



पञ्चकन्या माई हाइड्रोपावर लिमिटेड
Panchakanya Mai Hydropower Limited

2078/079 | **ANNUAL**
2079/080 | **REPORT**



Board of Directors



Prem Bahadur Shrestha
Chairman

More than 50 years of experience in industries and business operations

Also has more than 10 years of experience in hydropower.

- Chairman of Panchakanya Group
- Chairman of Panchakanya Power Development Pvt. Ltd.



Dhurba Kumar Shrestha
Vice Chairman

Bachelor Graduate. More than 32 years of experience in industries and business operations

- Vice Chairman of Panchakanya Group
- Past president of Siddhartha Nagar Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Past president of Western Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry.



Mr. Udeep Shrestha
Director

Master's degree from SMU

Experienced Director with a demonstrated history of working in building materials industry
Executive director of Panchakanya Group



Mrs. Nitisha Shrestha
Director

Bachelor in Economics from San Diego State University

More than 10 Years of experience in Business Strategy Development and Marketing
Director of Panchakanya Group (Marketing & CSR)



Mr. Tikaram Niroula
Director

Bachelor in Civil Engineering from Institute of Engineering, TU

5 Years of Experience in Hydropower Design, Development and Construction



Mr. Prakash Bista
Company Secretary

विषय सूची

सातौं वार्षिक तथा आठौं साधारण सभा सम्बन्धि सूचना

वार्षिक साधारण सभा सम्बन्धि सामान्य जानकारीहरु

प्रोक्सी फारम

अध्यक्षको मन्तव्य

वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

वार्षिक अनुपालना प्रतिवेदन

Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Profit and Loss

Statement of other Comprehensive Income

Statement of Cash Flow

Statement of Changes in Equity

Significant Accounting Policy/Notes to the Accounts

पञ्चकन्या माई हाईड्रोपावर लिमिटेड

ल.पु.म.न.पा. वडा नं. ३, पुल्लोक, ललितपुर

फोन नं. ०१-५००५५०२

इमेल: admin@panchakanyamai.com.np

सातौं तथा आठौं वार्षिक साधारण सभा सम्बन्धि सूचना

यस पञ्चकन्या माई हाईड्रोपावर लिमिटेडको मिति २०८०।०९।०१ गते वसेको संचालक समितिको बैठकको निर्णय अनुसार कम्पनीको सातौं तथा आठौं वार्षिक साधारण सभा निम्न मिति, स्थान र समयमा देहायका विषयहरूमा छलफल तथा निर्णय गर्न निम्न लिखित मिति, स्थान र समयमा बस्ने भएको हुँदा सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनीहरू महानुभावहरूको जानकारीको लागि कम्पनी ऐन २०६३ को दफा ६७ को उपदफा २ बमोजिम यो सूचना प्रकाशित गरिएको छ।

वार्षिक साधारण सभा हुने मिति, स्थान र समय

मिति: २०८० पौष २४, तदनुसार ९ जनावरी २०२४, मंगलवार

समय: बिहान ठिक ११:०० बजे

स्थान: कुपण्डोल ब्याङ्कवेट कुपण्डोल, ललितपुर

छलफलका विषयहरू

(क) सामान्य प्रस्तावहरू

१. संचालक समितिको तर्फबाट अध्यक्ष ज्यू द्वारा आ.व. २०७८/०७९ र २०७९/०८० को वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत गर्ने छलफल तथा स्वीकृत गर्ने।
२. लेखापरिक्षकको प्रतिवेदन सहित आ.व. २०७८/०७९ र २०७९/०८० को वित्तिय विवरणहरू उपर छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने।
३. लेखापरिक्षण समितिको सिफारिस अनुसार आ.व. २०८०/०८१ को लागि लेखापरिक्षकको नियुक्ती तथा निजको पारिश्रमिक निर्धारण गर्ने।
४. कम्पनीको सर्वसाधारण समुहबाट प्रतिनिधित्व गर्ने १ (एक) जना संचालकको निर्वाचन गर्ने १ जना स्वतन्त्र संचालक नियुक्त गर्ने।
५. कम्पनीमा संचालकबाट प्राप्त कर्जा अनुमोदन गर्ने बारे।

(ख) विविध।

वार्षिक साधारण सभा सम्बन्धि सामान्य जानकारीहरू

१. साधारण सभामा उपस्थित हुने शेयरधनीहरूले अनिवार्य रूपमा वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन पुस्तिकामा संलग्न भएको प्रवेशपत्र वा आफ्नो शेयर प्रमाण पत्र वा आफ्नो परिचय स्पष्ट खुल्ने किसिमको फोटो सहितको कुनै प्रमाण पत्र साथमा लिई सभामा भाग लिन हुन अनुरोध छ।
२. शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूको सुविधाको लागि शेयरधनी उपस्थिति पुस्तिका विहान १०:०० बजे वाट खुल्ला गरिनेछ।
३. आफ्नो, राय, सुझाव वा जिज्ञासा राख्न चाहनु हुने शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूले सभा सुरु हुनु भन्दा कम्तीमा ४८ घण्टा अगावै फोन नं. ०१५००५५०२ वा कम्पनीको अधिकारी इमेल: admin@panchakanyamai.com.np मा सम्पर्क गरी नाम टिपाउन हुन अनुरोध गर्दछौं। सभामा आफ्नो लिखित राय, सुझाव राख्न चाहनु हुने शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूले उक्त राय सुझाव कम्पनीको इमेलमा पठाउन सक्नु हुनेछ।
- ४) सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूको जानकारीका लागि कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ को दफा ८४ बमोजिम संक्षिप्त आर्थिक प्रतिवेदन राष्ट्रिय स्तरको दैनिक पत्रपत्रिका मा अलग्गै प्रकाशित गरिएको छ र सो प्रतिवेदन सहितको संक्षिप्त वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तथा कम्पनी सम्बन्धी अन्य जानकारीहरू कम्पनीको रजिष्टर्ड कार्यालय पुल्चोक, ललितपुर वाट तथा साधारण सभाका दिन सभा हलबाट र कम्पनीको website: www.panchakanyamai.com.np मा पनि प्राप्त गर्न सक्नु हुनेछ।
- ५ सभामा आफू उपस्थित नभई प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गर्न चाहने शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूले सभा सुरु हुने समय भन्दा कम्तीमा ४८ घण्टा अगावै यस कम्पनीको केन्द्रीय कार्यालय पुल्चोक, ललितपुरमा इमेल मार्फत प्रोक्सी फारम दर्ता गरिसक्नु पर्नेछ। सभामा भागलिन र मतदान गर्नका लागि प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गरि सकेपछि उक्त प्रतिनिधि बदर गरी अर्कै मुक्कर गर्ने भएमा सोको लिखित सूचना सोही अवधि भित्र कम्पनीको रजिष्टर्ड कार्यालयमा दर्ता गरिसक्नु पर्नेछ। यसरी प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) नियुक्त गरिएको व्यक्ति समेत कम्पनीको शेयरधनी हुनु पर्नेछ।
- ६) एक भन्दा बढी व्यक्तिहरूको संयुक्त नाममा शेयर दर्ता रहेको अवस्थामा सर्वसम्मत वाट प्रतिनिधि चयन गरिएको एक जनताले मात्र वा लगत किताव मा पहिलो नाम उल्लेख भएको व्यक्तिले सभामा भागलिन सक्नु हुनेछ। कुनै संगठित संस्था वा कम्पनीले शेयर खरिद गरेको हकमा त्यस्ता संगठित संस्था वा कम्पनीले मनोनित गरेको प्रतिनिधिले शेयरवालाको हैसियतले सभामा भागलिन सक्नु हुनेछ।
- ७) कुनै शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूले छलफलका विषयहरू मध्ये विविध शिर्षक अन्तर्गत कम्पनी सम्बन्धि कुनै विषयमा छलफल गर्न गराउन चाहेमा सभामा भन्दा ७ कार्य दिन अगावै कम्पनी सचिव मार्फत संचालक समितिको अध्यक्षलाई लिखित रूपमा प्रस्ताव दिनुपर्नेछ तर त्यस्तो प्रस्ताव साधारण सभामा छलफल वा वहसको रूपमा समावेश गर्ने वा नगर्ने अधिकार संचालक समितिको अध्यक्षमा निहित हुनेछ।
- ८) साधारण सभाको प्रयोजनको लागि कम्पनीको शेयरधनी दर्ता पुस्तिका मिति २०८०।०९।१३ गते शेयरको दर्ता किताव बन्द (Book Close) रहनेछ। मिति २०८०।०९।१३ गतेको अघिल्लो दिन मिति २०८०।०९।१२ सम्म नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेञ्ज लिमिटेडमा कारोबार भएका शेयरधनीले मात्र यस सभामा भागलिन र मतदान गर्नका लागि योग्य हुनेछन्।
- ९) संचालक निर्वाचनको विस्तृत कार्यक्रम निर्वाचन अधिकृतको कार्यालय (यस कम्पनीको प्रधान कार्यालय) पुल्चोक, ललितपुरमा प्रकाशित हुने भएकोले त्यस सम्बन्धमा थप जानकारी राख्न ईच्छुक शेयरधनी तथा उम्मेदवारले कार्यालय समय भित्र सम्पर्क राख्न अनुरोध गर्दछौं।
- १०) सर्वसाधारण शेयरधनीको तर्फबाट संचालक पदमा उम्मेदवार हुन चाहने शेयरधनीले तल उल्लेख भए बमोजिम कम्पनीको प्रधान कार्यालय पुल्चोक, ललितपुरमा प्रकाशित निर्वाचन सम्बन्धि कार्यक्रमको सूचनामा उल्लेखित मितिमा निर्धारित समय भित्र कम्पनीको शेयरधनीहरू मध्ये एकजना शेयरधनी प्रस्तावक र अर्का एक जना शेयरधनी समर्थक सहित तोकिएको ढाँचा बमोजिम आफ्नो उम्मेदवारीको दरखास्त दर्ता गर्नु पर्नेछ। उम्मेदवारीवाट आफ्नो नाम फिर्ता लिन चाहेमा समेत सोहि निर्वाचन सम्बन्धि कार्यक्रम बमोजिम आफ्नो नाम फिर्ता लिन दरखास्त दर्ता गर्नुपर्नेछ। संचालक पदमा उम्मेदवारी दिने शेयरधनी अन्य उम्मेदवारको प्रस्तावक वा समर्थक हुन सक्ने छैन।
- ११) संचालक पदको निर्वाचनमा उम्मेदवार हुने शेयरधनीले कम्पनीको नियमावली बमोजिम आवश्यक शेयर लिई प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम संचालन हुने योग्य रहेको हुनु पर्दछ।
- १२) निर्वाचन सम्बन्धि अन्य जानकारी तथा कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धि सूचना कम्पनीको प्रधान कार्यालयको सूचना पाटीमा टाँसिने छ।
- १३) वार्षिक साधारण सभा सम्बन्धि थप जानकारी आवश्यक परेमा कार्यालय समय भित्र कम्पनीको मुख्य कार्यालय चाकुपाट, पुल्चोक, ललितपुरमा सम्पर्क राख्नु हुन अनुरोध गरिन्छ। थप जानकारीको लागि कम्पनीको वेब साइट www.panchakanyamai.com.np वाट प्राप्त गर्न सकिनेछ।

संचालक समितिको आज्ञाले

कम्पनी सचिव

ANNUAL REPORT 2078-079

साधारण सभामा आफ्नो प्रतिनिधिनियुक्त गर्ने निवेदन (प्रोक्सी फारम) कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ को दफा ७१ को उपदफा (३) संग सम्बन्धित

प्रोक्सी फारम

श्री सञ्चालक समिति
पञ्चकन्या माई हाइड्रोपावर लिमिटेड
पूल्चोक, ललितपुर

बिषय : प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गरेको बारे ।

महाशय,

.....जिल्ला न.पा./गा.पा.वडा नं. बस्ने म/ हामी
.....ले त्यस कम्पनीको शेयरधनीको हैसियतले संवत् २०८० साल ०९ महिना २४
गतेको दिनहुने सातौं तथा आठौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा म/ हामी स्वयं उपस्थित भई छलफल तथा निर्णयमा
सहभागी हुन नसक्ने भएकोले उक्त सभामा मेरो/हाम्रो तर्फबाट भागलिन तथा मतदान गर्नका लागिजिल
ला..... न.पा./ गा.पा.वडा नं.....बस्ने त्यस कम्पनीका शेयरधनी श्री
..... लाई मेरो/ हाम्रो प्रतिनिधि मनोनित गरी पठाएको छु/ छौं ।

प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त भएको व्यक्ति :-

हस्ताक्षरको नमुना:

शेयरधनी नं. :

शेयर प्रमाणपत्र नं. :

मिति :

निवेदक

दस्तखत :

नाम :

ठेगाना :

शेयर प्रमाणपत्र नं. :

शेयर संख्या :

दृष्टव्य : यो निवेदन साधारण सभा हुनु भन्दा कम्तिमा ४८ घण्टा अगावै कम्पनीको रजिष्टर्ड कार्यालयमा पेश गरी सक्नु पर्नेछ ।

पञ्चकन्या माई हाइड्रोपावर लिमिटेडको सातौं तथा आठौं संयुक्त वार्षिक साधारण सभामा

अध्यक्षको मन्तव्य

आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू,
महिला तथा सज्जनवृन्द, शुभचिन्तकहरू, पत्रकारहरू

यस पञ्चकन्या माई हाइड्रोपावर लिमिटेडको सातौं तथा आठौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा आफ्नो महत्वपूर्ण समय दिएर उपस्थित हुनु भएका सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू तथा आमन्त्रित अतिथीहरू, नियामक निकायका प्रतिनिधिहरू, कम्पनीका कर्मचारीहरू लगायत सभामा उपस्थित सम्पूर्ण महानुभावहरूलाई संचालक समिति तथा मेरो व्यक्तिगत तर्फबाट हार्दिक स्वागत तथा अभिवादन गर्दछु। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/०७९ र आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/०८० मा कम्पनीद्वारा सम्पन्न गरिएका कार्यहरू तथा व्यवस्थापकीय गतिविधीहरूको साथै आर्थिक तथा वित्तीय विवरणहरूको अभिलेख स्वरूप यहाँहरू समक्ष प्रस्तुत गर्न पाउँदा हामीलाई अत्यन्त खुशी लागेको छ।

यस कम्पनीले व्यवसायिक उत्पादन गरेको सात वर्ष भएको छ। यस अवधिमा हामीलाई विश्वास गरी शेयर लगानी गर्नु भएकोमा हार्दिक कृतज्ञता व्यक्त गर्दै कम्पनीको सातौं वार्षिक साधारण सभा यसअघि नै गर्नु पर्नेमा आयोजनाको सो अवधिमा कम्पनीका आयोजनाहरूको प्राविधिक परीक्षण तथा मर्मत सम्भार कार्य चलेको कारणले न्यून संख्यामा प्राविधिक कर्मचारी रहेको, काबु भन्दा बाहिरको अन्य अरु कारण, यस कम्पनीको व्यवस्थापकीय स्तरका कर्मचारी समेत कार्यमा व्यस्त रहेकोले उक्त सातौं वार्षिक साधारण सभा ढिलो हुन गएकोमा सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू समक्ष क्षमायाचना गर्दै यस वर्ष सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनीहरूलाई यसै सभामा प्रत्यक्ष सहभागी गराई हर्षोउल्लासका साथ साधारण सभामा वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्न पाउँदा मलाई अत्यन्त खुसी लागेको छ।

राष्ट्रमा तत्कालिन समयमा देखिएको उर्जा संकटलाई केही हदसम्म अन्त गर्ने अभिप्रायले जलविद्युत आयोजनाको निर्माण तथा सञ्चालन गरी विद्युत उर्जा उत्पादन तथा वितरण गर्ने उद्देश्यले स्थापित यस कम्पनीले इलाम जिल्ला स्थित माई खोलाको पानी उपयोग गरी सन्दकपुर गाउँपालिकामा १२ मेगावाट क्षमताको अप्पर माई र ६.१ मेगावाट क्षमताको



माथिल्लो माई सी (क्यास्केड) जलविद्युत आयोजनाहरू सफलतापूर्वक निर्माण सम्पन्न गरी दुई वटा आयोजनाहरू मध्ये अप्पर माई जलविद्युत आयोजनाको व्यवसायिक उत्पादन २०७३ साल आषाढ ९ गतेदेखि शुरु भई सञ्चालनमा आएको छ। यस कम्पनीलाई उर्जा मन्त्रालयबाट १२ मेगावाट क्षमताको लागि विद्युत उत्पादनको अनुमति पत्र प्राप्त भएपनि नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणको विद्यमान Q40 को प्रावधान अनुसार ९.९८ मेगावाट क्षमताको लागि मात्र विद्युत खरिद बिक्री सम्झौता सम्पन्न भएको छ। त्यसरी नै माथिल्लो माई सी जल विद्युत आयोजनाको २०७४ साल साउन ९ गतेदेखि व्यवसायिक उत्पादन शुरु भई हाल संचालनमा रहेको छ। यस आयोजनाको लागि पनि उर्जा मन्त्रालयबाट ६.१ मेगावाट क्षमताको विद्युत उत्पादनको अनुमति पत्र प्राप्त भएपनि विद्युत खरिद बिक्री सम्झौता भने ५.१ मेगावाटको मात्र भएको छ। साथै उत्पादित विद्युत नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणलाई बिक्री गर्दै आईरहेको छ।

यस कम्पनीको आयोजना निर्माण चरणमा आयोजनाले विनाशकारी भुकम्प, नाकाबन्दी जस्ता समस्या भेल्लु परेको कारणले आयोजनाको लक्ष्य भन्दा लागत बढ्न गएको थियो। निर्माण पश्चात पनि टनेल परिसरमा भूक्षय, ट्रान्समिसन

लाईनको टावरहरूमा भूक्षय आदि कारणले भएको क्षतिले आयोजनालाई आर्थिक रूपमा प्रभावित गर्न पुगेको देखिन्छ ।

वर्षेनी खोलाको पानी घट्दै गएको र हाल विश्वव्यापी रूपमा जलवायु परिवर्तनका कारणले आएको नकारात्मक असरले यस क्षेत्रको उत्पादनमा पनि असर देखा पर्न थालेको छ । जलविद्युत उत्पादन आफैमा एक जटिल प्राविधिक कुरा भएकोले निर्माणका विभिन्न चरणमा र निर्माण पश्चात पनि विभिन्न प्राविधिक तथा प्राकृतिक कारणले विभिन्न चुनौती तथा समस्याहरू आईने रहेकाछन् । यस्ता समस्या तथा चुनौतीलाई हामीले स्थानीय तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित निकायहरूसँग सहकार्य, समन्वय, सहयोग र सहभागिताका आधारमा सफलतापूर्वक समाधान गरेका छौं भने भावी चुनौतीहरूलाई पनि हामी सबै मिलेर समाधान गर्ने कुरामा विश्वस्त छु । कम्पनीलाई आईपर्ने चुनौतीहरूको सामना गर्दै अगाडी बढ्नुको अर्को विकल्प हामीसँग छैन ।

शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू

अप्पर माई जल विद्युत आयोजना (१२ मे.वा.) संचालनमा आएको यो सातौं वर्ष र माथिल्लो माई सी आयोजना (६.१ मे.वा.) संचालनमा आएको छैठौं वर्ष हो । आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/०७९ मा आयोजना प्रशासन टावर नं. २६मा भूक्षयको कारणले क्षती भएकोमा सो को मर्मत सम्भारको लागि आयोजना बन्द गर्नु परेको कारणले विद्युत उत्पादनमा केही कमी भएको छ । हाल मर्मत सम्भार सम्पन्न भई आयोजना संचालनमा रहेको छ । सो मर्मतको लागि रु. १,०३,५३,३६१।- लागत लागेकोमा बीमाबाट रु. ४१,७४,०००।- दावी रकम प्राप्त भएको छ, साथै डीए बीमा वापत रु. २,९८,००,०००।- रकम प्राप्त भएको छ । आर्थिक वर्ष २०७७/०७८ मा भूक्षयको कारणले टनेलमा भएको क्षतिको मर्मत गर्दा भएको सम्पूर्ण खर्च आ.व. २०७८/०७९ मा दावी गरेकोमा सम्पूर्ण खर्चको दावी रकम बीमाबाट भुक्तानी नभएको कारणले नोक्सानी हुन गएको जानकारी गर्नु पर्दा अत्यन्त दुःख लागेको छ ।

आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/०८० मा कम्पनीको विद्युत उत्पादन तथा विक्री आम्दानी अधिल्लो वर्षको तुलनामा स्थिर तथा खर्चमा गरेको मितव्ययीताका बावजुद पनि कर्जामा भएको व्याजदरमा अत्यधिक बृद्धीका कारण नोक्सानी हुन गएको जानकारी गराउँदछु ।

कम्पनीले नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणसँग गरेको विद्युत खरिद विक्री सम्झौतामा विद्युत खरिद विक्रीदर पुरानो भएकोले सोलाई शंसोधन गर्न सम्बन्धित निकायमा पहल भइरहेको छ । साथै कम्पनीले आगामी दिनमा लगानीको लागि उपयुक्त जलविद्युत आयोजनाको अध्ययन गरिरहेको व्यहोरा समेत अवगत गराउँदछु ।

आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू

यस कम्पनीको आ.व. २०७८/०७९ र आ.व. २०७९/०८० को नेपाल वित्तीय प्रतिवेदन मापदण्ड (NFRS) अनुसार तयार पारिएको वासलात, नाफा नोक्सान हिसाब र नगद प्रवाह विवरण समेतको लेखापरीक्षकबाट पेश गरिएको प्रतिवेदन तथा प्रचलित ऐनले निर्दिष्ट गरे बमोजिम तयार पारिएको संचालक समितिको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन यसअघि नै अध्ययनको लागि उपलब्ध गराई सकिएकोले छलफल गरी अनुमोदनको लागि प्रस्तुत गर्न चाहन्छौं ।

शेयरधनी तथा शुभचिन्तकहरूलाई कम्पनीको उन्नती, प्रगति र सफलताको लागि आफ्नो अमूल्य राय, सल्लाह, सुझाव दिन हुन समेत अनुरोध गर्दछौं र सो अनुसार कम्पनीले आफ्नो मार्ग निर्देशको रूपमा परिपालना गरी अगाडी बढ्नेछ ।

अन्त्यमा, आफ्नो कार्य व्यस्तताको बावजुद पनि यस सभामा उपस्थिति जनाई दिनु हुने सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूलाई धन्यवाद ज्ञापन गर्दछौं । साथै कम्पनीलाई मार्गदर्शन, सल्लाह तथा सहयोग पुऱ्याउनु हुने नेपाल सरकारका विभिन्न निकायहरू, उर्जा, जलस्रोत तथा सिँचाई मन्त्रालय, विद्युत विकास विभाग, नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण, नेपाल धितोपत्र बोर्ड, नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेञ्ज लिमिटेड, कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रारको कार्यालय, ऋण लगानीकर्ता बैंकहरू, शेयर रजिष्ट्रार सनराईज क्यापिटल लिमिटेड, स्थानीय बासिन्दा, पत्रकार लगायत सम्बद्ध निकायहरू तथा यस कम्पनीका कार्यरत कर्तव्यनिष्ठ कर्मचारीहरू प्रति हार्दिक आभार व्यक्त गर्दछौं ।

