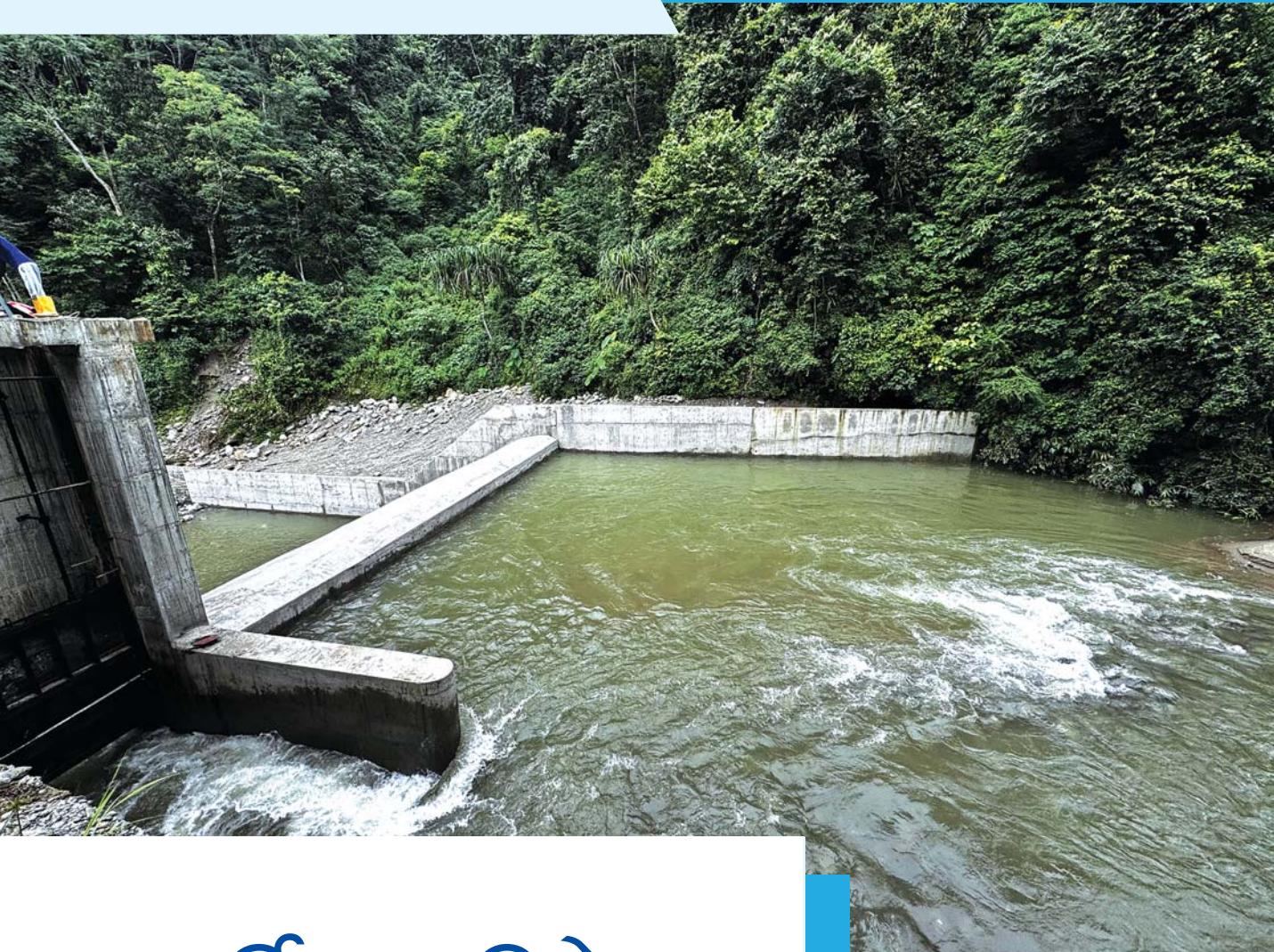




# सिद्धि हाईड्रोपावर कम्पनी लिमिटेड

नक्साल, काठमाडौं



बार्षिक प्रतिवेदन  
आ.व. २०८१/८२

तेस्रो बार्षिक साधारण समा

## सञ्चालक समिति



अंगिल घिमिरे

अध्यक्ष



सन्तोष राज नेपाल

प्रबन्ध सञ्चालक



िश्वनाथ कडेल

सञ्चालक



अनिमेश हलवाई

सञ्चालक



निराकार शर्मा

सञ्चालक

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# सिद्धि हाईड्रोपावर कम्पनी लिमिटेड

केन्द्रिय कार्यालय: का.म.न.पा. १ नक्साल, काठमाडौं, फोन नं. ०१-५९०२३०३  
Email: siddhihydropowercompanylimited@gmail.com

(प्रथम पटक प्रकाशित मिति २०८२ साल पौष ०१ गते)

## तेसो वार्षिक साधारण सभा सञ्चालनी सूचना

आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरु,

सिद्धि हाईड्रोपावर कम्पनी लिमिटेडको मिति २०८२ साल कार्तिक २८ गते शुक्रबार बसेको सञ्चालक समितिको बैठकको निर्णय अनुसार कम्पनीको तेसो वार्षिक साधारण सभा निम्न मिति, समय र स्थानमा देहायका विषयहरूमा छलफल तथा निर्णय गर्ने गरी बस्ने भएकोले कम्पनी ऐन, २०८३ को दफा ६७ अनुसार शेयरधनी महानुभावहरुको जानकारी तथा उपस्थितिको लागि यो सूचना प्रकाशित गरिएको छ ।

### वार्षिक साधारण सभा हुने मिति, समय र स्थान :

मिति : २०८२/०९/२२ गते मंगलबार (तदनुसार जनवरी ६, २०२६)

स्थान : काठमाडौं महानगरपालिका वडा नं. १ स्थित, Lisara Receptions,  
भगवती बहाल, नक्साल, काठमाडौं

समय : बिहान १०:३० बजे ।

### साधारण सभामा छलफल गरिने विषयहरु :

क) सामान्य प्रस्तावहरु ।

१. सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट अध्यक्षज्यूले पेश गर्नु हुने आ.व. २०८१/०८२ को वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन उपर छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने सम्बन्धमा ।
२. आ.व. २०८१/०८२ को लेखा परिक्षण प्रतिवेदन सहितको सम्पूर्ण वित्तीय विवरणहरु उपर छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने सम्बन्धमा ।
३. चालु आ.व. २०८२/८३ का लागि लेखा परिक्षकको नियुक्ति गर्ने र निजको पारिश्रमिक तोक्ने सम्बन्धमा ।
४. आयोजना प्रभावित स्थानियवासी र सर्वसाधारणमा प्राथमिक शेयर जारी गर्ने सम्बन्धमा ।
५. स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालक नियुक्ति गर्ने सम्बन्धमा ।
६. कम्पनीको जारी शेयर पुँजीबाट आयोजना सञ्चालनका लागि आवश्यक तथा भावी अन्य आयोजनाहरूमा लगानी गर्न आवश्यक पर्ने रकमको व्यवस्था गर्न अन्य कम्पनीहरूको शेयर खरिद वा लगानी गर्न, प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम विभिन्न संस्था तथा व्यक्तिहरूलाई शेयर बिक्री तथा वितरण गर्ने सम्पूर्ण अखिलारी सञ्चालक समितिलाई प्रदान गर्ने सम्बन्धमा ।
७. विविध ।

