.00
1,800,000 (Previous Year: 1,800,000) Equity Shares of Financial Training Institution of Face Value of Nu. 10 each	17,388,000.00	17,028,000.00
TOTAL	46,650,060.00	45,164,160.00

NOTE 5.8 - OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS**(Amount in Nu.)**

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Accrued Interest on Investments and Deposits	254,075,476.63	121,350,482.63
Balances relating to Visa/Mastercard/BFS etc.	947,011,934.39	607,034,700.12
Stamps, Sundry Deposits and Amounts Recoverable	62,676,704.49	83,171,417.48
CP-Interest Receivable	65,015,884.47	(106,908,464.17)
TOTAL	1,328,779,999.98	704,648,136.06

NOTE 5.9 - OTHER ASSETS**(Amount in Nu.)**

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Prepaid Expenses	31,179,563.66	27,602,182.57
Stationery	32,429,803.52	36,556,240.98
Advances to Suppliers & Others	3,159,333.00	6,184,024.65
TOTAL	66,768,700.18	70,342,448.20

NOTE 5.10 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	Freehold Land	Buildings & Civil Structures	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment & Machineries	Vehicle	Computer & IT Equipment	Total (as at December 31, 2023)	Total (as at December 31, 2022)
Gross Block								
Balance as at January 1, 2023	499,509,554.16	583,706,394.31	86,564,231.88	596,164,866.85	47,895,041.45	304,723,856.00	2,118,563,944.65	1,755,582,577.66
Additions/ Revaluation	-	-	3,817,625.60	182,070,709.57	-	33,766,429.49	219,654,764.66	364,403,312.58
Deletions/ Adjustments/ Reclassification	(10,738,258.48)	-	(3,893,464.28)	(39,704,480.37)		(26,411,502.41)	(80,747,705.54)	(1,421,945.59)
Closing Balance as at December 31, 2023	488,771,295.68	583,706,394.31	86,488,393.20	738,531,096.05	47,895,041.45	312,078,783.08	2,257,471,003.77	2,118,563,944.65
Accumulated Depreciation								
Balance as at January 1, 2023	-	(74,633,469.11)	(39,692,264.61)	(245,786,602.14)	(30,271,807.77)	(254,600,103.84)	(644,984,247.47)	(518,480,638.58)
Depreciation on deletions/ adjustments/ reclassification		-	38,805,431.19	3,794,517.13		26,323,693.67	68,923,641.99	1,418,100.51
Depreciation for the year	-	(19,290,236.24)	(8,878,692.55)	(72,065,995.48)	(3,708,778.58)	(28,153,892.61)	(132,097,595.46)	(127,921,709.40)
Balance as at December 31, 2023	-	(93,923,705.35)	(9,765,525.97)	(314,058,080.49)	(33,980,586.35)	(256,430,302.78)	(708,158,200.94)	(644,984,247.47)
Net Book Value as at December 31, 2023	488,771,295.68	489,782,688.96	76,722,867.23	424,473,015.56	13,914,455.10	55,648,480.30	1,549,312,802.83	1,473,579,697.18

NOTE 5.11 - RIGHT OF USE ASSET**(Amount in Nu.)**

Particulars	December 31, 2023
Right of Use Assets/Leasehold Properties	29,691,521.13
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(11,007,375.00)
Net Book value of right of use assets/leasehold properties	18,684,146.13
Gross Block	
Balance as at 1 January, 2023	22,394,064.13
Additions during the year	7,297,457.00
Balance as at 31 December, 2023	29,691,521.13
Accumulated Depreciation	
Balance as at 1 January, 2023	
Depreciation during the year	11,007,375.00
Balance as at 31 December, 2023	11,007,375.00

NOTE 5.12 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS**(Amount in Nu.)**

Particulars	December 31, 2023
Gross Block	
Balance as at January 1, 2023	562,068,193.92
Additions	29,467,251.30
Deletions/Adjustments/Reclassification	(74,000.00)
Closing Balance as at December 31, 2023	591,461,445.22
Accumulated Amortization	
Balance as at January 1, 2023	(305,251,949.05)
Amortization for the year	(58,385,060.47)
Deletions/Adjustments/Reclassification	73,997.00
Balance as at December 31, 2023	(363,563,012.52)
Net Book Value as at December 31, 2023	227,898,432.70
Gross Block	
Balance as at January 1, 2022	505,647,992.85
Additions	56,420,201.07
Deletions/Adjustments/Reclassification	
Closing Balance as at December 31, 2022	562,068,193.92
Accumulated Amortization	
Balance as at January 1, 2022	(241,289,415.06)
Amortization for the year	(63,962,533.99)
Deletions/Adjustments/Reclassification	
Balance as at December 31, 2022	(305,251,949.05)
Net Book Value as at December 31, 2022	256,816,244.87

NOTE 5.13 - CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS
(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	December 31, 2023
Balance as at January 1, 2023	322,978,081.13
Additions	
Adjustments/Capitalization during the year	(105,002,498.95)
Balance as at December 31, 2023	217,975,582.18
Balance as at January 1, 2022	80,693,455.93
Additions	242,284,625.20
Adjustments/Capitalization during the year	
Balance as at December 31, 2022	322,978,081.13

NOTE 5.14 - DUE TO BANKS
(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current Deposits	1,134,188.32	3,519,838.88
TOTAL	1,134,188.32	3,519,838.88

NOTE 5.15 - DUE TO CUSTOMERS
(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
i. DEMAND DEPOSITS		
Current Accounts	34,318,430,280.53	32,741,094,496.65
Savings Bank Accounts	30,906,603,678.64	29,301,375,006.91
Interest Accrued on SB	-	-
	65,225,033,959.17	62,042,469,503.56
ii. TERM DEPOSITS		
Fixed Deposits (Net)	31,767,082,754.38	32,230,017,925.74
Fixed Deposits	30,047,799,771.38	30,009,034,379.42
Less: Fair Value FD-Staff	(386,174.02)	(544,478.76)
Less: Fair Value FD-Public	(48,321,478.32)	(57,590,189.46)
Interest Accrued on FD	1,767,990,635.34	2,279,118,214.54
Recurring Deposits	2,664,472,409.66	2,401,306,473.62
Interest Accrued on RD	227,309,336.88	207,347,621.37
	34,658,864,500.92	34,838,672,020.73
TOTAL	99,883,898,460.09	96,881,141,524.29
Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current/Non-Current Portion		
a. Current portion	56,794,801,298.07	76,534,347,981.91
b. Non-Current portion	43,089,097,162.02	20,346,793,542.38
TOTAL	99,883,898,460.09	96,881,141,524.29

NOTE 5.16 - Subordinate Debt
(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Subordinate Debt		
Current Accounts	1,500,000,000.00	-
TOTAL	1,500,000,000.00	-

NOTE 5.17 - CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES
(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Income Tax Payable	453,829,273.21	270,669,560.00
Less: Advance Tax	(192,749,324.40)	(121,840,029.36)
Tax Deducted at Source (TDS)	(37,865,017.79)	(19,398,736.84)
TOTAL	223,214,931.02	129,430,793.80

NOTE 5.18 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**(Amount in Nu.)**

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Interest Accrued & Due	95,086,861.12	-
Balances relating to Visa/Mastercard	19,457,009.71	3,825,738.63
Unearned Commission Income	61,791,849.66	75,111,353.25
TOTAL	176,335,720.49	78,937,091.88

NOTE 5.19 - PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES & CHARGES**(Amount in Nu.)**

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Provision towards frauds/thefts	8,941,736.79	9,091,736.79
TOTAL	8,941,736.79	9,091,736.79

*Refer note 7.1

NOTE 5.20 - RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS**(Amount in Nu.)**

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Provisions for Employee Benefits:		
- Gratuity *	189,767,970.00	186,924,815.00
- Leave Encashment *	-	37,197,266.00
- Separation & Travel Allowance *	51,187,496.00	19,746,752.00
TOTAL	240,955,466.00	243,868,833.00
Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
a. Current portion	20,185,591.00	27,652,116.00
b. Non-Current portion	220,769,875.00	216,216,717.00
TOTAL	240,955,466.00	243,868,833.00

NOTE 5.21 - OTHER LIABILITIES**(Amount in Nu.)**

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Drafts & Cash Warrants issued & outstanding	220,849,532.01	258,148,714.17
Others (including provisions for operating expenses)	1,242,171,406.08	1,266,693,727.86
TOTAL	1,463,020,938.09	1,524,842,442.03

NOTE 5.22 - DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES**(Amount in Nu.)**

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Deferred Tax Liabilities	133,549,628.59	133,549,628.59
Less: DTA	(5,893,216.00)	-
TOTAL	127,656,412.59	133,549,628.59

NOTE 5.23 - LEASE LIABILITY**(Amount in Nu.)**

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Balance as at 1 January 2022	24,425,712.71	11,753,688.84
Additions	7,297,457.00	21,125,563.60
Accretion of Interest	2,526,700.00	2,708,848.90
Lease payment during the year	(13,109,731.00)	(11,162,388.63)
TOTAL	21,140,138.71	24,425,712.71

NOTE 5.24 - SHARE CAPITAL**(Amount in Nu.)**

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
AUTHORISED CAPITAL		
100,000,000 Shares of Nu. 100 each	10,000,000,000.00	10,000,000,000.00
ISSUED AND PAID-UP CAPITAL		
30,000,000 Shares of Nu. 100 each	3,000,000,000.00	3,000,000,000.00

DETAILS OF SHARES HELD BY EACH SHAREHOLDER HOLDING MORE THAN 5% SHARES

Name of equity shareholder	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares held	% holding in that class of shares	No. of Shares held	% holding in that class of shares
Druk Holding & Investment Limited, Bhutan	24,000,000	80.00%	24,000,000	80.00%
State Bank of India, India	6,000,000	20.00%	6,000,000	20.00%
TOTAL	30,000,000	100.00%	30,000,000	100.00%

RECONCILIATION OF EQUITY SHARE OUTSTANDING

(Amount in Nu.)

Name of equity shareholder	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares held	Amount	No. of Shares held	Amount
At the beginning of the year	30,000,000	3,000,000,000.00	30,000,000	3,000,000,000.00
At the end of the year	30,000,000	3,000,000,000.00	30,000,000	3,000,000,000.00

NOTE 5.25 - RESERVES & SURPLUS

(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Reserve Fund		
Opening Balance	2,539,018,185.44	2,310,179,262.68
Add: Transfer from P & L	250,623,548.02	169,143,601.49
Add: Transfer from Retained Earnings (Dividend for 2022)		59,695,321.27
	2,789,641,733.46	2,539,018,185.44
Exchange Fluctuation Reserve		
Opening Balance	323,032,517.09	318,197,898.97
Add: Transfer from P & L	30,750,328.40	4,834,618.12
	353,782,845.48	323,032,517.09
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	2,379,722,170.35	1,928,983,457.34
Less: Transfer to Reserve Fund	(250,623,548.02)	(169,143,601.49)
Less: Dividend transferred to Reserve Fund	-	(59,695,321.27)
Less: Transfer to Exchange Fluctuation Reserve	(30,750,328.40)	(4,834,618.12)
Less: Adjustment for loan Closure during the year		(252,573.07)
Less: Refund of old cash warrants to Kuensel		(23,762.00)
Less: Refund of unclaimed FDR to MR. Kinley Namgay		(48,400.00)
Less: Adjustment of advances to ModeFin	9,025,098.37	(91,428.00)
Less: Adjustment of IFRS 16 Lease	(1,402,481.54)	-
Less: Adjustment for excess Interest Impairment	(72,883,587.19)	-
Less: Adjustment for excess Loan Impairment	(52,815,180.96)	-
Add: Other Comprehensive Income	12,745,467.12	(8,564,220.00)
ADD: Additional in OCI (buyback shares of BFAL)	-	16,818,231.00
Add: Profit for the year	1,002,494,192.07	676,574,405.96
	2,995,511,801.81	2,379,722,170.35
Fixed Asset Revaluation Reserve		
Opening Balance	333,331,989.46	-
Add: Transfer from P & L	-	333,331,989.46
Less: Deduction	10,738,258.48	-
	322,593,730.98	333,331,989.46
TOTAL	6,461,530,111.73	5,575,104,862.34

NOTE 5.26 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**(Amount in Nu.)**

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Constituents' Liabilities for Acceptances, Endorsements and Other Obligations	697,415,358.00	885,042,926.75
Guarantees Issued & Outstanding (Refer Note 7.8.a)*	1,021,202,086.38	748,220,095.21
TOTAL	1,718,617,444.38	1,633,263,021.96

*The figure reflected here for Bank Guarantee is 50% of net BG

NOTE 5.27 - BILLS FOR COLLECTION**(Amount in Nu.)**

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Payable outside Bhutan	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

Notes forming part of the Statement of Comprehensive Income as at December 31, 2023**NOTE 6.1 - INTEREST INCOME****(Amount in Nu.)**

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
On Customer Loans (Net of Interest Suspense)*	6,045,876,313.00	4,647,905,608.57
On Bills Discounted & Purchased	98,637.41	226,392.92
On Investments	766,532,676.62	385,557,877.77
On Inter-Bank Deposits	72,235,909.36	58,332,598.49
TOTAL	6,884,743,536.39	5,092,022,477.75