धन्यवाद

प्रेम बहादुर श्रेष्ठ

अध्यक्ष

पञ्चकन्या माई हाईड्रोपावर लिमिटेड

पञ्चकन्या माई हाईड्रोपावर लिमिटेडको सातौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट प्रस्तुत

वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ को दफा १०९ को उपदफा (४) बमोजिमको विवरणहरु :

(क) विगत वर्षको कारोवारको सिंहावलोकन

सम्बन्धित निकायबाट जलविद्युत उत्पादन तथा विक्री वितरण गर्ने उद्देश्यका साथ अप्पर माई जल विद्युत आयोजना (१२ मे.वा) र माथिल्लो माई सि आयोजना (६.१ मे.वा.) जल विद्युत आयोजना निर्माण कार्य सम्पन्न गरी ईलाम जिल्ला सन्दकपुर गाउँपालिकामा सञ्चालनमा रहेको छ। उक्त आयोजनाहरु बाट उत्पादित विद्युत नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणको १३२ के.भी. काबेली करिडोर प्रसारण लाइन

मार्फत राष्ट्रिय प्रसारण लाइनमा जोडिएको छ। कम्पनीले आफ्ना जडित क्षमता अनुसार नै उच्चतम विद्युत उत्पादन गर्ने कार्यलाई निरन्तर प्रयास जारी राखेको छ।

कम्पनीको उत्पादिन जलविद्युत वितरण गर्न निर्मित प्रसारण लाईन टावर नं. २६ भुक्षयको कारणले क्षति पुगेको कारणले प्लान्ट नै बन्द गर्नुपर्ने अवस्था सृजना भएको थियो।

शेयरधनी महानुभावहरुको जानीकारीको लागि कम्पनीको आय व्यय लाई विगत वर्षहरु सँग तुलना निम्न अनुसार रहको छ।

विवरण	आर्थिक वर्ष (रु)			वृद्धि/ कमी आ.व. (२०७९/८०)		वृद्धि/ कमी आ.व. (२०७८/७९)	
	२०७९/१०/८०	२०७८/१०/७९	२०७७/१०/७८	रकम रु.	प्रतिशत	रकम रु.	प्रतिशत
विद्युत विक्रीबाट प्राप्त आम्दानी	३७,३८,८९,८२४	३७,५८,८२,१९३	३४,७५,५५,९०५	(१९,९२,३६९)	(०.५३%)	२,८३,२६,२८८	८.१५%
विविध आम्दानी	१५,०८,८५४	१५,०८,८५४	२२,०५,०८५	-	-	(६,९६,२३१)	(३१.५७%)
जम्मा आम्दानी	३७,५३,९८,६७८	३७,७३,९१,०४७	३४,९७,६०,९९०	१९,९२,३६९	(०.५३%)	२,७६,३०,०५७	७.९%
घटाउनु पर्ने:							
आयोजना संचालन खर्च	४,४२,००,८४६	१,१७,३१,३५९	९४,९२,५७६	३,२४,६९,४८७	२७६.७७%	२२,३८,७८४	२३.५८%
कर्मचारी खर्च	४४,६२,०६९	२,०३,२८,८१२	२,०३,८९,६२०	(१,५८,६६,७४३)	(७८.०५%)	(६०,८०८)	(०.३०%)
प्रशासनिक खर्च	४४,१८,७४०	३,०५,४०,७८१	१,५९,४४,८३४	(२,६१,२२,०४१)	(८५.५३%)	१४५,९५,९४७	९१.५४%
वित्तीय खर्च	२१,७४,९४,५३२	१७,९२,२८,४६७	१७,३६,५३,६४८	३,८२,६६,०६५	२१.३५%	५५,७४,८१९	३.२१%
हासकट्टी	११,७१,९१,५१५	११,७०,७४,५११	११,६६,५३,६०४	१,१७,००४	०.१०%	४,२०,९०७	०.३६%
विशेष खर्च	-	६,५९,३९,०३१	-	(६,५९,३९,०३१)	-	६,५९,३९,०३१	-
जम्मा खर्च	३८,७७,६७,७०२	४२,४८,४२,९६१	३३,६१,३४,२८२	(३,७०,७५,४५९)	(८.७३%)	८,८७,०८,६७९	२६.३९%
कर तथा बोनस अधिको खुद मुनाफा / (नोक्सान)	(१,२३,६९,०२५)	(४,७४,५१,९१४)	१,३०,९२,३११	(३,५०,८२,८८९)	७३.९३%	(६,०५,४४,२२५)	(४५३.१९%)

विवरण	आर्थिक वर्ष (रु)			वृद्धि/ कमी आ.व. (२०७९/८०)		वृद्धि/ कमी आ.व. (२०७८/७९)	
	२०७९/०८०	२०७८/०७९	२०७७/०७८	रकम रु.	प्रतिशत	रकम रु.	प्रतिशत
कर्मचारी बोनस व्यवस्था	-	-	२,६७,९९८	-	-	(२,६७,९९८)	
कर अधिको खुद मुनाफा / (नोक्सान)	(१,२३,६९,०२५)	(४,७४,५१,९१४)	१,३३,५९,५१०	(३,५०,८२,८८९)	७३.९३%	(६,०८,११,४२४)	(४५५.१९%)
आयकर व्यवस्था	३,७७,२१४	३,७७,२१४	५,५१,२७१	-	-	(१,५४,०५८)	(३१.५७%)
विलम्बित कर	-	-	१,२६,१६,६२९	(१,२६,१६,६२९)	(१००%)	(१,२६,१६,६२९)	(१००%)
कर पछिको खुद नाफा/ (नोक्सान)	(१,२७,४६,२३८)	(४,७८,२९,१२७)	१,९१,६१०	(३,५०,८२,८८९)	७३.३५%	(४,८०,२०,७३७)	(२५,०६१.७२%)
शेयर संख्या	१,१०,००,०००	१,१०,००,०००	१,१०,००,०००	-	-	-	-
प्रति शेयर आमदानी	(१.१६)	(४.३५)	०.०२	(३.१९)	७३.३५%	(४.३७)	(२१,८४०.५१%)

(ख) राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तरराष्ट्रिय परिस्थितिबाट कम्पनीको कारोबारलाई परेको असर

हाल अन्तरराष्ट्रिय देश विच भएको युद्धको कारणले राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तरराष्ट्रिय आर्थिक तथा वित्तीय क्षेत्रमा देखा परेको आर्थिक संकट, विदेशी मुद्राको मुल्यमा भएको बृद्धि आदि कारणले कम्पनीको आयोजना मर्मत सम्भार गर्न तथा स्पेयर पार्टसको मुल्य बृद्धि भई लागत बढ्न गएको छ ।

(ग) प्रतिवेदन तयार भएको मिति सम्म चालु बर्षको उपलब्धी र भविष्यमा गर्नु पर्ने कुराको सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समितिको धारणा

यस कम्पनी बाट आ.व. २०८०/८१ को मंशिर मसान्त सम्म विद्युत उत्पादन गरिएको युनिट मध्य जम्मा ४,५०,१७,३०० किलोवाट आवर युनिट नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण लाई बिक्री गर्न सफल भई विद्युत बिक्री गरी जम्मा रु. २२,०४,२५,८७४/- आमदानी गरेको छ ।

कम्पनीका लगानीकर्ता शेयरधनीहरुलाई दिगो प्रतिफलको सुनिश्चितताको लागि निम्न कार्यहरु अगाडी बढाउने नीति लिएका छौं :

कम्पनीले हाल नियमित कञ्जभमगभि बनाई मेसिन उपकरण तथा पार्टसको चेक गरी मर्मत सम्भार गरि अधिकतम विद्युत उत्पादन गरी आमदानी गर्ने लक्ष्य राखिएको छ ।

कम्पनीले दिर्घकालिन प्रतिफलका लागि थप लगानी गर्न नयाँ आयोजना निर्माणको अध्ययन गरिरहेको छ । प्राविधिक अध्ययनबाट उपयुक्त ठहर भई सुभाब गरिएका आयोजनामा थप लगानी गरी आयोजना निर्माण गर्ने कम्पनीको भावि योजना रहेको छ ।

(घ) कम्पनीको औद्योगिक तथा व्यवसायिक सम्बन्ध

यस पञ्चकन्या माई हाइड्रोपावर लिमिटेडले आफ्नो व्यवसायिक तथा औद्योगिक कारोबारलाई पारदर्शी र परिस्कृत बनाउँदै लैजाने नीति अनुरूप प्रत्यक्ष वा परोक्ष सम्बन्ध राख्ने संघ संस्था, सरकारी निकाय, शेयरधनी महानुभावहरु, आयोजना निर्माण स्थलका स्थानिय व्यक्तिहरु संग सुमधुर सम्बन्ध कायम राख्दै आएको छ । कम्पनीको व्यवसायिक क्षेत्र संग सम्बन्धित सरोकारवाला संस्थाहरुमध्ये विद्युत विकास विभाग, उर्जा जलस्रोत तथा सिंचाई मन्त्रालय, नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण, कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रारको कार्यालय, नेपाल धितोपत्र बोर्ड, नेपाल

स्टक एक्सचेन्ज, सिडिएस एण्ड किल्यरिङ्ग लिमिटेड तथा आयोजना निर्माणमा वित्तीय सहयोग प्रदान गर्ने बैकहरु, बिमा कम्पनी, सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभावहरु, स्पेयर पार्टस तथा उपकरण आपूर्तिकर्ता स्वदेशी तथा विदेशी कम्पनीहरु तथा सरोकारवाला संग मैत्रीपूर्ण र असल व्यवसायिक सम्बन्ध कायम गर्दै लैजान कम्पनी कटिबद्ध रहेको छ ।

(ड) सञ्चालक समितिमा भएको हेरफेर र सो को कारण
यस कम्पनीको नियमावली अनुसार कम्पनीका संस्थापक शेयरधनीहरुको समूह “क” बाट ४ जना, सर्वसाधारण शेयरधनीहरुको समूह “ख” बाट १ जना र स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालक १ जना गरी जम्मा ६ जना सञ्चालक ४ वर्षको लागि नियुक्त भई सञ्चालक समितिमा प्रतिनिधित्व गर्ने व्यवस्था रहेको छ । संस्थापक शेयर धनीहरु मध्ये उदिप श्रेष्ठलाई मिति २०७९।०५।१० को संचालक समितिको निर्णयले कार्यकारी निर्देशकमा तलव तथा अन्य सुविधा नलिने गरि नियुक्त गरिएको छ र कम्पनीमा तपसील बमोजिमको सञ्चालक समिति रहको छ :

तपसील

सि.न	सञ्चालक	पद	समूह
१	श्री प्रेम बहादुर श्रेष्ठ	संचालक/अध्यक्ष	क
२	श्री उदिप श्रेष्ठ	संचालक/ कार्यकारी निर्देशक	क
३	श्री ध्रुव कुमार श्रेष्ठ	संचालक	क
४	श्री नितिशा श्रेष्ठ	संचालक	क
५	श्री टिकाराम निरौला	संचालक	ख

संस्थापक समूह ‘ क ’ बाट प्रतिनिधित्व गर्ने ४ जना संचालक मिति २०७८ पौष २८ को छैठौं वार्षिक साधारण सभाबाट ४ वर्षको लागि निर्वाचित भएका हुन भने सर्व साधारण शेयरधनीहरुको समूह ‘ ख ’ बाट प्रतिनिधित्व गर्ने १ जना संचालकको कार्यकाल यस साधारण सभा सम्म मात्र रहेको हुँदा यस साधारण सभाबाट निर्वाचन तथा नियुक्ति हुनेछ ।

(च) कारोवारलाई असर पार्ने मुख्य कुराहरु :

- नेपाल सरकार तथा प्रदेश सरकारबाट जारी हुने नयाँ ऐन, कानुन, नियमहरु तथा विद्यमान ऐन, कानुनमा हुन सक्ने संशोधन तथा परिवर्तनहरुले जलविद्युत आयोजनाहरुको निर्माण तथा सञ्चालनमा अनकुल तथा प्रतिकूल असर पर्न सक्ने छ ।
- जलस्रोतको मुहानमा अप्रत्याशित परिवर्तन, खडेरी, अनावृष्टि तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन आदिका कारणले पानीको श्रोतमा कमी आएमा विद्युत उत्पादनमा कमी आउन सक्नेछ ।
- बाढी पहिरो, अत्याधिक वर्षात, भुकम्प, लगायतका प्राकृतिक प्रकोप तथा काबु बाहिरका परिस्थितिहरु सृजना भई आयोजना स्थल, भौतिक संरचना तथा उपकरणहरुमा क्षति भएमा मर्मत सम्भारमा खर्च बृद्धि हुन सक्ने र व्यवसायिक आम्दानीमा कमी हुन सक्नेछ ।
- राजनैतिक अस्थिरता, बन्द हडताल, विरोध, विभिन्न रोगको महामारी नियन्त्रणको लागि लागु हुने बन्दाबन्दी तथा निषेधाज्ञाको साथै मुद्रास्फिति, बैकको व्याजदरमा बृद्धि, विनिमय दरमा परिवर्तन आदि आर्थिक/वित्तिय कारणहरुले पनि आयोजनाको उत्पादन तथा मर्मत सम्भारमा प्रतिकूल असर गर्न सक्नेछ ।
- विद्युत केन्द्रहरुमा जडित मेसिन तथा उपकरणहरु साथै प्रसारण लाइनमा हुन सक्ने प्राविधिक खराबीका कारणहरुले विद्युत उत्पादनमा कमी हुन सक्नेछ ।

माथि उल्लेखित सम्भावित जोखिमहरुलाई न्यूनिकरण गर्न मेशिन तथा उपकरणहरुको ह्यास खर्चको व्यवस्था साथै जलविद्युत केन्द्रहरुको सम्पूर्ण संरचना, मेसिन तथा उपकरणहरुको संभावित जोखिमलाई न्यूनिकरण गर्न बिमा गरिएको छ । साथै निरन्तर विद्युत आपूर्ति गर्नको लागि नियमित तथा आकस्मिक रुपमा मेसिनरी उपकरणहरु, सिभिल संरचना तथा प्रसारण लाइन आदिको निरीक्षण र मर्मत सम्भार गरिने व्यवस्था मिलाइएको छ । साथै कम्पनीका जल विद्युत केन्द्रहरुको नियमित

मर्मत सम्भारको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने जगेडा पार्टपूजा (Spare Parts) को उचित व्यवस्था गरिएको छ । आयोजना मर्मत सम्भारको लागि बन्द गर्नु परेमा सो अवधिमा हुने उत्पादनको समेत बिमा गरिएको छ ।

(छ) लेखा परीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा कुनै कैफियत उल्लेख भएको भए सो उपर सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिक्रिया
कम्पनीले आर्थिक वर्ष २०७५।७६ देखिनै नेपाल वित्तीय प्रतिवेदन मापदण्ड (Nepal Financial Reporting Standard-NFRS) लागु गरेको छ । लेखा परीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिएका नियमित कारोवारमा देखिएका सामान्य कैफियत, प्रतिक्रिया र सुझावहरु माथि कम्पनीका सञ्चालक समितिको ध्यानाकर्षण हुनुको साथै सो को सुधारको लागि आवश्यक कदम चालिएको छ ।

(ज) लाभांश बाँडफाँड गर्न सिफारीस गरिएको रकम
कम्पनीको लाभांश बाँडफाँड गर्न सिफारिस गरिएको छैन ।

(झ) शेयर जफत भएको भए जफत भएको शेयर संख्या, त्यस्तो शेयरको अंकित मूल्य, त्यस्तो शेयर जफत हुनुभन्दा अगावै सो बापत कम्पनीले प्राप्त गरेको जम्मा रकम र त्यस्तो शेयर जफत भएपछि सो शेयर बिक्री गरी कम्पनीले प्राप्त गरेको रकम तथा जफत भएको शेयर बापत रकम फिर्ता गरेको भए सो को विवरण
यस आ.व. मा शेयर जफत सम्बन्धी कार्य भएको छैन ।

(ञ) विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्पनी र यसको सहायक कम्पनीको कारोबारको प्रगति र सो आर्थिक वर्षको अन्तमा रहेको स्थितिको पुनरावलोकन
यस कम्पनीको अरु कुनै सहायक कम्पनी छैन । यस कम्पनीको कारोबारको प्रगति र स्थिति माथि उल्लेख गरिएको छ ।

(ट) कम्पनी तथा त्यसको सहायक कम्पनीले आर्थिक वर्षमा सम्पन्न गरेको प्रमुख कारोबारहरु र सो अवधिमा कम्पनीको कारोबारमा आएको कुनै महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन

यस कम्पनीको अरु कुनै सहायक कम्पनी छैन । कम्पनीले आर्थिक वर्षमा सम्पन्न गरेको प्रमुख कारोबारहरु र सो अवधिमा कम्पनीको कारोबारमा आएको महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन प्रतिवेदनमा संलग्न वासलात, नाफा नोक्सान हिसाब, नगद प्रवाह विवरण र लेखा सम्बन्धी टिप्पणीले स्पष्ट पार्दछ ।

(ठ) विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्पनीको आधारभूत शेयरधनीहरुले कम्पनीलाई उपलब्ध गराएको जानकारी
विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्पनीको आधारभूत शेयरधनीहरुले कम्पनीलाई कुनै जानकारी उपलब्ध गराएको छैन ।

(ड) विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्पनीको सञ्चालक तथा पदाधिकारीहरुले लिएको शेयरको स्वामित्वको विवरण र कम्पनीको शेयर कारोबारमा निजहरु संलग्न रहेको भए सो सम्बन्धमा निजहरुबाट कम्पनीले प्राप्त गरेको जानकारी
आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९।८० को अन्त्य सम्म यस कम्पनीका सञ्चालक तथा पदाधिकारीहरुको शेयरको स्वामित्व निम्न अनुसार रहेको र निजहरु कम्पनीको शेयरको कारोबारमा संलग्न रहेको पाइएको छैन ।

क्र.स	नाम	पद	शेयर संख्या
१	श्री प्रेम बहादुर श्रेष्ठ	अध्यक्ष	२,७२५,०००
२	श्री ध्रुव कुमार श्रेष्ठ	संचालक	६२५,०००
३	श्री उदीप श्रेष्ठ	संचालक	१५,०००
४.	श्री नितिशा श्रेष्ठ प्रतिनिधी : पञ्चकन्या पावर डे भलपमेन्ट प्रा.लि.को तर्फबाट	संचालक	
५.	श्री टिकाराम निरौला	संचालक	१,०७०

(ढ) विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्पनी संग सम्बन्धित सम्भौताहरुमा कुनै सञ्चालक तथा निजको नातेदारको व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थको बारेमा उपलब्ध गराइएको जानकारी व्यहोरा
त्यस प्रकारको जानकारी उपलब्ध भएको छैन ।

(ण) कम्पनीले आफ्नो शेयर आफैले खरिद गरेको भए त्यसरी आफ्नो शेयर खरिद गर्नुको कारण, त्यस्तो शेयरको

संख्या र अङ्कित मूल्य तथा त्यसरी खरिद गरे बापत कम्पनीले भुक्तानी गरेको रकम

कम्पनीले आफ्नो शेयर आफैले खरिद गरेको छैन ।

(त) आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली भए वा नभएको र भएको भए सो को विस्तृत विवरण

कम्पनीको आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीलाई सुव्यवस्थित गर्नको लागि आवश्यक विनियमावली बनाई लागु गरिएको छ ।

आन्तरिक लेखा प्रणाली सबल राख्न सञ्चालक समितिको सदस्यको अध्यक्षतामा लेखा परीक्षण समिति गठन गरिएको छ ।

कम्पनीको लेखाको नियमित त्रैमासिक रूपमा चार्टर्ड एकाउण्टेन्ट एच.डि.एस.डि एण्ड एसोसियट्स बाट आन्तरिक लेखापरिक्षण गर्ने गरिएको छ ।

कम्पनीको वित्तिय तथा लेखा सम्बन्धी प्रक्याहरु र सम्पतीको जोखिम व्यवस्थापन र नियन्त्रणको लागि आ.व. २०७८।७९ मा स्वतन्त्र लेखा परीक्षक D. Kumar & Associates का चार्टर्ड एकाउण्टेन्ट दिपेन्द्र कुमार बाट आ.व. २०७९।८० मा स्वतन्त्र लेखा परीक्षक G. Khwaunju & Associates का चार्टर्ड एकाउण्टेन्ट गौरव ख्वाउन्जु श्रेष्ठ बाट लेखा परीक्षण गराइएको छ भने उक्त लेखा परीक्षण प्रतिवेदन कम्पनीको सञ्चालक समिति बाट स्वीकृत गरी आगामी साधारण सभा समक्ष अनुमोदनको लागि सिफारीस गरिएको छ ।

(थ) विगत आर्थिक वर्षको कुल व्यवस्थापन खर्चको विवरण कम्पनीको आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८।७९ मा कुल व्यवस्थापन खर्च मध्ये प्रशासनिक खर्च अन्तर्गत रकम रु. ३०५,४०७.८९।- र कर्मचारी खर्च अन्तर्गत रु. २,०३,२८,८९२।- गरी जम्मा रु. ५,०८,६९,५९३।- भएको छ त्यसै गरी आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९।८० मा कुल व्यवस्थापन खर्च मध्ये प्रशासनिक खर्च अन्तर्गत रकम रु. ४४,९८,७४०।- र कर्मचारी खर्च अन्तर्गत रु. ४४,६२,०६९।- गरी जम्मा रु. ८९,६०,८०९।- भएको छ । खर्चको विवरण आर्थिक प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिएको छ

(द) लेखा परीक्षण समितिका सदस्यहरुको नामावली, निजहरुले प्राप्त गरेको पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता तथा सुविधा, सो समितिले गरेको काम कारवाहीको विवरण र सो समितिले कुनै सुझाव दिएको भए सो को विवरण

लेखा समितिका सदस्यहरुको नामावली :

अध्यक्ष - श्री ध्रुव कुमार श्रेष्ठ
सदस्य - श्री भोलानाथ उपाध्याय
सदस्य - श्री ॐ कार श्रेष्ठ

लेखा परीक्षण समितिको सिफारीश

कम्पनीको आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९।८० को आर्थिक कारोवारको लेखा परीक्षण गर्न लेखा परीक्षकको नियुक्तिको लागि कम्पनीमा विभिन्न लेखा परीक्षण संस्थाहरुबाट प्रस्तावित दर रेट सहित प्राप्त हुन आएका कोटेशनहरुका आधारमा उपयुक्त र कम मूल्य प्रस्तावित गर्ने लेखापरीक्षक संस्था G. Khwaunju & Associates, Chartered Accountants लाई लेखापरीक्षण बापतको पारिश्रमिक मूल्य अभिवृद्धि कर बाहेक रु. १,४०,००० (अक्षरेपी एक लाख चालीस हजार रुपयाँ मात्र) उपलब्ध गराउने गरी आ.व. २०७९।८० को लेखापरीक्षक नियुक्तिको लागि साधारण सभा समक्ष सिफारीश गरेको छ ।