सञ्चालक समितिको आज्ञाले,  
कम्पनी सचिव



## साधारण सभा सर्वबन्धी सामान्य जानकारी

- वार्षिक साधारण सभामा भाग लिन आउनु हुने शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूले सभा कक्षमा प्रवेश गर्नको लागि अनिवार्य रूपले प्रवेशपत्र, आफ्नो परिचय खुल्ने आधिकारिक परिचयपत्र (जस्तै नेपाली नागरिकता वा अन्य आधिकारिक परिचयपत्र) सहित शेयरधनी उपस्थित हुनु पर्नेछ ।
- प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) नियुक्त गर्न चाहने शेयरधनीहरूले सम्पूर्ण शेयरको प्रतिनिधि एउटै व्यक्ति हुने गरी प्रतिनिधिपत्र (प्रोक्सी) फाराम भरी कम्पनीको रजिस्टर्ड कार्यालय, नक्साल, काठमाडौंमा सभा शुरू हुनु भन्दा कम्तीमा ७२ घण्टा अगाडि दर्ता गरी सक्नु पर्नेछ । शेयरधनीको नाम र दस्तखत मध्ये कुनै नमिले वा शेयर संख्या बढी उल्लेख भएमा प्रतिनिधिपत्र रद्द हुनेछ ।
- एकै शेयरधनीले एकभन्दा बढि प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) नियुक्त गरेको अवस्थामा पहिला दिएको प्रोक्सी बदर गरेको भन्ने व्यहोरा उल्लेख भई पछिल्लो प्रोक्सी दर्ता हुन आएमा वाहेक पहिला दर्ता हुन आएको प्रोक्सीले मान्यता पाउने छ ।
- वार्षिक साधारण सभामा भाग लिन आउनु हुने शेयरधनी महानुभावले सभा स्थलमा उपस्थित भई त्यहाँ रहेको उपस्थिति पुस्तिकामा दस्तखत गर्नु पर्नेछ ।
- उपस्थिति पुस्तिका विहान ९.३० बजे देखि खुल्ला रहनेछ ।
- अन्य जानकारीको लागि कम्पनीको रजिस्टर्ड कार्यालय, नक्साल, काठमाडौंमा सम्पर्क राख्नु हुन अनुरोध छ ।



# सिद्धि हाईड्रोपावर कम्पनी लिमिटेड

नक्साल, काठमाडौं, फोन नं. ०१-५९०२३०३

(कम्पनी ऐन, २०८३ को दफा ७१(३) सँग सम्बन्धित तेस्रो वार्षिक साधारण सभामा भाग लिन)

श्री सञ्चालक समिति  
सिद्धि हाईड्रोपावर कम्पनी लिमिटेड  
नक्साल, काठमाण्डौ।

## विषय : प्रतिनिधि नियुक्ति गरेको बारे ।

महाशय,

..... बस्ने म/हामी ..... ले  
सिद्धि हाईड्रोपावर कम्पनी लिमिटेडको शेयरधनीको हैसियतले २०८२/०९/२२ गते मंगलबारका दिन (तदनुसार जनवरी ६, २०२६) हुने तेस्रो वार्षिक साधारण सभामा मेरो/हाम्रो तर्फबाट प्रतिनिधित्व गरी भाग लिनका लागि  
..... बस्ने श्री ..... लाई नियुक्त गरेको छु/छौं ।

### प्रतिनिधि हुनेको

नामः  
शेयर प्रमाण पत्र नं.:  
शेयर संख्या:  
दस्तखत नमुना:  
मिति:

### प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गर्नेको

नामः  
शेयर प्रमाण पत्र नं.:  
शेयर संख्या:  
दस्तखत:  
मिति:

द्रष्टव्य : नोटः प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गर्दा सिद्धि हाईड्रोपावर कम्पनी लिमिटेडको शेयरधनी बाहेक अरुलाई गर्न पाइने छैन ।



# सिद्धि हाइड्रोपावर कम्पनी लिमिटेड

## तेस्रो वार्षिक साधारण सभामा अध्यक्षको मञ्जतव्य

आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरु,

सिद्धि हाइड्रोपावर कम्पनी लिमिटेडको तेस्रो वार्षिक साधारण सभामा सहभागी शेयरधनी महानुभावहरु, विभिन्न संघसंस्थाबाट यस साधारण सभामा भाग लिनुहुने प्रमुख तथा प्रतिनिधिज्यूहरु, लेखापरिक्षक ज्यू, कम्पनीका कर्मचारी मित्रहरु लगायत उपस्थित सम्पूर्णमा सञ्चालक समितिको अध्यक्षको हैसियतले र मेरो व्यक्तिगत तर्फबाट हार्दिक स्वागत गर्न चाहन्छु । यस गरिमामय सभामा सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/०८२ को वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तथा कम्पनीले यस अवधिमा हासिल गरेका प्रगति विवरणहरु संक्षिप्त रूपमा यहाँहरु समक्ष प्रस्तुत गर्ने अनुमति चाहन्छु ।

मिति २०८१ असोज २९ मा कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रारको कार्यालयमा प्रा.लि.को रूपमा दर्ता भई मिति २०८० असार ३१ मा पब्लिक लिमिटेडमा परिणत भएको यस कम्पनीको नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण संग मिति २०७४ भाद्र २९ गते विद्युत खरिद विक्री सम्झौता भएको, मिति २०८० साल पौष १९ मा आयोजनाको लागि सिटिजन्स् बैंक इन्टरनेसनल लि.संग वित्तीय व्यवस्थापन सम्झौता भएको थियो । आयोजनाको संशोधित व्यापारिक उत्पादन शुरू गर्नुपर्ने (RCOD) मिति २०८० कार्तिक २० गते रहे पनि विभिन्न कारणले आयोजना निर्माणमा ढिलाईको कारणले गर्दा आयोजनाबाट मिति २०८२ असोज मसान्त सम्ममा व्यापारिक उत्पादन शुरू गर्ने (COD) योजना अनुसार तिब्र गतिमा कार्य भई मिति २०८२ असोज १५ गतेसम्म (करिब २१ महिनाको अवधिमा) लगभग ९८ प्रतिशत काम सम्पन्न भई आयोजनाको Headworks र Water Way मा पानीको परिक्षण समेत गरिसकेको र दृश्यै तिहार लगत्तै आयोजनाबाट विद्युत उत्पादनको तयारीमा रहेका थियौं ।

आयोजनाको काम द्रुत गतिमा भएता पनि मिति २०८२ असोज १७ र १८ गते परेको अविरल वर्षासँगै आएको बाढीले आयोजनाको पाइप लाइनमा क्षति पुर्याएको जानकारी गराउन चाहन्छु । साथै अनुमानित विद्युत उत्पादन मिति कार्तिक २०८२ बाट चैत्र २०८२ हुन गएको कुरा जानकारी गराउँदछु । हाल कम्पनीको मुख्य ध्यान नै आयोजनाको क्षतिग्रस्त संरचना पुनः निर्माण गरी यथासक्य चाँडो विद्युत उत्पादन गर्ने रहेको छ । आयोजनाको शुरुवाती अनुमानित लागत रु. १९९.५६ करोड (रु.१९.१५ करोड प्रति मे.वा. रहेको) जसमध्ये रु.१२९ करोड कर्जा तथा रु. ६२.५६ करोड शेयर पुँजी मध्ये बाट खर्च गर्ने योजनामा अधि बढेका थियौं ।

