

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Shareholders of
Bindhyabasini Hydropower Development Company Limited

Report on Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Bindhyabasini Hydropower Development Company Limited** which comprises Statement of Financial Position as at Ashadh 32, 2083 (corresponding to July 16, 2026), Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Changes in Equity for the period then ended including Significant Accounting Policies and explanatory notes.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and explanations provided to us, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as at Ashadh 32, 2083 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards.

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 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 requirement 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 ICAN's Handbook of Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Financial Statements 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 the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.



S. No	Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed key audit matter
1.	Accounting Software The company uses Tally ERP 9 for accounting purpose, which allows back date entry and deletion and modification of the entries. Such accounting system might impact the reliability of financial transactions. We have considered this as key audit matter as all the financial transactions are recorded here and overall financial preparation and reporting depends on it.	Tally is password protected and has limited access only. Access was not given to unauthorized modification and deletion of entry. Adjustment entries are duly authorized from higher authorities. We Inspected the documentation system and we checked and verified the records maintained in Tally with the physical records maintained. Based on above audit approach we relied on the information generated by the accounting software Tally.

Other Information

Management is responsible for other information. Other information comprises the reports of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Treasurer, and the Coordinator of the Audit Committee, which are presented along with the annual report, excluding the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. We expect such reports to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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



J.P.S.D. & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm No: 400

HO: Kathmandu MPC-11

BO: Janakpurdham-04

Tel: 01-4510978

E-mail: jpsdca24@gmail.com

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management of **Bindhyabasini Hydropower Development Company Limited** ('the company'), is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Statements in accordance with the Nepal Financial Reporting Standards and for the such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable preparation of the 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 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.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not 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 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 entity'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



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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 disclosure in the financial statement or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation of the Financial Statements including 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 identified 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

On the basis of our examination, we would like to report that:

- a. We have obtained all the information and explanations, which, to the best of our knowledge and belief were considered necessary for the purpose for our audit.
- b. Proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the company as far as appears from our examination of such books.
- c. The Statement of Financial Position as at Ashadh 32, 2083 (Corresponding to July 16, 2026), the Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended are prepared as per the provision of Company Act, 2063 and the same are in agreement with the books of accounts maintained by the company.
- d. To the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and so far appeared from our examination of the books of account of the company necessary for the purpose of our audit, we have not come across the cases where the Board of Directors or any member thereof or any employees of the company have acted contrary to the provisions of law relating to the accounts, or committed any misappropriation or caused loss or damage to the Company relating to the accounts in the Company.

Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

Date: 2083/06/07

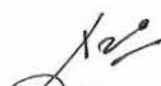
UDIN Number: 260923CA005115zr6h


CA Jaynarayan Pratihast
Partner



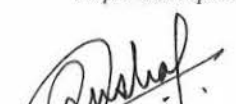
BINDHYABASINI HYDROPOWER DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.**NEW BANESHWOR, KATHMANDU, NEPAL****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****As at 32 Ashad 2083 (16 July 2026)***(In NPR)*

Particulars	Note	As at 32nd Ashad 2083	As at 32nd Ashad 2082
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	7,493,321	9,569,844
Intangible Assets	5	2,371,901,663	2,482,221,826
Other Non-current Assets	6	-	-
Financial Assets			
Advance and Deposits	8	80,000	80,000
Investments	9	292,065,312	315,961,791
Total Non-Current Assets		2,671,540,296	2,807,833,462
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and Cash equivalents	7	15,361,625	14,588,449
Advance and Deposits	8	1,463,925	1,808,294
Trade and Other receivables	10	84,786,449	69,674,973
Other Current Assets	6	414,671,959	24,743,609
Total Current Assets		516,283,957	110,815,326
Total Assets		3,187,824,253	2,918,648,788
<u>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</u>			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	11	1,186,290,000	1,129,800,000
Other Equity	12	211,477,897	149,181,451
Total Equity		1,397,767,897	1,278,981,451
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	13	1,585,177,441	1,442,125,163
Other Financial Liabilities	14	12,602,745	15,465,457
Total Non-Current Liabilities		1,597,780,186	1,457,590,620
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	13	179,011,000	164,511,000
Trade and Other Payables	15	2,542,144	9,723,116
Other Financial Liabilities	14	6,379,593	5,867,335
Provisions	16	3,784,141	1,430,056
Other Current Liabilities	17	559,292	545,210
Total Current Liabilities		192,276,170	182,076,716
Total Liabilities		1,790,056,356	1,639,667,337
Total Equity and Liabilities		3,187,824,253	2,918,648,788

*The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statement**As per our report of even date*

 Krishna Dahal
 Finance Manager


 Sushil Khadka
 Independent Director


 Satish Sharma
 Independent Director

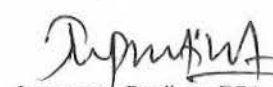

 Kushal Sundar Shrestha
 Director


 Dhan Kumari Adhikari
 Director


 Tam Prasad Gurung
 Director


 Om Prasad Gurung
 Director


 Sudeep Acharya
 Director


 Jaynarayan Pratihast, FCA
 Partner
 J.P.S.D. & Associates
 Chartered Accountants


BINDHYABASINI HYDROPOWER DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.
NEW BANESHWOR, KATHMANDU, NEPAL
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the period ended 32nd Ashad, 2083

(In NPR)

Particulars	Note	2082-83 Ashad End	2081-82 Ashad End
Revenue	18	455,270,673	388,379,419
Cost of Sales	19	10,663,935	9,379,338
Gross profit		444,606,737	379,000,081
Other Income	20	4,284,531	3,090,922
Administrative and other operating expenses	21	77,372,980	80,356,574
Depreciation	4	2,967,162	2,848,740
Amortisation	5	102,645,960	102,745,380
Other Operating Expenses			
Profit or loss Before Finance Cost and Income Taxes		265,905,166	196,140,309
Finance Cost	22	123,164,942	133,733,545
Profit or Loss Before Tax and Employee Bonus		142,740,224	62,406,764
Employee Bonus expenses	16	2,854,804	1,248,135
Profit or Loss After Employee Bonus		139,885,420	61,158,629
Income Tax Expenses			
Provision for Income Tax	16	929,336	181,920
Deferred Tax Income/(Expense)			
Profit or Loss for The Year		138,956,083	60,976,709
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Other Comprehensive Income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
i. Re-measurement (losses) / gains on post employment defined benefit plans			
ii. Equity instruments through other comprehensive		(17,196,479)	44,250,049
iii. Tax relating to items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss			
Other Comprehensive gain/(loss) for the period/year, net of tax		(17,196,479)	44,250,049
Total Comprehensive gain/(loss) for the period/year, net of tax		121,759,604	105,226,758
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 100 each			
Basic Earnings per share - Rs.		11.71	5.40