*Interest Suspenses - GL based interest in suspense is net off with the interest impairment provision for stage 3

NOTE 6.2 - INTEREST EXPENSES**(Amount in Nu.)**

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
On Customer Deposits	3,432,193,343.58	3,711,948,043.58
CP Interest Expenses	7,922,359.55	38,710,807.77
On Inter-Bank Deposits	-	-
Interest on CD Special Education	37,450,842.91	-
Interest on Subordinated Debt	88,656,164.38	-
TOTAL	3,566,222,710.42	3,750,658,851.35

NOTE 6.3 - FEES & COMMISSION INCOME**(Amount in Nu.)**

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Commission	149,000,042.80	112,149,928.27
SB Maintenance Fee	56,668,390.97	47,333,178.62
Exchange - Fund Transfer/Drafts	95,113,781.51	92,179,867.14
Debit Card Issuance & Usage Fees	7,645,999.41	8,137,817.45
Visa/Master Card POS Acquiring Commission	23,901,586.35	5,686,896.49
Visa Debit Card ATM Charges	4,916,555.00	1,286,669.00
BFS ATM Interchange Fee Income	331,310.00	435,857.00
International ATM Access Fees	5,424,300.00	2,344,800.00
Income From Visa Credit Cards	6,728,585.00	6,336,956.21
Prepaid card Load/Reload Fee	10,823,150.00	10,157,300.00
M-BoB Service Charge/Commission	3,446,838.20	5,007,745.94
Electronic Wallet Transaction Commission	360,340.00	752,440.00
E-Acquiring Commission	14,932,632.10	3,861,376.86
Airtime Top Up Commission-BT	155,303,178.38	137,767,683.56
Airtime Top Up Commission-T-Cell	61,665,473.05	58,359,566.42
AMEX ATM Access Fee Acc	12,600.00	3,900.00
Other miscellaneous income	10,415,671.12	10,945,476.28
TOTAL	606,690,433.89	502,747,459.24

NOTE 6.4 - FEES & COMMISSION EXPENSES
(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Visa & Master Card Fee	175,242,525.74	70,452,651.15
BFS Interchange Fee Expenses	951,154.17	1,513,852.00
BT Share on Bwallet Commission	21,148,734.82	17,995,623.28
Securities Trading Fee Expense	717,465.46	106,390.90
goBoB Expenses Account	-	-
Tshongdrel Ngotshab Comm. Payout Ac	-	-
Tshongdrel Ngotshab Bonus Payout Ac	-	-
Agency Banking Comm. Payout	4,721,140.23	21,603,957.73
BFS RuPay POS Reimbursement Debit	-	-
AMEX Reg Fee Charges Acc	2,147,310.30	1,970,773.29
AMEX POS Reimbursement Ac Dr	1,517,373.50	214,420.87
AMEX ATM FCY Loss Acc	1,115.45	1,500.19
AMEX POS FCY Loss Acc	318,503.36	43,220.06
Securities listing \ Fees	897,500.00	-
TOTAL	207,662,823.03	113,902,389.47

NOTE 6.5 - NET GAINS FROM TRADING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE
(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Gains on trading of Foreign Currency (net)	123,001,313.58	19,338,472.47
TOTAL	123,001,313.58	19,338,472.47

NOTE 6.6 - OTHER OPERATING INCOME
(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Dividend on Equity Investments	41,139,178.00	36,529,600.00
Rental Income	11,483,756.93	11,613,118.64
Profit on sale of property, plant & equipment	519,180.68	9,413,443.30
Other Income including recoveries for charges	128,085,521.13	69,232,078.10
TOTAL	181,227,636.74	126,788,240.04

NOTE 6.7 - STAFF COSTS
(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Employment Cost-Salaries	245,495,260.36	259,608,676.64
Employment Cost-Allowances	129,513,900.00	129,989,731.00
Employment Cost-PBVA	77,697,265.20	83,025,676.00
Employment Cost-PF-Employer's Contribution	33,696,824.00	39,289,917.00
Employment Cost-Leave Encashment (Refer note 7.1)	15,236,244.72	19,388,756.00
Staff Welfare-Medical Expenses	34,427.08	699,670.27
Employment Cost-Gratuity (Refer note 7.1)	27,527,471.00	26,165,559.00
Employment Cost-Leave Travel Concession (LTC)	9,753,769.74	11,504,250.43
Staff Welfare-Tea Expenses/Pantry	457,054.80	354,753.00
Uniform Expenses	63,550.00	244,719.00
HRD-Training Expenses	7,852,198.58	2,684,835.59
Employment Cost-Separation	19,996,235.00	3,291,129.00
Employment Cost-Transfer Grant	3,453,834.00	999,169.92
Recreation & Sports	315,625.00	364,106.00
Prices & Awards	-	-
HRD-Long Term Trainings/Scholarships	1,676,663.44	4,110,451.71
Entertainment Allowance	1,542,080.00	2,348,103.00
Employment Cost-Fringe Benefits-Staff Loan	13,627,764.57	50,608,583.08
Staff Welfare-Staff Engagement Costs	912,107.00	21,860.00
Staff Welfare-Trendrel Ceremony	21,200.00	2,870.00
Staff Welfare-Funeral Expenses (Semso)	45,000.00	20,000.00
Employment Cost-Temporary Staff & Intern Charges	934,650.00	81,950.00
Staff Welfare-Prayer/Ritual Expenses	307,589.00	-
Staff Welfare-Company Annual Events	1,268,627.00	-
TOTAL	591,429,340.49	634,804,766.64

NOTE 6.8 - PREMISES COSTS**(Amount in Nu.)**

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Rent	14,682,929.18	5,542,528.61
ATM Rent	4,024,444.96	728,311.56
IFRS 16 Lease adjustment	(13,109,731.00)	-
Insurance Building	1,124,397.11	941,604.05
Equipment & Machineries Insurance	598,872.66	325,898.98
Electricity & Lightings	4,076,053.41	5,206,123.25
Rates & Taxes	221,831.80	397,308.55
Water & Sewerage	316,233.75	253,839.70
Running & Maintenance Cost-Office Building	161,131.00	2,421,418.19
Motor Vehicle-Repair & Maintenance	865,068.63	533,400.57
Repair & Maintenance Cost-Furniture & Fixtures	44,544.00	7,000.00
Repair & Maintenance Cost-Office Equipment	3,243,398.24	680,924.23
ATM Expenses	2,302,635.25	5,171,644.66
House Keeping Expenses	3,748,425.65	4,500,428.83
Motor Vehicle-Fuel	1,628,018.40	1,931,828.07
Security Services Costs-Outsourced Security Service	20,633,977.32	25,750,749.28
Security Services Costs-Other Security Cost	1,980,403.64	137,607.00
TOTAL	46,542,634.00	54,530,615.53

NOTE 6.9 - GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**(Amount in Nu.)**

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Travelling Expenses	8,594,465.81	3,803,235.85
Directors' Sitting Fees	538,000.00	836,000.00
Postage & Stamps	31,649,732.80	27,529,543.16
Audit Fees	275,000.00	275,000.00
Audit Expenses	1,111,584.40	1,500,372.63
Annual Maintenance Charges - Computers, equipment & Machineries & Software	107,397,136.17	83,311,410.35
Stationery, Printing, Advertisement etc	27,454,892.89	30,445,261.44
Charity and Donations	527,754.00	125,000.00
Property, Plant & Equipment written off	1,014,314.75	3,845.08
Golden Jubilee Celebration	-	-
Brand & management fees	11,749,409.58	8,162,731.81
Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	99,974,232.42	107,211,132.15
TOTAL	290,286,522.82	263,203,532.47

NOTE 6.10 - DEPRECIATION ON PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**(Amount in Nu.)**

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Depreciation on Vehicle	3,708,778.58	3,725,981.99
Depreciation on Furniture & Fixtures	8,878,692.55	8,809,619.94
Depreciation on Office Equipment	72,065,995.48	68,021,210.75
Depreciation on Computer & It's Peripherals	28,153,892.61	28,154,890.36
Depreciation on Buildings	19,290,236.24	19,210,006.36
Depreciation on Right of use Asset	11,007,375.00	9,440,772.14
TOTAL	143,104,970.46	137,362,481.54

NOTE 6.11 - AMORTIZATION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS**(Amount in Nu.)**

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
On Software	58,385,060.47	63,962,533.99
TOTAL	58,385,060.47	63,962,533.99

NOTE 6.12 - TAX EXPENSES
(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current Income Tax		
Current tax	453,829,273.21	270,669,560.00
Current tax - earlier year's	58,144,669.34	7,844,145.18
Deferred tax	(5,893,216.00)	26,847,612.00
TOTAL	506,080,726.55	305,361,317.18

NOTE 6.13 - EARNINGS PER SHARE
(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Profit after Tax	1,002,494,192.07	676,574,405.96
Weighted average number of Ordinary Shares in issue	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share	33.42	22.55

NOTE 6.14 - OTHER IMPAIRMENT LOSS PROVISION
(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Other Impairment loss Provision (Tashi Air Bond)	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

7. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
7.1 Employee Benefits

a. Disclosures as required under BAS 19 "Employee Benefits" are as under:

i. Change in present value of obligation:
(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Present Value of obligation at the beginning of year	186,924,815.00	180,180,379.00	-	41,957,091.00
Interest cost	12,970,216.00	13,429,918.00	-	1,424,681.00
Past Service Cost			-	
Current Service Cost	14,557,255.00	12,735,641.00	-	(4,759,825.00)
Benefit Paid	(49,594,228.00)	(24,612,796.00)	-	(24,148,581.00)
Net actuarial Loss on obligation	24,909,912.00	5,191,673.00	-	22,723,900.00
Present value of the defined benefit at the end of year	189,767,970.00	186,924,815.00	-	37,197,266.00
Current Liability	16,884,961.00	19,673,931.00	-	3,883,441.00
Non-current Liability	172,883,009.00	167,250,883.00	-	33,313,825.00

(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	Separation Grant		Travel Allowance	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Present Value of obligation at the beginning of year	9,387,619.00	10,395,855.00	6,365,938.00	6,624,762.00
Interest cost	544,263.00	735,418.00	353,622.00	452,639.00
Current Service Cost	9,949,095.00	836,572.00	5,572,610.00	552,031.00
Benefit Paid	(5,168,663.00)	(2,406,264.00)	(3,891,329.00)	(1,933,550.00)
Net actuarial Loss on obligation	13,004,346.00	(173,962.00)	6,385,181.00	670,057.00
Present value of the defined benefit at the end of year	27,716,660.00	9,387,619.00	14,786,022.00	6,365,938.00
Current Liability	1,748,463.00	1,991,544.00	905,942.00	1,211,578.00
Non-current Liability	25,968,197.00	7,396,075.00	13,880,080.00	5,154,360.00

(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	Carriage Charges	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Present Value of obligation at the beginning of year	3,993,195.00	4,598,617.00
Interest cost	225,906.00	325,309.00
Current Service Cost	3,329,721.00	389,161.00
Benefit Paid	(2,338,745.00)	(532,252.00)
Net actuarial Loss on obligation	3,474,737.00	(787,640.00)
Present value of the defined benefit at the end of year	8,684,814.00	3,993,195.00
Current Liability	646,225.00	891,622.00
Non-current Liability	8,038,589.00	3,101,573.00

ii. Expenses recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Interest cost	12,970,216.00	13,429,918.00	-	1,424,681.00
Current Service Cost	14,557,255.00	12,735,641.00	-	(4,759,825.00)
Past Service Cost	-	-	-	-
Net actuarial Loss recognized in the year	24,909,912.00	5,191,673.00	-	-
Expenses recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income	27,527,471.00	26,165,559.00	-	19,388,756.00

(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	Separation Grant		Travel Allowance	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Interest Cost	544,263.00	735,418.00	353,622.00	452,639.00
Current Service cost	9,949,095.00	836,572.00	5,572,610.00	552,031.00
Net actuarial Loss recognized in the year	13,004,346.00	(173,962.00)	6,385,181.00	670,057.00
Expenses recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income	10,493,358.00	1,571,990.00	5,926,232.00	1,004,670.00

(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	Carriage Charges	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Interest Cost	225,906.00	325,309.00
Current Service cost	3,329,721.00	389,161.00
Net actuarial Loss recognized in the year	3,474,737.00	(787,640.00)
Expenses recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income	3,555,627.00	714,470.00

iii. Year-end Expected Benefit Payments

(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	Amount in (Nu.)
December 31, 2024 (Retirement Benefit Obligations)	20,185,591.00
December 31, 2025	30,889,217.00
December 31, 2026	12,186,959.00
December 31, 2027	19,600,255.00
December 31, 2028	19,037,335.00
December 31, 2029 to December 31, 2033	103,551,653.00

iv. Sensitivity Analysis

a. Gratuity

(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
i) Discount Rate		
Discount Rate as at Year end	8.00%	8.00%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Discount Rate	(8,692,201.00)	(8,926,938.00)
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate	9,422,423.00	9,713,582.00
ii) Salary Escalation Rate		
Salary Escalation Rate as at Year end	6.00%	6.00%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Salary Escalation Rate	19,854,380.00	10,359,151.00
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Salary Escalation Rate	(17,165,430.00)	(9,588,491.00)

b. Separation Grant, Travel Allowance & Carriage Charges

(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
i) Discount Rate		
Discount Rate as at Year end	8.00%	8.00%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Discount Rate	(3,035,021.00)	(823,515.00)
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate	3,357,708.00	893,911.00
ii) Salary Escalation Rate		
Salary Escalation Rate as at Year end	6.00%	6.00%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Salary Escalation Rate	7,167,310.00	964,365.00
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Salary Escalation Rate	(5,942,742.00)	(895,252.00)

7.2 Related Party Transactions

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services and/or obligations between the Bank and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Of the 30,000,000 equity shares (Nu.100 each) issued by the Bank as at December 31, 2021, 24,000,000 equity shares (80%) are held by M/s Druk Holding and Investments Limited (DHI). The entire share capital of DHI is held by the Ministry of Finance, Royal Government of Bhutan. The Bank considers that for the purpose of BAS 24, Related Party Disclosures, the Royal Government of Bhutan is in a position of control over it, and therefore regards the Royal Government of Bhutan and its controlled companies/corporations as related parties for the purpose of the disclosures required by BAS 24.