लेखा परीक्षण समितिका सदस्यहरुलाई हाल बैठक भत्ता र अन्य कुनै पारिश्रमिक तथा सुविधा उपलब्ध गराइएको छैन । लेखा परीक्षण समितिका सदस्यहरुलाई हाल बैठक भत्ता र अन्य कुनै पारिश्रमिक तथा सुविधा उपलब्ध गराइएको छैन ।

(ध) सञ्चालक, प्रबन्ध सञ्चालक, कार्यकारी प्रमुख, कम्पनीका आधारभूत शेयरधनी वा निजको नजिकका नातेदार वा निज संलग्न रहेको फर्म, कम्पनी वा संगठित संस्थाले कम्पनीलाई कुनै रकम बुझाउन बाँकी भए सो कुरा

यस कम्पनीका शेयरधनीहरुले आफ्नो नाममा कायम रहेको शेयर बापतको सम्पूर्ण रकम चुक्ता भुक्तान गरी सकेको र अन्य कुनै पनि पदाधिकारी तथा संस्थाले कम्पनीलाई कुनै रकम बुझाउन बाँकी छैन ।

(न) सञ्चालक प्रबन्ध सञ्चालक, कार्यकारी प्रमुख तथा पदाधिकारीहरू लाई भुक्तानी गरिएको, पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता तथा पदाधिकारीहरू लाई भुक्तानी गरिएको, पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता तथा सुविधाको रकम

प्रथम साधारण सभाको निर्णय बमोजिम सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक भत्ता वापत प्रति बैठक अध्यक्षलाई रु.३०००।- र अन्य सदस्यहरूलाई रु.२५००।- का दरले उपलब्ध गराइएको छ, सो बाहेक अन्य कुनैपनि पारिश्रमिक तथा सुविधा वापत रकम उपलब्ध गराइएको छ ।

(प) शेयर धनीले बुझी लिन बाँकी रहेको लाभांशको रकम
यस कम्पनीले हाल सम्म कुनै लाभांश वितरण गरेको छैन ।

(फ) दफा १४१ बमोजिम सम्पत्ती खरिद गरेको कुरा

गत आ.व. हरूमा खरिद गरिएका खर्च भएर नजाने पूजिगत सामानको विवरण वार्षिक आर्थिक प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिएको छ ।

(ब) दफा १७५ बमोजिम सम्बद्ध कम्पनी बीच भएको कारोबारको विवरण

कम्पनी ऐनको दफा १७५ बमोजिम आ.व.२०७८।७९ मा भएको कारोबार लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिएको छ ।

(भ) ऐन तथा प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदनमा खुलाउनु पर्ने कुरा

ऐन तथा प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम सञ्चालक समितिले वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनमा खुलाउनु पर्ने विषयको सम्बन्धमा पारदर्शी भई सदैव सचेत रहनेछ ।

(म) अन्य आवश्यक कुराहरू

१) कम्पनीले आयोजना निर्माणको लागि नबिल बैंक लिमिटेडको अगुवाईमा ५ वटा बैंकहरूसंग भएको सहवित्तीयकरण कर्जा सम्झौता अन्तर्गत स्वीकृत कर्जा तथा बैकिङ्ग सुविधा वापतको जम्मा रकम रु.२,१९,२९,५३,०००।- मध्ये आर्थिक वर्ष

२०७९।८० को असार मसान्त सम्म जम्मा साँवा रु. ७७,१०,११,०२१।-(अक्षरेपी सतहत्तर करोड दश लाख एघार हजार एक्काइस रुपयाँ) र ब्याज रकम रु.१,१५,४७,२०,७३६।- (अक्षरेपी एक अर्ब पन्ध्र करोड सठ्चालिस लाख बिस हजार सात सय छत्तिस रुपयाँ) भुक्तानी गरि सकिएको र साँवा रकम जम्मा रु.१,४२,१९,४१,९७८।- (अक्षरेपी एक अरब बयालिस करोड उन्नाइस लाख एक चालिस हजार नौ सय अठहत्तर मात्र) भुक्तानी गर्न बाँकी रहको छ ।

२) यस कम्पनीको अप्पर माई जल विद्युत आयोजनाको Property र LOP को लागि मिति ०५ अप्रिल २०२२ देखि ०४ अप्रिल २०२४ सम्म एक वर्ष अवधीको लागि कुल विमांक रकम रु. ६२,५६,९८५।- को श्री एनएलजीइन्सुरेन्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड र माथिल्लो माई सी जल विद्युत आयोजनाको लागि मिति ११ अगस्त २०२२ देखि १० अगस्त २०२४ सम्म एक वर्षको लागि कुल विमांक रकम रु. ३६,३३,९८०।- को श्री एनएलजी इन्सुरेन्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड संग विमा गरिएको छ ।

३) लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख भए अनुसार आ.व. २०७८।७९ मा कम्पनीको विद्युत उत्पादन तथा बिक्री आमदानी गत वर्षको तुलनामा बृद्धि भएको देखिन्छ भने आ.व. २०७९/०८० मा सन्तोषजनक नै देखिएको छ भने कर्जाको ब्याज दरमा बृद्धि, मर्मत सम्भार खर्च र विमा रकममा बृद्धिको कारणले कम्पनीमा आ.व. २०७८/०७९ मा रु. ४,७८,२९,१२७।- र आ.व. २०७९/०८० मा रु.१,२७,४६,२३८।- खुद नोक्सानी हुन गएको छ ।

४) यस कम्पनीमा आ.व. २०७९।८० मा अधिकृत स्तरमा प्राविधिक तर्फ ३ जना तथा प्रशासन तर्फ ४ जना र सहायक स्तरमा प्राविधिक तर्फ २८ जना तथा प्रशासन तर्फ १३ जना गरी कुल ४८ जना कर्मचारीहरू कार्यरत रहेका छन् ।

धन्यवाद ज्ञापन

यस सभामा भाग लिएर कम्पनीको संस्थागत हित तथा प्रगतिको लागि अमूल्य सुझावहरु, सृजनात्मक सल्लाह तथा अटुट साथ दिनु हुने हाम्रा सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभावहरु तथा शुभ-चिन्तकहरुलाई हार्दिक धन्यवाद ज्ञापन गर्दछौं । यहाँहरुबाट प्राप्त हौसला, सहयोग, विश्वास र सदभावले हामीलाई आगामी दिनहरुमा दृढताका साथ अगाडी बढ्न प्रेरणा मिलेछ । कम्पनीलाई मार्गदर्शन, परामर्श तथा सहयोग पुऱ्याउनु हुने नेपाल सरकारका विभिन्न निकायहरु उर्जा जलस्रोत तथा सिंचाई मन्त्रालय, विद्युत विकास विभाग, नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण, नेपाल धितोपत्र बोर्ड, नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेन्ज लिमिटेड, कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रारको कार्यालय, ऋण

लगानी कर्ता बैंकहरु, शेयर रजिष्ट्रार सनराइज क्यापिटल लगायत सम्बद्ध निकायहरु तथा यस कम्पनीमा कार्यरत सम्पूर्ण लगनशील कर्मचारीहरु प्रति हार्दिक आभार व्यक्त गर्दै सञ्चालक समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन सभामा छलफल तथा अनुमोदनको लागि प्रस्तुत गर्दछौं ।

सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट

प्रेम बहादुर श्रेष्ठ

अध्यक्ष

पञ्चकन्यामाई हाइड्रोपावर लिमिटेड

मिति २०८०।०९।२४

धितोपत्र दर्ता तथा निष्काशन नियमावली, २०७३ को नियम २६ को उपनियम (१) संग सम्बन्धित अनुसूचि १५ बमोजिमको विवरण

१. संचालक समितिको प्रतिवेदन: प्रतिवेदनमा खुलाउनु पर्ने विवरणहरु सम्बन्धित शिर्षक अन्तर्गत राखिएको
२. लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदन: सम्बन्धित शिर्षक अन्तर्गत राखिएको
३. लेखापरीक्षणभएको वित्तीयविवरण: सम्बन्धितशिर्षक अन्तर्गत राखिएको
४. कानूनी कारवाही सम्बन्धी विवरण:
 - (क) त्रैमासिकअवधिमा संगठित संस्थाले वा संस्थाको विरुद्ध कुनै मुद्दा दायर भएको भए, कम्पनीले कुनैपनि मुद्दा दायर नगरेको र कम्पनी विरुद्ध पनि कुनै मुद्दा नभएको ।
 - (ख) संगठित संस्थाको संस्थापक वा सञ्चालकले वा संस्थापक वा सञ्चालकको विरुद्धमा प्रचलित नियमको अवज्ञा वा फौजदारी अपराध गरेको सम्बन्धमा कुनै मुद्दा दायर गरेको वा भएको भए, यस कम्पनीमा जानकारी नभएको
 - (ग) कुनै संस्थापक वा सञ्चालक विरुद्ध आर्थिक अपराध गरेको सम्बन्धमा कुनै मुद्दा दायर भएको भए, यस कम्पनीमाजानकारी नभएको
 ५. संगठित संस्थाको शेयर कारोबार तथा प्रगतिको विश्लेषण
 - (क) धितोपत्र बजारमा भएको संगठित संस्थाको शेयर को कारोबार सम्बन्धमा व्यवस्थापनको धारणा
 - नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेञ्ज लिमिटेड र धितोपत्रबोर्डको सुपरिवेक्षण व्यवस्थाको अधिनमा रही कारोबार गरेको ।
 - (ख) गत वर्षको प्रत्येक त्रैमासिक अवधिमा संगठित संस्थाको शेयर को अधिकतम, न्यूनतम र अन्तिम मूल्यका साथै कुल कारोबार शेयर संख्या र कारोबार दिन ।

त्रैमासिक	अधिकतम मूल्य	न्यूनतम मूल्य	अन्तिम मूल्य	कुल कारोबार को दिन	कुल कारोबार संख्या	कुल कारोबारको शेयर संख्या
आ.व. २०७८।७९						
प्रथम	३६४	१७३	३०२	५७	२६,१३,०६६	१,०३,०१,९२,२५०
दोश्रो	३९३	२६९	२९०	५९	२०,९७,०६६	७३,३४,६४,५२०
तेश्रो	३९८	२८०	२८२	५८	१४,११,६०४	५२,०३,४३,९२८
चौथो	२८९	१८७	२२१	६४	४,६१,५६४	११,०५,१७,५१०
आ.व. २०७९।८०						
प्रथम	२७५	१७६	१७६	६६	६,२७,९९१	१५,०७,५४,६५७
दोश्रो	२७०	१७३	२६०	५२	८,२५,३६३	१८,५३,९१,९८८
तेश्रो	२८०	२२९	२४२	५६	८,१०,८४८	२१,२४,२६,७३४
चौथो	२४४	२००	२०४	६२	५,११,४६३	११,४५,२८,६४२

६. समस्या तथा चुनौती

(क) आन्तरिक समस्यातथाचुनौती

- यान्त्रिक उपकरणहरुमा आउन सक्ने प्राविधिक समस्या
- दक्ष जनशक्तिको व्यवस्थापन

(ख) बाह्य समस्या तथा चुनौती

- संघिय संरचनाबाट हुने असर
- सरकारबाट पाइने सहूलियतमा हुने ढिला सुस्ती
- ऐन नियममा हुने परिवर्तन
- खडेरी, बाढी, पहिरो र प्राकृतिकप्रकोप बाट हुन सक्ने जोखिम

आन्तरिक समस्या तथा चुनौती समाधान गर्न व्यवस्थापनले अवलम्बन गरेको रणनीति प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख गरिएको छ ।

७. संस्थागत सुशासन

नेपाल धितोपत्र बोर्ड बाट जारी भएको संस्थागत सुशासन निर्देशिका २०७४ लागु भएकोले कम्पनीले यो निर्देशिका कार्यान्वयन प्रारम्भ गरेको छ । प्रचलित ऐन, नियमअनुसार सम्बन्धित नियमनकारी निकायहरु द्वारा जारी गरिएका निर्देशन तथा परिपत्रहरुको पूर्ण रुपमा पालनागदैं संस्थागत सुशासनलाई उच्च प्राथमिकता दिदै नीति,निर्देशन र नियमको पालना गर्ने प्रतिबद्धता जाहेर गर्दछौं ।

प्रेमबहादुर श्रेष्ठ

अध्यक्ष, सञ्चालक समिति

पञ्चकन्यामाई हाइड्रोपावर लिमिटेड

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF PANCHAKANYA MAI HYDROPOWER LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Panchakanya Mai Hydropower Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as ta 32nd Ashadh 2079 (corresponding to 16th July 2022) and statement of profit and loss, statement of cash flow and statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounts policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Panchakanya Mai Hydropower Limited as at 32nd Ashadh 2079 (corresponding to 16th July 2022), and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing (NSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ICAN's *Handbook of Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants together* with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAN's Handbook of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 NFRS 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audits conducted in accordance with NSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of user taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud r error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence the is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than

for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentation, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understating of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, further events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We have also observed the compliance of relevant act and other applicable law, regulations and accordingly, we report that:

- a) We have obtained information and explanations, which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were considered necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- b) In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law have been maintained by the company as far as appears from our examination of such books;
- c) In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements with explanatory noted dealt with by this report have been prepared from the books of accounts maintained by the company are in agreement with the same;
- d) To the best of our knowledge and according to the explanation given to us, and from our examination of the books of account of the company necessary for the purpose of our audit, we have not come across cases where the board of directors or their representatives or any employees of the company have acted in contrary to the provisions of law or committed any misappropriation or caused any damage or loss to the company.

For D. Kumar & associates,
Chartered Accountants,

.....
FCA. Dipendra Kumar
COP No.: 583

Date: Poush 20, 2079
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal
UNID Number: 230110CA006931FvA2

PANCHAKANYA MAI HYDROPOWER LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)

(Amount in NRs)

Particular	Note	As at Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	" As at Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021) "
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2.2	1,694,635	1,924,754
Intangible Assets	2.3	2,831,048,212	2,934,658,826
Capital WIP		-	145,635,732
Total non-current assets		2,832,742,847	3,082,219,313
Current Assets			
Inventories	2.4	22,251,861	21,706,845
Financial assets			
Trade & Other Receivables	2.8	101,532,867	78,256,103
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.9	3,150,171	1,606,306
Other Non- Financial Assets			
Advances & Deposit	2.10	12,605,406	9,362,491
Current Tax Asset		-	-
Total current assets		139,540,304	110,931,746
Total		2,972,283,151	3,193,151,059
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	2.11	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Retained Earnings	2.12	(173,750,836)	(199,055,672)
Total equity		926,249,164	900,944,328
Liabilities			
Non- Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	2.13.1	1,527,463,217	1,629,334,322
Non-Financial Liabilities			
Retirement Benefit Obligation	2.13.2	-	23,672
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	2.13.3	-	73,133,964
Deffered Income		23,203,163	24,712,017
Total non-current liabilities		1,550,666,380	1,727,203,974
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade and Other payables	2.14	60,025,755	130,659,005
Borrowings	2.15	432,851,812	426,751,480
Non-financial liabilities			
Provision	2.16	-	267,198
Other Non-Financial Liabilities	2.14	2,376,876	7,037,851
Current Tax Liabilities	2.17	113,164	287,223
Total Current Liabilities		495,367,607	565,002,757
Total liabilities		2,046,033,986	2,292,206,731
Total		2,972,283,151	3,193,151,059

Summary of significant accounting policies and notes to account For & on behalf of the board

As per our attached report of even date

Chairman
Prem Bahadur Shrestha

Director
Dhurba Kumar Shrestha

For D. Kumar & Associates
 CA. Dipendra Kumar
 Chartered Accountants

Director
Udeep Shrestha

Director
Nitisha Shrestha

Director
Tikaram Niroula

Finance Head
Omkar Shrestha

Place: Kathmandu
 Date: Poush 19, 2079

PANCHAKANYA MAI HYDROPOWER LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

For the period ended 32nd Ashad, 2079 (July 16, 2022)

(Amount in NRs)

Particulars	Note	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	Year ended Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021)
Income			
Revenue from Sale of Electricity	2.18	375,882,193	347,555,905
Operating Expenses	2.19	(11,731,359)	(9,492,576)
Gross Profit		364,150,834	338,063,329
Employee Benefit Expenses	2.20	(20,328,812)	(20,656,818)
Administrative Expenses	2.21	(30,540,781)	(15,944,834)
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	2.2	(117,074,511)	(116,653,604)
Operating Profit/ (Loss)		196,206,730	184,808,073
Other Income	2.22	1,508,854	2,205,085
Financial Expenses	2.23	(179,228,467)	(173,653,648)
Loss on Insurance Claim	2.24	(65,939,031)	-
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		(47,451,914)	13,359,510
Tax Expense:			
Current Tax	2.17	377,214	551,271
Deferred Tax (Income)/ Expense	2.13.3	-	12,616,629
Profit/(loss) for the period		(47,829,127)	191,610
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (EPS)		(4.35)	0.02

Summary of significant accounting policies and notes to account For & on behalf of the board

As per our attached report of even date

Chairman
Prem Bahadur Shrestha

Director
Dhurba Kumar Shrestha

For D. Kumar & Associates
 CA. Dipendra Kumar
 Chartered Accountants

Director
Udeep Shrestha

Director
Nitisha Shrestha

Director
Tikaram Niroula

Finance Head
Omkar Shrestha

Place: Kathmandu
 Date: Poush 19, 2079

PANCHAKANYA MAI HYDROPOWER LIMITED
STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)

(Amounts in NRs)

Particulars	Note	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	Year ended Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021)
Profit/(loss) for the period		(47,829,127)	191,610
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Fair Value Gain/Loss on investment through other comprehensive income		-	-
Fair Value Gain/Loss on Actuarial Valuation		-	-
Other items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss		-	-
Other comprehensive income (OCI) for the period, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		(47,829,127)	191,610

As per our attached report of even date

Chairman
Prem Bahadur Shrestha

Director
Dhurba Kumar Shrestha

For D. Kumar & Associates
 CA. Dipendra Kumar
 Chartered Accountants

Director
Udeep Shrestha

Director
Nitisha Shrestha

Director
Tikaram Niroula

Finance Head
Omkar Shrestha

Place: Kathmandu
 Date: Poush 19, 2079

PANCHAKANYA MAI HYDROPOWER LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

for the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)

(Amounts in NRs)

Particulars	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	Year ended Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021)
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	(47,451,914)	13,359,510
Non-cash adjustments		
Depreciation	117,074,511	116,653,604
Bank Interest	179,228,467	173,653,648
Provision for Bonus	(267,198)	267,198
Rental Income From Transmission Line	(1,508,854)	(1,508,854)
(Profit)/loss on Sale of Assets	-	(696,231)
Operating Profits before working capital changes	247,075,011	301,728,875
Movement in Working Capital		
Decrease/(Increase) in current assets		
Decrease/(Increase) in Trade Receivables-Current	(23,276,763)	(7,693,587)
Decrease/(Increase) in Advance & Deposit	(3,242,915)	(2,796,666)
Decrease/(Increase) in Inventory	(545,015)	(9,291,010)
(Decrease)/increase in current liabilities		
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables-Current	(70,633,250)	63,898,872
Increase / (Decrease) in Retirement Benefit-Non-Current	(23,672)	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Deferred Income Non-Current	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Non-financial Liabilities-Current	(4,660,975)	1,584,131
Cash generated from Operations	(102,382,591)	45,701,740
Net Cash from Operating Activities	144,692,421	347,430,615
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(13,233,777)	(2,597,243)
Capital WIP	145,635,732	(145,635,732)
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	839,844
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	132,401,955	(147,393,131)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Income Tax Paid	(551,273)	(779,949)
Interest Paid	(179,228,467)	(173,653,648)
Increase/(Decrease) in Short Term Loans	6,100,332	50,636,575
Increase/(Decrease) in Medium & Long Term Loans	(101,871,105)	(75,803,828)
Net Cash from Financing Activities	(275,550,512)	(199,600,850)
Net Increase in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	1,543,864	436,634
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,606,306	1,169,671
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	3,150,170	1,606,306
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash	27,012	2,668
Bank	3,123,158	1,603,638

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements. For and behalf of the Board of Directors

As per our attached report of even date

Chairman
Prem Bahadur Shrestha

Director
Dhurba Kumar Shrestha

For D. Kumar & Associates
 CA. Dipendra Kumar
 Chartered Accountants

Director
Udeep Shrestha

Director
Nitisha Shrestha

Director
Tikaram Niroula

Finance Head
Omkar Shrestha

Place: Kathmandu
 Date: Poush 19, 2079

PANCHAKANYA MAI HYDROPOWER LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)

Particulars	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	Impairment at Transition Date	Total Other Equity	Total Equity
Balance as at Shrawan 1, 2076 (July 16, 2020)	1,100,000,000	(199,204,869)	-	(42,413)	(199,247,282)	900,752,718
Profit for the year (77-78)	-	191,610	-	-	191,610	191,610
Depreciation on Revalued Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interim Dividend paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior Period Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previous Year Adjusted Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at Ashad 31, 2078 (July 16, 2021)	1,100,000,000	(199,013,259)	-	(42,413)	(199,055,672)	900,944,328
Profit for the year (78-79)	-	(47,829,127)	-	-	(47,829,127)	(47,829,127)
Depreciation on Revalued Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of Share Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment of Deferred Tax	-	-	-	-	73,133,964	73,133,964
Balance as at Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	1,100,000,000	(246,842,386)	-	(42,413)	(173,750,836)	926,249,164

Summary of significant accounting policies and The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements. For and behalf of the Board of Directors

As per our attached report of even date

Chairman
Prem Bahadur Shrestha

Director
Dhurba Kumar Shrestha

For D. Kumar & Associates
 CA. Dipendra Kumar
 Chartered Accountants

Director
Udeep Shrestha

Director
Nitisha Shrestha

Director
Tikaram Niroula

Finance Head
Omkar Shrestha

Place: Kathmandu
 Date: Poush 19, 2079

Significant Accounting Policy/ Notes to the Accounts

1. About Company

1.1 Background

Panchakanaya Mai Hydropower Ltd. is a public limited company incorporated in Nepal through registration with the Office of The Company Registrar on Chaitra 2072 B.S with the majority shareholding by group with an aim to develop hydropower projects using appropriate training, technology transfer and human resources. The company has successfully commissioned Upper Mai Hydropower project (12 MW) in Mabu and Upper Mai Cascade Hydropower Project (6.1 MW) in Sulubung of Sandakpur Gaunpalika in Illam district within the stipulated time with its own 132 KV transmission line of approximately 18.5 km to evacuate the generated power at Godak substation of Nepal Electricity Authority.

1.2 Financial Statements:

The Financial Statement of PMHPL comprises Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss, Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows, Notes to the Financial Statements and Significant Accounting Policies.

The primary financial statements of PMHPL for the year ended 32 Ashad 2079 have been drawn up consistent with the requirements of NAS 01 and the following key presentation decisions have been made:

A. Statement of Financial Position

The statement of financial position is presented in order of liquidity, with a distinction based on expectations regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (no more than 12 months) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (more than 12 months), presented in the notes.