कम्पनीले आयोजनाबाट उत्पादित विद्युत नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणको फिक्कल सबस्टेशनमा जोड्ने गरी Connection Agreement भएता पनि विभिन्न Social Issue को कारणले सम्भव नभएकोले नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण (NEA) सँग नयाँ Connection Agreement गरी लसुने सबस्टेशनमा विद्युत जोड्ने निर्णय गर्यै जसको लागि कम्पनीले आफ्नै खर्चमा Substation बनाउने, जग्गा खरिद गर्ने, भवन निर्माण गर्ने, ट्रान्सफर्मर राख्ने जस्ता कामहरु गर्नुपर्यो । साथै निर्माण सामाग्रीमा भएको महंगी, काबु बाहिरको परिस्थितिले आयोजना तोकिएको समयमा सम्पन्न हुन नसक्दा आयोजनाको लागत केहि बढ्न गएको छ । हाल आयोजनाको अनुमानित लागत २०९ करोड (२० करोड ९० लाख प्रति मे.वा.) रहेको जानकारी गराउन चाहन्छु ।

कम्पनीको शेयर पुँजी जम्मा रु. २५० करोड र बैंक कर्जा रु. ९० करोड रहने छ । कम्पनीले प्राथमिक शेयर (IPO) निष्कासनको प्रक्रिया समेत अधि बढाईसकेको छ । कम्पनीले आफ्नो excess fund एक्सपर्ट हाईड्रो इन्भेष्टमेन्ट द्वारा प्रवर्द्धित ४४.५२ मे.वा. को सानी भेरी जलविद्युत आयोजनामा लगानी गर्ने छ । उक्त आयोजनाले विद्युत उत्पादन अनुमति पत्र मिति २०७९ साल माघ १२ गते प्राप्त गरेको तथा मिति २०८० साल असार २७ गते विद्युत खरिद विक्री सम्झौता (PPA) सम्पन्न भएको छ । साथै विद्युत प्रसारण लाईनको सर्वेक्षण अनुमति पत्र मिति २०८२ साल भाद्र महिनाको ११ गते प्राप्त गरी उक्त आयोजनाका लागि वित्तीय व्यवस्थापन सम्झौता (Consortium Loan Agreement) मिति २०८२ भाद्र महिनाको १६ गते सम्पन्न भएको छ । हालसम्म यस सिद्धि हाइड्रोपावर कम्पनी लिमिटेडले उक्त आयोजनामा रु. २४,४७,००,०००- (अक्षरूपी चौविस करोड सतचालिस लाख रुपैया) लगानी गरिसकेको छ ।

अन्त्यमा, कम्पनीमा शेयर पुँजीमा लगानी गरी आयोजना निर्माणमा प्रत्यक्ष वा अप्रत्यक्ष रूपमा सहयोग गर्नुहुने सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभावहरु एवं लगनशील तथा इमान्दारीताका साथ काम गर्नुहुने सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारी साथीहरुलाई हृदय देखि नै धन्यवाद दिन चाहन्छु ।

यसै गरी नियामक निकायहरु, कर्जा प्रदायक बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था, आयोजना प्रभावित क्षेत्रका बासिन्दाहरु लगायत सम्बद्ध सबै सहयोगीहरुमा कृतज्ञता व्यक्त गर्दछु । भविष्यमा पनि यहाँहरुको निरन्तर साथ सहयोगको अपेक्षा सहित उपस्थित सम्पुर्णमा धन्यवाद व्यक्त गर्दै सञ्चालक समितिद्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदनलाई छलफल गरी अनुमोदन गरिदिनु हुन अनुरोध गर्दछु ।

धन्यवाद

अंगिस घिमिरे  
अध्यक्ष

# सिद्धि हाईड्रोपावर कम्पनी लिमिटेड

कम्पनी ऐन, २०८३ को दफा १०९ को उपदफा (४) बमोजिम

## सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदन

आ.व. २०८१/०८२

### आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरु,

आ.व. २०८१/०८२ को लेखा परिक्षकको प्रतिवेदन लगायतका सामान्य प्रस्तावहरु अनुमोदनको लागि पेश गर्दै कम्पनीले विगत वर्षमा प्राप्त गरेको उपलब्धी तथा आगामी वर्षमा गरिने कार्य योजना समेटिएको कम्पनी ऐन, २०८३ को व्यवस्था अनुसार तपसिल बमोजिमको विवरणहरु पेश गरिएको छ।

### क. आ.व. २०८१/०८२ को कारोबारको सिंहावलोकन

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/०८२ मा यस कम्पनी तथा कम्पनीद्वारा निर्माणाधीन सिद्धिखोला जलविद्युत आयोजनाको कार्य प्रगति निम्नानुसार रहेको छ।

### १. शेयर पूँजी

यस कम्पनीको २०८२ असार मसान्तसम्ममा अधिकृत पूँजी रु. २,५०,००,००,०००/- (दुई अर्ब पचास करोड रुपैया), जारी पूँजी २,५०,००,००,०००/- (दुई अर्ब पचास करोड रुपैया) र चुक्ता पूँजी रु. १,२६,६५,४१,६००/- (एक अर्ब छब्बीस करोड पैसाही लाख एकचालिस हजार छ, सय रुपैया) रहेको छ। उक्त चुक्ता पूँजी १०२२ जना संस्थापक शेयरधनीहरुबाट प्राप्त भएको छ। जसमध्ये मुख्य शेयरधनीहरुको विवरण यस प्रकार रहेको छ।

### संस्थापक शेयरधनी समूह

सि.नं.	शेयरधनीको नाम	प्रबन्ध पत्रमा उल्लेख भए बमोजिम पूँजीको संरचना	
		शेयर रकम रु.	प्रतिशत (%)
१.	नेक्स्ट होल्डिङ्स लि.	२४,००,००,०००/-	१८.९५%
२.	नेपाल अपरच्युनिटी फण्ड १	१२,००,००,०००/-	९.४७%
३.	प्रभु क्यापिटल लिमिटेड	५,००,००,०००/-	३.९५%
४.	अन्य संस्थापक शेयरधनी समुह	८५,६५,४१,६००/-	६७.६३%
	जम्मा	१,२६,६५,४१,६००/-	१००%

### २. सम्पत्ति तथा दायित्वको विवरण

अ. आ.व. २०८१/०८२ को अन्त्यमा कम्पनीको सम्पत्ति तथा दायित्व विवरण यस प्रकार रहेको छ।

सि.नं.	विवरण	रकम रु.
सम्पत्ति विवरण		
१.	खुद स्थिर सम्पत्ति (कम्पनी तथा आयोजना)	५,०४,८६,७९१/-
२.	आयोजनामा लगानी	१,७४,५७,७२,१५१/-
३.	लगानी *	१३,०२,००,०००/-
४.	नगद र अन्य मौज्दात	५,८७,५८,३१२/-
५.	अग्रिम भुक्तानी **	३७,४२,९९,९४०/-



६.	पेश्की, सापटी, धरौटी	१,७६,९७,९३६।-
७.	जिन्सी मौज्दात	-
	कुल सम्पत्ति	२,३७,७१,३४,३२८।-

## पुँजी, दायित्व तथा व्यवस्था तर्फ

१.	शेयर पुँजी	१,२६,६५,४१,६००।-
२.	अग्रिम शेयर पुँजी	१८,६९,७२,२२६।-
३.	जगेडा कोष ***	१३,१३,०२,२२५।-
४.	दिर्घकालिन ऋण	६२,१०,१७,०४८।-
५.	अन्य दिर्घकालिन दायित्व	-
६.	स्थगित कर दायित्व (Deferred Tax Liability)	५,३२,३१,५११।-
७.	व्यापारिक तथा अन्य भुक्तानी गर्नुपर्ने रकम र व्यवस्थाहरु	११,८०,६९,७१५।-
	कुल पुँजी, दायित्व तथा व्यवस्था	२,३७,७१,३४,३२८।-

\* आ.व. २०८१/०८२ को अन्त्यमा लगानी रु. १८,०२,००,०००।- मध्ये ५ करोड मुद्दति बचतमा रहेको, १२.५२ करोड एक्सपर्ट हाइड्रो इन्भेष्टमेन्ट प्रा.लि. मा लगानी रहेको २०.५ करोड नारी उर्जा लि. मा लगानी रहेको छ।