A summary of the Bank's transactions with the Royal Government of Bhutan and its related entities is included below:

Related Party Disclosure as on December 31, 2023

(Amount in Nu.)

Sl. No	Name of Primary Party	Relationship	Nature of Transaction with related Party	Amount Outstanding as of December 31, 2023	Transaction during the year
1	Azista Bhutan Healthcare Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Industrial loan	37,500,000.00	Total Debit Nu.119216164.01 Total Credit Nu.123410522.08
			Industrial loan	175,429,747.33	Total Debit Nu.12,167,753.25 Total Credit Nu.18,802,457.75
2	Bhutan board products limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Industrial loan	24,000,000.00	Total Debit Nu.147,354,478.33 Total Credit Nu.142,597,938.89
3	Bhutan Carbide and Chemicals Limited	BoBL Shareholding	Industrial loan	160,000,000.00	Total Debit Nu.507,637,917.68 Total Credit Nu.504,271,854.20
			MGF-CP-19	160,000,000.00	Total Debit Nu.885,131.08 Total Credit Nu.20,852,400.00
			Bank guarantee	823,700.00	One Bank Guarantee issued for Nu. 823,700
4	Bhutan Ferro Alloy Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	WCL -MGF working capital	250,000,000.00	Total Debit Nu.3,094,004,472.70 Total Credit Nu.3,119,433,588.48
			Letter of credit	1 No of letter of credit from Corporate	4,867,788.00
			Bank guarantee	866,207.20	Three Bank Guarantee issued for Nu. 47,507.20, Nu. 818,700 & one BG is nil
5	Bhutan Power Corporation Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Service loan	500,000,000.00	Total Debit Nu.2,023,686,189.24 Total Credit Nu.2,023,684,925.31
			Industrial loan	25,042,334.44	Total Debit Nu.33,649,140.00 Total Credit Nu.8,606,805.56
			Industrial loan	675,020,046.56	Total Debit Nu.725,431,150.89 Total Credit Nu.50,411,104.33
			WCL - Service - Floating	438,690,000.00	Total Debit Nu.2,641,369,451.69 Total Credit Nu.2,641,369,453.07
6	Construction Development Corporation Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Trade loan	100,000,000.00	Total Debit Nu.150,144,525.58 Total Credit Nu.113,303,385.12
			Bank Guarantee	Nil	Nil

7	Druk Air Corporation Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Service loan	1,020,640,000.00	Total Debit Nu.406,301,504.12 Total Credit Nu.1,032,352,429.28
			Serv-CP-19	221,110,852.97	Total Debit Nu.16,756,998.14 Total Credit Nu.53,540,166.54
			Serv-CP-19	221,110,852.97	Total Debit Nu.16,756,998.14 Total Credit Nu.46,568,856.12
			Service loan	36,094,450.25	Total Debit Nu.38,448,436.13 Total Credit Nu.2,353,985.88
			Service loan	29,413,611.09	Total Debit Nu.31,331,890.08 Total Credit Nu.1,918,278.99
			Bank guarantee	Nil	Nil
8	Druk Green Power Corporation Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Service loan	63,470,580.15	Total Debit Nu.17,487,234.69 Total Credit Nu.713,870,133.56
			Service loan	2,833,529.52	Total Debit Nu.3,168,719.34 Total Credit Nu.335,189.82
9	Dungsam Cement Corporation Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Industrial loan	508,168,560.59	Total Debit Nu.40,617,824.70 Total Credit Nu.88,432,701.87
			Industrial loan	475,502,025.40	Total Debit Nu.37,948,018.92 Total Credit Nu.87,639,154.20
			Industrial loan	662,824,916.36	Total Debit Nu.671,088,343.08 Total Credit Nu.8,263,426.72
			Bank guarantee	1,804,500.00	Three Bank Guarantee issued for Nu. 601,500 Nu. 601,500 & Nu.601,500
10	Dungsam Polymers Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Industrial loan	13,400,000.00	Total Debit Nu.175,155,042.13 Total Credit Nu.171,938,929.87
11	Koufuku International Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Agriculture loan	12,000,000.00	Total Debit Nu.89,018,376.26 Total Credit Nu.91,856,567.83
12	Penden Cement Authority Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Industrial loan	50,000,000.00	Total Debit Nu.100,610,400.38 Total Credit Nu.135,661,719.39
			Bank guarantee	2,012,400.00	Four Bank Guarantee issued for Nu. 670,800 Nu. 670,800, Nu.670,800 & one BG is null
13	State Trading Corporation of Bhutan Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Service loan	150,000,000.00	Total Debit Nu.3,894,502,950.61 Total Credit Nu.4,013,899,933.49
			Service loan	64,325,513.69	Total Debit Nu.5,364,236.23 Total Credit Nu.13,769,741.78
			Bank Guarantee	100,000.00	One Bank Guarantee issued for Nu. 100,000
14	Dasho Karma Younten	Board of Director	Housing Loan	10,331,802.44	Total Debit Nu.911179.52 Total Credit Nu.1030746.4
15	Tashi Wangdi	Board of Director	Consumer Loan (Director Tshering Norbu is a guarantor)	170,045.84	Total Debit Nu.16,627.76 Total Credit Nu.68,200.00
16	Sonam Rinchen	Board of Director	Consumer Loan (Director Tshering Norbu is a guarantor)	298,531.50	Total Debit Nu.28,900.94 Total Credit Nu.106,800.00
17	Tshering Kezang	Director (Independent Board of Director)	Housing (self)	1,295,020.44	Total Debit Nu.108,158.76 Total Credit Nu.202,646.03
18	Kezang Yuden	Director (Independent Board of Director)	Housing(Director Tshering Kezang is a guarantor)	1,315,376.34	Total Debit Nu.108,657.05 Total Credit Nu.185,963.74
19	Samten Wangchuk	Director (Independent Board of Director)	Housing(Director Tshering Kezang is a guarantor)	1,303,045.04	Total Debit Nu.107,398.98 Total Credit Nu.171,115.48

All transactions between the Bank and above related parties fall under “Related Party Transactions”. However, all transactions in 2023 have been carried out at an “arms-length” and no benefit has accrued to either party as a result of the relationship.

Key Management Personnel (‘KMP’)

KMPs are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank directly or indirectly including any director whether executive or otherwise. Key management personnel of the Bank for the purpose of disclosure of compensation include the members of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer as required by the Companies Act of Bhutan, 2016.

Summary of the compensation paid to KMPs are given below:

(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Remuneration, allowances, etc. paid to Chief Executive Officer:		
Salary, Allowances, Bonus and Encashment of Leave	4,234,284.00	2,995,925.00
Contribution to Provident Fund	221,039.00	209,465.00
Sitting Fee	100,000.00	140,000.00
Total	4,555,323.00	3,345,390.00
Executive Directors:		
Salary, Allowances, Bonus and Encashment of Leave	9,039,519.00	8,360,303.00
Contribution to Provident Fund	405,653.00	563,242.00
Sitting Fee		
Total	9,445,172.00	8,923,545.00
Non-Executive Directors:		
Sitting Fees paid to other Directors	392,000.00	604,000.00
Total	392,000.00	604,000.00

7.3 Confirmation / Reconciliation

a. The reconciliation of the following accounts maintained with various agencies / parties are in process, and the impact if any, subsequent to the reconciliation of these accounts, will be taken in the year of reconciliation, which in view of management, will not be material.

(Amount in Nu.)

Account	Maintained with	Unidentified / un-reconciled	Unidentified / un-reconciled
		Debit Entries (Nu.)	Credit Entries (Nu.)
Cover fund Account, Draft Cover Account and Principal Account	State Bank of India, India	145,739.00	118,135,603.93
Nostro Accounts (20 Accounts (including 15 FCY accounts))	Various Foreign Banks	36,027,433.97	242,909,616.44
Global Interchange for Financial Transactions (GIFT) Account (Nostro Statement Balance - GL Balance)	Royal Monetary Authority		-
Global Interchange for Financial Transactions (GIFT) Difference Account	BoB	-	-

b. The balances in the loan and advance to customers, other financial assets, other financial liabilities and other parties etc. are subject to confirmation / reconciliation. The impact, if any, subsequent to the confirmation / reconciliation, will be taken in the year of confirmation/ reconciliation, which in view of management, will not be material.

7.4 Assets under Lien

Balances in the Placements with Other Banks (Note 5.3) include USD 3.120 million equivalents to Nu. 259,864,800 (Previous Year: USD 3.120 million equivalent to Nu. 258,398,400), which is under lien with Standard Chartered Bank, Singapore and Commerzbank, Germany respectively with respect to Letters of Credit issued by the Bank and confirmed by Standard Chartered Bank and Commerzbank.

7.5 Fair value measurement of Equity investments

(i) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognized and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Bank has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the BAS.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities included in level 3. In practice, the bank relies on previous year audited report for valuing unquoted stocks. However, due to time lag of 12 months in the previous year's audited report and current year's reporting period, fair value measurement may lead to material changes in the financial health of the unlisted companies. Hence, it is imperative that the bank uses data for valuation closest to the valuation/reporting date.

(ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

The carrying amounts of other financial assets, due to customers and other financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

The fair values for financial instruments such as loans and advances including staff loans and investment in DHI seed fund were calculated based on cash flows discounted using current borrowing rate/respective interest rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.

Financial assets at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

Quoted Entities: The fair value measurements of investments quoted/listed are taken at current market price on the date of reporting from Royal Security Exchange of Bhutan Limited (RSEBL). The same are compared against the cost and the difference of purchase price and market price is passed to OCI.

Unquoted Entities: The bank has computed the fair value measurement for those investments which are not quoted in the active market using adjusted net asset method. The difference of fair value and book value is passed to OCI.

Significant estimates

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Bank uses its judgment to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. For details of the key assumptions used and the impact of changes to these assumptions see (ii) above.

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy.

	(Amount in Nu.)		
	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III
As at December 31, 2023			
Investments available for sale (Quoted shares)	462,999,664.12	-	-
Investments (Unquoted Shares)	-	-	106,735,477.00
As at 31st December, 2022			
Investments available for sale (Quoted shares)	396,689,239.00	-	-
Investments (Unquoted Shares)	-	-	112,526,259.00

7.6 Consolidation of Accounts

The consolidation of the accounts of associates of the Bank viz. Financial Institutions Training Institute (FITI) and Royal Securities Exchange of Bhutan Limited (RSEBL) has not been done by Bank as the Holding Company i.e., Druk Holding & Investments Ltd. (DHI) has agreed to consolidate the same.

7.7 Capital Commitments

The capital commitment as of December 31, 2023 stood at Nu. 28,114,102.86 for purchase of fixed assets & change request for software.

7.8 Contingent Liabilities

To meet the financial needs of its customers, the Bank enters into various irrevocable commitments and contingent liabilities. These consist of financial guarantees, letters of credit and other commitments to lend. As at the statement of financial position date, these obligations may not be recognised but they contain the credit risk and therefore form part of the overall risk of the Bank. Letters of Credit and Guarantees (including standby letters of credit) commit the Bank to make payments on behalf of the customers in the event of a specific act, generally related to the import or export of the goods. The value of these commitments is given in the Note 5.26.

7.9 Current and Non-Current Classifications

The status of current/non-current assets/liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position on the basis of residual maturity is as follows:

(Amount in Nu.)

ASSETS	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,019,125,921.57	2,803,696,556.07
Balances with Central Bank	13,163,785,735.67	19,486,760,228.66
Placements with other Banks	2,059,864,800.00	1,602,155,104.00
Loans & Advances to Customers	8,007,286,892.12	6,051,360,011.31
Financial Investments - Held to Maturity	596,850,000.00	10,029,395,700.00
Other Financial Assets	1,328,779,999.98	704,648,136.06
Other Assets	66,768,700.18	70,342,448.20
Total Current Assets	29,242,462,049.52	40,748,358,184.30
Non-Current Assets		
Loans & Advances to Customers	68,531,340,951.16	57,841,747,904.48
Financial Investments - Held to Maturity	12,750,419,000.00	6,428,822,792.00
Financial Investments - Available for sale	523,085,081.12	464,051,338.00
Investments in Associates	46,650,060.00	45,164,160.00
Property, Plant & Equipment	1,549,312,802.83	1,473,579,697.18
Right of Use Assets/Leasehold Properties	18,684,146.13	22,394,064.13
Intangible Assets	227,898,432.70	256,816,244.87
Capital Work-in-Progress	217,975,582.18	322,978,081.13
Total Non-Current Assets	83,865,366,056.12	66,855,554,281.79
TOTAL ASSETS	113,107,828,103.84	107,603,912,464.29

(Amount in Nu.)