The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statement

As per our report of even date

Krishna Dahal
Finance Manager

Sushil Khadka
Independent Director

Satish Sharma
Independent Director

Kushal Sundar Shrestha
Director

Dhan Kumari Adhikari
Director

Tam Prasad Gurung
Director

Om Prasad Gurung
Director

Sudeep Acharya
Chairperson



Jaynarayan Pratihast, CA
Partner

J.P.S.D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants



BINDHYABASINI HYDROPOWER DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.
NEW BANESHWOR, KATHMANDU, NEPAL
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the period ended 32nd Ashad, 2083

Particulars	(In NPR)	
	2082-83 Ashad end	2081-82 Ashad End
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit for the year	138,956,083	60,976,709
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	2,967,162	2,848,740
Amortization of Intangible Assets	102,645,960	102,745,380
Provision for taxation	929,336	181,920
Provision for Bonus	2,854,804	1,248,135
Working Capital Adjustments:		
(Increase)/ Decrease in Trade receivables	(15,111,476)	(20,105,544)
(Increase)/ Decrease in other financial assets	344,370	6,692,715
(Increase)/ Decrease in other assets	(389,928,349)	5,962,505
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	(7,180,972)	6,892,814
Increase / (Decrease) in financial liabilities	(2,350,453)	(1,942,029)
Increase / (Decrease) in other current liabilities	14,082	3,775
Cash Generated from Operations	(165,859,453)	165,505,120
Bonus paid	(1,248,135)	(1,009,969)
Income Tax Paid	(181,920)	(38,784)
Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities	(167,289,509)	164,456,366
Cash Flows From / (Used In) Investing Activities		
(Increase)/ Decrease Investment in other assets	6,700,000	(24,100,000)
(Acquisition)/Sale of Property, plant and Equipment	(890,640)	(2,102,973)
(Purchase)/Sale of Intangibles	7,674,204	(24,176,946)
Net Cash Flows From Investing Activities	13,483,564	(50,379,919)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Issue of share	56,490,000	79,800,000
Share issue cost	-	-
Borrowing (repaid) / taken (net)	157,552,278	(114,515,441)
Dividend paid	(59,463,158)	(84,000,000)
Interest paid	-	-
Net Cash Flows From Financing Activities	154,579,120	(118,715,441)
Increase/(Decrease) In Cash And Cash Equivalents	773,176	(4,638,994)
Net foreign exchange difference on cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash And Cash Equivalents, Beginning Of Year	14,588,449	19,227,443
Cash And Cash Equivalents, End Of Year	15,361,625	14,588,449

The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statement

As per our report of even date



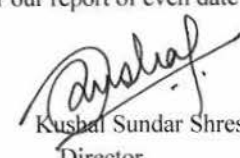
Krishna Dahal
Finance Manager



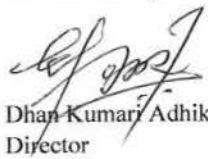
Sushil Khadka
Independent Director



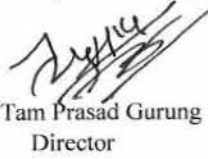
Satish Sharma
Independent Director



Kushal Sundar Shrestha
Director



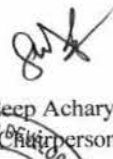
Dhan Kumari Adhikari
Director



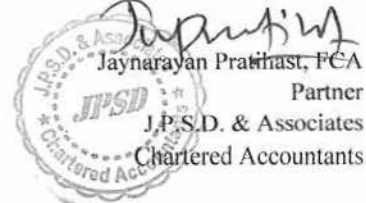
Tam Prasad Gurung
Director



Om Prasad Gurung
Director



Sudeep Acharya
Chartered Accountant



BINDHYABASINI HYDROPOWER DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.

NEW BANESHWOR, KATHMANDU, NEPAL

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

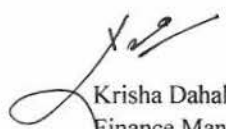
for the period ended 32nd Ashad, 2083

(In NPR)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Share Premium	General reserve	Retained Earning	Other Equity	Total
Balance at 31st Ashad, 2081	1,050,000,000	-	-	140,427,084	(12,472,391)	1,177,954,693
Profit for the year				60,976,709		60,976,709
Other Comprehensive income					44,250,049	44,250,049
Issue of Share	79,800,000					79,800,000
Dividends to Shareholders				(84,000,000)		(84,000,000)
Balance at 32nd Ashad, 2082	1,129,800,000	-	-	117,403,793	31,777,658	1,278,981,451
Profit for the year				138,956,083		138,956,083
Other Comprehensive income					(17,196,479)	(17,196,479)
Issue of Share	56,490,000					56,490,000
Share Issue Cost						
Dividends to Shareholders				(59,463,158)		(59,463,158)
Balance at 32nd Ashad, 2083	1,186,290,000	-	-	196,896,718	14,581,179	1,397,767,897

The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statement

As per our report of even date


Krisha Dahal
Finance Manager


Sushil Khadka
Independent Director


Satish Sharma
Independent Director

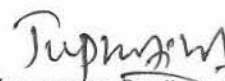

Kushal Sundar Shrestha
Director


Dhan Kumari Adhikari
Director


Tam Prasad Gurung
Director


Om Prasad Gurung
Director




Jaynarayan Pratihast, CA
Partner
J.P.S.D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants



BINDHYABASINI HYDROPOWER DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.
NEW BANESHWOR, KATHMANDU, NEPAL
Notes to the Financial Statements as of Ashad End 2083 (16th July, 2026)

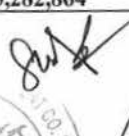
4 Property, Plant & Equipment And Depreciation

Particulars	Office Equipment & Furniture		Vehicle		Total
	Rudi A	Rudi B	Rudi A	Rudi B	
Gross Block					
Balance As On 31 Ashad, 2081	1,655,966	3,884,123	5,328,153	4,954,921	15,823,163
Addition	284,641	92,965	3,165,000	-	3,542,607
Deletion			1,519,940	1,575,133	3,095,073
Balance As On 32 Ashad, 2082	1,940,607	3,977,088	6,973,213	3,379,788	16,270,696
Addition	608,229	98,410	184,000		890,640
Deletion					-
Balance As On 32 Ashad, 2083	2,548,836	4,075,498	7,157,213	3,379,788	17,161,336
Accumulated Depreciation And Impairment					
Balance As On 31 Ashad, 2081	417,086	971,602	2,134,181	1,984,684	5,507,552
Addition	247,789	558,133	1,147,510	895,307	2,848,740
Deletion			807,026	848,414	1,655,440
Balance As On 32 Ashad, 2082	664,874	1,529,735	2,474,666	2,031,577	6,700,852
Addition	321,936	569,585	1,399,684	675,958	2,967,162
Deletion					-
Balance As On 32 Ashad, 2083	986,810	2,099,321	3,874,349	2,707,535	9,668,014
Net Block					
Balance As On 31 Ashad, 2081	1,238,880	2,912,521	3,193,972	2,970,238	10,315,611
Balance As On 32 Ashad, 2082	1,275,733	2,447,353	4,498,547	1,348,211	9,569,844
Balance As On 32 Ashad, 2083	1,562,026	1,976,178	3,282,864	672,254	7,493,321