B. Statement of Profit or Loss and Statement of Total Comprehensive Income

The Company has elected to present comprehensive income in two separate statements, being the statement of profit or loss and the statement of total comprehensive income. Information about the individual components of other comprehensive income (OCI) as well as the tax effects have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

C. Statement of Changes in Equity

The Company presents its statement of changes in

equity as part of its primary financial statements showing the following items: (a) net profit/loss for the period; (b) the amounts of transactions with owners in their capacity as owners, showing separately contributions by and distributions to owners; and (c) for each component of equity a reconciliation between the carrying amount at the beginning and the end of the period, separately disclosing each change.

D. Statement of Cash Flows

The Company represents its operating cash flows based on the indirect method. For cash flow purposes, the Company classifies the cash flows for the acquisition and disposal of financial assets as investing cash flows. The payment of benefits and claims in relation to insurance contracts is treated as cash flows used in operating activities.

1.3 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND OPERATIONS

The principal activity of the Company is to generate and transmission of electricity.

1.3.1 Responsibility for Financial Statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of Financial Statements of PMHL as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2063.

2. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statement and Other Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1. Basis of Preparation

The financial information has been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of assets at fair value wherever the standard requires or the company adopts the option given in the standards for such revaluation.

2.1.1. Compliance with NFRS

The Financial Statement of PMHPL which comprises components of Financial Statement mentioned above have been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards comprising of Nepal Financial Reporting Standards and Nepal Accounting Standards (hereafter referred as NFRS), laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal and in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act ,2063.

2.1.2. Approval of Financial Statements by Board of Directors

The accompanied Financial Statements have been authorized by the Board of Directors vide its resolution dated Poush 19, 2076 and it will be placed at the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders for final approval.

2.1.3. Functional and Presentation Currency

The Financial Statements of PMHL are presented in Nepalese Rupees (Rs), which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. There was no change in PMHL's presentation and functional currency during the year under review.

2.1.4. Reporting Period and Approval of Financial Statement

The company follows the Nepalese financial year based on the Nepalese calendar. The corresponding dates for the English calendar are as follows:

Relevant Financial Statement	Nepalese Calendar	English Calendar Date/Period
NFRS SFP Date	32 Ashad 2079	16 July 2022
NFRS reporting period	1 Shrawan 2078 – 32 Ashad 2079	16 July 2022 – 16 July 2022

2.1.5. Presentation of Financial Statement

The assets and liabilities of PMHL presented in the Statement of Financial Position are presented on the basis of Current and Non- Current Assets/Liabilities.

2.1.6. Current and Non- Current Distinction

Assets and Liabilities wherever applicable are bifurcated in current and non-current based on their respective maturity such information has been disclosed in respective notes as applicable.

2.1.7. Materiality and Aggregation

In compliance with Nepal Accounting Standard - NAS 01 (Presentation of Financial Statements), each material class of similar items has been presented separately in the Financial Statements. Items of dissimilar nature or functions too are presented separately unless they are immaterial. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are not offset in the Statement of Profit or Loss unless required or permitted by an Accounting Standard.

2.1.8. Materiality

The Institution for the preparation of financial statements determines materiality based on the nature or magnitude, or both. Materiality is a pervasive constraint in financial reporting because it is pertinent to all of the qualitative characteristics.

2.1.9. Discounting

When the realization of assets and settlement of obligation is for more than one year, the company considers the discounting of such assets and liabilities where the impact is material, various internal and external factors have been considered for determining the discount rate to be applied to the cash flows of company.

2.1.10. Current and Non-Current Distinction

Assets and Liabilities wherever applicable are bifurcated in current and non-current based on their respective maturity such information has been disclosed in respective notes as applicable

2.1.11. Accounting policies, critical accounting estimates and Judgments

Accounting Policies NFRS requires the company adopt accounting policies that are most appropriate to the company's circumstances- In determining and applying accounting policies, management is required to make judgments in respect to items where the choice of specific policy, accounting estimate or assumption to be followed could materially affect the company's reported financial position, results or cash flows. These accounting policies are consistently applied by the company.

Specific accounting policies have been included in the specific section of the notes for each items of financial statements which requires disclosures of accounting policies or changes in accounting policies. Effect and nature of the changes, if any, have been disclosed.

2.1.12 Going Concern

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

2.1.13. Accounting Estimates and Judgment

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with NFRS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions in applying the accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, including contingencies and commitments. Due to the inherent uncertainty in making estimates, actual results reported in future periods may differ from those estimates. The estimates

and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on ongoing basis based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances revision to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates is revised, if the revision affects only that period; they are recognized in the period of revision and the future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The significant judgments made by management in applying the company's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty in these financial statements, which together are deemed critical to the company's results and financial position, are given in the respective sections of the notes wherever they have been applied

- Impairment of loans and advances
- Valuation of financial instruments
- Provisions
- Estimation of useful life of property and equipment and intangible asset

2.2. Property, Plant and Equipment

2.2.1. Recognition of Property, Plant and Equipment

Property and equipment, including owner-occupied property, is stated at cost, excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Replacement or major inspection costs are capitalized when incurred, if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the following classes of assets:

PPE-Other

Asset Class	Estimated Useful Life
Furniture & Fix	Upto 5 Years
Computer & Accessories	Upto 5 Years
Office equipment	Upto 4 Years
Motor Vehicle	Upto 7 Years
Leasehold	Upto 1 Years (not exceeding lease term)

Depreciation of these assets commence when the assets are available for use, which is generally on commissioning and not when it is put to use. Items of Property, Plant and Equipment are depreciated in a manner that amortizes the cost (or other amount substituted for cost) of the assets after commissioning, less its residual value, over their

useful lives on a Straight-Line basis and recognized as an expense in the statement of profit or loss.

The assets' residual values, and useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognized.

2.2.2. Impairment of property, plant and equipment

The company applies NAS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether its asset have impaired. For the purpose of determination of Impairment Loss, the company treats each reportable segment as a separate Cash Generating Unit.

Any indication giving rise to circumstances that require a detailed impairment test has not occurred during the period and consequently no impairment loss has been charged on the company's property plant and equipment as on 32nd Ashad 2079.

The Company 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 Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset or cash-generating units (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU 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 to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased.

2.3. Intangible Assets

Company's intangible asset comprises of accounting, policy servicing, human resource and administration related

Property, Plant & Equipment

Description	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Computer and Accessories	Vehicles	Total
Original Cost (at NRs.)					
As at 01/04/2078	1,820,629	1,322,349	1,958,018	10,253,440	15,354,436
Additions	110,484	-	592,209	-	702,693
Adjustment (disposal and sale)	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31/03/2078	1,931,113	1,322,349	2,550,227	10,253,440	16,057,129
Depreciation (at NRs.)					
As at 01/04/2078	1,774,004	1,170,672	1,729,773	8,755,232	13,429,682
Charge for the year	46,746	139,377	247,288	499,403	932,813
Impairment Charge	-	-	-	-	-
Attributable to sale/disposable	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31/03/2078	1,820,750	1,310,049	1,977,061	9,254,635	14,362,495
Written Down Value as on 31/03/2078	46,625	151,677	228,245	1,498,208	1,924,754
Written Down Value as on 31/03/2079	110,363	12,300	573,167	998,805	1,694,635

software which have been separately acquired and therefore measured on initial recognition at cost less any accumulated amortization. Intangible assets that the company controls and from which it expects future economic benefits are capitalized upon acquisition and directly attributable costs to prepare the assets for its intended use.

The useful life of an intangible assets is considered finite where the rights to such assets are limited to a specified period of time by contract or law or the likelihood of technical technological obsolesce (e.g. computer software). If there are no such limitation the useful life is taken to be indefinite. Intangible asset that have finite lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives by the straight-line method unless it is practical to reliably to reliably determine the pattern of benefits arising from the assets. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortized.

All intangible assets are tested for impairment Amortization expenses and impairments losses and reversal of impairments losses are taken to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Thus, after initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at its cost less accumulated amortization and/or impairment losses.

2.3.1 Service Concession arrangements

Service concession arrangements of UMHEP. Include Upper Mai Hydropower Plant (12 MW) and cascade Upper Mai Hydropower Plant (6.1 MW). Service concession arrangements are amortized over the contractual period of 30 Years as per the power purchase agreement (PPA)

Intangible Assets- (Upper Mai Hydro Project)

Asset Class	Estimated Useful Life
Construction Equipment and Tools	Upto 3 Years
Other Plant Asset	Upto 29.05 Years (not exceeding lease term)

Intangible Assets – (Cascade Hydro Project)

Asset Class	Estimated Useful Life
Construction Equipment and Tools	Upto 1 Years
Other Plant Asset	Upto 30 Years (not exceeding lease term)

of UMHEP.AS per PPA, the life of Upper Mai Hydroelectric Project is up to B.S 2102/04/22 and Mai cascade Power plant is B.S 2105/03/20.

Gain or loss arising from de-recognition of an intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the assets is derecognized.

IFRIC 12 on service concession arrangements provides that the operator right over the infrastructure assets cannot be recognized as property, plant and equipment (PPE) of the operator.

This interpretation applies to public-to private service concession arrangements if:

- a. The grantor controls or regulates what services the operator must provide with the infrastructure, to whom it must provide them, and at what price; and
- b. The grantor controls-through ownership, beneficial entitlements or other-any significant residual interest in the infrastructure at the end of the term of the arrangement.

The infrastructure used in a public-to-private service concession arrangement for its entire useful life (whole of life assets) is within the scope of this interpretation if the following conditions satisfies. This interpretation applies to both:

- a. Infrastructure that the operator constructs or acquires from a third party for the purpose of the service arrangement; and
- b. The grantor controls-through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise-any significant residual interest in the infrastructure at the end of the term of the arrangement.

The consideration received by the operator is recognized at fair value. Consideration may result in the recognition of a financial assets or an intangible asset.

2.3.2 Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent to initial recognition, the intangible asset is carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure on intangibles are capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is charged to the statement of profit or loss when incurred.

2.3.3 Amortization

Software (Intangibles) has been classified as having definite useful life and are amortized over estimated useful life of concerned software. Estimation of the useful life is reviewed at each financial year end and changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates

Amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of intangible assets to their residual

values over their estimated useful lives. Estimated useful life of the software currently owned by the company has been determined at 5 years.

2.3.4 De-recognition

An intangible asset is de-recognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from it. The gain or loss arising from de-recognition of such intangible assets is included in the statement of profit or loss when the item is de-recognized.

2.3.5 Impairment of Intangible Assets

An impairment review is performed whenever there is an indication of impairment. When the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

2.3.6 Assessment of impairment

The management has assessed potential impairment indicators of Intangible assets as at 32 Ashad 2079. Based on the assessment, impairment indicators were not identified.

2.3.7 Capital Work in Progress

These are expenses of capital nature directly incurred in the construction of buildings, major plant and machinery and system development, awaiting capitalization. Capital work-in-progress would be transferred to the relevant asset when it is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost.

2.4. Inventories

Cost of inventories include cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Inventories of stores, spare parts and loose tools are stated at the lower of weighted average cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories in the ordinary course of business less all estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Inventory

Particulars	As on Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	As on Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021)
Inventory (As Certified by Management)	22,251,861	21,706,845
	22,251,861	21,706,845

Particular	Amount
Opening Inventory	21,706,845
Add: Purchase	6,025,989
Less: Consumption	5,480,974
Closing Inventory	22,251,861

2.5. Financial Instruments

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

2.6. Financial Assets

As per NFRS 9 Financial instrument are classified into following types;

- Financial asset measured at amortized cost
- Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income. (FVOCI).
- Financial asset at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- Other financial Asset

A. Financial asset measured at amortized cost

Financial assets at amortized cost include those non derivative financial assets (debt instruments) that are held by the entity for long term purpose and intend to hold till maturity.

The assets which have been classified as Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost are held with an objective to collect their contractual cash flows rather than to sell the assets prior to their contractual maturity dates (business model test), and the contractual terms of these financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal & interest (SPPI) on the outstanding principal amount. Income (interest) on financial assets measured at Amortized Cost is recognized in the profit or loss for the period under Investment Income. The company does not hold any asset that meet the above criteria and has to be measured at Amortized Cost.

Impairment of financial asset carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the loss is recorded in the statement of Profit or Loss.

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that

are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment. The impairment assessment is performed at each reporting date.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and that decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date. There has been no impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost for the reporting period.

B. Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income

Recognition of Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income

The company classifies debt instruments that meet the cash flow characteristic tests (SPPI) those are not designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) as Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) if it is held with an objective to hold in order to collect contractual cash flows and sell the financial assets.

Impairment of financial asset at fair value through OCI

If a fair value through OCI financial asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its costs (net of any principal repayment and amortization) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income, is transferred from equity to the statement of profit or loss. Reversals in respect of equity instruments classified as fair value through OCI are not recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Reversals of impairment losses on debt instruments classified at fair value through OCI are reversed through the statement of profit or loss, if the increase in the fair value of the instruments can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment losses were recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

C. Financial asset at fair value through profit and loss

Recognition of financial asset at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and those designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Investments typically bought with the intention to sell in the near future are classified as held for trading. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in the statement of profit or loss as incurred. These investments are initially recorded at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are re-measured at fair value.

Dividend income and gain/loss on disposal of financial assets measured at FVTPL are recognized in profit or loss for the period.

The company does not hold any debt instruments that meet the above criteria and has not designated any of the equity investments to be measured at FVTPL.

Fair Value of Financial asset

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position can be derived from active markets, they are derived from observable market data. However, if this is not available, judgment is required to establish fair values.

The financial assets and financial liabilities of the company are recognized at fair value. Fair value of the financial assets is determined on the basis of fair value hierarchy.

Determination of fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the statement of financial position for which there is no observable market price are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical techniques. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but if this is not available, judgment is required to establish their fair values.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- **Level 1:** Listed/quoted (adjusted) prices in active markets for identical instruments are available. The Company measures the fair value of a financial instrument using active listed/quoted prices or dealer price quotations and managers buying price. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry

group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

- **Level 2:** Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly. This category includes instruments valued using; quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- **Level 3:** Techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data. Non-market observable input means that fair values are determined, in whole or in part, using a valuation technique (model) based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument, nor are they based on available market data.

D. Other Financial Asset

Financial Asset other than financial asset at amortized cost, financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial asset at fair value through profit & loss and cash & equivalent is categorized as other financial asset. These assets include accrued income on bank deposits and loans.

Impairment of Other Financial Asset

Company assesses recoverability of other financial asset and when it becomes doubtful for the recovery, company impair these financial assets as bad debt.

De-recognition of financial assets

De-recognition is the removal of a previously recognized financial asset (or financial liability) from an entity's statement of financial position. In general, NFRS 9 criteria for de-recognition of a financial asset aim to answer the question whether an asset has been sold and should be derecognized or whether an entity obtained a kind of financing against this asset and simply a financial liability should be recognized.

De-recognition criteria in NFRS 9 should be applied to a part of an asset if, and only if, the part being considered for de-recognition meets one of the following three conditions:

1. The part comprises only specifically identified cash flows from a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets.

2. The part comprises only a fully proportionate (pro rata) share of the cash flows from a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets.
3. The part comprises only a fully proportionate (pro rata) share of specifically identified cash flows from a financial.

2.7. Offsetting of the financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset and a financial liability shall be offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position only when an entity:

- a. Currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.
- b. Entities are required to offset financial assets and financial liabilities in the balance sheet when the criteria for setoff are met and to qualify for offsetting, all of the counterparties to the contract must currently have a legally enforceable right of setoff.

2.8. Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and Other Receivables

Particulars	As on Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	As on Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021)
Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA)	67,558,867	78,256,103
Insurance Claim Receivable	33,974,000	-
	101,532,867	78,256,103

2.9. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and in hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value net of any provision.

Cash & Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As on Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	As on Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021)
Cash in Hand (As Certified by the Management)	27,012	2,668
Balances with Banks:		
a. In Commercial Banks	3,123,158	1,603,638
b. In Development Banks	-	-
	3,150,171	1,606,306

2.10. Other Non-Financial Asset

Assets other than financial assets have been classified as non-financial assets. Broad headings under this classification include Advances and Prepaid Expenses.

Advance & Deposits

Particulars	As on Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	As on Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021)
Advance to Consultant & Contractors	120,421	120,421
Advance to Land Owner for Land Purchase	3,207,444	2,438,444
MVHPL-Advance to Sundry Creditors	50,000	50,000
Advance to Material Supplier	224,624	224,624
Advance to Related Persons & Organizations	1,250,000	-
MVHPL-Prepaid Exp	5,729,501	4,369,017
Other Advances	223,579	223,579
Deposits & Margins	1,758,248	1,758,248
Cash margin	41,590	178,159
	12,605,406	9,366,491

2.11. Share Capital

Financial instruments issued are classified as equity when there is no contractual obligation to transfer cash, other financial assets or issue a variable number of own equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

The issue expenses for the issue charged in the year of issue and through the impact from past of the institution's equity the amount has not been adjust with the share capital and the intuition considered the impact to be immaterial.

Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As on Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	As on Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021)
Authorized Share Capital	1,950,000,000	1,950,000,000
19,500,000 Equity Share of Rs.100.00 each		
Issued Share Capital	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
11,000,000 Equity Share of Rs.100.00 each		
Subscribed and Called Up Share Capital	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
11,000,000 Equity Share of Rs.100.00 each		
Paid Up Share Capital	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
11,000,000 Equity Share of Rs.100.00 each		
	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000

2.12. Other Equity

Retained Earnings: Earning made during the current and previous years not distributed has been credited to this reserve.

Retained Earnings

Particulars	As on Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	As on Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021)
Adjusted Retained Earning	(125,879,295)	(199,204,869)
Other Equity	(42,413)	(42,413)
Profit & Loss of the year	(47,829,128)	191,610
	(173,750,836)	(199,055,672)

2.13. Financial Liability

A Financial Liability is any liability that is:

1. Contractual obligation:

- To deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity.
- To exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to entity.

2. A contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instrument and is:

- A non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments or
- A derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instrument

Any Other Asset Other than Financial Liability are Non-Financial Liability

2.13.1 Medium and Long Term Loans (Borrowings)

Medium and Long Term Loans

Particulars	As on Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	As on Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021)
A. Secured Medium and Long Term Loan		
(Secured against mortgaged of immovable properties and charge / hypothecation of the entire current and future fixed assets and current assets)		
MVHPL-Consortium Term Loan - UMHEP	942,164,039	1,032,653,709
MVHPL-Consortium Term Loan - UM C HEP	585,299,178	596,680,612
Total Secured Loans	1,527,463,217	1,629,334,322
B. Unsecured Loan	-	-
Total Unsecured Loans	-	-
Grand Total	1,527,463,217	1,629,334,322

2.13.2 Retirement Benefits

Company applies NAS-19 Employee Benefits for accounting most of the components of staff cost.

- **Current employee benefits costs**

Short-term employee benefits, such as salaries, paid absences, performance-based cash rewards and social security costs are recognized over the period in which the employees provide the related services.

- **Post-Employment benefits**

The company operates a number of post-employment benefit plans. These plans include both defined benefit and defined contribution plans.

- **Defined contribution plan**

Payments to defined contribution plans where the company's obligations are equivalent to a contribution by employees to the defined contribution plan. These are charged as an expense as the employees render service. The company operates provident fund scheme and gratuity under Defined contribution plan. A percentage of basic pay is paid on monthly basis to the plan. The company has no further obligation to pay after such contribution even if the plan assets may not be sufficient to pay out to the employees.

- **Defined benefit plan**

The defined benefit plan includes leave payment at the time of retirement. The present value of defined benefit obligations is calculated at the reporting date by the actuaries. The net charge to the profit and loss comprises the service costs and the net interest on the net defined benefit liability and is presented under employee cost.

Retirement Benefit Obligation

Particulars	As on Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	As on Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021)
Gratuity Payable	-	10,645
Provident Fund Payable	-	13,027
	-	23,672

2.13.2 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except;

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

- b. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred Tax Assets and Deferred Tax liabilities

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred 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 relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit or loss is recognized outside statement of profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set-off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The company is in tax holiday period due to which no temporary differences arise on carrying amount and tax base and hence no deferred tax assets/liabilities have been recognized. Company have DTL Rs. 73,133,964/= upto previous year 2077-78. The company has decided to reverse DTL amount from retained earnings.

Deferred Dax Assets/Liabilities

Particulars	As on Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	As on Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021)
Deferred Tax Asset	-	-
Deferred Tax (Liabilities)	-	73,133,964
	-	73,133,964

2.14. Trade and Other Payables

Trade and Other Payables

Particulars	As on Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	As on Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021)
A. Trade and Other Payable		
Financial Liabilities		
MVHPL-Sundry Creditors	1,507,705	6,141,201
Audit Fee Payable	144,950	144,950
Liabilities to Employee	23,385	5,264
Other Miscellaneous Payables	3,210,226	1,089,080

Particulars	As on Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	As on Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021)
Payable to Staff	299,943	402,276
Citizen Investment Trust Payable (CIT)	68,100	397,380
Interest Payable	17,506,966	15,807,881
Rent & Other Payable	5,520,000	4,140,000
Liabilities to Board Directors & Members	25,147,881	52,574,851
Retention Money Payable	-	5,358,942
Social Security Fund Payable	238,277	244,761
Wages Payable	117,678	68,178
Salary Payable	1,281,988	1,454,680
Consulting Fees Payable	211,951	213,076
Payables to Consultants & Contractors	2,380,405	20,120,414
Other advance	-	20,000,000
Agency Fees Payable	2,364,300	2,496,070
	60,025,755	130,659,005
Other Non-Financial Liabilities		
TDS Payable	2,376,876	7,037,851
	62,402,631	137,696,856

2.15. Short Term Loans (Borrowings)

Short Term Loans

Particulars	As on Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	As on Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021)
Financial Liabilities		
Nabil Bank Ltd. Current 010101 7500 819 -OD	36,851,812	14,798,600
PMHPL - Short Term Loan	-	196,000,000
Working Capital Loan	-	19,952,880
	36,851,812	230,751,480
Non Financial Liabilities		
Loan from Shareholder	396,000,000	196,000,000
	432,851,812	26,751,480

2.16. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. Expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounting using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Provision

Particulars	As on Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	As on Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021)
Provision for Bonus	-	267,198
Provision for Expense	-	-
	-	267,198

2.17. Current Tax Assets and Current Tax Liabilities

Current tax assets of the company include the amount of advance income tax paid to the Inland Revenue department. Similarly, current tax liabilities include income tax provision made for the year.

Current tax assets and liabilities consist of amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to Inland Revenue Department in respect of the current year, using the tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted on the reporting date and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of prior years.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are shown in net in statement of financial position of the company as there exist condition to set off both of the assets and liabilities as permitted by NAS 12.

Current Tax Assets /(Liabilities)

Particulars	As on Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	As on Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021)
Advance tax	264,049	264,048
Provision for tax	377,214	551,271
	(113,165)	(287,223)

2.18. Revenue Recognition Policy

The Company applies NAS 18 for recognition of revenue. Revenue includes income from sale of goods, for providing services, interest, royalty and dividend. Revenue is recognized when right to receive is established, amount quantified and it is almost certain that the amount(s) is received or will be received.