ASSETS	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current Liabilities		
Due to Banks	1,134,188.32	3,519,838.88
Due to Customers	56,794,801,298.07	76,534,347,981.91
Subordinate debt	1,500,000,000.00	
Current Tax Liabilities	223,214,931.02	129,430,793.80
Other Financial Liabilities	176,335,720.49	78,937,091.88
Provision for Liabilities & Charges	8,941,736.79	9,091,736.79
Retirement Benefit Obligations	20,185,591.00	27,652,116.00
Other Liabilities	1,463,020,938.09	1,524,842,442.03
Deferred Tax Liabilities	127,656,412.59	133,549,628.59
Lease Liability	21,140,138.71	24,425,712.71
Total Current Liabilities	60,336,430,955.08	78,465,797,342.59
Non-Current Liabilities		
Due to Customers	43,089,097,162.02	20,346,793,542.38
Retirement Benefit Obligations	220,769,875.00	216,216,717.00
Total Non-Current Liabilities	43,309,867,037.02	20,563,010,259.38
TOTAL LIABILITIES	103,646,297,992.10	99,028,807,601.97
Share Capital	3,000,000,000.00	3,000,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	2,789,641,733.46	2,539,018,185.44
Fixed Asset Revaluation Reserve	322,593,730.98	333,331,989.46
Exchange Fluctuation Reserve	353,782,845.48	323,032,517.09
Retained Earnings	2,995,511,801.81	2,379,722,170.35
TOTAL EQUITY	9,461,530,111.73	8,575,104,862.34
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	113,107,828,103.84	107,603,912,464.31

7.10 In the opinion of the Management, all items of assets and liabilities as appearing in the Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2023 have a value equal to the amount at which they are stated therein.

7.11 Disclosures

a. Abandoned Property

As per Section 245 of the Financial Services Act of Bhutan, 2011, Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, any money or articles shall be deemed to be abandoned property in terms of this Section if the owner fails to claim the money or the articles within a stipulated period of time as may be prescribed in the regulations by the Authority.

Accordingly, the Bank has identified such unclaimed balances with detailed information on the amounts and beneficial owners of such monies/ articles. The Bank continues to take action to contact the beneficial owners of such monies/articles.

As at year-end, the following amounts are “abandoned property” included in the statement of financial position of the Bank.

(Amount in Nu.)

Category	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Unclaimed Cash Warrants	5,202,101.92	5,202,401.92
Unclaimed Drafts	8,336,442.04	8,360,442.04
Unclaimed Term Deposits	8,855.60	8,855.60
Other Unclaimed Balances	82,337,018.10	82,315,459.35
TOTAL	95,884,417.66	95,887,158.91

b. Income Tax Assessment

Income tax assessment has been completed up to the financial year 2022. As per the assessment report for the income year 2020, 2021 and 2022, the additional tax assigned was evaluated to be Nu. 58,144,669.34 for IY 2021 & 2022 alongside, we are entitled to Nu. 48,710,029.49 for IY 2020. The bank has made payment with regard to earlier years' tax excluding penal interest.

c. Deferred Taxation

Deferred tax is accounted for in accordance with BAS 12, Income Taxes. BAS 12 defines a deferred tax liability as being the amount of income tax payable in future periods in respect of taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are the amount of income taxes recoverable in future periods in respect of deductible temporary differences.

The analysis of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	December 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets:	
Deferred tax asset to be recovered after more than 12 months	-
Deferred tax asset to be recovered within 12 months	5,893,216.00
Total Deferred tax assets	5,893,216.00
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Deferred tax liabilities to be recovered after more than 12 months	133,549,628.59
Deferred tax liabilities to be recovered within 12 months	0.00
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (net)	127,656,412.59

The gross movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows: **(Amount in Nu.)**

Particulars	December 31, 2023
At January 1, 2023	
Charged (credited) to the income statement	(5,893,216.00)
Charged (credited) to other comprehensive income	-
Charged (credited) directly to equity	-
Acquisition of subsidiary	-
Exchange differences	-
At December 31, 2023	(5,893,216.00)

Movement in deferred income tax assets and liabilities during the year, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction:

(Amount in Nu.)

Deferred tax liabilities	Depreciation	Fair Value Gains	Total
At January 1, 2023			
Charged (credited) to the income statement	19,644,053.86	(0.00)	19,644,053.86
Charged (credited) to other comprehensive income			-
Charged (credited) directly to equity			-
Acquisition of subsidiary			-
Exchange differences			-
At December 31, 2023	19,644,053.86	(0.00)	19,644,053.86

d. Current Income Tax

According to the Income Tax Act of Bhutan, 2001, all Companies registered under the Companies Act of the Kingdom of Bhutan shall be subject to full tax liability on all sources of income. Currently as per the Section 45.1 of Chapter 9 of the Act, the rate of income tax for companies under full tax liability shall be 30 percent on the net profit. All companies shall file an income tax return for the income year within 31st of March of the succeeding year in accordance with the rules prescribed by Ministry of Finance.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable 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. The amount of current tax receivable or payable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes if any.

Accordingly, provision for taxation is made on the basis of the accounting profit for the year, as adjusted for taxation purposes, in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act of Bhutan, 2001.

The current income tax expenses calculation is in below table:

(Amount in Nu.)

Particulars	December 31, 2023	
	Amount	Amount
Profit Before Tax		1,508,574,918.62
Add: IFRS16 lease adjustment (Notional expenses)	(13,109,731.00)	
Add: Penalty	-	
Add: Donation, Contribution & Sponsorship & BOB CSR	1,376,459.00	
Add: Gift & entertainment & sports & recreational	341,805.00	
Add: FV-FD Interest Expenses-Staff (Notional expenses)	158,304.74	
Add: FV-FD Interest Expenses-public (Notional Expense)	9,268,711.14	
Add: Retirement Benefit- Separation Cost (Provisional expenses)	8,576,480.20	
		6,612,029.08
Sub Total		1,515,186,947.70
Less: Retirement Benefit-Gratuity (Actual expenses is more than provisional expenses)	22,066,757.00	22,066,757.00
Total Taxable Income		1,493,120,190.70
Tax @ 30%		447,936,057.00
Less: Deferred Tax liability		5,893,216.00
Total Tax		453,829,273.00

e. Asset Pending Foreclosures

Royal Authority Monetary came up with the guideline on the transfer of non-performing loans asset as asset pending foreclosures in considering that the financial institutions will not be in a position to lend due to the impact of high NPLs and loan loss provisions which ultimately lead to credit crunch if not addressed in a timely manner.

The main purpose of these Guidelines is to provide broad uniform guidelines to the financial service providers for foreclosing and writing off of NPLs in a timely manner across the financial sector. And this is also to enhance the financial institution's capital position thereby enabling creation of new loans with the ultimate objective of improving the real economy.

Non-performing loans of the financial institutions that are beyond the scope of recovery or unable to recover due to COVID-19 pandemic shall be eligible for transfer and in order to qualify for the transfer these NPLS should have been in the following categories group for at least one year as on March 31, 2020.

The following categories of NPLs are:

- a) Absconded
- b) Untraceable
- c) Deceased
- d) Imprisoned
- e) Loans under enforcement

Details of Asset Pending Foreclosure as of December 31, 2023

(Amount in Nu.)

S.No	Account Type	No.of Accounts	Amount outstanding
1	Deceased	2	3,032,705.09
2	Deficit	9	41,374,199.38
3	Foreclosure	2	693,788.89
4	Imprisoned	9	2,356,226.51
5	Law Enforcement Investigation	8	258,558,036.74
6	Unable to Auction	18	77,679,317.54
7	Untraceable	3	7,842,229.16
	Total	51	391,536,503.31

f. Right of Use Assets / Lease Liability

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments in the Statement of Financial Position.

Lessee measures right-of-use assets similarly to other non-financial assets (such as Property, Plant and Equipment) and lease liabilities similarly to other financial liabilities. Consequently, a lessee recognizes amortization of the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. The initial lease asset equals the lease liability in most cases.

At lease commencement, a lessee accounts for two elements:

1. Right-of-use asset: Initially, a right-of-use asset is measured in the amount of the lease liability and initial direct costs. Then it is adjusted by the lease payments made before or on commencement date, lease incentives received, and any estimate of dismantling and restoration costs.

2. Lease liability: The lease liability is in fact all payments not paid at the commencement date discounted to present value using the interest rate implicit in the lease or incremental borrowing rate if the implicit rate cannot be determined. These payments may include fixed payments, variable payments, payments under residual value guarantees, purchase price if purchase option will be exercised.

Subsequent Measurement

After commencement date, lessee needs to adjust both elements recognized initially. Lessee accretes the lease liability to reflect interest and reduce the liability to reflect lease payments made.

Right-of-Use Asset: Lessee shall measure the right-of-use asset using a cost model under BAS 16 - "Property, Plant and Equipment" and to depreciate the asset over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The resulted depreciation amount is charged to the Profit or Loss.

Lease Liability: Lessee shall recognize an interest on the lease liability and the lease payments are recognized as a reduction of the lease liability. Interest on lease liability is charged to the Profit or Loss.

Right of use asset included in Note 5.11 and the movement during the years is as follows:

(Amount in Nu.)	
Particulars	December 31, 2023
Right of Use Assets/Leasehold Properties	29,691,521.13
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(11,007,375.00)
Net Book value of right of use assets/leasehold properties	18,684,146.13
Gross Block	
Balance as at January 1, 2023	22,394,064.13
Additions during the year	7,297,457.00
Balance as at December 31, 2023	29,691,521.13
Accumulated Depreciation	
Balance as at January 1, 2023	-
Depreciation during the year	11,007,375.00
Balance as at December 31, 2023	11,007,375.00
Net Book value as at December 31, 2023	18,684,146.13

Lease liability included in Note 5.23 and the movement during the years is as follows:

(Amount in Nu.)	
Particulars	December 31, 2023
Balance as at January 1, 2023	24,425,712.71
Additions	7,297,457.00
Accretion of interest	2,526,700.00
Lease Payments	(13,109,731.00)
Balance as at December 31, 2022	21,140,138.71

Maturity Analysis of Lease Liability

(Amount in Nu.)	
Particulars	December 31, 2023
Less than 1 year	743,120.71
1 to 5 years	13,955,260.00
More than 5 years	6,441,758.00
Total Lease Liability	21,140,138.71

g. Freehold Land Re-valuation

In line with new standards issued by AASBB for implementation of BAS 2020 which was issued in January 2022 and as per the Group accounting policy, the Bank has applied revaluation model for entire class of freehold land under property, plant and equipment to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The change from cost model to revaluation model for freehold land is due to the fact that it will provide relevant and reliable value of land. As required by the standard, the revalued amount was maintained in the Fixed Asset Revaluation Reserve in the statement of Financial Position.

While standard does not require to engage independent valuer for revaluation purpose, the Bank engaged National Land Commission (NLC) to do the valuation based on the rate published by Ministry of Finance (MoF) which is known as PAVA rate (Property Assessment and Valuation Agency) and shall be reviewed whenever MoF revises the PAVA rate.

The detailed freehold land owned by the Bank and the fair value based on the PAVA rate is as under.