\*\* अग्रिम भुक्तानीमा रहेको रकम मुख्यतः ठेकेदारलाई दिइएको पेश्की रहेको छ।

\*\*\* जगेडा कोष अन्तर्गत देखिएको रु. १३.१३ करोड रकम IFRIC 12 अनुसार अनुमानित १३.५% को IRR अनुसार वित्तीय विवरण तयार गर्दाको नाफा रहेको छ।

आ. आ.व. ०८२/०८३ को मंसिर मसान्त सम्म कम्पनीको सम्पत्ति तथा दायित्व विवरण यस प्रकार रहेको छ।

सि.नं.	विवरण	रकम रु.
सम्पत्ति विवरण		
१.	खुद स्थिर सम्पत्ति (कम्पनी तथा आयोजना)	५०,९४२,८७१।-
२.	आयोजनामा लगानी	१,९९,१७,३४,५४८।-
३.	लगानी	२४,९७,००,०००।-
४.	नगद र अन्य मौज्दात	१२,५४,७८,२३४।-
५.	अग्रिम भुक्तानी	४४,७९,८१,२६१।-
६.	पेश्की, सापटी, धरौटी	१,५६,६१,८५८।-
७.	जिन्सी मौज्दात	-
	कुल सम्पत्ति	२,८८,१४,९८,७७२।-

## पुँजी, दायित्व तथा व्यवस्था तर्फ

१.	शेयर पुँजी	१,२६,६५,४१,६००।-
२.	अग्रिम शेयर पुँजी	५१,६९,७६,७२६।-
३.	जगेडा कोष	१३,१७,५८,३८९।-
४.	दिर्घकालिन ऋण	८१,४८,०६,०४८।-



५.	अन्य दिर्घकालिन दायित्व	-
६.	स्थगित कर दायित्व (Deferred Tax Liability)	५,३२,३१,५१४।-
७.	व्यापारिक तथा अन्य भुक्तानी गर्नुपर्ने रकम र व्यवस्थाहरु	९,८९,८४,४९५।-
कुल पुँजी, दायित्व तथा व्यवस्था		२,८८,१४,९८,७७२।-

#### ख. राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तराष्ट्रिय परिस्थितिबाट कम्पनीको कारोबारलाई कुनै असर परेको भए सो असर

यस सिद्धिखोला जलविद्युत आयोजनाको सिभिल संरचना, हाईड्रो मेकानिकल संरचना, इलेक्ट्रोमेकानिकल, प्रसारण लाईन संरचना लगायतको निर्माण कार्य लगभग ९८ प्रतिशत सम्पन्न भइसकेकोमा मिति २०८२-०६-१७ र १८ गते रातको समयमा परेको अविरल वर्षाका कारण आएको बाढीले आयोजनाको हेडवर्क्स र पावरहाउसको सिभिल संरचनाको धैरै क्षति नगरे पनि हेडरेस पाइप, स्टोर रूम, क्याम्प हाउस, फर्निचर तथा कम्प्युटर, सवारी साधन तथा मेसिनरी औजारमा पुर्ण रूपले क्षति गरेको हुँदा निर्माण कार्यमा ढिलाई हुन गई व्यवसायिक उत्पादन हुने मिति तथा आयोजनाको लागत बढ्न गएको छ ।

#### ग. प्रतिवेदन तयार भएको मिति सम्म चालु वर्षको उपलब्धी र भविष्यमा गर्नुपर्ने कुराको सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समितिको धारणा

यस कम्पनीद्वारा प्रवर्द्धित सिद्धिखोला जलविद्युत आयोजना (१० मे.वा.) को निर्माण कार्य २०८० मंसिर देखि प्रारम्भ गरिएको र २०८२ असार भित्र सञ्चालनमा ल्याउने लक्ष्य अनुसार सिभिल, हाईड्रोमेकानिकल तथा इलेक्ट्रोमेकानिकल तीनै प्रमुख खण्डको कार्यलाई द्रुत गतिले अघि बढाई योजना अनुसार सिभिल संरचना निर्माणका कामहरू समयमै र गुणस्तरीय रूपमा सम्पन्न गरेको थियो । इलेक्ट्रोमेकानिकल उपकरणहरू (टर्बाइन, जेनेरेटर, कन्ट्रोल सिस्टम, ट्रान्सफर्मर आदि) जडानको काम अन्तिम चरणतिर पुगेको, विद्युत प्रसारण लाईनको कार्य सम्पन्न भईसकेको र सब-स्टेसनको कार्य अन्तिम चरणमा पुगेको छ । हाईड्रोमेकानिकल अन्तर्गतका पाइप सप्लाई कार्यमा देखिएको ढिलाइको कारण केही कार्यहरू निर्धारित समय भन्दा पछि पुगे पनि आयोजनाबाट २०८२ असोज मसान्त भित्र परीक्षण उत्पादन गर्ने अन्तिम तयारीमा रहेको थियौं ।

तर मिति २०८२/०६/१७ र १८ गते परेको भीषण वर्षा र बाढीका कारण आयोजनामा गम्भीर क्षति पुगेको छ । यो अप्रत्याशित प्रकोपले निर्माण प्रगति नै अवरुद्ध हुने अवस्था आए पनि कम्पनी घटना प्रति संवेदनशील हुँदै क्षति मूल्यांकन गर्ने र पुनर्निर्माण प्रक्रियालाई यथासक्य चाँडो गतिशील बनाउदै सब्दो चाँडो आयोजनाबाट विद्युत निकाल्ने तयारीमा लागेका छ्याँ ।

यस कम्पनीले आयोजना निर्माणका लागि आवश्यक तयारी सम्पन्न गरेपछि लुम्बिनी प्रदेशमा अवस्थित रुकुम (पूर्व) जिल्लाको सानीभेरी नदीमा निर्माण गरिने ४४.५२ मेगा वाट क्षमताको सानीभेरी जलविद्युत आयोजनामा आवश्यक रकम व्यवस्थापनका उद्देश्यले सर्वसाधारणका लागि साधारण शेयर (IPO) जारी गर्नेछ ।

#### घ. कम्पनीको औद्योगिक वा व्यवसायिक सम्बन्ध

कम्पनीले स्थापनाकाल देखि नै विभिन्न सरकारी निकायहरूसँग आवश्यकता अनुसार स्वीकृती तथा सिफारिस लिँदै आइरहेको छ । त्यसै गरी आयोजना निर्माणको लागि बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरु तथा संघ संस्थाहरूसँग कर्जा र शेयर पुँजी लिँदै सबै निकायहरूसँग सुमधुर सम्बन्ध राखी काम गर्दै आएको छ र भविष्यमा पनि सदैव सुमधुर सम्बन्ध राख्न प्रयत्नशील रहने छ ।

#### ड. सञ्चालक समितिमा भएको हेरफेर र सो को कारण

नभएको ।

#### च. कारोबारलाई असर पार्ने मुख्य कारण

- भविष्यमा आउन सक्ने प्राकृतिक प्रकोप, महामारी, मुल्य वृद्धि आदिले आयोजनाको निर्माण कार्यमा ढिलाइ भई लागत बढ्न सक्ने ।
- उक्त जोखिमलाई न्युनीकरण गर्न कम्पनीले आयोजनाको बीमा गर्दै आएको छ ।

छ. लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदन उपर सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिक्रिया  
लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा कुनै कैफियत देखिएको छैन ।