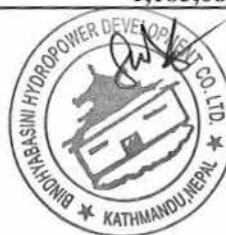


BINDHYABASINI HYDROPOWER DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.
NEW BANESHWOR, KATHMANDU, NEPAL
Notes to the Financial Statements as of Ashad End 2083 (16th July, 2026)

5 Intangible Assets And Amortization

Particulars	Service Concession Agreement Intangibles		Total
	Rudi A	Rudi B	
Gross Block			
Balance As On 31 Ashad, 2081	1,561,632,550	1,332,336,508	2,893,969,058
Addition	7,078,404	18,295,385	25,373,789
Insurance Claim			-
Deletion	1,494,007		1,494,007
Balance As On 32 Ashad, 2082	1,567,216,947	1,350,631,892	2,917,848,840
Addition	-	-	-
Insurance Claim	-	-	-
Deletion	-	8,399,154	8,399,154
Balance As On 32 Ashad, 2083	1,567,216,947	1,342,232,738	2,909,449,685
Accumulated Amortisation And Impairment			
Balance As On 31 Ashad, 2081	276,506,226	56,672,572	333,178,798
Addition	52,463,535	50,281,845	102,745,380
Deletion	297,164		297,164
Balance As On 32 Ashad, 2082	328,672,596	106,954,417	435,627,013
Addition	52,331,252	50,314,708	102,645,960
Deletion		724,950	724,950
Balance As On 32 Ashad, 2083	381,003,848	156,544,175	537,548,023
Net Block			
Balance As On 31 Ashad, 2081	1,285,126,324	1,275,663,936	2,560,790,260
Balance As On 32 Ashad, 2082	1,238,544,351	1,243,677,476	2,482,221,826
Balance As On 32 Ashad, 2083	1,186,213,099	1,185,688,563	2,371,901,663

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BINDHYABASINI HYDROPOWER DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.
NEW BANESHWOR, KATHMANDU, NEPAL
Notes to the Financial Statements as of Ashad End 2083 (16th July, 2026)

6 Other Assets (Current And Non-Current)

Particulars	Ashad 32nd, 2083		Ashad 32nd, 2082	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Site Advance	-		-	
Advance to Supplier/ Contractors	6,915,223		10,123,358	
Advance Income Tax	879,235		174,504	
Prepaid Insurance- Rudi A	5,569,764		5,906,876	
Prepaid Insurance- Rudi B	4,112,021		5,089,077	
Prepaid RTS Fee	157,808		-	
Advances to Locals at Site	390,000		2,790,000	
Short Term Borrowing to Peoples Energy Limited	297,000,000		-	
Short Term Borrowing to Green Hydel Pvt. Ltd.	2,000,000		-	
Advance to Employee	808,907		459,795	
RM Investment Co. Pvt. Ltd.- Investment in Advance	200,000		200,000	
Balephi Energy Pvt. Ltd.- Investment in Advance Share	96,639,000		-	
Total Nrs.	414,671,959	-	24,743,609	-

7 Cash And Cash Equivalent

Particulars	Ashad 32nd, 2083		Ashad 32nd, 2082	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Cash In Hand		8,730		6,839
Global IME Bank Limited		1,131		1,131
Kumari Bank Limited		141,106		81,595
Lumbini Bikash Bank Limited		447,494		47,740
NMB Bank Limited		399,224		344,865
Prime Bank Limited		45,851		45,730
Sanima Bank Limited		14,080,415		13,884,898
Siddhartha Bank Limited		237,673		175,650
Total Nrs.		15,361,625		14,588,449

8 Advance and Deposits

Particulars	Ashad 32nd, 2083		Ashad 32nd, 2082	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Earmarked balance with bank				
Margin Money- Rudi A	165,000		165,000	
Margin Money- Rudi B	1,286,000		1,286,000	
NRB Margin for TT	11,600		35,300	
Margin for Performance Guarantee		80,000		80,000
Margin for Exim Code	-		300,000	
Ajod Insurance-Rudi A	1,325		21,994	
Total Nrs.	1,463,925	80,000	1,808,294	80,000





9 Investment

Particulars	Ashad 32nd, 2083		Ashad 32nd, 2082	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Quoted Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Hydroelectricity Investment and Development Co. Ltd.	36,671	9,167,750	35,405	10,359,857
Unquoted Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Peoples Energy Limited	2,000,000	215,933,316	2,000,000	225,918,111
Multi Energy Dev. Pvt. Ltd.	355,000	32,088,877	355,000	37,530,448
Balephi Energy Pvt. Ltd.	275,000	29,875,369	275,000	30,453,376
Unquoted Investment at cost				
Nepal Power Exchange	50,000	5,000,000	50,000	5,000,000
RM Power Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	67,000	6,700,000
Total Shares	2,716,671		2,782,405	
Total Nrs.		292,065,312		315,961,791

10 Trade and Other Receivable (Current And Non-Current)

Particulars	Ashad 32nd, 2083		Ashad 32nd, 2082	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Nepal Electricity Authority (Rudi A)	47,824,678		41,162,760	
Nepal Electricity Authority (Rudi B)	32,710,533		27,858,013	
Interest Receivable	4,251,238		654,201	
Total Nrs.	84,786,449	-	69,674,973	-

11 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Ashad 32nd, 2083		Ashad 32nd, 2082	
	No. Of Shares	Amount	No. Of Shares	Amount
Authorized Share Capital	25,000,000	2,500,000,000	20,000,000	2,000,000,000
Issued & Subscribed Share Capital	23,725,800	2,372,580,000	11,298,000	1,129,800,000
Paid Up Share Capital	11,862,900	1,186,290,000	11,298,000	1,129,800,000
Total Shares	11,862,900		11,298,000	
Total Nrs.		1,186,290,000		1,129,800,000