- i. Sale of Electricity
The revenue from the sale of electricity includes the income received from Nepal Electricity Authority for the sale energy produced from the hydropower projects.
- ii. Rental Income from Transmission Line
The rental income is from the rental received from the renting of transmission line of PMHPL to another party.

Revenue

Particulars	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	Year ended Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021)
Electricity Sale to NEA -UMHEP	160,510,231	205,607,300
Electricity Sale to NEA -UMCHEP	215,371,962	141,948,605
	375,882,193	347,555,905

Revenue from Upper Mai Hydroelectric Project

FY 2078-79			
Month	Invoice as per PPA	LOP Claim Received from Insurance	Total Sales
Sharwan	35,500,403		35,500,403
Bhadra	32,541,148		32,541,148
Ashwin	32,655,441		32,655,441
Kartik	9,516,942		9,516,942
Mangsir	989,933	25,000,000	25,989,933
Poush	19,205,007		19,205,007
Magh	13,972,442		13,972,442
Falgun	9,903,643		9,903,643
Chaitra	8,396,495		8,396,495
Baisakh	7,373,821		7,373,821
Jestha	12,558,410		12,558,410
Ashar	27,958,275		27,958,275
Total	210,571,962	25,000,000	235,571,962

FY 2077-78			
Month	Invoice as per PPA	LOP Claim Received from Insurance	Total Sales
Sharwan	35,890,701		35,890,701
Bhadra	33,584,182		33,584,182
Ashwin	12,471,789		12,471,789
Kartik	-		-
Mangsir	-		-
Poush	-		-
Magh	-		-
Falgun	-		-
Chaitra	-	77,732,494	77,732,494
Baisakh	973,268		973,268
Jestha	10,217,667		10,217,667
Ashar	34,737,200		34,737,200
Total	127,874,807	77,732,494	205,607,300

Revenue from Upper Mai Cascade Hydroelectric Project

FY 2078-79			
Month	Invoice as per PPA	LOP Claim Received from Insurance	Total Sales
Sharwan	19,736,146		19,736,146
Bhadra	19,199,246		19,199,246
Ashwin	19,199,246		19,199,246
Kartik	6,017,740		6,017,740
Mangsir	-	4,800,000	4,800,000
Poush	13,815,982		13,815,982
Magh	10,613,075		10,613,075
Falgun	7,563,508		7,563,508
Chaitra	7,434,940		7,434,940
Baisakh	4,893,635		4,893,635
Jestha	8,807,474		8,807,474
Ashar	18,229,240		18,229,240
Total	135,510,231	4,800,000	140,310,231
Grand Total	346,082,193	29,800,000	375,882,193

FY 2077-78			
Month	Invoice as per PPA	LOP Claim Received from Insurance	Total Sales
Sharwan	19,244,699		19,244,699
Bhadra	18,118,340		18,118,340
Ashwin	17,649,892		17,649,892
Kartik	15,537,714		15,537,714
Mangsir	8,895,935		8,895,935
Poush	10,890,573		10,890,573
Magh	8,559,743		8,559,743
Falgun	6,763,315		6,763,315
Chaitra	5,554,465		5,554,465
Baisakh	3,924,880		3,924,880
Jestha	7,980,438		7,980,438
Ashar	18,828,612		18,828,612
Total	141,948,605	-	141,948,605
Grand Total	269,823,412	77,732,494	347,555,905

2.19. Operating expenses

An operating expense is an expense a business incurs through its normal business operations. An operating expense is an ongoing cost for running a business. Any cost that are directly attributed to purchase, generations and transmission of electricity are operating expenses.

Operating Expenses

Particulars	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	Year ended Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021)
Power Plant Expenses-UMHEP		
Electricity Purchased From NEA	337,039	133,236
Royalties	5,411,269	3,750,603
Fine and Penalties	-	336,344
Power Plant Operation and Maintenance	1,432,785	1,193,835
Power Plant Expenses-UMHEP		
Electricity Purchased From NEA	164,264	34,358
Royalties	3,320,205	3,448,972
Power Plant Operation and Maintenance	1,065,797	595,228
	11,731,359	9,492,576

2.20. Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	Year ended Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021)
Salary	1,881,600	1,761,400
Allowance	1,137,400	1,052,767
Paid in Lue of Leave	1,178,283	852,178
Daily Wages	600,000	54,402
Overtime	1,160,955	689,444
Insurance	79,621	123,084
Social Security Fund Expenses	376,320	335,580
Dashain Allowance	730,175	821,359
UMHEP Staff Salary and allowances	6,163,587	7,305,892
UMHEP Staff Social Security Fund Expenses	764,123	908,392
UMCHEP Staff salary and allowances	5,566,625	5,760,435
UMCHEP Staff Social Security Fund Expenses	690,123	724,687
	20,328,812	20,389,620
Bonus	-	267,198
	20,328,812	20,656,818

2.21. Administrative Expenses

Particulars	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	Year ended Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021)
UMHEP Administrative Expenses		
Office Overhead	828,795	1,151,235
Vehicle Operation & Maintenance	257,568	273,254
Insurance	5,569,150	4,576,070
Power Plant Repair & Maintenance	5,759,094	44,447
Environmental, Community & Mitigation	1,406,250	-
Bank Commission & Charges	1,486,351	1,607,973
Other Miscellaneous Expenses	-	5,520
Penal Charges	108,413	3,087
Transportation Charge	-	6,413
UMCHEP Administrative Expenses		
Office Overhead	513,649	642,768
Vehicle Operation & Maintenance	127,184	128,771
Insurance	2,801,943	2,047,395
Power Plant Repair & Maintenance	5,332,756	66,129
Environmental, Community & Mitigation	378,125	-
Bank Commission & Charges	877,949	888,097
Other Miscellaneous Expenses	-	2,760
Penal Charges	3,766	-
Other Administrative Expenses		
Rent	1,080,000	1,080,000
Electricity and Water	-	-
House Keeping	480,000	480,000
Office Supplies, Equipment & Tools	-	35,150
Administrative Expenses	346,802	-
Repair & Maintenance	16,000	20,194
Stationery, Printing, copy & Binding Exp	81,152	49,867
Communication Related Exp	145,423	159,076
Advertisement, Publicity & Notice Exp	77,859	78,512
Office Meeting Exp	72,500	22,500
Gift & Donation	30,000	19,050
Membership & Renewal Fee & Exp	589,850	368,750
TADA & Travelling Exp	215,750	155,760
Transportation (Local Conveyance) & taxes	161,182	20,145
Guest Entertainment Exp	269,928	135,469
Consultancy Fee & Others	316,950	339,550
Bank Charges Mgt Fee & Other Charges	20,047	402,138
Fines and Penalties	188,496	480,304
Vehicle- Fuel & Lubricant	89,862	44,068
Vehicle-Repair & Maintenance	13,750	-
Vehicle-Insurance Exp	12,064	-
Audit Fee & Exp	235,340	146,900
Board Meeting fee & exp	206,500	252,000

Particulars	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	Year ended Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021)
AGM Expenses	439,564	-
Miscellaneous fee & Exp	770	5,500
Bills Purchase	-	205,981
	30,540,781	15,944,834

Note:

UMCHEP and UMHEP Administrative Expenses includes electricity transmission line Repair & Maintenance expense incurred on temporary structure made to transmit the power from plant during the financial year 2078-79. Therefore, all such expenses were charged to profit & loss account.

2.22. Other Income**Other Income**

Particulars	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	Year ended Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021)
Rental Income from Transmission Line	1,508,854	1,508,854
Interest Income	-	-
Profit/loss on sale of fixed asset	-	696,231
	1,508,854	2,205,085

2.23. Financial Expenses

Particulars	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	Year ended Ashad 31, 2078 (July 15, 2021)
Interest on Long Term Loan-UMHEP	86,610,758	87,586,136
Interest on Working Capital Loan-UMHEP	2,070,970	1,531,927
Interest on Long Term Loan-UMCHEP	52,059,385	48,588,928
Interest on Short term loan	38,487,354	35,946,657
	179,228,467	173,653,648

2.24. Loss on Insurance Claim

Loss on insurance claim due to the total expenses of Tunnel damage repair of Upper Mai HEP and Transmission Tower damage of both projects not covered by insurance.

Upper Mai HEP Tunnel Damage

S.N.	Particular	Total WIP (Claim to Insurance)	Amount Received from Insurance	Loss on Insurance Claim
1	WIP-Civil Underground Tunnel	59,670,747	35,233,930	24,436,817
2	WIP-Main Civil Surface	48,738,347	28,778,650	19,959,697
3	WIP-Hydronechanical Gates & Pipe	37,514,334	22,151,180	15,363,154
	Total	145,923,430	86,163,760	59,759,669

Transmission Tower (T26) Damage

Particular	Expenses Claim to Insurance	Amount Received from Insurance	Loss on Insurance Claim
Upper Mai HEP	6,902,616	2,782,817.98	4,119,798.47
Upper Mai Cascade HEP	3,450,745	1,391,182.02	2,059,563.22
Total	10,353,361	4,174,000.00	6,179,361.69
Grand Total	156,276,792.14	90,337,760.87	65,939,031.27

2.25. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease, or contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset (or assets) and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset (or assets), even if that asset is (or those assets are) not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

PMHL as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. Leases that do not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset to the Company are classified as operating leases.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.26. Segment Reporting

NFRS 8 – ‘Operating Segments’ requires particular classes of entities (essentially those with publicly traded securities) to disclose information about their operating segments, products and services, the geographical areas in which they operate, and their major customers.

The Company has only one segment in respect of geography and services viz. “Generation of Electricity and Sale of Electricity”. Hence the company does not have any reportable segments as per NFRS 8 “Operating Segments”

2.27. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards including Nepal Accounting Standards requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

3. Earnings Per Share

Earnings per Share is calculated using the earnings attributable to equity shareholders for the period divided by the number of weighted average number of shares as required under NAS 33 Earnings per share.

Earnings Per Share

Particulars	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	Year ended Ashad 31, 2077 (July 16, 2020)
Earning attributable to equity shareholders	(47,829,127.85)	191,609.91
Weighted average number of shares for the period	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00
Weighted average number of shares for the period (dilutive)	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00
Basic Earnings per share (NPR)	(4.35)	0.02
Diluted Earnings per share (NPR)	(4.35)	0.02

4. Distribution to Equity Share Holder

There is no any distribution to equity shareholders

Distributable to Equity shareholders

Particulars	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	Year ended Ashad 31, 2077 (July 16, 2020)
Cash dividend Paid	-	-
Bonus Shares Proposed	-	-
Bonus Share issue	-	-
% of Dividend to Shareholder	-	-

5. Related Party Disclosure

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operation decision or one other party controls both. The definition includes subsidiaries, associates, directors, key management personnel and employee's retirement benefit fund.

Identification of Related Parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements

A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:

- i. has control or joint control of the reporting entity
- ii. has significant influence over the reporting entity or
- iii. is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:

- i. The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
- ii. One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
- iii. Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
- iv. One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
- v. The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
- vi. The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
- vii. A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

The Company Identifies the following as the related parties under the requirement of NAS 24 Key Managerial Personnel

Prem Bahadur Shrestha (Chairman)
 Dhurba Kumar Shrestha (Director)
 Udeep Shrestha (Executive Director)
 Nitisha Shrestha (Director)
 Tika Ram Niroula (Public Director)

Transaction with Related Parties

Transaction With Related Parties 2078/79

Board Member	Meeting Allowance	Interest	Total
Prem Bahadur Shrestha	54,000.00	31,987,200.00	32,041,200.00
Dhurba Kumar Shrestha	45,000.00		45,000.00
Udeep Shrestha	45,000.00		45,000.00
Nitisha Shrestha	17,500.00		17,500.00
Tika Ram Niroula	45,000.00		45,000.00
Total	206,500.00	31,987,200.00	32,193,700.00

Previous Year: 2077/78

Board Member	Meeting Allowance	Interest	Total
Prem Bahadur Shrestha	72,000.00	30,918,904.00	30,990,904.00
Dhurba Kumar Shrestha	60,000.00		60,000.00
Udeep Shrestha	60,000.00	-	60,000.00
Tika Ram Niroula	60,000.00	-	60,000.00
Total	252,000.00	30,918,904.00	31,170,904.00

Loans from Related Parties (KMP) 2078/79

Board Member	2078-79	2077-78
Prem Bahadur Shrestha	396,000,000.00	196,000,000.00
Total	396,000,000.00	196,000,000.00

6. Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instrument

In accordance with NFRS 13 fair Value Measurement, the company categories instruments carried on the reporting sheet at fair value using a three-level hierarchy.

Determination of fair value hierarchy

For all financial instruments where fair values are determined by referring to externally quoted prices or observable pricing inputs to models, independent price determination or validation is obtained. In an inactive market, direct observation of a traded price may not be possible. In these circumstances, the institution uses alternative market information to validate the financial instrument's fair value, with greater weight given to information that is considered to be more relevant and reliable.

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities are determined according to the following hierarchy:

Level 1 – Valuation technique using quoted market price: financial instruments with quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets that the group can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 - valuation technique using observable inputs: financial instruments with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable. For the listed securities where the bank holds promoter shares which are priced and traded differently in the market than ordinary shares the bank has considered the valuation of similar promoter's shares traded in the market which approximates to 50% of the price that the ordinary shares are traded.

Level 3 - valuation technique with significant unobservable inputs: financial instruments valued using valuation techniques where one or more significant inputs are unobservable. Where market prices are not available then the bank considers the carrying value and future cash flows from the financial instruments.

7. Contingent Liabilities and Commitment

Contingent liabilities: Where the institution undertake to make a payment on behalf of its customers for guarantees issued, such as for performance bonds or as irrevocable letters of credit as part of the institution's transaction instituting business for which an obligation to make a payment has not arisen at the reporting date, those are included in these financial statement as contingent liabilities.

Other contingent liabilities primarily include revocable letters of credit and bonds issued on behalf of customers to customs, for bids or offers.

Commitments: Where the institution has confirmed its intention to provide funds to a customer or on behalf of a customer in the form of loans, overdrafts, future guarantees, whether cancellable or not, or letters of credit and the institution has not made payments at the reporting date, those instruments are included in this financial statement as commitments.

8. Events after Reporting Date

The company follows NAS 10 Events After Reporting Period for accounting and report for the events that occur after the reporting period. Classifies those events as adjusting and non- adjusting no circumstances have arisen since the reporting date which would require adjustments to or disclosure in the financial statements.

S.N.	Particular	Claim Date	Received Date	Received Amount from Insurance
1	LOP Claim- Upper Mai HEP	2078.12.30	2079.04.15	25,000,000.00
2	LOP Claim- Upper Mai Cascade HEP	2078.12.30	2079.08.01	4,800,000.00
3	Property Claim	2078.07.12	2079.04.15	4,174,000.00
Total				33,974,000.00

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT To The Shareholder of The Panchakanaya Mai Hydropower Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Panchakanaya Mai Hydropower Ltd. (the "Company") for the year ended Financial Year 2079/80 (corresponding to Financial Year 2022/23) which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at Ashadh 31 2080, (corresponding to Financial Year July 16, 2023), Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and 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 Panchakanaya Mai Hydropower Ltd. as at Ashadh 31, 2080, and (of) its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Nepal Accounting Standards (NASs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing (NSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Panchakanaya Mai Hydropower Ltd. in accordance with the ICAN Handbook of Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Nepal, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matters

We draw attention to Note 3.22 and 6 in the financial statements, which indicate that the company has obtained the short term loan from its director for which management has given commitment to get the approval of above transaction from the coming annual general meeting as per section 93 of Companies Act 2063. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 of the current period. 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.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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 NASs 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.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Panchakanaya Mai Hydropower Ltd'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 auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with NSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Panchakanaya Mai Hydropower Ltd's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Joint venture's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report.
- 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, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As per Companies Act 2063, based on our audit carried out on sampling basis, we report that, in our opinion:

1. We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief, were considered necessary for the purpose of our audit
2. Proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the company as far as appears from our examination of such books
3. Statement of Financial Position as at Ashad 32, 2080 (corresponding to July 16, 2023), the statement of profit and loss and statement of changes in Equity and Statement of Cash flow for the year then ended are in agreement with the books of accounts maintained by the company
4. The business of the company has been conducted satisfactorily and
5. To the best of our knowledge and in accordance with explanations given to us and from our examination of the books of account of the company, necessary for the purpose of our audit, we have not come across cases where the Board of Directors, representative or any employee of the company has acted contrary to the provision of law or committed any misappropriation or caused loss or damage to the company deliberately.

 CA Gaurav Khwaunju Shrestha
 G.Khwaunju & Associates
 Putalisadak, Kathmandu, Nepal
 Date : 15.12.23023
 UDIN Number: 231215CA00745AtSET

PANCHAKANYA MAI HYDROPOWER LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)

(Amount in NRs)

Particular	Note	Year ended Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3.12	2,153,988	1,694,635
Intangible Assets	3.13	2,724,647,057	2,831,048,212
Total non-current assets		2,726,801,046	2,832,742,847
Current Assets			
Inventories	3.14	25,418,165	22,251,861
Financial assets			
Trade & Other Receivables	3.15	66,678,319	101,532,867
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.16	3,001,907	3,150,171
Other Non- Financial Assets			
Advances & Deposit	3.17	10,376,157	12,605,406
Current Tax Asset		-	-
Total current assets		105,474,549	139,540,304
Total		2,832,275,594	2,972,283,151
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	3.18	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Retained Earnings	3.19	(186,038,304)	(173,750,836)
Total equity		913,961,696	926,249,164
Liabilities			
Non- Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	3.20	1,421,941,978	1,527,463,217
Non-Financial Liabilities			
Deffered Income		21,694,309	23,203,163
Total non-current liabilities		1,443,636,287	1,550,666,380
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade and Other payables	3.21	73,904,574	60,025,755
Short Term Borrowings	3.22	398,452,880	432,851,812
Non-financial liabilities			
Other Non-Financial Liabilities	3.21	2,320,158	2,376,876
Current Tax Liabilities	3.23	-	113,164
Total Current Liabilities		474,677,611	495,367,607
Total liabilities		1,918,313,899	2,046,033,986
Total		2,832,275,594	2,972,283,151

As per our attached report of even date

Chairman
Prem Bahadur Shrestha

Executive Director
Udeep Shrestha

G. Khwaunju & Associates
 CA. Gaurav Khwaunju Shrestha
 Chartered Accountants

Director
Dhurba Kumar Shrestha

Director
Nitisha Shrestha

Director
Tikaram Niroula

Finance Head
Omkar Shrestha

Place: Kathmandu
 Date: Mangsir 22, 2080

PANCHAKANYA MAI HYDROPOWER LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

For the period ended 31st Ashad, 2080 (July 16, 2023)

(Amount in NRs)

Particulars	Note	Year ended Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)
Income			
Revenue from Sale of Electricity	3.24	373,889,824	375,882,193
Operating Expenses	3.25	(44,200,846)	(51,374,835)
Gross Profit		329,688,978	324,507,358
Employee Benefit Expenses	3.26	(4,462,069)	(3,659,849)
Administrative Expenses	3.27	(4,418,740)	(5,201,968)
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	3.12 & 3.13	(117,191,515)	(117,074,511)
Operating Profit/ (Loss)		203,616,653	198,571,030
Other Income	3.28	1,508,854	1,508,854
Financial Expenses	3.29	(217,494,532)	(181,592,767)
Loss on Insurance Claim		-	(65,939,031)
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		(12,369,025)	(47,451,914)
Tax Expense:			
Current Tax	3.23	377,214	377,214
Profit/(loss) for the period		(12,746,238)	(47,829,127)
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (EPS)		(1.16)	(4.35)

Summary of significant accounting policies and notes to account For & on behalf of the board

As per our attached report of even date

Chairman
Prem Bahadur Shrestha

Executive Director
Udeep Shrestha

G. Khwaunju & Associates
 CA. Gaurav Khwaunju Shrestha
 Chartered Accountants

Director
Dhurba Kumar Shrestha

Director
Nitisha Shrestha

Director
Tikaram Niroula

Finance Head
Omkar Shrestha

Place: Kathmandu
 Date: Mangsir 22, 2080

PANCHAKANYA MAI HYDROPOWER LIMITED
STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)

(Amounts in NRs)

Particulars	Note	Year ended Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)
Profit/(loss) for the period		(12,746,238)	(47,829,127)
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Fair Value Gain/Loss on investment through other comprehensive income		-	-
Fair Value Gain/Loss on Actuarial Valuation		-	-
Other items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss		-	-
Other comprehensive income (OCI) for the period, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		(12,746,238)	(47,829,127)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

For and behalf of the Board of Directors

As per our attached report of even date

Chairman
Prem Bahadur Shrestha

Executive Director
Udeep Shrestha

G. Khwaunju & Associates
 CA. Gaurav Khwaunju Shrestha
 Chartered Accountants

Director
Dhurba Kumar Shrestha

Director
Nitisha Shrestha

Director
Tikaram Niroula

Finance Head
Omkar Shrestha

Place: Kathmandu
 Date: Mangsir 22, 2080

PANCHAKANYA MAI HYDROPOWER LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

for the year ended Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)

(Amounts in NRs)

Particulars	Year ended Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	(12,369,025)	(47,451,914)
Non-cash adjustments		
Depreciation	117,191,515	117,074,511
Bank Interest	217,494,532	181,592,767
Provision for Bonus	-	(267,198)
Rental Income From Transmission Line	(1,508,854)	(1,508,854)
(Profit)/loss on Sale of Assets	320,808,168	249,439,311
Operating Profits before working capital changes	247,075,011	301,728,875
Movement in Working Capital		
Decrease/(Increase) in current assets		
Decrease/(Increase) in Trade Receivables-Current	34,854,547	(23,276,763)
Decrease/(Increase) in Advance & Deposit	2,229,249	(3,242,915)
Decrease/(Increase) in Inventory	(3,166,305)	(545,015)
(Decrease)/increase in current liabilities		
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables-Current	13,878,818	(70,633,250)
Increase / (Decrease) in Retirement Benefit-Non-Current	-	(23,672)
Increase / (Decrease) in Deferred Income Non-Current	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Non-financial Liabilities-Current	(56,718)	(4,660,975)
Cash generated from Operations	47,739,592	(102,382,591)
Net Cash from Operating Activities	144,692,421	347,430,615
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(10,790,944)	(13,233,777)
Capital WIP	-	145,635,732
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(10,790,944)	132,401,955
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Income Tax Paid	(490,378)	(551,273)
Interest Paid	(217,494,532)	(181,592,767)
Increase/(Decrease) in Short Term Loans	(34,398,932)	6,100,332
Increase/(Decrease) in Medium & Long Term Loans	(105,521,239)	(101,871,105)
Net Cash from Financing Activities	(357,905,080)	(277,914,812)
Net Increase in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(148,264)	1,543,864
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,150,170	1,606,306
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	3,001,906	3,150,170
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash	47,580	27,012
Bank	2,954,327	3,123,158

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements. For and behalf of the Board of Directors

As per our attached report of even date

Chairman
Prem Bahadur Shrestha

Executive Director
Udeep Shrestha

G. Khwaunju & Associates
 C.A. Gaurav Khwaunju Shrestha
 Chartered Accountants

Director
Dhurba Kumar Shrestha

Director
Nitisha Shrestha

Director
Tikaram Niroula

Finance Head
Omkar Shrestha

Place: Kathmandu
 Date: Mangsir 22, 2080

PANCHAKANYA MAI HYDROPOWER LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)

(Amounts in NRs)

Particulars	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	Impairment at Transition Date	Total Other Equity	Total Equity
Balance as at Shrawan 1, 2078 (July 17, 2021)	1,100,000,000	(125,879,295)	-	(42,413)	(125,921,708)	974,078,292
Profit for the year (77-78)	-	(47,829,127)	-	-	(47,829,127)	(47,829,127)
Depreciation on Revalued Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interim Dividend paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior Period Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previous Year Adjusted Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)	1,100,000,000	(173,708,423)	-	(42,413)	(173,750,836)	926,249,164
Profit for the year (78-79)	-	(12,746,238)	-	-	(12,746,238)	(12,746,238)
Depreciation on Revalued Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of Share Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share Issue Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment of Depreciation	-	458,770	-	-	458,770	458,770
Balance as at Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)	1,100,000,000	(185,995,891)	-	(42,413)	(186,038,304)	913,961,696

Summary of significant accounting policies and The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements. For and behalf of the Board of Directors

As per our attached report of even date

Chairman
Prem Bahadur Shrestha

Director
Dhurba Kumar Shrestha

For D. Kumar & Associates
 CA. Dipendra Kumar
 Chartered Accountants

Director
Udeep Shrestha

Director
Nitisha Shrestha

Director
Tikaram Niroula

Finance Head
Omkar Shrestha

Place: Kathmandu
 Date: Poush 19, 2079

Significant Accounting Policy/ Notes to the Accounts

1. General Information of Reporting Entity

Panchakanaya Mai Hydropower Ltd. is a public limited company incorporated in Nepal through registration with the Office of The Company Registrar on Chaitra 2072 B.S with the majority shareholding by group with an aim to develop hydropower projects using appropriate training, technology transfer and human resources. The company has successfully commissioned Upper Mai Hydropower project (12 MW) in Mabu and Upper Mai Cascade Hydropower Project (6.1 MW) in Sulubung of Sandakpur Gaunpalika in Illam district within the stipulated time with its own 132 KV transmission line of approximately 18.5 km to evacuate the generated power at Godak substation of Nepal Electricity Authority.