ज. लाभांश बाँडफाँड गर्न सिफारिस गरिएको रकम,

यस कम्पनीद्वारा प्रवर्द्धित आयोजना हाल निर्माणको प्रक्रियामा रहेको र कम्पनीको अन्य आम्दानी श्रोत नभएकोले हाललाई कुनै लाभांश सिफारिस गरिएको छैन ।

झ. शेयर जफत भएको भए जफत भएको शेयर संख्या, त्यस्तो शेयरको अङ्गित 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,  
गत आ.व.मा शेयर जफत सम्बन्धि कुनै कारबाही भएको छैन ।

ञ. विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्पनी र यसको सहायक कम्पनीको कारोबारको प्रगति र सो आर्थिक वर्षको अन्तमा रहेको स्थितिको पुनरावलोकन,

यस कम्पनीको हाल कुनै सहायक कम्पनी नभएको तथा गत आर्थिक वर्षहरुमा सम्पन्न गरेको कारोबार सम्बन्धि विवरण संलग्न वासलात सहितको प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख भएको ।

ट. कम्पनी तथा त्यसको सहायक कम्पनीले आर्थिक वर्षमा सम्पन्न गरेको प्रमुख कारोबारहरु र सो अवधिमा कम्पनीको कारोबारमा आएको कुनै महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन,  
माथि बुँदा (ज) मा उल्लेखित बाहेक अन्य कुनै महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन नभएको ।

ठ. विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्पनीको आधारभूत शेयरधनीहरूले उपलब्ध गराएको जानकारी,  
त्यस्तो कुनै कारोबार बारे जानकारी प्राप्त नभएको ।

ड. विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्पनीका सञ्चालक तथा पदाधिकारीहरूले लिएको शेयरको स्वामित्वको विवरण र कम्पनीको कारोबारमा आएको कुनै महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन

गत आ.व. २०८१/०८२ को अन्तसम्म कम्पनीका सञ्चालक तथा पदाधिकारीहरूको शेयर स्वामित्व निम्न बमोजिम रहेको छ ।

सि.नं.	सञ्चालकको नाम	पद	शेयर संख्या
१.	अंगिस घिमिरे	अध्यक्ष	२,५५,४५७
२.	सन्तोष राज नेपाल	प्रबन्ध सञ्चालक	५०,७०८
३.	अनिमेश हलवाई	सञ्चालक	४३,६०९
४.	विश्वनाथ कडेल	सञ्चालक	१,७३,१२५
५.	निराकार शर्मा	सञ्चालक	४९,४८५

ढ. विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्पनीसँग सम्बन्धित सम्झौताहरूमा कुनै सञ्चालक तथा निजको नजिकको नातेदारको व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थको बारेमा उपलब्ध गराएको जानकारीको व्यहोरा  
कम्पनीसँग सम्बन्धित सम्झौतामा कुनै सञ्चालक तथा निजको नजिकको नातेदारको व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थबारे जानकारी नभएको ।

ण. कम्पनीले आफ्नो शेयर आफैले खरिद गरेको भए त्यस्री आफ्नो शेयर खरिद गर्नुको कारण, त्यस्तो शेयरको संख्या र अङ्गित मूल्य तथा त्यस्री शेयर खरिद गरे बापत कम्पनीले भुक्तानी गरेको रकम  
कम्पनीले आफ्नो शेयर आफै खरिद नगरेको ।



त. **आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीको विस्तृत विवरण :**

कम्पनीले आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीलाई प्रभावकारी बनाउनको लागि सञ्चालक समितिबाट आवश्यक निर्णय गरी लागु गर्दै आएको छ । साथै बाह्रुय लेखापरिक्षक, वित्तीय तथा कानूनी सल्लाहकारको राय सुझाव तथा नेपाल सरकारको नीति नियम तथा निर्देशिका अनुसार नै काम गर्दै आएको छ ।

थ. **आ.व. ०८१/०८२ को कर्मचारीको तलब भत्ता तथा कुल व्यवस्थापन खर्च विवरण :**

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/०८२ मा कम्पनीका कर्मचारीहरुले प्राप्त गरेको भत्ता तथा सुविधा सम्बन्धी विवरण निम्न बमोजिम प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

सि.नं.	विवरण	रकम रु.
१.	कर्मचारीको वार्षिक तलब भत्ता तथा अन्य सुविधा	रु. १,०५,०६,७५२।-
२.	व्यवस्थापन तथा अन्य खर्च	रु. १२,०२,०२३।-

द. **लेखापरिक्षण समितिका सदस्यहरुको नामावली निजहरुले प्राप्त गरेको पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता तथा सुविधा, सो समितिले गरेको काम कारबाहीको विवरण र सो समितिले कुनै सुझाव दिएको भए सोको विवरण,**

यस कम्पनीमा हाल आन्तरिक लेखापरिक्षण विभाग स्थापना नभएकाले लेखापरिक्षण समितिको गठन भएको छैन । निकट भविष्यमा आन्तरिक लेखापरिक्षण विभाग स्थापना गरि लेखापरिक्षण समितिको गठन गरिनेछ ।

ध. **सञ्चालक, प्रबन्ध सञ्चालक, कार्यकारी प्रमुख तथा पदाधिकारीहरुलाई भुक्तानी गरिएको पारिश्रमिक भत्ता तथा सुविधा रकम :**

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/०८२मा कम्पनीका सञ्चालक तथा उच्च पदाधिकारीहरुले प्राप्त गर्नु भएको तलब भत्ता तथा अन्य सुविधा सम्बन्धी विवरण निम्न बमोजिम प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

विवरण	पद	रकम रु.
सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक भत्ता	-	-
<b>कार्यकारी प्रमुख/प्रबन्ध सञ्चालकको वार्षिक तलब भत्ता तथा अन्य सुविधा</b>		
श्री सन्तोष राज नेपाल	प्रबन्ध सञ्चालक	रु. १९,५०,०००।-
श्री विश्वनाथ कडेल	सञ्चालक	रु. ६,५०,०००।-
श्री अनिमेश हलवाई	सञ्चालक	रु. १८,२०,०००।-
श्री निराकार शर्मा	सञ्चालक	रु. १३,००,०००।-
सञ्चालकहरुलाई संचार खर्च	-	रु. ४२,०००।-
कर्मचारीको वार्षिक तलब भत्ता तथा अन्य सुविधा	-	रु. १,०५,०६,७५२।-
जम्मा		रु. १,६२,६८,७५२।-

प. **शेयरधनीहरुले बुमिलिन बाँकी रहेको लाभांशको रकम**  
कम्पनीले हालसम्म कुनै लाभांश भुक्तानी नगरेको ।फ. **दफा १४१ बमोजिम सम्पति खरिद वा बिक्री गरेको कुराको विवरण**  
त्यस्तो कुनै सम्पति खरिद वा बिक्री नभएको ।

## ब. दफा १७५ बमोजिम सम्बद्ध कम्पनीबीच भएको कारोबारको विवरण

सिद्धि हाइड्रोपावर कम्पनी लिमिटेडले आ.व. ०८१/०८२ को अन्त्य सम्म अन्य कम्पनीमा गरेको लगानी निम्न बमोजिम प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

सि.नं.	कम्पनीको नाम	लगानी रकम
१.	एक्सपर्ट हाइड्रो इन्भेष्टमेन्ट प्रा.लि.	रु. १२,५२,००,०००/-
२.	नारी उर्जा लि.	रु. ५०,००,०००/-
	जम्मा	रु. १३,०२,००,०००/-

भ. यस ऐन तथा प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदनमा खुलाउनु पर्ने अन्य कुनै कुरा, नभएको ।

म. अन्य आवश्यक कुराहरु ।  
नभएको ।

अन्त्यमा यस कम्पनीलाई शुरुवाती दिनदेखि आजसम्म सहयोग पुऱ्याउनु हुने सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभावहरु, लेखा परिक्षक, नेपाल सरकारका सम्बन्धित कार्यालयहरु, ऋण लगानीकर्ता बैंक, इलाम जिल्ला स्थित प्रशासनिक तथा सुरक्षा निकायहरु साथै निरन्तर रूपमा क्रियाशील कम्पनीमा कार्यरत सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारीहरुमा सञ्चालक समिति तथा मेरो व्यक्तिगत तर्फबाट हार्दिक धन्यवाद ज्ञापन गर्न चाहन्छु ।

धन्यवाद

अंगिस घिमिरे  
सञ्चालक अध्यक्ष



# P.L.R.G. Associates

## Chartered Accountants

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT To the Shareholders of M/s Siddhi Hydropower Company Ltd.