12 Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earning	Other Equity	Total
Balance as on 31st Ashad, 2081	140,427,084	(12,472,391)	127,954,693
Profit/(Loss) for the year	60,976,709		60,976,709
Dividend Paid	(84,000,000)		(84,000,000)
Financial Assets measured at Fair value through OCI		44,250,049	44,250,049
Balance as on 32nd Ashad, 2082	117,403,793	31,777,658	149,181,451
Profit/(Loss) for the period	138,956,083		138,956,083
Dividend Paid	(59,463,158)		(59,463,158)
Financial Assets measured at Fair value through OCI		(17,196,479)	(17,196,479)
Balance as on 32nd Ashad, 2083	196,896,718	14,581,179	211,477,897

13 Borrowings (Current And Non-Current)

Particulars	Ashad 32nd, 2083		Ashad 32nd, 2082	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Bank Loan - Rudi A				
Kumari Bank Limited	7,486,000	74,652,000	6,792,500	82,138,000
Lumbini Bikash Bank	5,891,000	57,260,868	5,041,000	63,151,868
NMB Bank Limited	11,072,500	89,807,600	8,084,000	100,820,880
Sanima Bank Limited	28,958,000	403,234,900	23,498,000	292,192,900
Siddhartha Bank Limited	22,192,500	224,980,494	19,984,500	247,172,994
Sanima Bank Limited Cash Credit-Rudi A	22,511,000		22,511,000	
Bank Loan - Rudi B				
Kumari Bank Limited.	6,061,000	60,482,400	6,061,000	66,543,400
Lumbini Bikash Bank Limited.	4,959,000	49,472,915	4,959,000	54,431,915
NMB Bank Limited.	8,375,200	83,703,401	8,375,200	92,085,543
Sanima Bank Limited.	26,852,300	390,993,240	24,552,300	277,845,540
Siddhartha Bank Limited.	15,152,500	150,589,624	15,152,500	165,742,124
Sanima Bank Limited Cash Credit-Rudi B	19,500,000		19,500,000	
Total Nrs.	179,011,000	1,585,177,441	164,511,000	1,442,125,163

The loan is secured against registered mortgage and/or registered or unregistered pledge/hypothecation of the entire project (both existing and future). This security covers all project assets including land (both owned and leasehold), buildings, plant and machinery, and all movable and immovable assets situated on the company's land. Additionally, the security extends to all present and future current assets of the project, including any receivables from NEA.

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14 Other Financial Liabilities (Current And Non-Current)

Particulars	Ashad 32nd, 2083		Ashad 32nd, 2082	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Staff Welfare Fund		436,252		341,335
Retention Payable		-		-
Employee benefit payable	3,761,795		3,498,981	
Allowances Payable	1,121,502		820,000	
Site Payable	-		59,947	
Royalty Payable	-			
Other payable		12,166,493		15,124,122
Dividend payable	1,496,296		1,488,407	
Total Nrs.	6,379,593	12,602,745	5,867,335	15,465,457

15 Trade and Other Payables (Current And Non-Current)

Particulars	Ashad 32nd, 2083		Ashad 32nd, 2082	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Sundry Creditors	2,207,644		9,444,366	-
Audit Fee Payable	334,500		278,750	
Total Nrs.	2,542,144	-	9,723,116	-

16 Provisions (Current And Non-Current)

Particulars	Ashad 32nd, 2083		Ashad 32nd, 2082	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Provision for Income Tax	929,336		181,920	
Provision for Staffs Bonus	2,854,804		1,248,135	
Total Nrs.	3,784,141	-	1,430,056	-

17 Other Liabilities (Current And Non-Current)

Particulars	Ashad 32nd, 2083		Ashad 32nd, 2082	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
TDS payable	559,292		545,210	
Total Nrs.	559,292	-	545,210	-









BINDHYABASINI HYDROPOWER DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.
NEW BANESHWOR, KATHMANDU, NEPAL
Notes to the Financial Statements as of Ashad End 2083 (16th July, 2026)

18 Revenue

Particulars	2082-83 Ashad End	2081-82 Ashad End
Rudi A		
Revenue from Sale of Electricity Rudi A	271,335,453	235,466,146
Rudi B		
Revenue from Sale of Electricity Rudi B	183,935,220	152,913,273
Total Nrs.	455,270,673	388,379,419

19 Cost Of Sales

Particulars	2082-83 Ashad End	2081-82 Ashad End
Rudi A		
Installed Capacity Royalty	880,000	880,000
Revenue Royalty	5,426,709	4,709,323
Electricity Expenses	3,996	19,872
Rudi B		
Installed Capacity Royalty	660,000	660,000
Revenue Royalty	3,678,758	3,072,343
Electricity Expenses	14,472	37,800
Total Nrs.	10,663,935	9,379,338

20 Other Income

Particulars	2082-83 Ashad End	2081-82 Ashad End
Rudi A		
Interest on Deposit	13,558	67,192
Rudi B		
Insurance Claimed Amount	-	681,200
Interest on Deposit	985	2,592
Other Income	-	1,390,111
Dividend Income	38,181	180,179
Interest on Loans and Advances	4,231,808	769,648
Total Nrs.	4,284,531	3,090,922