Land Revaluation as per PAVA Land Compensation Rate - 2023

Sl. No.	Asset Name	Land in Acre	Land in Decimal	Land in sq. ft.	Rate per PAVA (in sq. ft.)	Net Book Value-2022	2022-Revised Total Amount Per PAVA rate (Nu.) in 2023	2023-Total Amount Per PAVA rate (Nu.)
1	Land-Lower Market Plot no. 2995 Phuntsholing	0.038	3.845	1,674.88	5,104.53	8,549,486.93	8,549,486.93	8,549,486.93
2	Land-Tsimaka-Chhukha Dzongkhag	3.000	300.000	130,680.00	24.31	3,176,361.00	3,176,361.00	3,176,361.00
3	Land-Bank Land-Damphu-Plot no.151	0.130	13.000	5,662.80	308.54	1,747,228.60	1,747,228.60	1,747,228.60
4	Land-Bank Land-Menbi-Lhuntse	0.874	87.400	38,071.44	7.47	284,520.21	284,520.21	284,520.21
5	Land-Bank Land-Monggar-Plot no.28	0.195	19.492	8,490.72	989.65	8,490,715.20	8,490,715.20	8,402,863.42
6	Land-Bank Land-Paro-Plot no. 4586	0.220	22.000	9,583.20	68.62	657,554.26	657,554.26	657,554.26
7	Land-Bank Land-Phuensholing-Plot no. 602	0.406	40.551	17,664.02	1,678.50	29,648,982.34	29,648,982.34	29,648,982.34
8	Land-Bank Land-Phuentsholing-Plot no. 577	0.621	62.126	27,062.09	1,407.12	38,079,641.95	38,079,641.95	38,079,641.95
9	Land-Bank Land-Punakha-Plot no. 147	1.009	100.908	43,955.52	38.76	12,395,458.00	851,029.98	1,703,562.00
10	Land-Bank Land-Samtse-Plot no. 329	0.407	40.675	17,718.03	650.00	11,516,691.19	11,516,691.19	11,516,691.19
11	Land-Bank Land-Semtokha-Plot no.2033	5.000	500.000	217,800.00	97.46	21,227,715.00	21,227,715.00	21,227,715.00
12	Land-Bank Land-S/Jongkhar-Plot no.75	0.343	34.311	14,945.87	434.97	6,500,949.70	6,500,949.70	6,500,949.70
13	Land-Bank Land-Thimphu-Thram no. 1744 Chagedaphu	0.693	69.335	30,202.33	1,825.86	55,145,199.01	55,145,199.01	55,145,199.01
14	Land-Bank Land-Thimphu-Plot no. 127 Norzin Lam	0.815	81.494	35,498.79	6,198.76	220,048,308.15	220,048,308.15	220,048,308.15
15	Land-Bank Land-Thimphu-Plot no. 415 Chubachu	0.230	22.957	10,000.07	5,668.87	56,689,134.99	56,689,134.99	56,689,134.99
16	Land-Bank Land-Trashigang-Plot no. 227	0.162	16.203	7,058.03	693.45	4,894,370.10	4,894,370.10	4,894,370.10
17	Land-Bank Land-T/Yangtse-Plot no. 54	0.102	10.248	4,464.03	97.69	436,088.12	436,088.12	436,088.12
18	Land-Bank Land-Zamsa-Paro-Thram no. 1015	13.740	1,374.000	598,514.40	11.90	7,122,301.04	7,122,301.04	7,122,301.04
19	Land-Dovan Geog-Sarpang-Thram no. 230	8.000	800.000	348,480.00	6.47	2,213,864.00	2,213,864.00	2,255,354.00
20	Gelephu BO	0.077	7.700	3,354.12	1,402.83	4,705,259.54	4,705,259.54	4,705,259.54
21	Gelephu sitq Fishery	0.111	11.146	4,855.20	641.37	3,113,964.68	3,113,964.68	3,113,964.68
22	Haa BO	0.456	45.640	19,880.78	116.96	2,325,182.45	2,325,182.45	2,325,182.45
23	Trongsa BO	0.041	4.121	1,795.11	139.99	251,300.00	251,300.00	251,300.00
24	Zhemgang	0.113	11.256	4,903.11	59.00	289,277.00	289,277.00	289,277.00
	TOTAL			1,602,314.52		499,509,553.46	487,965,125.44	488,771,295.68

7.12 Macro Prudential Disclosure

Financial Risk management of the Bank (Qualitative)

i. Capital Planning

The Bank has a process for assessing and monitoring its Capital Adequacy Ratio in line with the Bank's risk appetite while maintaining its capital in line with the statutory requirements. The monitoring process provides an assurance that the Bank has adequate capital to support all risks inherent to its business and appropriate capital buffer based on its business profile. The Bank identifies, assesses and manages comprehensively all risks that it is exposed to through its governance and control practices, risk management and an elaborate process for capital calculation and planning, through its annual planning processes.

The Bank has a structured internal framework to assess its capital requirements which involves the identification and evaluation of all significant risks that the Bank faces, which may have a material impact on its financial position. The Bank also implemented a comprehensive Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) that will guide the Bank in setting the process for assessment of the capital adequacy to support its current and future business activities/risks and built a model on the capital projections/requirements for a period of up to 3 years.

ii. Credit Risk Management

The Bank has an approved Credit risk policy document governing credit risk identification, assessment and monitoring. Credit scoring is key for assessing the credit risk arising from facilities. Credit scoring assesses the credit worthiness of borrowers and is indicative of expected losses by undertaking the loan. A rating model consists of a set of factors, which is used to assess the customers' ability to repay the loan based on their inherent credit risk.

Capital Requirements

For credit risk capital requirements, ICAAP policy document covers the method to compute the regulatory capital requirements. The Bank however, bases the RMA Prudential regulation 2017 to maintain the minimum CAR of 12.5 percent along with Operation risk capital, based on BIA method.

Credit Risk Stress Testing

Credit risk stress testing is being conducted semi-annually to ascertain the resilience of Bank under severe but plausible scenarios for the following variables:

- Capital adequacy;
- Liquidity risk;
- Profitability risk;
- Interest rate risk;
- Non-performing assets;
- Concentration risk;
- Sectoral risk etc.;

iii. Credit Risk Provisions for Loans and Advances

For individual impairment any customer with total exposure exceeding Nu. 10 million and loan against cash collaterals at customer level is considered as individually significant. Definition of Total exposure = Outstanding amount (Principal + Interest) > 10 million break up of computation of outstanding amount product wise: unsecured portion of the exposure is provided with loss allowances.

Collective Impairment provision is calculated transaction wise based on the pool define as per sector wise classifications. The credit loss provisioning is done for those accounts under stage 1, stage 2 and stage 3 as per the Expected Credit Loss Model as below.

Classifications	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Individual Impairment	248,799,228.01	34,866,437.36
Stage 1	149,093,858.13	16,773,383.28
Stage 2	32,532,438.02	20,037.44
Stage 3	67,172,931.86	18,073,016.64
Collective Impairment	2,044,506,518.45	876,774,276.33
Stage 1	533,417,588.66	222,904,981.14
Stage 2	124,741,378.03	15,567,749.65
Stage 3	1,386,347,551.76	638,301,545.54
Total Impairment	2,293,305,746.46	911,640,713.69
Interest impairment	277,915,567.67	159,617,909.85

iv. Methodology for valuation and Management of Collaterals

We take collaterals such as fixed assets, fixed capital, movable capital and machineries, stock and book debts, extension of charges on the securities already being charged to bank and against fixed deposits receipt. The valuation and management of the collaterals is based on the followings:

- Valuation/Estimation of collateral security being offered (Estimated by Real Estate Division of the Bank in case of Housing Loans).
- Place of locations and its feasibility of business.
- Verifications and valuations of available stock and book debt at the time of availing loan.
- Taking ownership certificates and mortgage deed of the collateral being offered against the loan applied and obtaining the comprehensive insurance policy in the joint name of bank and the party.
- Appraising and sanctioning the loan as per the RMA PR and within the prescribed banking norms, taking into consideration the available income source of the party (Margin of Safety, LTI, LTV, Balance Sheet, P&L account and cash flow statement, Stock value, margin of equity, gross block, net block).
- Follow up of loan EMI and Interest, after release of loan as per the recovery policy and procedures of the bank.

v. Collateral management

Collateral management is the method of verifying the status, evaluate the value of collateral in the market and maintain proper track record of collateral transactions, in order to reduce credit risk.

- Taking into account the depreciated value of the collateral securities on a yearly basis during the periodical review of loans till the currency of loan account.
- Securing and continue to have comprehensive insurance for the full value of collateral security, having adjusted the periodical depreciation.

vi. Risk Management Strategy

The main objective of risk management program in the Bank is to bring together, in an integrated and coherent manner three equally critical but potentially conflicting strategies as detailed below:

- c. Overall Corporate strategy;
- d. Risk Management strategy;
- e. Operational excellence.

Each of these demands has impact on the others. Resolving the creative tension between them is the core responsibility of the management committee and Board of Directors of the Bank. The Board of Directors and Senior Management of the Bank is well aware of principles of credit risk, operational risk and market risk and ensure that these risks are identified, assessed, monitored, controlled and mitigated. They also ensure that the bank's risk management framework is subject to effective and comprehensive internal audit by operationally independent, appropriately trained and competent staff.

The Board and Management committee of the bank always strive to balance and harmonize the natural tension between growth and risk objectives that embodies in the corporate strategic plan and the ICAAP policy of the Bank. Ability to effectively fulfil this mandate rests, among other things, on its reputation as an organization of the highest integrity and professionalism.

vii. Risk Management Governance

In line with clause 62 and 63 of Financial Services Act and clause 11(i) and (ii) of the RMA Corporate Governance regulation 2011, the Bank has instituted a Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC) at Board level and Risk Management Committee (RMC) at management level. While BRMC is chaired by one of the Directors, Chief Executive Officer chairs the RMC. The Risk Management Division is an independent division which directly reports to the CEO. Its charter, Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedures approved by the Board, governs all committees. The Head, Risk management and Risk officers have their clear Term of References and job descriptions under which the division functions.

Risk management is integral to all aspects of the Bank's activities and is the responsibility of all employees. Managers have a particular responsibility to evaluate their risk environment, to put in place appropriate controls and strengthen the three lines of defence and to monitor the effectiveness of those controls. The risk management culture emphasizes careful analysis and management of risks in all business processes.

Coverage of Risk Management Framework

The Bank's attitude towards its key strategic, financial, people and operational risks is as described below.

Strategic Risks

The Bank's Executives meet regularly to discuss the major initiatives and ensure these initiatives are prioritized appropriately and are managed and reported on a consistent basis. Our Strategy Department is responsible for development of strategic plan for the bank for the next five years.

Operational Risks

The Bank's appetite for specific operational risks is detailed below. Risks are carefully analysed in all the Bank's operational activities, including ensuring that the benefit of the risk control measures exceeds the costs of these measures. Operation risk basically covers; people risk, system risk, process risk and external risk.

Information Technology

Information Technology (IT) risks cover both daily operations and on-going enhancements to the Bank's IT systems. These include:

- **Processing – Prolonged outage of a CBS system**

The Bank has a very low appetite for risks to the availability of systems which support its critical business functions including those which relate to alternate delivery channels, banking operations and financial transactions and inter-bank settlements. System downtime is tracked monthly as KRI and the Bank ensures that it is within the tolerable threshold limit.

- **Security – Cyber-attack on CBS systems or networks**

The Bank has approved IT security policy. It has a very low appetite for threats to its assets arising from external malicious attacks. To address this risk, the Bank aims for strong internal control processes and the implementation of robust technology solutions.

- **ISO 27001:2013 ISMS and PCI-DSS Certification**

The Bank of Bhutan Limited (BoB), the largest and the oldest Bank in the country, has come a long way, in serving the Nation and its Citizens, towards successfully steering the country's economy growth. In this long journey, the Bank has transformed itself from legacy banking into offering reliable digital banking experience. However, the digital transformation is always associated with Cyber Threats and Risks.

In order to minimize the Cyber Threats and Risks, despite pandemic, the Bank could implement world-class Cyber Security Standards such as **ISO 27001:2013 ISMS** (Information Security Management System) and Payment Card Industry Data Security Standards (**PCI-DSS**), during the Year 2021, as part of its commitment in extending secured and reliable digital services.

ISO 27001 (formally known as ISO/IEC 27001:2013) is a specification for the Information Security Management System (ISMS). An ISMS is a framework of policies and procedures that includes all legal, physical and technical controls involved in an organization's Information Risk Management Processes. The Information Security Management System preserves the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information, by applying a risk management process and gives confidence to interested parties, that the risks are adequately managed.

Securing the ISO 27001 certification demonstrates that BoB has identified the risks, assessed the implications and put in place the needed systemized controls, to limit any damage to the organization and that the Bank is prepared to provide requirements for establishing, implementing, maintaining and continually improving its information security management system. Overall, getting ISO 27001 certification portrays that the Bank is sensitive about the Information Security.

PCI-DSS is an Information Security Standard, applicable to organizations handling the card transactions, from the major Card Schemes, like Visa, MasterCard etc. The standard was created, to increase controls around card holder-data and to reduce card-related frauds. PCI certification ensures security of card data at business, through fulfilment of a set of requirements established by the Payment Card Industry Security Standard Council (PCI-SSC). These include a number of commonly known best practices, such as Installation of firewalls, Encryption of data transmitted, etc.

As part of these certifications, the Bank underwent various assessment processes, which include from defining the scope, Gap assessment, developing the Policies & Procedures, Vulnerabilities Assessment, Penetration Testing and suitable Remediation. The journey was very challenging and costly to the Bank, yet worth doing it, since this is the only way to minimize the ever-increasing Cyber Threats and Risks to the Bank and its esteemed customers.

With these Security Standards implementation put in place, at the Bank, the infrastructures, systems, digital services and Card business provided by the Bank, to its customers are now, more secure and reliable.

Fraud and Corruption

The Bank has no appetite for any fraud or corruption perpetrated by its employees. The Bank takes all allegations of suspected fraud or corruption, misuse of public properties, abuse of power, very seriously and responds fully and fairly as set out in the Code of Conduct for its employees.

Compliance

The Bank has a fully functional compliance division committed to a high level of compliance with relevant legislations, regulations, industry codes and standards as well as internal policies and sound corporate governance principles. Identified breaches of compliance will be remedied as soon as practicable. The Bank has no appetite for deliberate or purposeful violations of legislative or regulatory requirements. Composite rating by regulatory is tracked yearly as a KRI for the bank and any deterioration in the rating is taken seriously.