2. Basis of Preparation and Measurement

2.1. Basis of Preparation

The Financial statements of the Company have been prepared on accrual basis of accounting with Cash Flow information which is prepared using indirect method.

The Financial Statement comprises the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income shown in a separate Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Accounts. The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of financial statements are set out below in point number 3. These policies are consistently applied to all the years presented, except for the changes in accounting policies disclosed specifically.

2.2. Statement of Compliance:

The Financial Statement has been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) as published by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB)-Nepal. NFRSs conform, in all material respect, to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

2.3. Reporting Period and approval of Financial Statements:

The company follows the Nepalese Financial Year based on the Nepalese Calendar. The company has prepared the Financial Statements that comply with NFRS applicable for the period ending on or before 2080/03/31.

The accompanied Financial Statements have been adopted by the Board of Directors on its board meeting held on 2080-08-22 and have been recommended for approval by shareholders in the 2079/080 Annual General Meeting.

2.4. Functional and Presentation Currency:

Functional Currency is the currency of primary economic environment in which the Company operates. If indicators of the primary economic environment are mixed, then management uses its judgement to determine the Functional Currency that most faithfully represents the economic effect of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

Financial Statements are denominated in Nepalese Rupees, which is the Functional and Presentation Currency of the company.

2.5. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgments. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The Company makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future events. Estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ from these estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in current and future periods. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year primarily includes:

Useful Life and Residual Value of Property, Plant and Equipment

Management reviews the useful life and residual values of property, plant and equipment at least once a year. Such life is dependent upon an assessment of both the technical life of the assets and also their likely economic life, based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency and operating costs. Accordingly, depreciable lives are reviewed annually using the best information available to the Management.

Impairment of Property Plant and Equipment

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is usually determined on the basis of discounted estimated future cash flows. This involves management estimates on anticipated commodity prices, market demand and supply, economic and regulatory environment, discount rates and other factors. Any subsequent changes to cash flow due to changes in the abovementioned factors could impact the carrying value of assets.

Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallizing or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognized.

Defined Benefit Plans

The cost of defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of such obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual development in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary escalations and mortality rates etc. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. Considering the size and functioning of the company, third party Actuarial Valuation is not made as the number of staffs working in the Company is limited based on cost for defined benefits obligation.

2.6. New Standards in issue but not yet effective

As per the guidelines of the Institute of Chartered of Nepal (ICAN), when International Accounting Standard Board revises, amends or withdraws International Accounting Standards, IFRSs, IFRIC or SIC, such revisions, amendments and withdrawals shall accordingly be treated as effected with immediate revision, amendment and withdrawal in NFRS by ASB as well, to the extent not in conflict with existing National laws. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

NFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers

NFRS 9: Financial Instruments

2.7. Presentations

For presentation of the Statement of Financial Position, assets and liabilities have been bifurcated into current and non-current, by their respective maturities and are disclosed in the notes. All assets apart from Property and Equipment, Investments and Deferred Taxes assets are taken as current assets unless specific additional disclosures are made in the notes for current and non-current distinction. All liabilities apart from Net Defined Benefit Obligations are taken as current liabilities unless specific additional disclosures is made in the notes for current and non-current distinction.

The Statement of Profit or Loss has been prepared using classification "by nature" method. The cash flow from operation within the Statement of Cash Flows have been prepared using the Indirect Method.

2.8. Materiality and Aggregation

In compliance with NAS 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.

2.9. Useful Life and Residual Value of Property, Plant and Equipment:

Management reviews the useful life and residual values of property, plant and equipment at least once a year. Such life is dependent upon an assessment of both the technical life of the assets and also their likely economic life, based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency and operating costs. Accordingly, depreciable lives are reviewed annually using the best information available to the Management.

2.10. Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Group. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallizing or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognized.

2.11. Change in Accounting Policies

The same accounting policies are normally adopted in each period and from one period to the next to maintain compatibility of the Financial Statements of the entity

over time to identify trends in the financial position, performance and cash flows. However, the changes when required by NFRS or due to the requirement that results in the Financial Statements providing more reliable and more relevant information about the effects of transaction, other conditions on the entity's financial position, financial performance or cash flows are made and the changes are applied retrospectively. The company has used the same accounting policies in its opening NFRS Statements.

2.12. Going Concern

The Directors have made an assessment of Entity's ability to continue as a going concern and satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, Board is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon Entity's ability to continue as a going concern and they do not intend either to liquidate or to cease operations of it. Therefore, the Financial Statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

2.13. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities *Recognition*

The company initially recognizes a financial assets or financial liabilities in its Statement of Financial Position when, and only when, it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. The transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issues of financial instruments (other than of the Financial Instruments through Profit or Loss) are added or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on the initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in Statement of Profit or Loss. The institution thus has initially recognized investment and borrowings etc. on the date when they are originated i.e., date when the Company has become party to the contractual provision of the instruments. Investment on the equity instruments are recognized on trade date at which the Company commits to purchase the financial assets.

Classification

The company classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest method or fair value on the basis of the company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The two classes of financial assets are as follows:

- a. Financial Assets measured at amortized cost
- b. Financial Assets measured at Fair Value

Financial Assets

a. Financial Assets measured at amortized cost

The company classifies financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met;

- The asset is held within a business model whose objectives is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and,
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on a specified date to cash flows that are solely payments of principals and interest on the outstanding principals.

b. Financial Assets measured at fair value

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

- Financial assets at fair value are classified as fair value through profit or loss if they are held for trading or are designated at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading and at the initial recognition the company makes an irrevocable election that the subsequent changes in fair value of the instrument is to be recognized in Other Comprehensive Income are classified as financial assets at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income.

Financial Liabilities

The company classifies the financial liabilities as follows:

a. Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial Liabilities are classified as fair value through profit or loss if they are held for trading or are designated at fair value through Profit or Loss. Upon initial recognition, transaction cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred. Subsequent changes in fair value is recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss.

b. Financial Liabilities measured at amortized cost

All financial liabilities other than measured at fair value through profit or loss are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest method. For financial liabilities i.e. loans due to bank and financial institution, the effective interest rate is equal to discounting factor thus there has been no difference on calculation of loan amount.

3. Measurement

3.1. Initial Measurement

A financial assets or financial liability is measured initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

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

3.2. Subsequent Measurement

Financial Assets or Liability classified at amortized cost on initial recognition is subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest method.

Financial Assets classified at fair value are subsequently measured at fair value. The subsequent changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss whereas of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income.

3.3. De-Recognition

Financial Assets are derecognized when the right to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or where the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. If substantially all the risks and rewards have been retained nor transferred and the company has retained control, the assets continue to be recognized to the extent of the company's continuing involvement.

Financial Liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished. A financial liability is extinguished when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expired.

3.4. Determination of Fair Value

Assets and liabilities are carried at fair value or for which fair values are disclosed have been classified into three levels according to the observation of the significant inputs used to determine the fair values. Changes in the observation of significant valuation inputs during the reporting period may result in a transfer of assets and liabilities within the fair value hierarchy. Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy when there is a significant change in either its principal market or the level of observation of the inputs to the valuation techniques as at the end of the reporting period. The company uses the following hierarchy for

determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) price in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

3.5. Impairment

At each reporting date, the company shall assess whether there is objective evidence that a financial assets or group of financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the assets and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flow of the asset(s) that can be estimated reliably. Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include:

- Counterparty files for bankruptcy and this would avoid or delay discharge of its obligation,
- The company initiates legal recourse of recovery in respect of a credit obligation of the counterparty,
- The disappearance of an active market for a security,
- Observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the group or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the group,
- Indication that the industry in which the counterparty has operated has been facing negative conditions affecting borrower adversely and borrower has not been able to adopt the mitigating actions,
- Blacklisted by Credit Information Center,
- In case of investment in equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost,
- Other.

3.6. Offsetting

Financial Assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Statement of Financial Position when and only when, the Company has a legal right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under NFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the company's trading activity.

3.7. Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset until such time as the assets are substantially ready for the intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

3.8. Employment Benefits

The company has schemes of employment benefits namely Social Security Fund and accumulate leave payable as per employee service manual.

Defined contribution plan – Social Security Fund

Under defined contribution plans, Social Security Fund, the Company pays pre-defined amounts to separate funds and does not have any legal or informal obligation to pay additional sums. Contributions to defined contribution schemes (Social Security Fund) are charged to the profit or loss statement in the year to which they relate as the Company has no further defined obligations beyond monthly contributions. Contributions to defined contribution schemes are deposited with Social Security Fund (Samajik Surakchya Kosh) as per the Provisions of the Labor Act, 2074.

Defined benefit plan

- a. The liability or asset recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit plan is the present value of defined benefit obligations at the end of the reporting period less fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries through actuarial valuation using the projected unit vcredit method
- b. The Company recognizes the following changes in the defined benefit obligation to the profit or loss statement:
 - Service costs comprising current service costs and past-service costs
 - Interest expenses

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expenses in the statement of the profit & loss.

- c. Any changes in the liabilities over the year due to changes in assumptions or experience within the scheme, are recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.
- d. NAS 19 requires the exercise of judgment in relation to various assumptions including future pay rises, inflation and discount rates and employee and pensioner demographics. The Company determines the assumptions in conjunction with its actuaries, and believes these assumptions to be in line with best practice, but the application of different assumptions could have a significant effect on the amounts reflected in the income statement, other comprehensive income and balance sheet. There may be also interdependency between some of the assumptions.
- e. The classification of the Company's net obligation into current and non-current is as per the actuarial valuation report.
- f. The Company has not provided any defined benefit plan to its employees.

Short term and long-term employment benefits

- a. A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.
- b. Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee and contractual employees' benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.
- c. Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognized as a liability at the present value of the obligation as at the Balance sheet date determined based on an actuarial valuation.

3.9. Provisions, contingencies and commitments

1. Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.
2. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

3. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.
4. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.
5. A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.
6. A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the standalone financial statements.
7. A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.
8. Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.
9. Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each reporting period.

3.10. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contract embodying the related financial instruments. All financial assets, financial liabilities and financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at transaction cost and where such values are different from the fair value, at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to

the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognized in the statement of profit and loss. In case of interest free or concession loans/debentures/preference shares given to subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, the excess of the actual amount of the loan over initial measure at fair value is accounted as an equity investment.

Investment in equity instruments issued by subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less impairment.

Investment in preference shares/debentures of the subsidiaries are treated as equity instruments if the same are convertible into equity shares or are redeemable out of the proceeds of equity instruments issued for the purpose of redemption of such investments. Investment in preference shares/ debentures not meeting the aforesaid conditions are classified as debt instruments at amortized cost.

3.11. Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period. Income/ expense arising on financial instruments after applying an effective interest rate is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss and is included in the "Other finance income" or "Other finance cost" line item. For calculating BIR, interest rate on borrowings from bank has been considered.

3.12. Property Plant and Equipment

The Company has applied the Cost Model of accounting for Property and Equipment and those policies have been consistently applied for all its Property and Equipment to all the periods presented.

All categories of Property and Equipment are initially recorded at cost. Property and Equipment are subsequently measured at historical cost less depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to its acquisition

and the borrowing costs that have been capitalized as a part of cost of asset.

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

Depreciation and Amortization

1. Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives.
2. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.
3. Depreciation is provided on the written down method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets

determined by the management. Depreciation on additions to fixed assets is charged on pro-rata basis in the year of purchase. The useful life of the assets and the corresponding rates at which the assets are depreciated are as follows:

Useful life is either the period of time which the asset is expected to be used or the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the use of asset.

Category of asset Estimated useful life:

S. N.	Category of Assets	Rate
1	Land	0%
2	Office Equipment	25%
3	Furniture and Fixtures	25%
4	Computer and Accessories	25%
5	Vehicles	20%

The estimated useful life, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Description	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Computer and Accessories	Vehicles	Total
Original Cost (at NRs.)					
As at 01/04/2079	1,931,113	1,322,349	2,550,227	10,253,440	16,057,129
Additions	385,319	7,345	240,000	-	632,664
Adjustment (disposal and sale)	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31/03/2080	2,316,432	1,329,694	2,790,227	10,253,440	16,689,793
Depreciation (at NRs.)					
As at 01/04/2079	1,820,750	1,310,049	1,977,061	9,254,635	14,362,495
Adjustment (Full Audit FY 2078-79)	(16,676)	(101,458)	(140,876)	(199,761)	(458,770)
Charge for the year	123,581	30,276	238,511	239,713	632,080
Impairment Charge	-	-	-	-	-
Attributable to sale/disposable	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31/03/2080	1,927,655	1,238,867	2,074,696	9,294,587	14,535,805
Written Down Value as on 32/03/2079	110,363	12,300	573,167	998,805	1,694,635
Written Down Value as on 31/03/2080	388,777	90,827	715,532	958,853	2,153,988

3.13. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

The Company has applied IFRIC 12, "Service Concession Arrangements" and has accordingly classified project assets intangible assets. The company has applied transitional provisions of IFRIC 12 and has used the carrying amounts of such intangible assets as carrying amount as at date of transition.

Service Concession Arrangements

IFRIC 12- Service Concession Arrangements applies to public-to-private service concession arrangements if:

1. The grantor controls or regulates what services the operator must provide with the infrastructure, to whom it must provide them, and at what prices; and
2. The grantor controls through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise any significant residual interest in the infrastructure at the end of the term of the arrangement. Infrastructure used in a public-to-private service concession arrangement for its entire useful life (whole life of assets) is within the scope of this IFRIC, if the conditions in (a) above are met. These arrangements are accounted on the basis of below mentioned models depending on the nature of consideration and relevant contract law.

Intangible Asset Model:

The intangible asset model is used to the extent that the Company, being an operator, receives a right (a license) to charge users of the public service. A right to charge users of a public services is not an unconditional right to receive cash because the amounts are contingent on to the extent that public uses the services. Both type of arrangements may exist within a single contract to the extent that the

grantor has given an unconditional guarantee of payment for the construction and the operation i.e., considered as a financial asset and to the extent that the operator has to rely on the public using the service in order to obtain payment, the operation has an intangible asset.

The Company manages concession arrangements which include power supply from its hydro power plant. The Company maintains and services the infrastructure during the concession period. These concession arrangements set out rights and obligations related to the infrastructure and the services to be provided. The right to consideration gives rise to an intangible asset and accordingly, the intangible asset model is applied.

Income from the concession arrangements earned under the intangible asset model consists of the (i) Fair Value of the contract revenue, which is deemed to be fair value of consideration transferred to acquire the asset; and (ii) payments actually received from the users. The intangible asset is amortized over its expected useful life in a way that reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the Company, starting from the date when the right to operate starts to be used. Based on these principles, the intangible asset is amortized in line with the actual usage of the specific public facility, with a maximum of the duration of the concession. In case of any changes in expected useful life of such intangible assets, the change in estimate shall be disclosed in the financial statements.

Any asset carried under concession arrangements is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its future use or disposal or when the contractual rights to the financial asset expire.

Intangible Assets

Asset Class	Estimated Useful Life
Software	Upto 5 Years (not exceeding lease term)
Upper Mai HEP	Upto 29.05 Years (not exceeding lease term)
Upper Mai Cascade HEP	Upto 30 Years (not exceeding lease term)

Description	Software	Upper Mai HEP	Upper Mai Cascade HEP	Total
Original Cost (at NRs.)				
As at 01/04/2079	100,000	2,279,694,289	1,207,860,620	3,487,654,909
Additions	-	7,218,731	2,939,549	10,158,280
Adjustment (disposal and sale)	-	-	-	-
As at 31/03/2080	100,000	2,286,913,020	1,210,800,168	3,497,813,189
Depreciation (at NRs.)				
As at 01/04/2079	60,000	456,090,822	200,455,874	656,606,697
Charge for the year	20,000	76,125,663	40,413,772	116,559,435
Impairment Charge	-	-	-	-
Attributable to sale/disposable	-	-	-	-
As at 31/03/2080	80,000	532,216,486	40,869,646	773,166,132
Written Down Value as on 32/03/2079	40,000	1,823,603,467	1,007,404,745	2,831,048,212
Written Down Value as on 31/03/2080	20,000	1,754,696,535	969,930,522	2,724,647,057

3.14. Inventories

Cost of inventories include cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Inventories of stores, spare parts and loose tools are stated at the lower of weighted average cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories in the ordinary course of business less all estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Particulars	As on Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)	As on Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)
Inventory (As Certified by Management)	25,418,165	22,251,861
	25,418,165	22,251,861

Particular	Current Year	Previous Year
Opening Inventory	22,251,861	21,706,845
Add: Purchase	4,025,620	6,025,989
Less: Consumption	859,315	5,480,974
Closing Inventory	25,418,165	22,251,861

3.15. Trade Receivables & Other Receivables

The Company has classified as asset as current assets when:

- it expects to realize the asset or intends to sell or consume it in its operating cycle;
- it holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
- it expects to realize the asset within 12 months after the reporting period or;
- the asset is cash or cash equivalent.

Trade and other Receivables which are expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period have been classified under current assets. They include receivables from debtors (receivable against message) and remittance commission receivable. They are initially measured at fair value less any provision for impairment. Debtors are assessed on a case-by-case basis for impairment. The fair value of such assets is equivalent to their carrying amount.

Majority of receivable balance of the Company is from Nepal Electricity Authority, which is owned by Government of Nepal and therefore have been assumed to have zero risk of recovery. So, no impairment testing has been made on such receivables.

Particulars	As on Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)	As on Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)
Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA)	66,238,319	67,558,867
Insurance Claim Receivable	440,000	33,974,000
	66,678,319	101,532,867

3.16. Cash and Cash Equivalent

This includes the cash on hand, cash on vault, balance with other banks and financial institutions which are used by the company for management of its short-term commitment.

Cash Balance

The fair value of cash is its carrying amount booked under previous GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principal).

Balance with other Banks

These assets have been classified as financial assets (cash and cash equipment) and subsequently measured at amortized costs. Risks associated with these assets are regularly assessed.

Particulars	As on Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)	As on Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)
Cash in Hand (As Certified by the Management)	47,580	27,012
Balances with Banks:		
a. In Commercial Banks	2,954,327	3,123,158
b. In Development Banks	-	-
	3,001,907	3,150,171

3.17. Other Non-financial Assets

Assets other than financial assets have been classified as non-financial assets. Broad headings under this classification include Advances and Prepaid Expenses.

Particulars	As on Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)	As on Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)
Advance to Consultant & Contractors	120,421	120,421
Advance to Land Owner for Land Purchase	3,207,444	3,207,444
MVHPL-Advance to Sundry Creditors	50,000	50,000
Advance to Material Supplier	250,359	224,624
Advance to Related Persons & Organizations	485,000	1,250,000
MVHPL-Prepaid Exp	4,889,732	5,729,501
Other Advances	223,579	223,579
Deposits & Margins	1,100,373	1,758,248
Cash Margin	49,249	41,590

3.18. Share Capital

Financial Instruments issued are classified as equity when there is no contractual obligation to transfer cash, other financial assets or issue available number of own equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown inequity as deduction net of taxes from the proceeds. Dividend on ordinary shares are recognized in equity in the period in which they are declared.

Particulars	As on Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)	As on Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)
Authorised Share Capital	1,950,000,000	1,950,000,000
19,500,000 Equity Share of Rs.100.00 each		
Issued Share Capital	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
11,000,000 Equity Share of Rs.100.00 each		
Subscribed and Called Up Share Capital	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
11,000,000 Equity Share of Rs.100.00 each		
Paid Up Share Capital		
11,000,000 Equity Share of Rs.100.00 each	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000

3.19. Retained Earnings

The retained earnings include the reserve brought forward, this year profit and deferred tax reserve.

Particulars	As on Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)	As on Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)
Retained Earning	(173,249,653)	(125,879,295)
Other Equity	(42,413)	(42,413)
Profit & Loss of the year	(12,746,238)	(47,829,127)
	(186,038,304)	(173,750,836)

3.20. Secured Borrowing

The fair value of amount due to bank and financial institutions generally approximate their carrying amount All the amount due to bank and financial institutions reflected in the book of the company are with the tenure less than a year. Hence the amount has been recognized at the carrying amount under previous GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principal). The service charges thus have not been considered while valuing such due and has been directly charged to Statement of Profit and Loss. This includes the long-term borrowings.

Particulars	As on Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)	As on Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)
A. Secured Medium and Long Term Loan		
(Secured against mortgaged of immovable properties and charge / hypothecation of the entire current and future fixed assets and current assets)		
MVHPL-Consortium Term Loan - UMHEP	850,670,951	942,164,039
MVHPL-Consortium Term Loan - UM C HEP	571,271,027	585,299,178
Total Secured Loans	1,421,941,978	1,527,463,217
B. Unsecured Loan		
Total Unsecured Loans	-	-
Grand Total	1,421,941,978	1,527,463,217

3.21. Trade and Other Payables

Company shall classify a liability as current when:

- It expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;
- It holds the liability primarily for trading;
- The liability is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period or;

It does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Trade and other payables include sundry creditors, audit fee, TDS payable, salary payable, other expenses payables and similar other liabilities that meet the aforementioned conditions. Such amounts are classified as other financial liabilities and are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. The fair value of such other financial liabilities is equivalent to their carrying amount.