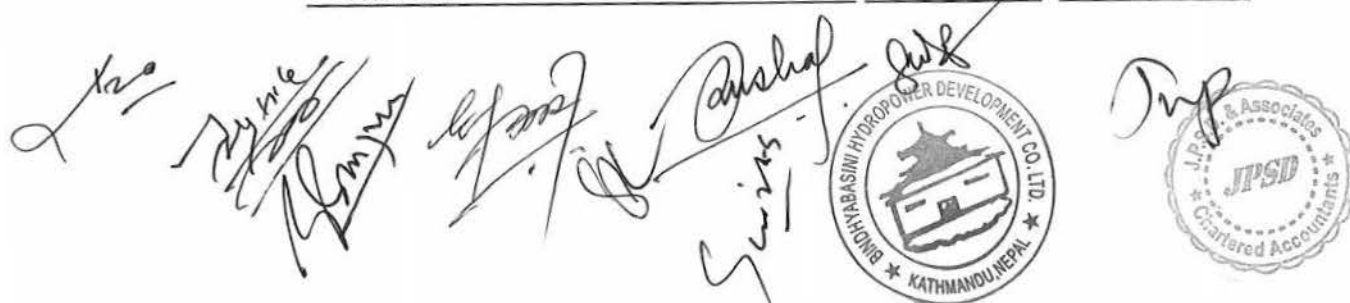







21 Administrative and Other Operating expenses

Particulars	2082-83 Ashad End	2081-82 Ashad End
Rudi A		
AGM and Board Meeting Expenses	1,403,993	1,325,292
Audit Fee	193,714	161,429
Charges and Fees	33,017	33,017
Communication Expenses	111,497	119,301
Consultancy Expenses	9,686	9,686
Consumable Goods	630,273	429,020
CSR Expenses	72,001	274,543
Employee Benefit Expenses	15,967,654	14,055,070
Festive Expenses	30,734	11,054
Fuel & Transportation Expenses	529,051	559,599
Insurance Expenses	8,491,714	9,750,568
Kitchen & Guest Expenses	226,679	157,815
Listing Charges	892,867	804,467
Medical Expenses	5,874	8,679
Office Rent Expenses	724,033	704,127
Vehicle Rent	89,523	180,027
Other Operating Expenses	-	77,708
Printing & Stationery	103,848	200,754
Renewal & Other Expenses	193,057	159,689
Repair & Maintenance Expenses	14,903,586	15,749,449
Site Lodging & Fooding Expenses	474,295	276,350
Wages Expense	23,983	45,397
Loss on Sale of DG	-	896,843
Custom Charge- Rudi A	2,082,164	-
Land Tax	3,603	-
Rudi B		
AGM and Board Meeting Expense	1,052,995	993,969
Audit Fee Expense	145,286	121,071
Communication Expenses	155,297	172,451
Consultancy Expense	7,264	7,264
Consumable Good	438,805	370,545
CSR Expense	1,881,500	2,641,195
Employee Benefit Expense	10,559,149	10,430,248
Fees and Charges	24,763	24,763
Festive Expense	23,051	50,981
Fuel & Transportation Expense	396,788	422,999
Insurance Expense	7,539,309	8,107,172
Kitchen & Guest Expense	170,010	118,362
Listing Charge	669,650	603,350
Medical Expense	4,405	6,510
Office Rent & Other Expenses	543,025	528,095
Vehicle Rent	67,142	135,020
Operating Expense	18,509	74,787
Printing & Stationery Expense	77,886	140,396
Renewal & Other Expense	154,793	133,516
Repair & Maintenance Expense	2,633,242	6,176,045
Site Lodging & Fooding Expense	356,713	389,362
Wages Expense	17,987	34,048
Custom Charge- Rudi B	14,450	601,453
Land Tax	1,910	-
Irrecoverable Margin W/Off	-	2,083,091
Loss on Sale of Transformer	3,222,204	-
Total Nrs.	77,372,980	80,356,574






22 Finance Cost

Particulars	2082-83 Ashad End	2081-82 Ashad End
Rudi A		
Interest expenses-KBL	6,720,104	7,276,672
Interest expenses-LBBL	5,160,979	5,576,133
Interest expenses-NMB	8,285,441	8,944,823
Interest expenses-SANIMA	25,775,944	29,094,841
Interest expenses-SBL	20,207,673	21,859,800
Rudi B		
Interest expenses- KBL	5,463,904	5,932,695
Interest expenses- LBBL	4,469,323	4,849,865
Interest expenses- NMB	7,604,198	8,219,685
Interest expenses- SANIMA	24,440,746	24,652,908
Interest expenses- SBL	13,610,304	14,782,570
Bank Charge & Commission	1,426,325	2,543,554
Total Nrs.	123,164,942	133,733,545

Finance cost include interest expenses, bank charge & commission and loan agency fee.

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Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements

1. COMPANY GENERAL INFORMATION

Bindhyabasini Hydropower Development Company Limited (BHDC) was incorporated in 2057/09/03 to develop, operate and maintain 15.4 MW project through the corridor of Rudi Khola comprising two cascade projects of Rudi A (8.8 MW) and Rudi B (6.6 MW). BHDC is focused on developing and implementing affordable renewal energy projects that enhance productivity and improve Nepalese living standards.

Rudi Khola-A Small Hydropower Project (8.8 MW) is located at Mijuredanda VDC of Kaski district. Likewise, Rudi Khola B Small Hydropower project (6.6 MW) which is a run-of-river type of project located just upstream of the planned Rudi-A Small Hydropower Project.

The financial statements for the year ended on 32nd Ashad, 2083 (16th July, 2026) have been approved by the Board of Directors on The management acknowledges the responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with NFRS.

1.1 BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The present composition of Board of Director of BHDC is presented below:

S. N.	Members	Designation
1.	Mr. Sudeep Acharya	Chairperson
2.	Mrs. Dhan Kumari Adhikari	Director
3.	Mr. Tam Prasad Gurung	Director
4.	Mr. Om Prasad Gurung	Director
5.	Mr. Kushal Sundar Shrestha	Director
6.	Mr. Sushil Khadka	Independent Director
7.	Mr. Satish Sharma	Independent Director
8.	Ms. Puja Chand	Company Secretary

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS), as issued by the Accounting Standards Board of Nepal.

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis.

The financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period. The company presents its statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within twelve months after the reporting date (no more than 12 months) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (more than 12 months) is presented in the respective notes.

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements were prepared on an accrual basis of accounting in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) as published by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) – Nepal and Issued by Institute of Chartered Accountant of Nepal (ICAN). The financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with the relevant presentational requirements of the Companies Act, 2063.



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Historical cost convention was used for financial statement recognition and measurement except otherwise required by NFRS. Where, other method(s), other than historical costs, such as fair value has been applied, and these have been disclosed in accordance with the applicable reporting framework.

2.2 Functional and Presentation Currency

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

2.3 Reporting period and approval of Financial Statements

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. To comply the NFRS provisions following dates have been considered.

Financial Statement	Nepalese Calendar	English Calendar
Comparative Reporting Period	1 st Shrawan, 2081 – 32 nd Ashad, 2082	17 th July 2024-16 th July, 2025
NFRS Reporting Period	1 st Shrawan, 2082 – 32 nd Ashad, 2083	17 th July 2025-16 th July, 2026

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of Financial Statements of the Company as per Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS).

2.4 Use of Estimates, Assumptions and Judgements

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

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

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

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

2.5 Going Concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, as the Board of the company is satisfied that the Companies has the resources to continue the business for the foreseeable future. In making this assessment, the Board of Directors have considered a wide range of information relating to present and future conditions, including future projections of profitability, cash flows and capital resources. Furthermore, Board is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast



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significant doubt upon company's ability to continue as a going concern and they do not intend either to liquidate or to cease operations of it.

2.6 Changes in Accounting Policies

Accounting policies are the specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by the Company in preparing and presenting financial statements. The company, under NFRS, is required to apply accounting policies to most appropriately suit its circumstances and operating environment. Further the company is required to make judgement in respect of items where the choice of specific policy, accounting estimate or assumption to be followed could materially affect the financial statements. This may later be determined that a different choice could have been more appropriate. The company is permitted to change an accounting policy only if the change is required by a standard or interpretation; or results in the financial statements providing reliable and more relevant information about the effects of transactions, other events or conditions on the entity's financial position, financial performance, or cash flows. The Company uses the same accounting policies in its opening NFRS statement of financial position and throughout all periods presented in its first NFRS financial statements. Those accounting policies comply with each NFRS effective at the end of its first NFRS reporting period.