Information Management

The Bank is committed to ensuring that its information is authentic, appropriately classified, properly conserved and managed in accordance with legislative and business requirements. It has a very low appetite for the compromise of processes governing the use of information, its management and publication. The Bank has no appetite for the deliberate misuse of its information. Information transparency is critical for correct communication and bank upholds the principle transparency in terms of sharing the information to its employees, customers and stakeholders.

People and Culture Risks

The Bank's significant people and culture-related risks include:

- **Caliber of People**

The Bank relies on motivated and high-quality employees to perform its functions. It aims to create an environment where employees are empowered to the full extent of their abilities. The Bank has a well-designed succession planning and retention policy to retain and motivate highly qualified employees and give them every opportunity to advance their career in the bank. The appetite for losses to the value of the Bank's collective competencies, knowledge and skills is very low and attrition rate for key position holders is taken seriously.

- **Conduct of People**

The Bank expects employees to conduct themselves with a high degree of integrity, to strive for excellence in the work they perform and the outcomes they achieve, and to promote and protect the public interest. The appetite for behaviors, which do not meet these standards, is very low. The Bank takes any breach of its Code of Conduct seriously.

- **Work Health & Safety (WHS)**

The Bank aims to create a safe working environment for its entire employees, where people are protected from physical or psychological harm. It has a very low appetite for practices or behaviors that lead to staff being harmed while at work. A grievance re-dressal system has been put in place for the employees to address their issues if any, and resolves it amicably with a minimum reputational damage to the bank and its employees.

Risk Exposures

Valuations are performed on certain basic set of pre-determined assumptions and other regulatory framework which may vary over time. Thus, the Company is exposed to various risks in providing the defined benefit obligation which are as follows:

- **Discount rate risk**

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is heavily dependent on the discount rate. As such, the quantity is highly sensitive to the discount rate and a slight decrease in this assumption parameter will result in an ultimate cost that is significantly higher and vice versa.

- **Interest rate risk**

The plan is exposed to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in financial statements).

- **Liquidity risk**

This is the risk that the plan is not able to meet the short-term gratuity payouts. This may arise due to non-availability of enough cash / cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets.

- **Salary escalation risk**

The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

- **Demographic risk**

The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. Thus, the plan is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

- **Asset liability mismatching or market risk**

The duration of the liability is longer than the duration of assets, exposing the Company to market risk for volatilities/fall in interest rate. Investment risk: The plan is exposed to the probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses relative to the expected return on any particular investment

- **Employer turnover risk**

Employer turnover experience of BOBL will have a significant impact on the design of the benefit and consequently the overall cost of the plan. Furthermore, deviation in actual experience from assumption would also lead to change in the liability of the plan.

- **Regulatory risk**

The present value of the defined benefit obligation has been arrived at using the current set of regulatory frameworks. As such, any change in the relevant rules and concerning Earned Leave benefit such as increase in ceiling, introduction of floor, change in vesting period or benefit accrual rate would eventually alter the liability.

- **Liquidity risk**

Finally, there is a risk that BOBL may not be able to honour the Earned Leave payments in the short-run due to liquidity constraints.

Bank's Risk Appetite & ICAAP policy

The objectives of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process policy are:

- a. To ensure management of internal capital in accordance with the country's regulatory framework and Basel II Pillar I capital requirement guidelines;

- b. To describe the process for identification, assessment, measurement and aggregation of the risk inherent in the Bank's business and operations;
- c. To ensure that the available capital is commensurate with the Bank's risk profile;
- d. To ensure that there is a clear assignment of roles and responsibilities for facilitating the ICAAP policy.

Types of risks covered under ICAAP policy are:

The risks that are applicable to the Bank based on our business requirements and the status of the economy are classified below in terms of Basel II Pillar I and Pillar II.

Classification of Risks	Types of Risks
Pillar I Risks	Credit Risk Operational Risk
Risk not fully covered under Pillar I	Residual Risk (arising out of credit risk Mitigation)
Pillar II risks	Credit Concentration Risk Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book Liquidity Risk Reputation Risk Compliance risk Economic and regulatory environment Stress testing

Market risk is not covered in the ICAAP Policy as the Bank is not highly exposed to the market risk. However, for exchange fluctuation risk, the Bank provides 25% provision of Exchange Gain on annual basis as per Clause No. 8.3 of RMA Prudential Regulations, 2017.

Reporting & Monitoring

The Bank has number of templates, models, matrices and other statistics calculation, for assisting and assessing whether outcomes are consistent with the Bank's risk appetite. Performance against these thresholds and tolerance is tracked and reported to the Risk Management Committee on a regular basis. Reporting systems are maintained to provide assurance that the risk appetite is effectively incorporated into management decisions. Feedback on the implementation of the various policies and models are provided through the Risk Management Committee.

Previous year's figures have been rearranged/regrouped, where considered necessary to make them comparable with the current year's figure.

Disclosures required as per Macro-prudential rules and regulations

Item 1: Tier 1 Capital and Its Sub-components

(Amount in Nu.)

Sl. No	Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
1.	Total Tier 1 Capital	8,785,153,535.27	7,918,740,355.80
a.	Paid-Up Capital	3,000,000,000.00	3,000,000,000.00
b.	General Reserves (After profit appropriation)	2,789,641,733.46	2,539,018,185.44
c.	Share Premium Account	-	-
d.	Retained Earnings	2,995,511,801.81	2,379,722,170.35
	Less:-		
e.	Losses for the Current Year (other Comprehensive Loss)	-	-
f.	Buyback of FI's own shares	-	-
g.	Holdings of Tier 1 instruments issued by FIs	-	-

Item 2: Tier 2 Capital and Its Sub-components
(Amount in Nu.)

Sl. No	Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
1.	Tier II Capital	2,176,376,576.46	656,364,506.55
a.	Capital Reserve		-
b.	Fixed Asset Revaluation Reserve	322,593,730.98	333,331,989.46
c.	Exchange Fluctuation Reserve (After Profit Appropriation)	353,782,845.48	323,032,517.09
d.	Investment Fluctuation Reserve	-	-
e.	Research & Development Reserve	-	-
f.	General Provision	-	-
g.	Asset Pending Foreclosure Reserve	-	-
h.	Capital Grants	-	-
i.	Subordinated Debt	1,500,000,000.00	-
j.	Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	-	-
k.	Profit for the Year (After profit is appropriate)	-	-

Item 3: Risk Weighted Exposure Table (Current Period & COPY)
(Amount in Nu.)

Sl. No	Assets	Risk Weight %	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
			Balance Sheet Amount*	Risk Component	Balance Sheet Amount#	Risk Component
1.	Zero-Risk Weighted Assets	0%	28,662,874,997.03	-	37,257,058,698.21	-
2.	20% Risk Weighted Assets	20%	4,533,270,230.62	906,654,046.12	3,809,581,623.21	761,916,324.64
3.	50% Risk Weighted Assets	50%	10,430,905,756.05	5,215,452,878.03	8,540,273,334.23	4,270,136,667.12
4.	100% Risk Weighted Assets	100%	71,199,394,564.34	71,199,394,564.34	59,630,261,830.42	59,630,261,830.42
5.	150% Risk Weighted Assets	150%			-	-
6.	200% Risk Weighted Assets	200%			-	-
7.	250% Risk Weighted Assets	250%			-	-
8.	300% Risk Weighted Assets	300%			-	-
	Grand Totals		114,826,445,548.04	77,321,501,488.49	109,237,175,486.08	64,662,314,822.18

* includes total assets of Nu. 113,107,828,103.66 and Contingent Liabilities of Nu.1,718,617,444.38

includes total assets of Nu.107,793,117,477.92 and Contingent Liabilities of Nu.1,633,263,021.96

Item 4: Capital Adequacy Ratios**(Amount in Nu.)**

Sl. No	Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
1.	Tier 1 Capital	8,785,153,535.27	7,918,740,355.80
a.	Of which Counter-Cyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB) (If applicable)		
b.	Of which Sectoral Capital Requirements (SCR) (If applicable)		
i.	Sector 1	-	-
ii.	Sector 2	-	-
iii.	Sector 3	-	-
2.	Tier 2 Capital	2,176,376,576.46	656,364,506.55
3.	Total qualifying Capital	10,961,530,111.73	8,575,104,862.34
4.	Core CAR	10.99%	11.70%
5.	BIA	2,620,839,813.36	2,993,396,480.33
a.	Of which CCyB (If applicable) expressed as % of RWA		
b.	Of which SCR (If applicable) expressed as % of Sectoral RWA		
i.	Sector 1	-	-
ii.	Sector 2	-	-
iii.	Sector 3	-	-
6.	CAR	13.71%	12.67%
7.	Leverage Ratio	7.65%	7.25%

Item 5: Loans and NPL by Sectoral Classification as per BFRS**(Amount in Nu.)**

Sl. No	Sector	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
		Total Loans*	NPL	Total Loans#	NPL
a.	Agriculture	435,925,767.45	27,365,587.07	336,916,227.01	16,751,328.37
b.	Manufacturing/Industry	9,382,017,815.16	141,805,140.33	6,603,613,399.76	72,221,179.82
c.	Service & Tourism	18,982,027,788.46	410,429,156.67	16,274,654,917.49	207,266,288.94
d.	Trade & Commerce	3,304,276,633.95	769,542,849.84	2,991,675,554.22	329,696,548.04
e.	Housing	26,119,194,612.21	457,189,855.49	19,899,156,171.87	148,715,221.41
f.	Transport	2,003,042,900.22	477,331,425.23	2,079,508,578.87	339,134,133.42
g.	Loans to Purchase Securities	367,719,737.05	1,375.28	366,189,150.51	-
h.	Personal Loan	913,811,598.50	120,407,245.14	845,382,285.99	106,119,427.83
i.	Education Loan	10,629,261,793.36	78,627,966.96	6,216,479,447.93	25,891,464.22
j.	Loan against Term Deposits	570,389,965.03	414,544.44	534,106,706.60	416,889.26
k.	Loans to FI (s)	2836115.98	-	2,895,137.98	-
l.	Infrastructure Loans	-	-	-	-
m.	Staff Loans (incentives)	821,841,485.56	5,023,508.36	902,012,075.09	403,464.32
n.	Loans to Govt Owned Corporation	172,508,770.21		2,572,776,888.64	-
o.	Consumer Loan (GE)	5,404,994,174.27	93,196,705.71	5,338,999,997.37	57,390,164.63
	TOTAL	79,109,849,157.41	2,581,335,360.52	64,964,366,539.33	1,304,006,110.26

includes gross loans and advance of Nu.79,109,849,157.41 and Bills discounted & purchased of Nu.0

* includes gross loans and advance of Nu. 64,964,366,539.33. and Bills discounted & purchased of Nu.0.

Item 5: Loans and NPL by Sectoral Classification as per RMA PR (Amount in Nu.)

Sl. No	Sector	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
		Total Loans*	NPL	Total Loans#	NPL
a.	Agriculture	434,396,771.57	13,404,500.86	336,916,227.01	7,035,364.07
b.	Manufacturing/Industry	6,862,481,351.14	268,346,414.75	6,603,613,399.76	176,338,328.47
c.	Service & Tourism	17,667,754,634.43	179,349,602.54	16,274,654,917.49	388,079,392.81
d.	Trade & Commerce	2,916,907,501.92	505,754,035.53	2,991,675,554.22	446,641,668.24
e.	Housing	25,965,133,028.52	375,975,848.95	19,899,755,436.69	122,147,593.14
f.	Transport	1,645,892,988.98	280,604,680.63	2,079,508,578.87	458,028,587.71
g.	Loans to Purchase Securities	367,719,737.05	1,375.28	366,189,150.51	-
h.	Personal Loan	858,553,247.65	42,674,173.48	861,750,778.11	92,469,679.61
i.	Education Loan	10,629,261,793.36	50,542,093.08	6,216,479,447.93	8,834,736.12
j.	Loan against Term Deposits	569,402,787.41	1,985,601.41	534,106,706.60	656,289.40
k.	Loans to FI (s)	-	-	2,895,137.98	-
l.	Infrastructure Loans	-	-	-	-
m.	Staff Loans (incentives)	812,287,638.96	4,624,443.09	902,012,075.09	-
n.	Loans to Govt Owned Corporation	3,482,732,630.01		2,572,776,888.64	-
o.	Consumer Loan (GE)	5,390,961,070.26	55,224,684.45	5,338,035,817.96	23,129,943.76
	TOTAL	77,603,485,181.26	1,778,487,454.05	64,980,370,116.86	1,723,361,583.33

includes gross loans and advance of Nu.77,603,485,181.26 and Bills discounted & purchased of Nu.0

* includes gross loans and advance of Nu.64,980,370,116.86 and Bills discounted & purchased of Nu.0

Item 6: Loans (Overdraft and Term Loans) by type of Counter-Party

Sl. No	Counter Party	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
1.	Overdrafts	9,218,164,415.20	8,095,106,731.64
a.	Government		-
b.	Government Corporations	2,493,319.84	629,773,471.53
c.	Public Companies	288,754,005.26	299,238,615.06
d.	Private Companies	7,455,361,976.96	6,378,838,133.82
e.	Individuals	1,468,718,997.16	784,361,373.25
f.	Commercial Banks	0	-
g.	Non-Bank Financial Institutions	2,836,115.98	2,895,137.98
2.	Term Loans	69,860,268,107.24	56,842,733,133.79
a.	Government		
b.	Government Corporations	170,015,450.37	1,943,003,417.11
c.	Public Companies	2,719,401,119.04	308,208,546.23
d.	Private Companies	19,260,146,339.88	17,423,828,697.29
e.	Individuals	47,710,705,197.95	37,167,692,473.16
f.	Commercial Banks	-	-
g.	Non-Bank Financial Institutions	-	-
	Total	79,078,432,522.44	64,937,839,865.43
	Bills	-	-
	Credit Cards	31,416,634.97	26,526,673.90
	Total Loan Outstanding	79,109,849,157.41	64,964,366,539.33

Item 7: Assets (net of provisions) and Liabilities by Residual Maturity (Amount in Nu.)