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

##### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **M/s Siddhi Hydropower Company Ltd.**, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at Ashadh 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025), the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, 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 **M/s Siddhi Hydropower Company Ltd.** as at Ashadh 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025), and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS).

##### 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 Entity in accordance with the ICAN's Handbook of Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with 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 basis for our opinion.

##### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of financial statements of the current period, which were addressed in the context of the audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon. We do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below as the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

S.N.	Key Audit Matters	Auditor's Response
1.	<b>IFRIC 12, "Service Concession Arrangements"</b> <u>Ref. Note no. 19 and 3.1 of significant accounting policies to the financial statements.</u>	<p>The company has applied IFRIC 12, "Service Concession Arrangements," which provides guidance on accounting for service concession arrangements. These arrangements involve the use of public sector assets, such as infrastructure, under concession agreements. As the application of IFRIC</p> <p>We applied the following procedures in respect of application of IFRIC 12:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reviewing the company's accounting policies and documentation to assess the appropriateness of applying IFRIC 12.</li> </ul>



**P.L.R.G. Associates, Chartered Accountants**

mailto:plrg@gmail.com, info@plrg.com.np, +977-1-4011079, 4011080, P.O. Box: 5638, New Plaza Marg, Putalisadak, Kathmandu



	<p>12 significantly impacts the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of service concession arrangements, it is considered a key audit matter.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Evaluating the impact of applying IFRIC 12 on the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of service concession arrangements in the financial statements.</li> <li>➤ Testing the completeness and accuracy of disclosures related to service concession arrangements through an examination of relevant contracts, agreements, and supporting documentation.</li> <li>➤ Communicating with management to gain insights into the company's implementation process of IFRIC 12 and any significant judgments made in its application.</li> </ul> <p>We have concluded that the company's application of IFRIC 12 in accounting for service concession arrangements is appropriate and in accordance with the requirements of the standard. The financial statements adequately reflect the effects of applying IFRIC 12, and disclosures are consistent with the guidance provided.</p>
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### Other Information

Management is responsible for the preparation of other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

Our responsibility is to read the Other Information and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained in the course of our 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 the fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Responsibilities of the 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 Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (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 entity 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 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 organization'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 institution'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, future events or conditions may cause institution to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statement, 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.

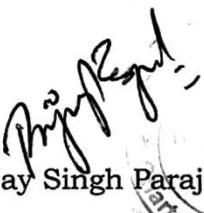
#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

The following report, as per the Companies Act 2063, is made for the company, **M/s Siddhi Hydropower Company Ltd.** As per the Companies Act 2063, based on our audit carried out on sampling basis, we report that, in our opinion:



- We have obtained all the information and the explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- The accounts and records of the company have been maintained as required by law and practice in a manner to reflect the real affairs of the company.
- The Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows, and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of accounts maintained by the company.
- The business of the company has been conducted satisfactorily; and
- In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations and from our examination of the books of accounts of the company, we have not come across any case where the Board of Directors or any office bearer of the company have acted contrary to the provisions of law, or committed any misappropriation or caused any loss or damage to the company or acted in a manner, as would jeopardize the interest and security of the company and its shareholders.

The engagement partner for the engagement is FCA. Bijay Singh Parajuli.

  
 FCA. Bijay Singh Parajuli  
 Partner  
**P.L.R.G. Associates**  
**Chartered Accountants**



Place: Kathmandu, Nepal  
 Date: 16<sup>th</sup> November, 2025  
 UDIN: 251121CA01438Y8eud

## Siddhi Hydropower Company Ltd.

## Statement of Financial Position

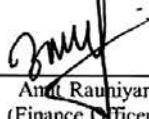
Kathmandu-1, Nepal

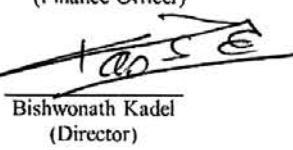
As at 32 Ashad, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

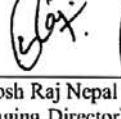
		"Amount in Rs."	
	Note	As At 32 Ashad, 2082	As At 31 Ashad, 2081
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant & Equipment	5	50,486,789.37	48,218,910.20
Intangible Assets	5	-	-
Intangible Assets under IFRIC 12	6	1,745,772,151.19	480,651,120.04
Deferred Tax Assets	23	<u>1,796,258,940.56</u>	<u>528,870,030.25</u>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Investments	7	180,200,000.00	97,300,000
Inventories	8	-	-
Advance to Parties	9A	371,699,316.43	151,615,993.40
Sundry Debtors & other Current Assets	9B	2,519,824.24	1,061,187.30
Deposits	9C	7,301,500.00	3,601,000.00
Margin	9D	10,396,436.00	17,669,000.00
Cash & Cash Equivalents	10	<u>8,758,312.87</u>	<u>18,515,179.12</u>
		<u>580,875,389.54</u>	<u>289,762,359.82</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>2,377,134,330.10</b>	<b>818,632,390.07</b>
<b>Equity &amp; Liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Share Capital	11	1,266,541,600.00	623,445,000.00
Advance Against Share Capital	12	159,075,326.64	103,432,760.00
Calls in Advance	13	27,896,900.00	33,480,500.00
Reserve & Surplus	14	<u>131,302,225.02</u>	<u>23,038,061.32</u>
		<u>1,584,816,051.66</u>	<u>783,396,321.32</u>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Long Term Borrowings	15A	621,017,048.00	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	23	<u>53,231,514.60</u>	<u>11,760,570.99</u>
		<u>674,248,562.60</u>	<u>11,760,570.99</u>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Short Term Borrowings	15B	-	-
Trade & Other Payables	16A	115,355,192.33	19,387,792.91
TDS Payable	16B	2,714,523.51	4,087,704.85
Provisions	16C	-	-
Current portion of Long Term Borrowings	15C	-	-
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>118,069,715.84</b>	<b>23,475,497.76</b>
<b>Total Equity &amp; Liabilities</b>		<b>2,377,134,330.10</b>	<b>818,632,390.07</b>

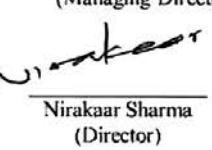
Reporting Entity  
Basis of Preparation  
Significant Accounting Policies  
Critical judgements  
Other Financial Information

For &amp; on behalf of the Management

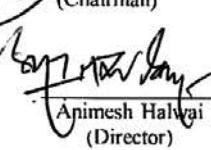
  
Amit Rauniyar  
(Finance Officer)

  
Bishwanath Kadel  
(Director)

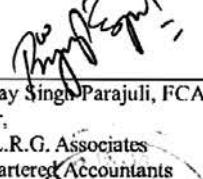
  
Santosh Raj Nepal  
(Managing Director)

  
Nirakaar Sharma  
(Director)



  
Animesh Halwai  
(Director)

As per our attached report of even date

  
Bijay Singh Parajuli, FCA  
For,  
P.L.R.G. Associates  
Chartered Accountants



Place: Kathmandu  
Date: 14th November, 2025



सिद्धि हाईड्रोपावर कम्पनी लि.