2.7 Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared in the nearest Nepalese Rupees.

For presentation of the statement of financial position assets and Liabilities have been bifurcated into current and non-current distinction.

The Statement of Comprehensive Income has been prepared using 'function of expenses' method.

The cash flows from operation within the statement of cash flows have been derived using the indirect method.

2.8 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 the company.

Discounting has been applied where assets and liabilities are non-current, and the impact of the discounting is material.

2.9 Limitation of NFRS Implementation

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



3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1 Current Vs. Non-current Classification

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

The Company classifies an asset as current when it is:

- i. Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- ii. Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- iii. Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period or
- iv. Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

The Company classifies a liability as current when:

- i. Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- ii. Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- iii. Settled within twelve months after the reporting period or
- iv. No unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

3.2 Property, Plant and Equipment

Basis of Recognition

Property, plant and equipment are recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the company and cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Basis of Measurement

Property, plant and equipment is initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, with the exception of land which is not depreciated. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent Costs

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 profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Repairs and maintenance

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the financial period in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the



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carrying amount of the assets when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the most recently assessed standard of performance of the existing assets will flow to the company and the renovation replaces an identifiable part of the asset. Major renovations are depreciated during the remaining useful life of the related asset.

Depreciation

Property, Plant & Equipment are depreciated on straight line method based on effective useful life of the assets decided by the management. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

Depreciation is recognized in the statement of profit or loss on straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of each item of property, plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Accordingly, property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the day the assets are ready to be used as intended by the Management by estimating the life of assets as follows:

Vehicles	5 Years
Furniture and fixtures	7 Years
Office Equipment	7 Years
Computer and Accessories	7 Years

Carrying value

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The residual values of assets that are not insignificant are reassessed annually. Depreciation on revaluation of a class of assets is based on the remaining useful life of the assets at the time of the revaluation.

De-recognition

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are included in profit or loss.

When replacement costs are recognized in the carrying amount of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment, the remaining carrying amount of the replaced part is de-recognized. Major inspection costs are capitalized. At each such capitalization the remaining carrying amount of the previous cost of inspections is derecognized.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred for the constructions of any qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Other borrowing costs are recognized in the profit or loss in the period in which they occur.

3.3 Intangible Assets

Service Concession Arrangement

The Company manages concession arrangements which include power supply from RUDI-A KHOLA and RUDI-B KHOLA Hydropower Projects. The company maintains and services the infrastructure during the concession period. Further, the concession arrangement gives the



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company right to use the hydropower project for generating electricity and earn revenue by selling electricity to NEA and local consumers. The right to consideration gives rise to an intangible asset and accordingly, the intangible asset model is applied.

Revenue from service concession arrangement under the intangible asset model is recognized in accordance with the terms of the power purchase agreement as and when the power is supplied. 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. Any asset carried under concession arrangements is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its future use or when the contractual rights to the financial asset expire.

The generation license for the RUDI-A (8.8 MW) and RUDI-B (6.6 MW) hydropower projects were obtained on 12th Poush, 2070 and 26th Jestha, 2074 respectively from Department of Electricity Development (DOED) for the period of 35 years to construct and operate the hydropower project. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) between Bindhyabasini Hydropower Development Co. Ltd. and Nepal Electricity Authority were executed on 28th Magh, 2069 and 20th Shrawan, 2071 for RUDI-A and RUDI-B respectively. This is service concession arrangement entered into between the Company and NEA, that conferred the right to the company to sell the energy to NEA as per the rate provided by the PPA between the Company and NEA.

ii. Other Intangible Assets

Basis of Recognition and Measurement

An Intangible Asset is recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in statement of comprehensive income in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

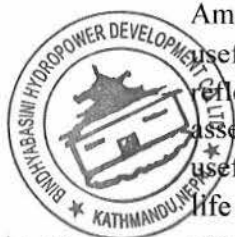
Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Useful Economic Life and Amortization

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

Amortization is recognized in income statement on straight line method over the estimated useful life of the intangible assets, from the date that it is available for use since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. 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



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changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income (other operating and administrative expenses).

De-recognition

An Intangible Asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from it. The gain or loss, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, arising from de-recognition of such Intangible Assets is included in the Statement of comprehensive income come when the item is derecognized.

Impairment of Non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such 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's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or company of assets. 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 of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

For assets excluding goodwill, 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. If such indication exists, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

3.4 Taxation

As per Nepal Accounting Standard- NAS 12 (Income Taxes) tax expense is the aggregate amount included in determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current and deferred taxation. Income Tax expense is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly in equity or Other Comprehensive Income in which case it is recognized in equity or in Other Comprehensive Income. The Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to tax authorities.



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Current Income Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount 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 income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity or OCI is recognized in equity or OCI and not in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions, where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. 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
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when 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 are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the 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
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The 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 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 profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI 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 tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognized subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. The adjustment is either treated as a reduction in goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it was incurred during the measurement period or recognized in profit or loss.

The Company's operations are subject to tax holiday as per section 11(3d) of the Income Tax Act, 2058 (as amended by the Finance Act), 100% of the income from the hydropower project for the first 10 years is exempted. Further, 50% income for additional 5 years from the date of commercial operations of the project is exempted if the hydropower project commences commercial operation till 2084 Chaitra. Both Rudi A & Rudi B projects has commenced their operation on 5th Chaitra, 2075 and 5th Falgun, 2076 respectively and no tax has been calculated on the income from electricity sales for either project.

3.5 Inventories:

Inventories are assets:

- held for sale in the ordinary course of business;
- in the process of production for such sale; or
- in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process or in the rendering of services.

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated cost necessary to make sale.

3.6 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.

A. Recognition

Financial assets are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognized at fair value. In case of financial assets which are recognized at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction cost is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction cost is attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset. Financial assets are subsequently classified and measured at:

- Amortized cost
- Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their recognition, except during the period the company changes its business model for managing financial assets.



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B. Classification

I. Financial Assets

The Company classifies the Financial Assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value on the basis of the Company's business model for managing the Financial Assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the Financial Assets.

The Financial Assets are classified under two classes which are detailed as under;

i. Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost

The Company classifies a Financial Asset measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

ii. Financial Asset Measured at Fair Value

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

- **Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss.**

Financial assets are classified as Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) if they are held for trading or are designated at fair value through profit or loss. Upon initial recognition, transaction cost is directly attributable to the acquisition are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income.