December 31, 2023	On Demand	1-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181-270 days	271-365 days	Over 1 year	TOTAL
Cash in hand	1,601,483,636.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,601,483,636.00
Govt Securities		596,850,000.00	-	-	-	-	12,282,817,000.00	12,879,667,000.00
Investment securities				102,270,000.00		115,332,000.00	819,735,141.12	1,037,337,141.12
Loans & advances to banks		1,466,580,000.00	500,000,000.00				93,284,800.00	2,059,864,800.00
Loans & advances to customers	1,384,811,010.75	631,663,666.22	1,620,685,479.03	1,523,297,360.51	1,527,662,084.62	1,319,167,290.99	68,531,340,951.16	76,538,627,843.28
Other assets		18,990,847,683.26						18,990,847,683.26
TOTAL ASSETS	2,986,294,646.75	21,685,941,349.48	2,120,685,479.03	1,625,567,360.51	1,527,662,084.62	1,434,499,290.99	81,727,177,892.28	113,107,828,103.66
Amounts owed to other banks	1,134,188.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,134,188.32
Demand deposits	2,099,884,740.86	2,099,884,740.86	2,099,884,740.86	2,099,884,740.86	2,099,884,740.86	2,099,884,740.86	21,719,121,835.35	34,318,430,280.53
Savings deposits	2,072,173,329.50	2,072,173,329.50	2,072,173,329.50	2,072,173,329.50	2,072,173,329.50	2,072,173,329.50	18,473,563,701.64	30,906,603,678.64
Time deposits	32,000.00	3,881,387,614.58	1,658,788,509.04	2,080,309,010.98	1,529,485,912.06	1,478,237,430.67	22,035,324,051.37	32,663,564,528.70
Bonds & other negotiable instruments							1,500,000,000.00	1,500,000,000.00
Other liabilities	-	13,718,095,427.28	-	-	-	-	-	13,718,095,427.28
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4,173,224,258.68	21,771,541,112.22	5,830,846,579.40	6,252,367,081.34	5,701,543,982.42	5,650,295,501.03	63,728,009,588.36	113,107,828,103.46
Assets/Liabilities	0.72	1.00	0.36	0.26	0.27	0.25	1.28	1.00
Net Mismatch in each Time Interval	(1,186,929,611.93)	(85,599,762.74)	(3,710,161,100.37)	(4,626,799,720.83)	(4,173,881,897.80)	(4,215,796,210.04)	17,999,168,303.92	0.20
Cumulative Net Mismatch	(1,186,929,611.93)	(85,599,762.74)	(3,795,760,863.11)	(8,422,560,583.94)	(12,596,442,481.75)	(16,812,238,691.79)	1,186,929,612.13	1,186,929,612.33

December 31, 2022	Item 7: Assets (net of provisions) and Liabilities by Residual Maturity								(Amount in Nu.)	
	On Demand	1-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181-270 days	271-365 days	Over 1 year	TOTAL		
Cash in hand	1,094,459,643.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,094,459,643.60
Govt Securities	-	5,277,555,700.00	5,751,840,000.00	-	987,999,000.00	-	-	3,749,830,000.00	-	15,767,224,700.00
Investment securities	-	79,309,592.00	394,082,200.00	-	-	-	-	726,817,498.00	-	1,200,209,290.00
Loans & advances to banks	1,801,995,312.47	965,640,000.00	300,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	243,756,704.00	-	3,311,392,016.47
Loans & advances to customers	633,830,362.02	1,166,656,140.71	1,233,939,791.90	845,761,768.33	895,328,934.47	1,681,594,662.40	57,435,996,255.96	-	-	63,893,107,915.79
Other assets	-	20,261,750,812.92	-	-	-	-	2,075,768,085.53	-	-	22,337,518,898.45
TOTAL ASSETS	3,530,285,318.09	27,750,912,245.63	7,679,861,991.90	845,761,768.33	1,883,327,934.47	1,681,594,662.40	64,232,168,543.49	-	-	107,603,912,464.31
Amounts owed to other banks	3,519,838.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,519,838.88
Demand deposits	7127,752,713.27	6,141,984,513.02	5,511,891,173.17	4,905,319,417.27	4,716,196,378.61	4,337,950,301.30	-	-	-	32,741,094,496.65
Savings deposits	5,401,175,116.48	5,122,474,480.47	5,032,814,973.54	4,865,378,544.93	4,652,572,245.34	4,226,959,646.16	-	-	-	29,301,375,006.91
Time deposits	166,359,009.55	1,014,591,213.06	1,486,784,354.91	4,014,428,513.62	3,118,698,822.41	4,691,016,564.80	20,346,793,542.38	-	-	34,838,672,020.73
Bonds & other negotiable instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,719,251,101.14	-	10,719,251,101.14
TOTAL LIABILITIES	12,698,806,678.18	12,279,050,206.55	12,031,490,501.62	13,785,126,475.82	12,487,467,446.36	13,255,926,512.25	31,066,044,643.52	-	-	107,603,912,464.31
Assets/Liabilities	0.28	2.26	0.64	0.06	0.15	0.13	2.07	-	-	1.00
Net Mismatch in each Time Interval	(9,168,521,360.09)	15,471,862,039.07	(4,351,628,509.72)	(12,939,364,707.49)	(10,604,139,511.89)	(11,574,331,849.85)	33,166,123,899.97	-	-	-
Cumulative Net Mismatch	(9,168,521,360.09)	15,471,862,039.07	11,120,233,529.35	(1,819,131,178.13)	(12,423,270,690.02)	(23,997,602,539.88)	9,168,521,360.09	-	-	9,168,521,360.09

Item 8: Assets (net of provisions) and Liabilities by Original Maturity

(Amount in Nu.)

December 31, 2023	On Demand	1-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181-270 days	271-365 days	Over 1 year	TOTAL
Cash in hand	1,601,483,636.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,601,483,636.00
Govt. Securities			596,850,000.00				12,282,817,000.00	12,879,667,000.00
Investment securities							1,037,337,141.12	1,037,337,141.12
Loans & advances to banks	400,000,000.00		916,580,000.00	650,000,000.00			93,284,800.00	2,059,864,800.00
Loans & advances to customers	-	31,416,634.97	687,478.56	122,850,118.67	220,591,835.57	114,462,657.77	76,048,619,117.74	76,539,627,843.28
Other assets	-	18,990,847,683.26	-	-	-	-	-	18,990,847,683.26
TOTAL ASSETS	1,601,483,636.00	19,422,264,318.23	1,514,117,478.56	772,850,118.67	220,591,835.57	114,462,657.77	89,462,058,058.86	113,107,828,103.66
Amounts owed to other banks								1,134,188.32
Demand deposits	2,099,884,740.86	2,099,884,740.86	2,099,884,740.86	2,099,884,740.86	2,099,884,740.86	2,099,884,740.86	21,719,121,835.35	34,318,430,280.53
Savings deposits	2,072,173,329.50	2,072,173,329.50	2,072,173,329.50	2,072,173,329.50	2,072,173,329.50	2,072,173,329.50	18,473,563,701.64	30,906,603,678.64
Time deposits	32,000.00	1,098,601,381.20	1,460,728,893.12	1,723,088,194.68	408,275,160.92	1,262,489,904.31	26,710,348,994.47	32,663,564,528.70
Bonds & other negotiable instruments							1,500,000,000.00	1,500,000,000.00
Other liabilities	-	13,718,095,427.28	-	-	-	-	-	13,718,095,427.28
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4,173,224,258.68	18,988,754,878.84	5,632,786,963.48	5,895,146,265.04	4,580,333,231.28	5,434,547,974.67	68,403,034,531.46	113,107,828,103.66
Assets/Liabilities	0.38	1.02	0.27	0.13	0.05	0.02	1.31	1.00
Net Mismatch in each Time Interval	(2,571,740,622.68)	433,509,439.39	(4,118,669,484.92)	(5,122,296,146.37)	(4,359,741,395.71)	(5,320,085,316.90)	21,059,023,527.40	-
Cumulative Net Mismatch	(2,571,740,622.68)	433,509,439.39	(3,685,160,045.53)	(8,807,456,191.90)	(13,167,197,587.62)	(18,487,282,904.52)	2,571,740,622.88	2,571,740,622.88

		(Amount in Nu.)								
		December 31, 2022	On Demand	1-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181-270 days	271-365 days	Over 1 year	TOTAL
Cash in hand		1,094,459,643.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,094,459,643.60
Govt. Securities		-	3,291,555,700.00	-	6,737,840,000.00	-	-	-	5,737,829,000.00	15,767,224,700.00
Investment securities		-	-	-	79,309,592.00	394,082,200.00	-	-	726,817,498.00	1,200,209,290.00
Loans & advances to banks		1,801,995,312.47	-	-	500,000,000.00	600,000,000.00	-	165,640,000.00	243,756,704.00	3,311,392,016.47
Loans & advances to customers		-	103,505,900.14	60,651,994.50	60,651,994.50	274,499,460.09	77,745,939.45	250,850,633.84	63,125,853,987.77	63,893,107,915.79
Other assets		-	20,261,750,812.92	-	-	-	-	-	2,075,768,085.53	22,337,518,898.45
TOTAL ASSETS		2,896,454,956.07	23,656,812,413.06	7,377,801,586.50	1,268,581,660.09	77,745,939.45	416,490,633.84	71,910,025,275.30	107,603,912,464.31	3,519,838.88
Amounts owed to other banks		3,519,838.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,519,838.88
Demand deposits		7127,752,713.27	6,141,984,513.02	5,511,891,173.17	4,905,319,417.27	4,716,196,378.61	4,337,950,301.30	-	-	32,741,094,496.65
Savings deposits		5,401,175,116.48	5,122,474,480.47	5,032,814,973.54	4,865,378,544.93	4,652,572,245.34	4,226,959,646.16	-	-	29,301,375,006.91
Time deposits		-	-	500,000,000.00	447,648,849.39	109,965,951.19	2,773,712,224.77	31,007,344,995.38	-	34,838,672,020.73
Bonds & other negotiable instruments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Other liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	10,719,251,101.14	-	10,719,251,101.14
TOTAL LIABILITIES		12,532,447,668.63	11,264,458,993.49	11,044,706,146.71	10,218,346,811.59	9,478,734,575.14	11,338,622,172.22	41,726,596,096.52	107,603,912,464.31	107,603,912,464.31
Assets/Liabilities		0.23	2.10	0.67	0.12	0.01	0.04	1.72	1.00	1.00
Net Mismatch in each Time Interval		(9,635,992,712.56)	12,392,353,419.56	(3,666,904,560.21)	(8,949,765,151.50)	(9,400,988,635.69)	(10,922,131,538.38)	30,183,429,178.78	-	-
Cumulative Net Mismatch		(9,635,992,712.56)	12,392,353,419.56	8,725,448,859.35	(224,316,292.14)	(9,625,304,927.83)	(20,547,436,466.22)	9,635,992,712.56	9,635,992,712.56	9,635,992,712.56

Item 8: Assets (net of provisions) and Liabilities by Original Maturity

(Amount in Nu.)

Item 9: Assets and Liabilities by time-to-re-pricing

December 31, 2023	Time to re-pricing						Non-interest bearing	TOTAL
	0-90 days		91-180 days		181-365 days			
	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	More than 12. months	366<=	More than 12. months		
Assets								
Cash and Balances with Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,182,911,657.24	
Treasury Bills	596,850,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	596,850,000.00	
Loans and Advances	3,637,160,156.00	1,523,297,360.51	2,846,829,375.61	68,531,340,951.16	-	-	76,538,627,843.28	
Investment Securities	2,068,850,000.00	-	115,332,000.00	93,284,800.00	-	-	15,380,018,941.12	
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,409,419,662.02	
Total financial assets	6,302,860,156.00	1,523,297,360.51	2,962,161,375.61	68,624,625,751.16	33,694,883,460.38	113,107,828,103.66		
Liabilities								
Deposits	11,756,728,112.12	4,152,482,340.48	7,152,070,001.73	40,508,887,753.01	-	-	97,889,732,676.19	
Borrowings	-	-	-	1,500,000,000.00	-	-	1,500,000,000.00	
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,718,095,427.28	
Total financial liabilities	11,756,728,112.12	4,152,482,340.48	7,152,070,001.73	42,008,887,753.01	48,037,659,896.12	113,107,828,103.66		
Total interest Re-pricing gap	(5,453,867,956.12)	(2,629,184,979.97)	(4,189,908,626.12)	26,615,737,998.15	(14,342,776,435.74)	0.20		

(Amount in Nu.)