Particulars	As on Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)	As on Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)
A. Trade and Other Payable		
Financial Liabilities		
MVHPL-Sundry Creditors	1,481,294	1,507,705
Audit Fee Payable	144,950	144,950
Liabilities to Employee	5,264	25,385
Other Miscellaneous Payables	706,202	3,210,226
Payable to Staff	27,506	299,943
Citizen Investment Trust Payable (CIT)	78,000	68,100
Interest Payable	20,730,496	17,506,966
Rent & Other Payable	6,900,000	5,520,000
Liabilities to Board Directors & Members	36,512,483	25,147,881
Social Security Fund Payable	256,870	238,277
Wages Payable	68,178	117,678
Salary Payable	2,480,122	1,281,988
Consulting Fees Payable	180,695	211,951
Payables to Consultants & Contractors	2,147,171	2,380,405
Agency Fees Payable	2,185,342	2,364,300
	73,904,574	60,025,755
Other Non-Financial Liabilities		
TDS Payable	2,320,158	2,376,876
	76,224,731	62,402,631

Other Miscellaneous Payable

Particular	Current Year	Previous Year
Ashim Sharma	249	249
B Fouress (P) Ltd.	-	73,168
Gyanendra Poudel	50,000	50,000
Ilami Pathivara Enterprises	(4,307)	107,911
KMC Photocopy & Stationery	-	14,890
Nepal Lube Oil	-	700,592
Panchakanya Steel Pvt. Ltd.	255,000	212,500
Pathivara Suppliers	-	9,250
Prem Gurung	-	1,249,375
Puskar & Brothers	70,158	-
R.B Motor Parts	17,960	800
Recognized IT Service & Solution Pvt. Ltd	-	360,667
New Milan Light	40,140	-

Particular	Current Year	Previous Year
Transweld Nepal (P.) Ltd.	185,825	185,825
Triveni Laghu Jalbidhyut Aayojana	19,500	-
Wada No: 4 -Sandakpur Gaupalika	-	225,000
Bhattarai Verities	12,950	-
CSE Multi Trader Center	6,000	-
Compensation to Local Between Tower 10 & 11	52,727	-
Sandakpur Khelkud Sungh	-	20,000
Total	706,202	3,210,226

Payables to Consultants & Contractors

Particular	Current Year	Previous Year
Hydro Consult Engineering	-	283,879
Mudbery & Joshi Pvt. Ltd	2,096,526	2,096,526
B Fouress P. Ltd. (India)	50,645	50,000
Total	2,147,171	2,380,405

TDS Payable

Particular	Current Year	Previous Year
Private Ltd.	51,192.69	222,089.47
Individual	89,398.15	129,913.95
Interest Tax	2,127,341.00	1,933,943.00
TDS on Service	-	12718.17
Rental Tax	27,000.00	27,000.00
Public Ltd.		13,244.00
TDS on Wages	5,795.80	3,964.00
TDS on Remuneration Tax	19,430.05	34,002.92
Total	2,320,157.69	2,376,875.51

3.22. Short Term Borrowings

Short term loans are expected to be settled within 12 months after reporting period. Therefore, such loans are classified under current liabilities.

Particulars	As on Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)	As on Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)
Financial Liabilities		
Nabil Bank Ltd. Current 010101 7500 819 -OD	34,952,880	36,851,812
	34,952,880	36,851,812

3.23. Current Tax Assets/ (Liability)

The company has policy of booking current tax assets/liability by netting off advance income tax with the provision for taxation made.

Particulars	As on Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)	As on Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)
Advance tax	377,214	264,049
Provision for tax	377,214	377,214
	-	(113,164)

3.24. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits during the period arising in the course of the ordinary activities of an entity when those inflows result in increase in equity, other than increases relating to contribution from equity participants.

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that economic benefit will flow to the Company and that the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated rebates.

Revenue from Upper Mai Hydroelectric Project

FY 2079-80		
Month	Invoice as per PPA	Total Sales
Sharwan	6,980,338	33654458.28
Bhadra	7,247,207	34505307.72
Ashwin	6,535,555	32655440.82
Kartik	4,818,837	23179159.03
Mangsir	3,038,626	13,352,394
Poush	2,360,842	15540907.1
Magh	1,799,789	10430828.17
Falgun	1,538,737	8493827.48
Chaitra	1,589,009	8771332.14
Baisakh	1,376,598	5368730.6
Jestha	2,136,112	8330837.65
Ashar	7,021,872	33383651.65
Total	46,443,522	227,666,874

FY 2078-79			
Month	Invoice as per PPA	LOP Claim Received from Insurance	Total Sales
Sharwan	35,500,403		35,500,403
Bhadra	32,541,148		32,541,148
Ashwin	32,655,441		32,655,441
Kartik	9,516,942		9,516,942
Mangsir	989,933	25,000,000	25,989,933
Poush	19,205,007		19,205,007
Magh	13,972,442		13,972,442
Falgun	9,903,643		9,903,643
Chaitra	8,396,495		8,396,495
Baisakh	7,373,821		7,373,821
Jestha	12,558,410		12,558,410
Ashar	27,958,275		27,958,275
Total	210,571,962	25,000,000	235,571,962

Revenue from Upper Mai Cascade Hydroelectric Project

FY 2079-80		
Month	Invoice as per PPA	Total Sales
Sharwan	3,681,517	19502903.5
Bhadra	3,749,246	19685094.51
Ashwin	3,568,633	19199245.54
Kartik	2,762,113	14860169.26
Mangsir	1,717,379	9,239,499
Poush	1,274,114	11989415.92
Magh	922,789	8683447.14
Falgun	744,616	7006837.09
Chaitra	836,924	7790092.6
Baisakh	696,038	3744686.74
Jestha	955,786	5142128.61
Ashar	3,691,728	19379429.3
Total	24,600,885	146,222,949

FY 2078-79			
Month	Invoice as per PPA	LOP Claim Received from Insurance	Total Sales
Sharwan	19,736,146		19,736,146
Bhadra	19,199,246		19,199,246
Ashwin	19,199,246		19,199,246
Kartik	6,017,740		6,017,740
Mangsir	-	4,800,000	4,800,000
Poush	13,815,982		13,815,982
Magh	10,613,075		10,613,075
Falgun	7,563,508		7,563,508
Chaitra	7,434,940		7,434,940
Baisakh	4,893,635		4,893,635
Jestha	8,807,474		8,807,474
Ashar	18,229,240		18,229,240
Total	135,510,231	4,800,000	140,310,231

Grand Total	71,044,406	373,889,824
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Grand Total	346,082,193	29,800,000	375,882,193
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Particulars	Year ended Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)
Electricity Sale to NEA -UMHEP	227,666,874	160,510,231
Electricity Sale to NEA -UMCHEP	146,222,949	215,371,962
	373,889,824	375,882,193

3.25. Operating Expenses

An operating expense is an expense a business incurs through its normal business operations. An operating expense is an ongoing cost for running a business. Any cost that are directly attributed to purchase, generations and transmission of electricity are operating expenses.

Particulars	Year ended Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)
Power Plant Expenses-UMHEP		
Electricity Purchased From NEA	155,742	337,039
Royalties	5,753,028	5,411,269
Fine and Penalties	39	-
Insurance	6,256,985	5,569,150
Power Plant Operation and Maintenance	902,051	1,432,785
Power Plant Repair & Maintenance	111,466	5,759,094
Transmission Line and Substation Repair & Maintenance	60,251	-
Vehicle Operation & Maintenance	287,632	257,568
Environmental, Community & Mitigation	570,634	1,406,250
Office Overhead	1,073,525	828,795
Employee Expenses-UMHEP		
UMHEP Staff Salary and allowances	7,770,669	6,163,587
UMHEP Staff Social Security Fund Expenses	934,307	764,123
Overtime	266,975	521,948
Paid in Lue of Leave	1,376,201	622,940
Dashain Allowance	519,857	326,439
Insurance	35,462	36,748
Daily Wages	370,370	400,000
Power Plant Expenses-UMCHEP		
Electricity Purchased From NEA	70,144	164,264
Royalties	3,534,459	3,320,205
Insurance	3,920,367	2,801,943
Power Plant Operation and Maintenance	695,136	1,065,797
Power Plant Repair & Maintenance	564,813	5,332,756
Transmission Line and Substation Repair & Maintenance	30,125	-
Vehicle Operation & Maintenance	141,413	127,184
Environmental, Community & Mitigation	35,317	378,125
Office Overhead	753,072	513,649
Employee Expenses-UMCHEP		
UMCHEP Staff salary and allowances	5,448,738	5,566,625

UMCHEP Staff Social Security Fund Expenses	659,943	690,123
Overtime	592,781	639,007
Paid in Lue of Leave	714,563	453,270
Dashain Allowance	382,600	248,936
Insurance	27,000	35,217
Daily Wages	185,185	200,000
	44,200,846	51,374,835

3.26. Employee Benefit Expenses

The personnel expenses include salary as well as other staff related expenses. Such expenses has been charged directly through Statement of Profit and Loss Account.

Particulars	Year ended Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)
Salary	2,133,000.00	1,881,600
Allowance	1,422,000.00	1,137,400
Social Security Fund Expenses	426,600.00	376,320
Paid in Lue of Leave	206,344.00	102,073
Dashain Allowance	266,625.00	154,800
Insurance	7,500.00	7,656
	4,462,069	3,659,849
Bonus	-	-
	4,462,069	3,659,849

3.27. Administrative and General Expenses

Expense is the gross outflow of economic benefits during the period arising in the course of the ordinary activities of a company when those outflows result in decrease in equity, other than those relating to payments to equity participants. Expense has been recognized on accrual basis complying with matching concept.

The company recognizes Administrative Expenses as and when legal or constructive obligation in respect of such expenses arise to the company.

Particulars	Year ended Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)
Other Administrative Expenses		
Rent	1,080,000	1,080,000
House Keeping	480,000	480,000
Office Supplies, Equipment & Tools	15,900	-
Administrative Expenses	111,435	346,802
Repair & Maintenance	-	16,000
Stationery, Printing, copy & Binding Exp	29,662	81,152
Communication Related Exp	130,791	145,423
Advertisement, Publicity & Notice Exp	83,869	77,859
Office Meeting Exp	-	72,500
Gift & Donation	50,000	30,000
Membership & Renewal Fee & Exp	590,980	589,850

Particulars	Year ended Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)
TADA & Travelling Exp	122,874	215,750
Transportation (Local Conveyance) & taxes	84,050	161,182
Guest Entertainment Exp	42,987	269,928
Consultancy Fee & Others	829,866	316,950
Bank Charges Mgt Fee & Other Charges	16,625	20,047
Fines and Penalties	24,073	188,496
Vehicle- Fuel & Lubricant	83,321	89,862
Vehicle-Repair & Maintenance	6,200	13,750
Vehicle-Insurance Exp	22,007	12,064
Audit Fee	269,750	235,340
Audit Expenses	6,498	-
Board Meeting fee & exp	130,000	206,500
AGM Expenses	-	439,564
Penal Charge	158,052	112,179
Training & Seminars	49,800	-
Miscellaneous fee & Exp	-	770
	4,418,740	5,201,968

3.28. Other Income

Other Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Other Income includes insurance income, rent income, gain on sale of fixed assets, as well as miscellaneous income.

Particulars	Year ended Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)
Rental Income from Transmission Line	1,508,854	1,508,854
Interest Income	-	-
Profit/loss on sale of fixed asset	-	-
	1,508,854	1,508,854

3.29. Finance Expenses

The finance expenses include bank charges, service charges on loans and interest on bank loan. Since the bank loan of the company are of revolving nature, interest, service charges and bank charges in respect of such loan has not been capitalized as part of loan rather charged directly through Statement of Profit and Loss Account.

Particulars	Year ended Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)
Interest on Long Term Loan-UMHEP	102,047,433	86,610,758
Interest on Working Capital Loan-UMHEP	2,858,155	2,070,970
Interest on Long Term Loan-UMCHEP	67,577,738	52,059,385
Interest on Short term loan	42,825,863	38,487,354
Bank Commission & Charges-UMHEP	1,328,436	1,486,351
Bank Commission & Charges-UMCHEP	856,907	877,949
	217,494,532	181,592,767

4. Earning Per Shares

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/ (loss) for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares). Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/ (loss) for the year as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

Particulars	Year ended Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)
Earning attributable to equity shareholders	(12,746,238)	(47,829,127)
Weighted average number of shares for the period	11,000,000	11,000,000
Weighted average number of shares for the period (dilutive)	11,000,000	11,000,000
Basic Earnings per share (NPR)	(1.16)	(4.35)
Diluted Earnings per share (NPR)	(1.16)	(4.35)

5. Distribution to Equity Share Holder

There is no any distribution to equity shareholders

Particulars	Year ended Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023)	Year ended Ashad 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)
Cash dividend Paid	-	-
Bonus Shares Proposed	-	-
Bonus Share issue	-	-
% of Dividend to Shareholder	-	-

6. Related Party Disclosure

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operation decision or one other party controls both. The definition includes subsidiaries, associates, directors, key management personnel and employee's retirement benefit fund.

Identification of Related Parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements

A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:

- (i) has control or joint control of the reporting entity
- (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity or
- (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:

- (i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

- (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
- (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
- (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
- (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
- (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
- (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

The Company Identifies the following as the related parties under the requirement of NAS 24

Key Managerial Personnel

Prem Bahadur Shrestha (Chairman)
 Dhurba Kumar Shrestha (Director)
 Udeep Shrestha (Executive Director)
 Nitisha Shrestha (Director)
 Tika Ram Niroula (Public Director)

Transaction With Related Parties 2079/80

Board Member	Meeting Allowance	Interest	Total
Prem Bahadur Shrestha	30,000	42,825,863	42,855,863
Dhurba Kumar Shrestha	25,000		25,000
Udeep Shrestha	25,000		25,000
Nitisha Shrestha	25,000		25,000
Tika Ram Niroula	25,000		25,000
Total	130,000	42,825,863	42,955,863

Transaction With Related Parties 2078/79

Board Member	Meeting Allowance	Interest	Total
Prem Bahadur Shrestha	54,000	31,987,200	32,041,200
Dhurba Kumar Shrestha	45,000		45,000
Udeep Shrestha	45,000		45,000
Nitisha Shrestha	17,500		17,500
Tika Ram Niroula	45,000		45,000
Total	206,500	31,987,200	32,193,700

7. Segment Reporting

The Chief Executive Officer and functional managers of the Company have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as deemed by NFRS 8, Operating Segments. The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators, however the Company is primarily engaged in only one segment viz., "Generation and Sale of electricity" and that all the operations are in Nepal. Hence, the Company does not have any reportable Segments as per NFRS 8 "Operating Segments".

8. Disclosure and Additional Information

8.1 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely primarily to fluctuations in interest rates, equity prices, liquidity, credit risk and market risk which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company's Board and senior management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyses the risks faced by the Company to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Risk Management is done by the Company's management that provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

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

A. Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored. About, 94% of receivables and

other assets are the amount due from Nepal Electricity Authority, which is a government owned entity having insignificant risk of default, so credit risk of the Company is very low.

B. Market Risk

All equity investments present a risk of loss of capital, often due to factors beyond the company's control such as competition, regulatory changes, commodity price changes and changes in general economic climates domestically and internationally. The company's management moderates this risk through careful stock selection and diversification, daily monitoring of the market positions and regular reporting to the Board of Directors. The company has not invested in quoted securities and is not exposed to market fluctuations.

C. Price Risk

For purchase of goods, it is limited to the foreign currency exchange variation in case of specific spares and original equipment manufacturers' spares from abroad. For other purchase, it is subject to market variations. Since, the company has entered into Power Purchase Agreement with Nepal Electricity Authority and the rates are pre-defined, the price risk is insignificant.

D. Interest Rate Risk

The interest rate risk is the risk of movements in local interest rates. The company is therefore exposed to the risk of gains or losses or changes in interest income from movements in local interest rates. There is no hedge against the risk of movement in interest rates.

E. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses. In doing this, management considers both normal and stressed conditions. Material and sustained shortfall in our cash flow could create potential business continuity risk. In order to control liquidity risk and for better working capital management, Company has made arrangement adequate level of OD facility for short term financing. The Company's Finance department regularly monitors the cash position to ensure it has sufficient cash on-going basis to meet operational needs. Any short-term surplus cash generated by the operating entities, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, are retained as cash and cash equivalents.

9. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities Financial Instrument

Recorded at fair value

The following is a description of how fair values are determined for financial instruments that are recorded at fair value using valuation techniques. These incorporate the Company's estimates of assumption that a market participants would make when valuing the instruments. Financial Assets/ liabilities at amortized cost.

The table under hierarchy of fair value measurement shows the carrying amounts and incorporates the company's estimate of fair value of those financial assets and liabilities not presented on the company's statement of financial position at fair value. These fair values may be different from the actual amount that will be received or paid on the settlement or maturity of the financial instruments.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The following sets out the basis of establishing fair values of amortized cost of financial instruments. These are not generally traded and there is a significant level of management judgment involved in calculating the fair value.

Other Financial Assets

These assets are generally with the residual maturity of less than one year, the impact of discounted cash flows of those assets with maturity period of more than one year is insignificant. Therefore, the fair value of other assets generally approximates the carrying amount.

Other Financial Liabilities

These liabilities are generally with the residual maturity of less than one year, the impact of discounted cash flows of those liabilities with maturity period of more than one year is insignificant. Therefore, the fair value of other liabilities generally approximates the carrying amount.

10. Classification of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Financial Assets has been classified into 3 board categories as per NFRS 9 namely; Financial Assets at amortized cost, Financial Assets at Fair Value through

Profit and Loss Account and Financial Assets at Fair through Other Comprehensive Income. Similarly, the Financial Liabilities have been classified into two head i.e., Financial Liabilities at amortized cost and the Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit and Loss Account.

11. Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the company. The Company manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimize returns to the shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgment of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. We consider the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

The Company's aim is to translate profitable growth to superior cash generation through efficient capital management. The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The Company's focus is on keeping strong total equity base to ensure independence, security, as well as a high financial flexibility for potential future borrowings, if required, without impacting the risk profile of the Company. The Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary, adjust, its capital structure. The management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to shareholders. The Company's goal is to continue to be able to return excess liquidity to shareholders by continuing to distribute dividends in future periods.

12. Events after reporting date

The company monitors and assess events that may have potential impact to qualify as adjusting and/or non-adjusting events after the end of the reporting period. All adjusting events are adjusted in the books with additional disclosures and non-adjusting material events are disclosed in the notes with possible financial impact to the extent ascertainable.

S.N.	Particular	Claim Date	Received Date	Received Amount from Insurance
1	Property Claim- Cascade HEP	2080.04.07	2080.04.29	440,000.00
	Total			440,000.00

पञ्चकन्या माई हाइड्रोपावर लिमिटेड
(कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ बमोजिम स्थापित संस्था)
ललितपुर महानगरपालिका वडा नं. ३, पुल्चोक, ललितपुरको
संस्थागत सुशासन सम्बन्धी

वार्षिक अनुपालना प्रतिवेदन

(नेपाल धितोपत्र बोर्डबाट जारी सूचीकृत संगठित संस्थाहरूको संस्थागत सुशासन सम्बन्धि निर्देशिका,
२०७४ बमोजिमको)

सूचीकृत संगठित संस्थाको नाम	पञ्चकन्या हाइड्रोपावर लिमिटेड
ठेगाना, ईमेल र वेभसाइट	ल.पु.म.न.पा. वडा नं.३ पुल्चोक, ललितपुर ईमेल:mail.mvhpl@gmail.com वेभ साइट www.panchakanyamai.com.np
फोन.नं.	०१-५०००५५०२
प्रतिवेदन पेश गरिएको आ.व.	२०७८।०७९ र २०७९।०८०

१. सञ्चालक समिति सम्बन्धि विवरण:

क) सञ्चालक समितिको अध्यक्षको नाम तथा नियुक्ति मिति: प्रेम बहादुर श्रेष्ठ (२०७८।०९।२८)

ख) संस्थाको शेयर संरचना सम्बन्धी विवरण: प्रतिशेयर रु १००।- का दरले १,१०,००,००० कित्ता शेयरको रु. १,१०,००,००,०००।-

संस्थापक समुहको लगानी : प्रतिशेयर रु १००।- का दरले ८८,००,००० कित्ता शेयरको रु. ८८,००,००,०००।- (८०%)

सर्व साधारण र अन्य : प्रतिशेयर रु १००।- का दरले २२,००,००० कित्ता शेयरको रु. २२,००,००,०००।- (२०%)

ग) सञ्चालक समिति सम्बन्धि विवरण:

क्र.सं.	सञ्चालकहरुको नाम र ठेगाना	प्रतिनिधित्व भएको समूह	शेयर संख्या (किता)	नियुक्ति भएको मिति	पद तथा गोपनीयताको सपथ लिएको मिति	सञ्चालक नियुक्तिका तरिका (विधि)
१	प्रेम बहादुर श्रेष्ठ,	समुह (क) संस्थापक	२७२५०००	२०७८।१।२८	२०७८।१।२८	वार्षिक साधारण सभाबाट सर्व सम्मत
२	धुव कुमार श्रेष्ठ	समुह (क) संस्थापक	६२५०००	२०७८।१।२८	२०७८।१।२८	वार्षिक साधारण सभाबाट सर्व सम्मत
३	उदय श्रेष्ठ	समुह (क) संस्थापक	१५०००	२०७८।१।२८	२०७८।१।२८	वार्षिक साधारण सभाबाट सर्व सम्मत
४	नितिशा श्रेष्ठ	समुह (क) संस्थापक	प्रतिनिधी	२०७८।१।२८	२०७८।१।२८	वार्षिक साधारण सभाबाट सर्व सम्मत
४	टिकाराम निरौला	समुह (ख) सर्व साधारण	१०७०	२०७६।२।२०	२०७६।२।२०	वार्षिक साधारण सभाबाट सर्व सम्मत

घ) सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक:

- सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक सञ्चालन सम्बन्धि विवरण:

क्र.सं.	यस आ.व.मा बसेको संचालक समितिको बैठकको मिति :	उपस्थित सञ्चालकको संख्या	बैठकको निर्णयमा भिन्न मत राखी हस्ताक्षर गर्ने सञ्चालक संख्या	गत आ.व.मा बसेको बैठकको मिति :
आ.व. २०७८/२०७९				
१	२०७८।०४।०४	४	०	२०७७।०४।०२
२	२०७८।०४।२९	४	०	२०७७।०४।०९
३	२०७८।०६।१०	४	०	२०७७।०४।१८
४	२०७८।०६।२४	४	०	२०७७।०५।२४
५	२०७८।०७।११	४	०	२०७७।०५।२५
६	२०७८।०७।२२	४	०	२०७७।०६।०७
७	२०७८।०८।२९	४	०	२०७७।०६।१४
८	२०७८।०९।०४	४	०	२०७७।०६।१४
९	२०७८।०९।०५	४	०	२०७७।०६।१८
१०	२०७८।०९।१२	४	०	२०७७।०६।२३