- **Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

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. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

II. Financial Liabilities

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

- **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 costs are directly attributable to the acquisition are recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income as incurred. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized at profit or loss

- **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 rate method.



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C. Measurement

i. Initial Measurement

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Transaction cost in relation to financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income.

ii. Subsequent Measurement

A financial asset or financial liability is subsequently measured either at fair value or at amortized cost based on the classification of the financial asset or liability. Financial assets or liability classified and measured at amortized cost is subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest rate method.

The amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest rate (EIR) method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction for impairment or un-collectability.

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 Comprehensive Income whereas of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in other comprehensive income.

D. Derecognition

Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred) and the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) shall be recognized in profit and loss account.

In transactions in which the Company neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Company continues to recognize the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or canceled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income.



E. Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

The company has not offset any of its financial assets with financial liabilities as at 16th July 2026. Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount are 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.

F. Impairment of Financial Assets

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI). The company recognises impairment loss on trade receivables using expected credit loss model. For financial assets whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognised. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition.

Classification of Financial Asset and Financial Liabilities

Financial Assets

As at 32nd Ashad, 2083

NPR

Particulars	Assets at Fair Value		Assets at Amortized Cost	Total
	FVTPL	FVTOCI		
Financial Assets Measured at FVTOCI		292,065,312		292,065,312
Investment Measured at FVTPL	-	-	-	-
Advance & Deposits			1,543,925	1,543,925
Trade Receivable & Other Receivables	-	-	84,786,449	84,786,449
Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	-	15,361,625	15,361,625
Total	-	292,065,312	101,691,999	393,757,311

As at 32nd Ashad, 2082

NPR

Particulars	Assets at Fair Value		Assets at Amortized Cost	Total
	FVTPL	FVTOCI		
Investment Measured at FVOCI		315,961,791		315,961,791
Investment Measured at FVTPL	-	-	-	-
Advance & Deposits			1,888,294	1,888,294
Trade Receivable & Other Receivables	-	-	69,674,973	69,674,973
Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	-	14,588,449	14,588,449
Total	-	315,961,791	86,151,716	402,113,507

Financial Liabilities

As at 32nd Ashad, 2083

NPR

Particulars	Assets at Fair Value		Assets at Amortized Cost	Total
	FVTPL	FVTOCI		
Long Term Borrowing	-		1,585,177,441	1,585,177,441
Short Term Borrowings	-		179,011,000	179,011,000



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Other Financial Liabilities	-	18,982,338	18,982,338
Trade Payable		2,542,144	2,542,144
Total		1,785,712,923	1,785,712,923

As at 32nd Ashad, 2082

NPR

Particulars	Assets at Fair Value	Assets at Amortized Cost	Total
	FVTPL		
Long Term Borrowing	-	1,442,125,163	1,442,125,163
Short Term Borrowings	-	164,511,000	164,511,000
Other Financial Liabilities	-	21,332,792	21,332,792
Trade Payable		9,723,116	9,723,116
Total		1,637,692,071	1,637,692,071

3.7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.8 Ordinary Share Capital:

The Company has issued ordinary shares that are classified as equity instruments. Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Equity is defined as residual interest in total assets of the Company after deducting all its liabilities. Common shares are classified as equity of the Company and distributions thereon are presented in statement of changes in equity.

3.9 Employee Benefits

a. 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, required by the Electricity Regulation, 2050, if the Company has 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.

Short-term employee benefits include all the following items (if payable within 12 months after the end of the reporting period):

- wages, salaries and social security contributions,
- paid annual leave and paid sick leave,
- profit-sharing and bonuses and non-monetary benefits

Post-employment benefit plan includes the followings:

Defined Contribution Plan



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Defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee services in the current and prior periods, as defined in Nepal Accounting Standards – NAS 19 (Employee Benefits).

The obligations for contributions payable by the employer to defined contribution plans are recognized as personnel expenses in profit or loss in the periods during which related services are rendered. Company and employees got registered under Social Security Fund (SSF) in Jestha 2nd 2082. Effective from FY 2082.83, the Company started deducting 11% of the employees' basic salary and contributes an additional 20% of the basic salary, resulting in a total contribution of 31 percent of the basic salary and deposit in the SSF. These contributions are identified as contributions to 'Defined Contribution Plans' as defined in Nepal Accounting Standards – NAS 19 (Employee Benefits). The Company does not assume any future liability for social security fund benefits other than its contribution.

ii. Defined Benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The liabilities recognized in the financial statement in respect of defined benefit plan in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as at the reporting date as per Nepal Accounting Standards – NAS 19 (Employee Benefits). Company has not provided any defined benefit plan for F. Y. 2082.83

a) Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense when the Company is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognized as an expense if the Company has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably. If benefits are payable more than 12 months after the reporting date, then they are discounted to their present value.

3.10 Provisions:

Provisions are recognized when the Company have 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. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

disclosure for contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may but probably will not require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.



The company has provided a corporate guarantee of Rs. 624,393,939.00 in favor of Peoples Energy Limited against the bank loan, facilities, and related obligations with the consortium banks.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs.

3.11 Leases

The Company, as a lessee, recognizes a right of use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, as the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset. The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, as it involves the use of an identified asset and the company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset. The cost of the right of use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made on or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method-from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For short-term and low-value leases, the Company elects to apply the recognition exemption under IFRS 16. The total rentals payable under the lease are charged to the profit or loss statement over the lease term.

3.12 Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's financial statements are presented in Nepalese Rupee (NPR), which is also the company's functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses from settlement of these transactions are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items in foreign currency measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange differences arising on the settlement or reporting of monetary items at rates different from those which were initially recorded are dealt with in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

3.13 Valuation Hierarchy

Assets and liabilities carried at fair value or for which fair values are disclosed have been classified into three levels according to the observability of the significant inputs used to determine the fair values. The 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 observability of the inputs to the valuation techniques as at the end of the reporting period.



Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 valuations are those 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.

Level 3 portfolios are those where at least one input, which could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation, is not based on observable market data.