**Siddhi Hydropower Company Ltd.**  
**Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**  
**Kathmandu-1, Nepal**  
**For the year ended on 32 Ashad, 2082 (July 16, 2025)**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>32 Ashad, 2082</u>	<u>"Amount in Rs."</u>
		<u>31 Ashad, 2081</u>	
<b>Revenue</b>	17	-	-
<b>Direct Expenses</b>			
Cost of Sales	18	-	-
<b>Net Direct Income</b>		-	-
Net Construction Revenue as per IFRIC 12	19	150,869,638.56	35,448,014.15
Other Income	20	3,092,782.88	2,112,936.78
Administrative Expenses	21	1,202,023.09	6,522,961.42
Finance Income			
Depreciation	6	2,585,684.47	953,081.11
Finance Cost	22	439,606.57	-
Staff Bonus Provision		-	
<b>Profit Before Tax</b>		<u>149,735,107.31</u>	<u>30,084,908.40</u>
<b>Tax Expense</b>			
Current Tax			
Deferred Tax	23	41,470,943.61	7,382,098.15
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<u>108,264,163.70</u>	<u>22,702,810.25</u>
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<u>108,264,163.70</u>	<u>22,702,810.25</u>
<b>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>			
Gains/ (Losses) on property revaluation			-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			-
<b>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>		-	-
<b>Total Other Comprehensive income for the year</b>		-	-
<b>Comprehensive Income for the year</b>		<u>108,264,163.70</u>	<u>22,702,810.25</u>
<b>Earnings Per Share</b>			
Basic		<u>16.66</u>	<u>7.65</u>
Diluted		<u>16.66</u>	<u>7.65</u>
Reporting Entity	1		
Basis of Preparation	2		
Significant Accounting Policies	3		
Critical Judgements	4		
Other Financial Information	5- 24		

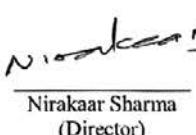
For &amp; on behalf of the Management

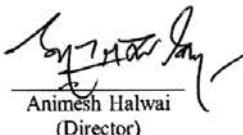
As per our attached report of even date

  
**Amit Rauniar**  
(Finance Officer)

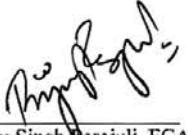
  
**Bishwanath Kadel**  
(Director)

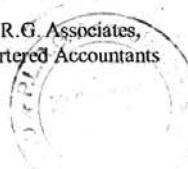
  
**Santosh Raj Nepal**  
(Managing Director)

  
**Nirakaar Sharma**  
(Director)

  
**Animesh Halwai**  
(Director)

  
**Siddhi Hydropower Company Limited**  
**Kathmandu**

  
**Bijay Singh Parajuli, FCA**  
For,  
P.L.R.G. Associates,  
Chartered Accountants



Place: Kathmandu  
Date: 14th November, 2025



## Siddhi Hydropower Company Ltd.

## Statement of Cash Flow

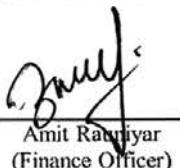
Kathmandu-1, Nepal

For the year ended on 32 Ashad, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

	"Amount in Rs."	
	32 Ashad, 2082	31 Ashad, 2081
<b>A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Net Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	108,264,163.70	22,702,810.25
<b>Add/Less:</b>		
Depreciation	2,585,684.47	953,081.11
Finance Income	-	-
Finance Cost	439,606.57	-
Deferred Tax	41,470,943.61	7,382,098.15
Profit and Loss Adjustment	-	-
Tax Paid	-	-
Staff Bonus Paid	-	-
<b>Cash flow from Operating Activities before changes in Working Capital</b>	<b>152,760,398.35</b>	<b>31,037,989.51</b>
(Increase)/Decrease in Current Assets	(300,869,895.97)	(165,755,937.57)
Increase/(Decrease) in Current Liabilities	94,594,218.08	(6,449,125.57)
<b>Net Cash From Operating Activities</b>	<b>(53,515,279.54)</b>	<b>(141,167,073.63)</b>
<b>B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities</b>		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(4,853,563.63)	(11,198,147.54)
Sale of Fixed Assets	-	-
Increase in Intangible Assets	(1,265,121,031.15)	(297,250,186.60)
<b>Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities</b>	<b>(1,269,974,594.78)</b>	<b>(308,448,334.14)</b>
<b>C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities</b>		
Increase/(Decrease) in Mid & Long Term Loan	621,017,048.00	
Interest paid	(439,606.57)	-
Increase in Share Capital	643,096,600.00	
Increase in Advance Against Share Capital	55,642,566.64	443,723,000.00
Increase in Calls In Advance	(5,583,600.00)	19,488,700.00
Dividend paid	-	(600,000.00)
<b>Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities</b>	<b>1,313,733,008.07</b>	<b>462,611,700.00</b>
<b>Total Cash Flow (A+B+C)</b>	<b>(9,756,866.25)</b>	<b>12,996,292.23</b>
Effect of Foreign exchange		
Opening Cash & Bank Balances	18,515,179.12	5,518,886.89
<b>Closing Cash &amp; Bank Balances</b>	<b>8,758,312.87</b>	<b>18,515,179.12</b>

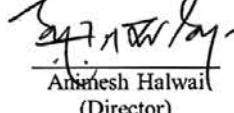
Reporting Entity	1
Basis of Preparation	2
Significant Accounting Policies	3
Critical judgements	4
Other Financial Information	5- 24

For &amp; on behalf of the Management

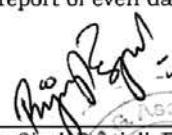
  
Amit Rauniyar  
(Finance Officer)

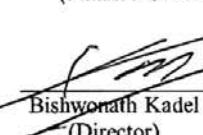
  
Santosh Raj Nepal  
(Managing Director)

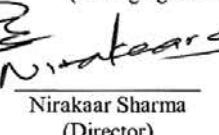


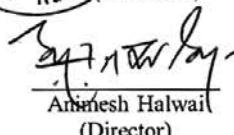
  
Angish Ghimire  
(Chairman)

As per our attached report of even date

  
Bijay Singh Parajuli, FCA  
For,  
P.L.R.G. Associates,  
Chartered Accountants

  
Bishwanath Kadel  
(Director)

  
Nirakaar Sharma  
(Director)

  
Animesh Halwai  
(Director)

Place: Kathmandu  
Date: 14th November, 2025



**Siddhi Hydropower Company Ltd.**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity**  
**Kathmandu-1, Nepal**  
**For the year ended on 32 Ashadh, 2082 (July 16, 2025)**