क्र.सं.	यस आ.व.मा बसेको सञ्चालक समितिको बैठकको मिति :	उपस्थित सञ्चालकको संख्या	बैठकको निर्णयमा भिन्न मत राखी हस्ताक्षर गर्ने सञ्चालक संख्या	गत आ.व.मा बसेको बैठकको मिति :
११	२०७८।०९।२१	४	०	२०७७।०६।२७
१२	२०७८।०९।२९	५	०	२०७७।०७।२७
१३	२०७८।१०।०७	५	०	२०७७।०८।०७
१४	२०७८।११।११	५	०	२०७७।०८।११
१५	२०७८।१२।०२	५	०	२०७७।०८।२१
१६	२०७८।१२।१६	५	०	२०७७।०८।२९
१७	२०७९।०२।२२	५	०	२०७७।०९।०३
१८	२०७९।०३।२७	५	०	२०७७।०५।०५
				२०७७।०९।२७
				२०७७।०९।२८
				२०७७।१२।०६
				२०७८।०२।२३
	आ.व. २०७९/२०८०			२०७८।०४।०४
१	२०७९।०४।०२	५	०	२०७८।०४।२९
२	२०७९।०४।१८	५	०	२०७८।०६।१०
३	२०७९।०५।१०	५	०	२०७८।०६।२४
४	२०७९।०६।२४	५	०	२०७८।०७।११
५	२०७९।०७।०३	५	०	२०७८।०७।२२
६	२०७९।०९।०४	५	०	२०७८।०८।२९
७	२०७९।०९।१७	५	०	२०७८।०९।०४
८	२०७९।११।०४	५	०	२०७८।०९।०५
९	२०८०।०१।०३	५	०	२०७८।०९।१२
१०	२०८०।०३।२७	५	०	२०७८।०९।२१
				२०७८।०९।२९
				२०७८।१०।०७
				२०७८।११।११
				२०७८।१२।०२
				२०७८।१२।१६
				२०७९।०२।२२
				२०७९।०३।२७

- कुनै सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक आवश्यक गणपुरक संख्या नपुगी स्थगित भएको भए सो को विवरण: नभएको

१. सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक सम्बन्धी अन्य विवरण:

सञ्चालक समितिको बैठकमा सञ्चालक वा वैकल्पिक सञ्चालक उपस्थित भए/नभएको (नभएको अवस्थामा बैठक मिति सहित कारण खुलाउने)	सञ्चालक समितिको प्रत्येक बैठकमा गणपुरक संख्या पुगको ।
सञ्चालक समितिको बैठकमा उपस्थित सञ्चालकहरु, छलफल भएको विषय र तत् सम्बन्धमा भएको निर्णयको विवरण (माइन्टको छुट्टै अभिलेख राखे नराखेको)	राखेको
सञ्चालक समितिको दुई लगातार बसेको बैठकको अधिकतम अन्तर (दिनमा):	५८ दिन
सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक भत्ता निर्धारण सम्बन्धमा बसेको वार्षिक साधारण सभाको मिति:	२०७३।०९।१४
सञ्चालक समितिको प्रति बैठक भत्ता रु	अध्यक्ष लाई रु. ३०००।-
अन्य सञ्चालकलाई रु. २५००।-	
सञ्चालक समितिको कूल बैठक खर्च रु	आ.व. २०७८/०७९ मा रु. २,०६,५००।-
	आ.व. २०७९/०८० मा रु. १,३०,०००।-

२. सञ्चालकको आचरण सम्बन्धी तथा अन्य विवरण:

- सञ्चालकको आचरण सम्बन्धमा सम्बन्धित संस्थाको आचार संहिता भए/ नभएको: भएको
- एकाघर परिवारको एक भन्दा बढी सञ्चालक भए सो को सो सम्बन्धि विवरण: भएको
- सञ्चालकहरुको वार्षिक रुपमा सिकाई तथा पुर्नताजगी कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी विवरण:

क्र.सं.	विषय	मिति	सहभागी सञ्चालकको संख्या	तालिम सञ्चालन भएको स्थान
	नभएको	नभएको	नभएको	नभएको

- प्रत्येक सञ्चालकले आफु सञ्चालकको पदमा नियुक्त वा मनोनयन भएको पन्ध्र दिन भित्र देहायका कुराको लिखित जानकारी गराएको/ नगराएको र नगराएको भए सो को विवरण:
- कम्पनी ऐन २०६३ को दफा ९२ बमोजिमको विवरण बाहेकका अन्य कुनै लिखित जानकारी प्राप्त नभएको ।
- संस्था संग नीज वा नीजको एकाघरको परिवारको कुनै सदस्यले कुनै किसिमको करार गरेको वा गर्न लागेको भए सो को विवरण : छैन ।
- नीज वा नीजको एकाघरको परिवारको कुनै सदस्यले संस्था वा सो संस्थाको मुख्य वा सहायक कम्पनीमा लिएको शेयर वा डिवेन्चरको विवरण: छैन ।
- नीज अन्य कुनै संगठित संस्थाको आधारभूत शेयरधनी वा सञ्चालक रहेको भए त्यसको विवरण: छैन ।

३. संस्थाको जोखिम व्यवस्थापन तथा आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली सम्बन्धी विवरण:

क) जोखिम व्यवस्थापनको लागि कुनै समिति गठन भए/नभएको गठन नभएको भए सो को कारण : हाल संचालक समितिले नै सो सम्बन्धि निरिक्षण गरिरहेको हुँदा गठन नगरिएको

ख) जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति सम्बन्धि जानकारी: -

ग) आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण कार्यविधि भए/नभएको :

- आन्तरिक नियन्त्रणको लागि पञ्चकन्या माई हाईड्रोपावर लिमिटेडको कर्मचारी विनियम बनाई लागु भएको,
- आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीका लागि लेखापरिक्षण समिति गठन भएको

घ) आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीको लागि कुनै समिति गठन भए/ नभएको गठन नभएको भए सोको कारण:

आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीका लागि लेखापरिक्षण समिति गठन गरिएको छ ।

ङ) आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली समिति सम्बन्धि विवरण:

ज) समितिको संरचना (संयोजक तथा सदस्यहरुको नाम तथा पद:)

लेखा परिक्षण समिति

संचालक	ध्रुव कुमार श्रेष्ठ	संयोजक
आयोजना प्रमुख	भोलानाथ उपाध्याय	सदस्य
लेखा प्रमुख	ॐ कार श्रेष्ठ	सदस्य

आ) समितिको बैठक संख्या (आ.व. २०७८/०७९ र २०७९/०८० मा)

- लेखा परिक्षण समिति : २-२

ई) समितिको कार्य सम्बन्धि छोटो विवरण:

- लेखापरिक्षण समिति : कम्पनीको आन्तरिक लेखापरिक्षण सम्बन्धि निरिक्षण तथा आवश्यक निर्देशन दिने, लेखापरिक्षक नियुक्तीको लागि सिफारिस गर्ने, अगामी वर्षको बजेट प्रस्तुत गर्ने ।

च) आर्थिक प्रशासन विनियमावली भए/ नभएको: भएको

४. सूचना तथा जानकारी प्रवाह सम्बन्धी विवरण:

क) संस्थाले सार्वजनिक गरेको सूचना तथा जानकारी प्रवाहको विवरण: (आ.व. २०७९/०८० मा)

विषय	माध्यम	सार्वजनिक गरेको मिति
त्रैमासिक वित्तीय विवरण प्रकाशन गरेको मिति	पत्रपत्रिका तथा कम्पनीको	२०७८/०७/३०
	Website बाट	२०७८/१०/२७
		२०७९/०९/२९
		२०७९/०४/३९
वर्षिक साधारण सभा (पहिलो पटक)		२०७८/०९/०६
वर्षिक साधारण सभा (दोस्रो पटक)		२०७८/०९/०७
वर्षिक साधारण सभामा Virtual उपस्थिति बारे		२०७८/१२/७

- ख) सूचना सार्वजनिक नगरेको वा अन्य कारणले धितोपत्र बोर्ड तथा अन्य निकायबाट कारवाहीमा परेको भए सो सम्बन्धी जानकारी : छैन ।
- ग) पछिल्लो वार्षिक तथा विशेष साधारण सभा सम्पन्न भएको मिति:
- वार्षिक साधारण सभा : २०७८।९।२८
 - विशेष साधारण सभा: भएको छैन ।

५. संस्थागत संरचना र कर्मचारी सम्बन्धी वितरण:

- क) कर्मचारीको संरचना, पदपूर्ति, वृत्ति विकास, तालिम, तलब, भत्ता तथा अन्य सुविधा, हाजिर र विदा, आचार संहिता लगायतका कुराहरु समेटिएको कर्मचारी सेवा शर्त विनियमावली / व्यवस्था भए नभएको: भएको
- ख) सांगठनिक संरचना संलग्न गर्ने: संलग्न भएको
- ग) उच्च व्यवस्थापन तहका कर्मचारीहरुको नाम, शैक्षिक योग्यता तथा अनुभव सम्बन्धी विवरण:

नाम र पद	शैक्षिक योग्यता	अनुभव
भोलानाथ उपाध्याय		
आयोजना प्रमुख	MSC in Electrical Power Engineering	२० वर्ष भन्दा बढी

घ) कर्मचारी सम्बन्धी अन्य विवरण:

संरचना अनुसार कर्मचारी पदपूर्ति गरे/नगरेको	गरेको
नयाँ कर्मचारीहरुको पदपूर्ति गर्दा अपनाएको प्रक्रिया	खुल्ला प्रतिस्पर्धा, अनुभव तथा आन्तरिक बढुवा
व्यवस्थापन स्तरका कर्मचारीको संख्या	४
कुल कर्मचारीको संख्या	४८
कर्मचारीहरुको सक्सेसन प्लान भए/नभएको	भएको
आ.व. २०७९/०८० मा कर्मचारीहरुलाई दिईएको तालिम संख्या तथा सम्मिलित कर्मचारीको संख्या	छैन ।
आ.व. २०७९/०८० मा कर्मचारी तालिम खर्च रु	छैन ।
कुल खर्चमा कर्मचारी खर्चको प्रतिशत	६.१२%
कुल कर्मचारी खर्चमा कर्मचारी तालिम खर्चको प्रतिशत	०

६. संस्थाको लेखा तथा लेखापरीक्षण सम्बन्धी वितरण:

- क) लेखा सम्बन्धी विवरण:

संस्थाको पछिल्लो आ.व. को वित्तिय विवरण NFRS अनुसार तयार गरे/नगरेको, नगरेको भए सो को कारण	गरेको
सञ्चालक समितिबाट पछिल्लो वित्तिय विवरण स्वीकृत भएको मिति	मिति २०८०।८।२२
त्रैमासिक वित्तिय विवरण प्रकाशन गरेको मिति	२०७९।०।२९ २०७९।१।२७ २०७९।०।२९ २०८०।०।३१
अन्तिम लेखापरीक्षण सम्पन्न भएको मिति	२०८०।०।२९
संस्थाको आन्तरिक लेखा परीक्षण सम्बन्धी विवरण	नियमित त्रैमासिक रुपमा आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षकबाट लेखापरीक्षण गर्ने गरेको
अ) आन्तरिक रुपमा लेखापरीक्षण गर्ने गरिएको वा वाह्य विज्ञ नियुक्त गर्ने गरिएको	वाह्य
आ) वाह्य विज्ञ नियुक्त गरिएको भए सो को विवरण	एच.डि.एस.डि. एण्ड एसोसियट्स
ई) आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षण कति अवधिको गर्ने गरिएको (त्रैमासिक, चौमासिक वा अर्धवासिक)	त्रैमासिक

ख) लेखापरीक्षण समिति सम्बन्धी विवरण:

- संयोजक तथा सदस्यहरुको नाम, पद तथा योग्यता

नाम	पद	योग्यता
ध्रुव कुमार श्रेष्ठ	संयोजक	स्नातक
अँ कार श्रेष्ठ	सदस्य	MBS
भोलानाथ उपाध्याय	सदस्य	MSC in Electrical Power Engineering

- बैठक बसेको मिति तथा उपस्थित सदस्य संख्या:

क्र.सं.	बैठक बसेको मिति	उपस्थित संख्या	कैफियत
१.	२०७९।०।१३	३	
२.	२०७९।०।२४	३	
३.	२०७९।०।२६	३	
४.	२०७९।०।२७	३	
५.	२०७९।१।२५	३	
६.	२०७९।०।२६	३	

- प्रति बैठक भत्ता - नलिएको ।
- लेखापरीक्षण समितिले आफ्नो काम कारवाहीको प्रतिवेदन सञ्चालक समितिमा पेश गरेको मिति २०८०।०८।२२

७. अन्य विवरण:

संस्थाले सञ्चालक तथा निजको एकाघरका परिवारको वित्तीय स्वार्थ भएको व्यक्ति बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाबाट ऋण वा सापटी वा अन्य कुनै रूपमा रकम लिए/नलिएको	संचालकबाट लिएको
प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम कम्पनीको सञ्चालक, शेयरधनी, कर्मचारी, सल्लाहकार, परामर्शदाताका हैसियतमा पाउने सुविधा वा लाभ बाहेक सूचीकृत संगठीत संस्थाको वित्तीय स्वार्थ भएको कुनै व्यक्ति, फर्म, कम्पनी, कर्मचारी, सल्लाहकार वा परामर्शदाताले संस्थाको कुनै सम्पत्ति कुनै किसिमले भोग चलन गरे/नगरेको	नगरेको
नियमनकारी निकायले इजाजत पत्र जारी गर्दा तोकेको शर्तहको पालना भए/नभएको नियमनकारी निकायले संस्थाको नियमन निरीक्षण वा सुपरिवेक्षण गर्दा संस्थालाई दिईएको निर्देशनको पालना भए/ नभएको	भएको
संस्था वा सञ्चालक विरुद्ध अदालतमा कुनै मुद्दा चलिरहको भए सो को विवरण	नभएको

परिपालना अधिकृतको नाम: ॐ कार श्रेष्ठ
 पद: परिपालना अधिकृत
 मिति: २०८०।०९।०९
 संस्थाको छाप:

सोही मितिको संलग्न प्रतिवेदन अनुसार

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जि.ख्वाउजु एण्ड एसोसियट्स चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट
 संस्थाको छाप:
 प्रतिवेदन सञ्चालक समितिबाट स्वीकृत भएको मिति : २०८०।०९।०९

Energy Generation Table

Upper Mai HEP (FY 2078-079)

S.N.	Month	Energy Generation (kWh)	Approved Energy by NEA(kWh)
1	Sharwan 2078	7,699,755.74	7,480,987.36
2	Bhadra 2078	7,433,975.61	6,535,555.00
3	Ashwin 2078	6,773,868.23	6,535,555.00
4	Kartik 2078	2,111,226.88	2,017,589.19
5	Mangsir 2078	253,828.93	253,828.93
6	Poush 2078	2,913,495.97	2,913,495.97
7	Magh 2078	2,194,008.58	2,194,008.58
8	Falgun 2078	1,716,917.74	1,716,917.74
9	Chaitra 2078	1,521,104.22	1,521,104.22
10	Baisakh 2079	1,890,723.42	1,890,723.42
11	Jestha 2079	2,915,493.82	2,915,493.82
12	Ashar 2079	5,705,324.32	5,705,324.32
Total		43,129,723.46	41,680,583.55

Upper Mai Cascade HEP (FY 2078-079)

Energy Generation (kWh)	Approved Energy by NEA(kWh)
3,863,877.68	3,863,877.87
3,924,366.04	3,568,633.00
3,782,097.75	3,568,633.00
1,118,539.12	1,118,539.12
-	-
1,561,444.69	1,561,444.69
1,210,962.57	1,128,182.00
803,773.38	803,773.38
790,110.55	790,110.55
909,597.63	909,597.63
1,637,076.94	1,637,076.94
3,388,334.57	3,388,334.57
22,990,180.92	22,338,202.75

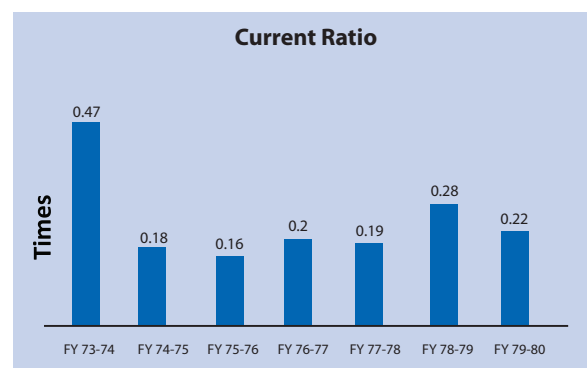
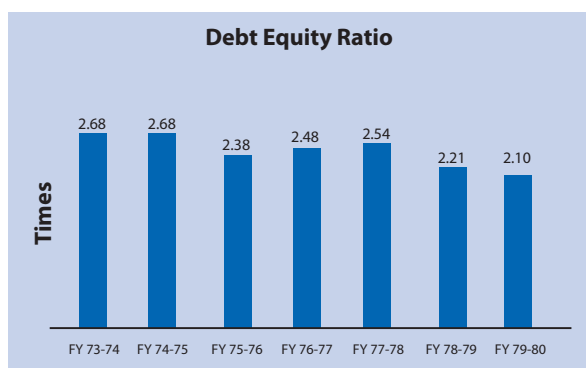
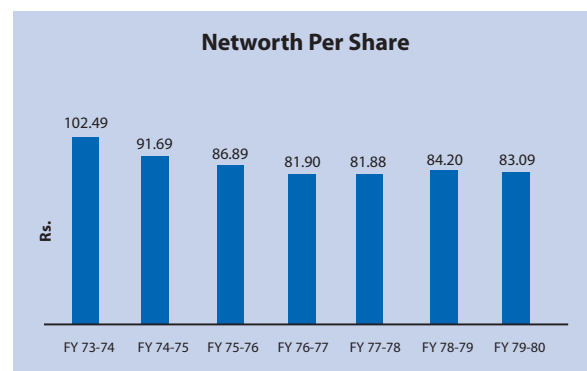
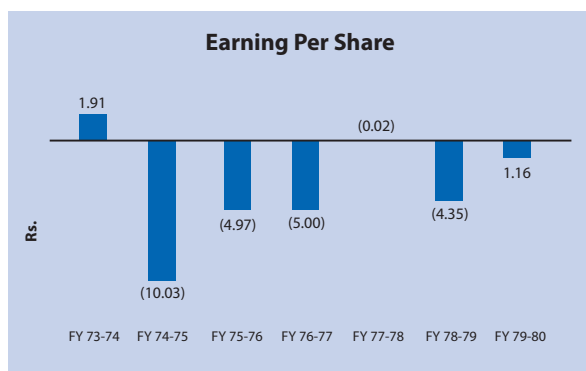
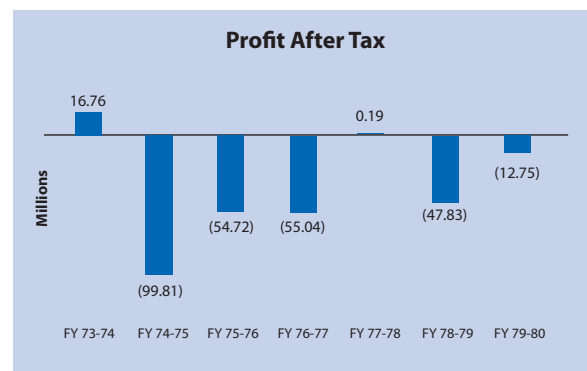
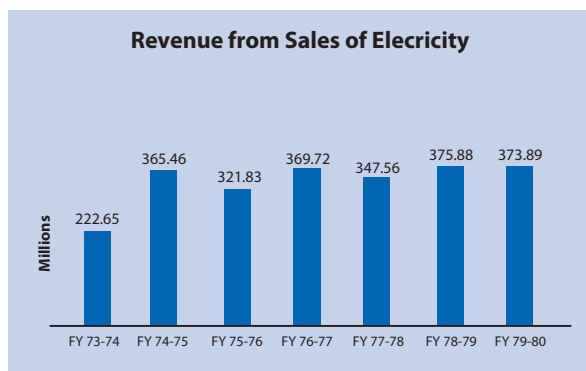
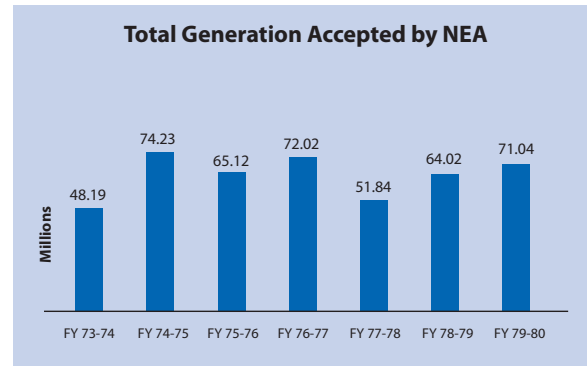
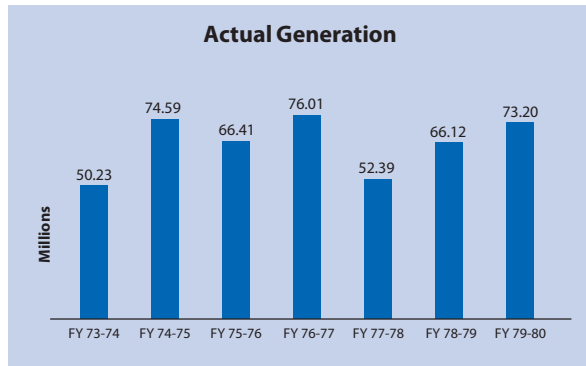
* Upper Mai HEP and Upper Mai Cascade HEP had been shutdown in Kartik & Mangsir due to Transmission Line Tower (T26) collapsed by the land side.

Upper Mai HEP (FY 2079-080)

S.N.	Month	Energy Generation (kWh)	Approved Energy by NEA(kWh)
1	Sharwan 2079	7,385,625.65	6,980,338.00
2	Bhadra 2079	7,337,822.14	7,247,207.00
3	Ashwin 2079	7,101,244.02	6,535,555.00
4	Kartik 2079	4,818,837.29	4,818,837.29
5	Mangsir 2079	3,038,626.18	3,038,626.18
6	Poush 2079	2,360,841.56	2,360,841.56
7	Magh 2079	1,799,788.59	1,799,788.59
8	Falgun 2079	1,538,736.86	1,538,736.86
9	Chaitra 2079	1,589,009.45	1,589,009.45
10	Baisakh 2080	1,376,597.59	1,376,597.59
11	Jestha 2080	2,136,112.22	2,136,112.22
12	Ashar 2080	7,421,823.26	7,021,872.00
Total		47,905,064.81	46,443,521.74

Upper Mai Cascade HEP (FY 2079-080)

Energy Generation (kWh)	Approved Energy by NEA(kWh)
3,878,754.81	3,681,517.00
3,906,835.30	3,749,246.00
3,803,771.67	3,568,633.00
2,762,113.25	2,762,113.25
1,717,379.01	1,717,379.01
1,274,114.34	1,274,114.34
922,789.28	922,789.28
744,616.06	744,616.06
836,924.38	836,924.38
696,038.43	696,038.43
955,785.99	955,785.99
3,799,157.18	3,691,728.00
25,298,279.70	24,600,884.74





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