Valuation Hierarchy of Financial Assets

As at 32nd Ashad, 2083

NPR

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets Measured at FVTOCI	-	-	292,065,312
Investment Measured at FVTPL	-	-	
Advance and Deposits			1,543,925
Trade Receivable & Other receivables	-	-	84,786,449
Cash & Cash Equivalents	15,361,625	-	-
Total	15,361,625	-	378,395,686

As at 32nd Ashad, 2082

NPR

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets Measured at FVTOCI	-	-	315,961,791
Investment Measured at FVTPL	-	-	
Advance and Deposits			1,888,294
Trade Receivable & Other receivables	-	-	69,674,972
Cash & Cash Equivalents	14,588,449	-	-
Total	14,588,449	-	387,525,057

Valuation Hierarchy of Financial Liabilities

As at 32nd Ashad, 2083

NPR

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Long Term Borrowing	-	-	1,585,177,441
Short Term Borrowings	-	-	179,011,000
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	18,982,338
Trade Payables			2,542,144
Total	-	-	1,785,712,923

As at 32nd Ashad, 2082

NPR

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Long Term Borrowing	-	-	1,442,125,163
Short Term Borrowings	-	-	164,511,000
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	21,332,792
Trade Payables			9,723,116
Total	-	-	1,637,692,071

3.14 Financial Risk Management Objectives

The Company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely primarily to fluctuations in interest rates, equity prices, liquidity, and credit risk and foreign currency exchange



rates, 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 analyze 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 on policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below: -

Credit Risk:

Credit risk arises when a counterparty defaults on its contractual obligations to pay resulting in financial loss to the Company. The credit risk for the company primarily arises from credit exposures to trade receivables.

Trade receivables: The company's business is predominantly through sales of power. The company has PPA agreement with Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA). NEA is a government body due to which the risk of credit default is significantly low. As of Ashadh 32, 2083 payment is due from NEA for the energy sold in the last two months

Other Financial Assets: Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions are managed by maintaining the balances with highly reputed Commercial banks only.

Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with the financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that will always have sufficient liquidity to meet both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation.

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term and short-term debt obligations. As the interest rate of the term loan is locked at 7.90% per annum as on 1st Falgun, 2077 for ten years, interest rate risk is minimized significantly for the current fiscal year.

Currency Risk: The Company has no foreign currency payables / receivables at the year end, hence there is not significant currency risk.

3.15 Revenue Recognition:

Revenue is recognized when a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring control of a promised good or service to a customer. The amount of revenue recognized reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

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

Sale of Electricity

Revenue from the sale of electricity is recognized **over time**. The performance obligation is satisfied over time because the customer (NEA) simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the entity's performance.



- Revenue is measured based on the energy delivered, as recorded by the **meter readings**, which represent the **measure of progress** towards satisfying the performance obligation.
- The rates used are those prescribed in the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA).

ii) Other Income

- Other Income is recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the entity and these benefits can be measured reliably.

3.16 Expenditure

Expenses incurred exclusively for administrative purposes are recognized under the Administrative Expenses account. And the expenses that are incurred exclusively for the operation of project are recognized as the Cost of Sales.



The image shows a series of handwritten signatures in black ink, arranged horizontally. On the far left is a circular stamp of Bindhyabasini Hydropower Development Co. Ltd. with a mountain and dam illustration, and the text "KATHMANDU, NEPAL". On the far right is a circular stamp of JPSD Chartered Accountants. The signatures are written over the space between these two stamps.

23. Related Party Transactions

Disclosure has been made in respect of transactions between related parties, being those where one party has the ability to control, jointly control, or exercise significant influence over the financial and operating decisions of the other, irrespective of whether a price is charged.

The company identifies the following as the related parties under the requirements of NAS 24.

- The member of board of directors;
- The key management personnel of the entity;
- The subsidiary of the entity and its board of directors and key management personnel;
- The close member of the family of any individual referred to in (a) or (c)
- An entity controlled or jointly controlled by a person in (a) or (b)

Key Management Personnel

The details of transactions conducted with key management personnel during the fiscal year, along with the outstanding balances as of 32nd Ashad, 2083, are presented below:

Name	Designation	Short Term Loan	Interest Income	Transaction During the F.Y.			Outstanding Balance	
				Salary and Allowances	Site Visit Allowances	Meeting Allowances	Opening	Closing
Sudeep Acharya	Director			-	-	110,000	46,750	93,161
Dhan Kumari Adhikari	Director			-	-	100,000	42,500	84,661
Tam Prasad Gurung	Director			-	52,500	85,000	68,000	71,911
Om Prasad Gurung	Director			-	-	30,000	-	25,161
Kushal Sundar Shrestha	Company Secretary			1,345,285	-	100,000	175,370	84,661
Satish Sharma	Independent Director			-	-	115,000	34,000	97,411
Sushil Khadka	Independent Director			-	-	65,000	34,000	54,911
Sita Acharya	Former Chairman			2,311,692	-	60,000	203,000	186,004
Dr. Laxman Poudel	Former Director			-	-	30,000	(59,750)	(34,250)
Indra Devi Gurung	Former Director			-	-	40,000	38,250	34,000
Sujan Baniya	Former Director			-	-	60,000	42,500	51,000



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Bindhyabasini Hydropower Development Co. Ltd.
For the Year Ended 32nd Ashad, 2083

Name	Designation	Short Term Loan	Interest Income	Transaction During the F.Y.			Outstanding Balance	
				Salary and Allowances	Site Visit Allowances	Meeting Allowances	Opening	Closing
Krishna Prasad Acharya	Management Committee			-	-	155,000	123,250	131,750
Bharat Bahadur Pandey	Management Committee			399,567	-	90,000	105,752	101,500
Dil Sundar Shrestha	Management Committee			-	-	95,000	89,250	80,750
Janardan Aryal	Management Committee			-	-	155,000	93,500	131,750
Puja Chand	Company Secretary			-	-	80,000	-	68,000
Bishnu Hari Sharma Subedi	Invited Share Holder			-	-	5,000	29,750	4,250
Sandeep Acharya	Invited Share Holder			-	-	-	25,500	-
Hari Prasad Sharma Kafle	Invited Share Holder			-	-	-	8,500	-
Peoples Energy Ltd.	Jointly Controlled by Key Management Person	593,800,000	4,231,808				308,379	3,877,471
Green Hydel Pvt. Ltd		2,000,000	32,877				123,658	151,603
Multi Energy Dev. Co. Pvt. Ltd.							222,164	222,164
Total		595,800,000	4,264,685	4,056,544	52,500	1,375,000	1,754,323	5,517,869

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24. Operating Segment

NFRS 8 defines operating segments as:

- An operating segment is the component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity) and,
- whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available.

25. Events after reporting period

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.

No adjusting events have occurred after the reporting period which require adjustments to the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

26. Reclassification

The reclassification and adjustments of the line items in the financial statements of the previous fiscal year have been carried out to ensure better presentation and comparison.



[Handwritten signatures and stamps]

[Handwritten signatures: "Rajendra", "Homin", "Rajendra", "Rajendra", "Rajendra", "Rajendra", "Rajendra"]

[Circular stamp: "JPSD Associates Chartered Accountants"]