Item 9: Assets and Liabilities by time-to-re-pricing

December 31, 2022	Time to re-pricing						Non-interest bearing	TOTAL	
	0-90 days		91-180 days		181-365 days				366<=
	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	More than 12. months					
Assets									
Cash and Balances with Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,581,219,872.26		
Treasury Bills	5,277,555,700.00	5,751,840,000.00	-	-	-	-	11,029,395,700.00		
Loans and Advances	6,102,061,607.10	845,761,768.33	2,576,923,596.87	57,679,752,959.96	-	-	67,204,499,932.26		
Investment Securities	473,391,792.00	-	987,999,000.00	3,967,432,000.00	-	-	5,938,038,290.00		
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,850,758,669.95		
Total financial assets	11,853,009,099.10	6,597,601,768.33	3,564,922,596.87	61,647,184,959.96	23,941,194,040.05	107,603,912,464.31			
Liabilities									
Deposits	18,224,199,148.01	8,879,807,058.55	16,689,247,278.70	20,346,793,542.38	-	-	96,884,661,363.17		
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,719,251,101.14		
Total financial liabilities	18,224,199,148.01	8,879,807,058.55	16,689,247,278.70	20,346,793,542.38	43,463,865,436.67	107,603,912,464.31			
Total interest Re-pricing gap	(6,371,190,048.91)	(2,282,205,290.22)	(13,124,324,681.83)	41,300,391,417.58	(19,522,671,396.62)	0.00			

Item 10: Non performing Loans and Provisions as per BFRS

As of period ending December 31, 2023						
Stage	Amount of NPL's (Gross)	Principal Impairment Provision	Interest Impairment Provision	Total Impairment Provision	Net NPL's	
Stage 1	-	533,417,588.66	-	533,417,588.66	-	
Stage 2	275,034,638.13	124,741,378.03	-	124,741,378.03	150,293,260.10	
Stage 3	1,664,351,909.75	1,386,347,551.76	277,915,567.7	1,664,263,119.43	88,790.32	
Total Collective Impairment#	1,939,386,547.88	2,044,506,518.45	277,915,567.67	2,322,422,086.12	150,382,050.42	
Individual Impairment*	641,948,812.64	248,799,228.01	-	248,799,228.01	393,149,584.63	
Total Impairment (Collective+Individual)	2,581,335,360.52	2,293,305,746.46	277,915,567.67	2,571,221,314.13	10,114,046.39	
Impairment provision %					3.26%	
Net NPLs to net Loans					0.01%	

* Individually impairment includes additional provision (Letter of credit Nu..6,974,153.58 & bank Guarantee Nu.10,212,020.86)

As of period ending December 31, 2022						
Stage	Amount of NPL's (Gross)	Principal Impairment Provision	Interest Impairment Provision	Total Impairment Provision	Net NPL's	
Stage 1	-	222,904,981.14	-	222,904,981.14	-	
Stage 2	372,599,842.85	15,567,749.65	-	15,567,749.65	357,032,093.20	
Stage 3	802,386,915.79	638,301,545.54	159,617,909.85	797,919,455.39	4,467,460.40	
Total Collective Impairment	1,174,986,758.64	876,774,276.33	159,617,909.85	1,036,392,186.18	361,499,553.60	
Individual Impairment*	129,019,351.62		-	34,866,437.36	94,152,914.26	
Total Impairment (Collective+Individual)	1,304,006,110.26	911,640,713.69	159,617,909.85	1,071,258,623.54	232,747,486.72	
Impairment provision %					2.01%	
Net NPLs to net Loans					0.36%	

*Individually impairment includes additional provision (Letter of credit Nu.9,189,602.02 & bank Guarantee Nu.7,441,815.46)

Item 11: Assets and Investments

(Amount in Nu.)

Sl. No	Investment	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
1.	Marketable Securities (Interest Earning)		
a.	RMA Securities	596,850,000.00	10,029,395,700.00
b.	RGOB Bonds/Securities	12,282,817,000.00	5,737,829,000.00
c.	Corporate Bonds	115,332,000.00	115,332,000.00
d.	Others	352,270,000.00	575,661,792.00
	Sub-Total	13,347,269,000.00	16,458,218,492.00
2.	Equity Investments		
a.	Public Companies	462,999,664.12	396,689,239.00
b.	Private Companies		-
c.	Commercial Banks	53,665,542.00	62,344,674.00
d.	Non-Bank Financial Institutions	53,069,935.00	50,181,585.00
e.	Less: Specific Provisions		-
	Sub-Total	569,735,141.12	509,215,498.00
3.	Fixed Assets		
a.	Fixed Assets (Gross)	3,085,592,177.29	3,026,004,285.82
b.	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	1,071,721,215.43	950,236,198.49
c.	Fixed Assets (Net Book Value)	2,013,870,961.86	2,075,768,087.33

Item 12: Foreign exchange assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2023 (Amount in Nu.)

Currency	Liquid Foreign Currency Holdings (up to one Week)		Long Term Foreign Currency Holdings (More than one Week)			Nu. In Millions		
	Assets in Foreign Currency 1	Liabilities in Foreign Currency 2	Net Short Term Position 3=1-2	Assets in Foreign Currency 4	Liabilities in Foreign Currency 5	Long Term Net Position 6=4-5	Overall Net Position 7=3+6	Overall Net Position/ Core Capital 8
USD	1,214,344,455.69	1,537,968,437.81	(323,623,982.12)	54,797,428.85	-	54,797,428.85	(268,826,553.27)	(3.06)
SGD	23,678,297.24	214,105,671.85	(190,427,374.61)	-	-	-	(190,427,374.61)	(2.17)
EURO	107,739,914.19	8,378,026.08	99,361,888.11	-	-	-	99,361,888.11	1.13
AUD	1,159,988,365.90	52,227,495.22	1,107,760,870.68	-	-	-	1,107,760,870.68	12.61
CAD	24,288,052.80	-	24,288,052.80	-	-	-	24,288,052.80	0.28
HKD	53,325.00	-	53,325.00	-	-	-	53,325.00	0.00
GBP	39,660,218.43	7,446.56	39,652,771.87	-	-	-	39,652,771.87	0.45
CHF	37,686,788.20	497,228.04	37,189,560.16	-	-	-	37,189,560.16	0.42
JPY	30,420,765.24	-	30,420,765.24	-	-	-	30,420,765.24	0.35
DKK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2,637,860,182.69	1,813,184,305.56	824,675,877.13	54,797,428.85	-	54,797,428.85	879,473,305.98	10.01
					Core Capital		8,785,153,535.27	

Item 12: Foreign exchange assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2022 (Amount in Nu.)

Currency	Liquid Foreign Currency Holdings (up to one Week)			Long Term Foreign Currency Holdings (More than one Week)			Nu. In Millions	
	1	2	3=1-2	4	5	6=4-5	7=3+6	8
USD	1,042,594,142.19	1,285,528,384.36	(242,934,242.17)	54,488,210.55	-	54,488,210.55	(188,446,031.62)	(2.38)
SGD	39,787,881.93	209,966,996.91	(170,179,114.98)	-	-	-	(170,179,114.98)	(2.15)
EURO	147,737,656.56	46,766,236.99	100,971,419.57	-	-	-	100,971,419.57	1.28
AUD	98,742,335.07	48,682,507.00	50,059,828.07	-	-	-	50,059,828.07	0.63
CAD	9,766,486.09	-	9,766,486.09	-	-	-	9,766,486.09	0.12
HKD	769,693.65	-	769,693.65	-	-	-	769,693.65	0.01
GBP	34,129,140.66	6,479.85	34,122,660.81	-	-	-	34,122,660.81	0.43
CHF	98,461,932.84	629,856.14	97,832,076.70	-	-	-	97,832,076.70	1.24
JPY	33,345,298.00	-	33,345,298.00	-	-	-	33,345,298.00	0.42
DKK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,505,334,566.99	1,591,580,461.25	(86,245,894.25)	54,488,210.55	-	54,488,210.55	(31,757,683.70)	(0.40)
					Core Capital		7,918,979,995.03	

Item 13: Geographical Distribution of Exposures

(Amount in Nu.)

Particular	Domestic		India		Other	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Demand Deposits held with other banks	200,000.00	200,000.00	451,105,358.26	485,912,385.39	1,966,336,927.31	1,223,124,527.08
Time deposits held with other banks	1,800,000,000.00	1,343,756,704.00	-	-	259,864,800.00	258,398,400.00
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-

Item 14: Credit Risk Exposure by Collateral

(Amount in Nu.)

Sl. No	Particular	December 31, 2023 #	December 31, 2022 #
1.	Secured Loans	78,656,127,366.95	63,917,721,123.33
a.	Loans secured by physical/real estate collateral	61,235,132,010.26	52,082,804,066.01
b.	Loans Secured by financial collateral	1,006,818,683.54	927,464,708.40
c.	Loans secured by guarantees	16,414,176,673.15	10,907,452,348.92
2.	Unsecured Loans	453,721,790.46	1,046,645,416.00
	Total Loans	79,109,849,157.41	64,964,366,539.33

includes gross loans and advance of Nu. 79,109,849,157.41 and Bills discounted & purchased of Nil

* includes gross loans and advance of Nu.64,964,366,539.33. and Bills discounted & purchased of Nil

Item 15: Earnings Ratios**(Amount in Nu.)**

Sl. No	Ratio	December 31, 2023
1.	Interest Income as a percentage of Average Assets	3.01%
2.	Non-interest income as a percentage of Average Assets	0.64%
3.	Operating Profit as a percentage of Average Assets	1.37%
4.	Return on Assets	0.89%
5.	Business (Deposits plus Advances) per employee (Nu. In million)	240.59
6.	Profit per employee (Nu. In million)	1.38

Item 16: Penalties imposed by the RMA in the past period**(Amount in Nu.)**

Sl. No	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Reason for Penalty Imposed	Penalty Imposed	Reason for Penalty Imposed	Penalty Imposed
1.	NIL	NIL	Disruption of critical banking services	6,199,340.56
2.			Cash Reserve Ratio figure mismatch	150,000.00
3.			Failed to generate CIB Report	150,000.00
4.			Failed to generate CIB Report	3,099,670.23
5.			RAA Audits (IPS)	63,691.29
6.			Total	9,662,702.08

Item 17: Customer Complaints**(Amount in Nu.)**

Sl. No	Particular	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
1.	No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	35	29.00
2.	No. of complaints received during the year	9299	11,949.00
3.	No. of complaints redressed during the year	9277	11,943.00
4.	No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	57	35.00

Item 18: Provision Coverage Ratio (PCR)**(Amount in Nu.)**

Year	Gross NPL	Additional NPL	Additional Impairment Provisions	Additional Interest in Suspense A/c	PCR
1	2	3	4	5	6= (4/5)
31.12.2023	2,581,335,360.52	1,277,329,250.26	1,381,665,032.77	118,297,657.82	11.68
31.12.2022	1,304,006,110.26	(400,841,856.49)	(59,546,292.59)	15,775,001.85	(3.77)
31.12.2021	1,704,847,966.75	(1,808,701,395.02)	(497,321,520.77)	(61,526,485.31)	8.08

Year	Gross NPA	Impairment Provision	Interest Impairment
2021	1,704,847,966.75	971,187,006.28	143,842,908.00
2022	1,304,006,110.26	911,640,713.69	159,617,909.85
2023	2,581,335,360.52	2,293,305,746.46	277,915,567.67

Item 19: Concentration of Credit and Deposits
(Amount in Nu.)

Sl. No	Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
1.	Total loans to 10 largest borrowers	13,651,218,516.38	10,241,496,859.90
2.	As % of total loans	17.26%	15.76%
3.	Total deposits of the 10 largest depositors	13,749,470,410.95	13,975,664,060.87
4.	As % of total deposits	14.05%	14.43%

Item 20: Exposure to 5 Largest NPL accounts
(Amount in Nu.)

Sl. No	Particulars	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
1.	Five largest NPL accounts	455,506,740.03	499,601,349.43
2.	% of Total NPLs	25.61%	38.31%

Ratio Analysis

Ratios	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Return on Equity (PAT/Shareholders Equity)	11.12%	7.89%
Return on Assets (PAT/Total Assets)	0.91%	0.63%
Capital Adequacy Ratio (Tier 1+ Tier 2 Capital)/ (Risk Weighted Assets + Operation Risk)	13.71%	12.67%
Credit to Deposit Ratio (Total Loans/Total Deposits)	79.20%	67.07%
Statutory Liquidity Ratio (Quick assets/Total liabilities excluding capital fund and RMA liabilities)	23.36%	33.18%
Gross Non-Performing Assets (Non-performing Assets/Total Loans)	2.25%	2.65%
Earnings per share (PAT/No. of Shares)	33.42	22.55
Net interest margin (Total Interest Income-Interest Expenses)/ Total earning assets (Total Loans to customer + Loans to banks)	3.74%	1.62%
Leverage Ratio (Tier 1 /total balance sheet Amount including off balance sheet item)	7.65%	7.25%
Debt to Equity Ratio (Total Liabilities/Shareholder's Equity)	9.46	11.55



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