Particulars	Share Capital	Advance Against Share Capital	Calls In Advance	General Reserve	Accumulated Profit/(Loss)	Proposed Dividend	Corporate Social Responsibility Reserve	Total
<b>Balance as at Sharwan 1, 2081</b>	623,445,000.00	103,432,760.00	33,480,500.00	-	23,038,061.32	-	-	783,396,321.32
Credit note received								
Prior Period Adjustment								
<b>Restated Balance</b>	<b>623,445,000.00</b>	<b>103,432,760.00</b>	<b>33,480,500.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,038,061.32</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>783,396,321.32</b>
Surplus on revaluation of Properties								
Currency Translation Differences								
Net profit for the period (After Tax)								149,735,107.31
Transfer to Corporate Social Responsibility Reserve								
Dividend								
Expenses from Corporate Social Responsibility Reserve								643,096,600.00
Issue of Share Capital	643,096,600.00	-	55,642,566.64	(5,583,600.00)	-			55,642,566.64
Advance against Share Capital								(5,583,600.00)
Calls In Advance								
Deferred tax provision for the year								(1,470,943.61)
<b>Balance as at 32nd Ashadh, 2082</b>	<b>1,266,541,600.00</b>	<b>159,075,326.64</b>	<b>27,896,900.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>131,302,225.02</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,584,816,081.66</b>
<b>Balance as at Sharwan 1, 2080</b>	<b>179,722,000.00</b>	<b>83,944,060.00</b>	<b>34,080,500.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>335,251.07</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>298,081,811.07</b>
Adjustments								
Credit note received								
Prior Period Adjustment								
<b>Restated Balance</b>	<b>179,722,000.00</b>	<b>34,080,500.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>335,251.07</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>214,137,751.07</b>
Net profit for the period (After Tax)								30,084,908.40
Revaluation Reserve Depreciation Adjustment								
Issue of Share Capital	443,723,000.00		103,432,760.00	(600,000.00)				443,723,000.00
Advance Against Share Capital								103,432,760.00
Calls In Advance								(600,000.00)
Transfer to Corporate Social Responsibility Reserve								
Deferred tax provision for the year								(7,382,098.15)
<b>Balance as at 31st Ashadh, 2081</b>	<b>623,445,000.00</b>	<b>103,432,760.00</b>	<b>33,480,500.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,038,061.32</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>783,396,321.32</b>

For &amp; on behalf of the Management

As per our attached report of even date

Bijay Singh Verajuji, FCA

(Managing Director)

Amit Rajoranar

(Finance Officer)

(Chairman)

Chartered Accountants

Management

Nirakar Sharma

(Director)

(Director)

Bishwamit Kadel

(Director)



Bijay Singh Verajuji, FCA  
 For,  
 P.L.R.G. Associates,  
 Chartered Accountants  
 Management  
 Nepal  
 Chartered Accountants  
 Association of Nepal

Angish Ghimire  
 (Chairman)  
 Bijay Singh Verajuji  
 (Managing Director)  
 Nirakar Sharma  
 (Director)

Angish Ghimire  
 (Chairman)  
 Bijay Singh Verajuji  
 (Managing Director)  
 Nirakar Sharma  
 (Director)

## Notes to the financial statements

### 1. Reporting Entity

#### 1.1. General Information

Siddhi Hydropower Company Ltd. (hereinafter referred as 'the company') is a public limited company incorporated as a private limited company in Nepal on 21<sup>st</sup> Ashwin, 2069 with the objective of generation and transmission of hydropower. The company converted from a private limited company to public limited company on 31<sup>st</sup> Ashad, 2080. The hydropower project undertaken by the company namely "Siddhi Khola Hydropower Project" is under construction at Ilam district (Installed capacity 10MW) and has not yet commenced its commercial power generation.

The company signed the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with NEA on 29<sup>th</sup> Bhadra, 2074.

#### 1.2. Financial Statements

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 16 July 2025 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, significant accounting policies and explanatory notes.

#### 1.3. Principal Activities and Operations

The major activity of the company is the construction and operation of hydropower project to generate electricity.

### 2. Basis of Preparation

#### 2.1. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRSs).

#### 2.2. Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the statement of financial position:

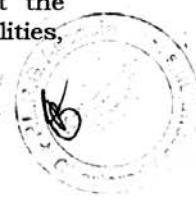
- Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value.
- Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.
- Available for sale financial assets are measured at fair value.
- Biological assets are measured at fair value less costs to sell.
- Investment property is measured at fair value.
- Liabilities for cash settled share-based payment arrangements are measured at fair value.
- The defined benefit asset is recognized as the net total of the plan assets, plus unrecognized past service cost and unrecognized actuarial losses, less unrecognized actuarial gains, and the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

#### 2.3. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Nepali rupees (NPR), which is the company's functional currency.

#### 2.4. Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with NFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual result 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 estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies

#### 3.1. Service Concession Arrangements

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

- The grantor controls or regulates what services the operator must provide with the infrastructure, to whom it must provide them and at what prices;
- 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 that the operator constructs or acquires from a third party for the purpose of the service arrangement;
- Existing infrastructure to which the grantor gives the operator access for the purpose of the service arrangement.

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 IFRIC, if the conditions in 2.3(a) are met.

These arrangements are accounted on the basis of below mentioned models depending on the nature of consideration and relevant contract laws.

#### Financial Asset Model

The Financial Asset Model is used when the Company, being an operator, has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor for the construction services. Unconditional contractual rights are established when the grantor contractually guarantees to pay the operator (a) specified or determinable amounts or (b) the shortfall, if any, between amounts received from users of the public service and specified or determinable amounts, even if payment is contingent on the operator ensuring that the infrastructure meets specified quality or efficiency requirements.

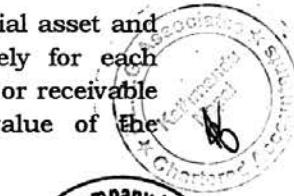
#### Intangible Asset Model

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 the public service is not an unconditional right to receive cash because the amounts are contingent on the extent that the public uses the service.

If the Operator is paid for the construction services partly by a financial asset and partly by an intangible asset it is necessary to account separately for each component of the operator's consideration. The consideration received or receivable for both components shall be recognized initially at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

#### Intangible Assets under Service Concession Arrangement (SCA)

*[Handwritten signatures of various officials]*



The company maintains and services the infrastructure during the concession period. Further, the concession arrangement gives Sidhhi Hydropower Company Pvt. Ltd. right to use the hydropower projects 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 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 concessions. Any asset carried under concession arrangements is derecognized on the disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its future use or when the contractual rights to the financial assets expire.

The tenure of the Service Concession Arrangement of 10 MW Lower Sidhhi Khola Hydropower Project for generation, transmission and distribution shall end on 2107/06/12.

### 3.2. Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from the following sources:

- Revenue from Sale of Electricity

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amount collected on behalf of third parties.

At contract inception the company assesses the goods or services promised in a contract with a customer and identify as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the customer either:

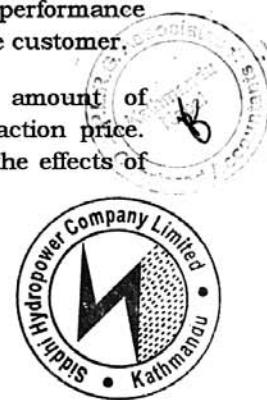
- a. A good or service
- b. A series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.

A series of distinct goods or services has the same pattern of transfer to the customer if both of the following conditions are met:

- a. Each distinct good or service in the series that the entity promises to transfer to the customer would meet the criteria in paragraph 35 of IFRS 15 to be a performance obligation satisfied over time; and
- b. In accordance with paragraphs 39-40 of IFRS 15, the same method would be used to measure the entity's progress towards satisfaction of the performance obligation to transfer each distinct good or service in the series to the customer.

The company considers the effects of the nature, timing and amount of consideration promised by the customer for estimation of the transaction price. When determining the transaction price, the company shall consider the effects of all of the following:

- a. Variable consideration
- b. Constraining estimates of variable consideration
- c. The existence of a significant financing component in the contract
- d. Non-cash consideration



e. Consideration payable to a customer

For the purpose of determining the transaction price, the company assumes that the goods and services will be transferred to the customer as promised in accordance with the existing contract and the contract will not be cancelled, renewed or modified.

If the consideration promised in a contract includes a variable amount, the company estimates the amount of consideration to which the entity will be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer.

The company estimates the amount of variable consideration by using the most likely amount method. The most likely amount is the single most likely amount in the range of possible consideration amounts.

At the end of each reporting period, the company updates the estimated transaction price to represent faithfully the circumstances present at the end of the reporting period and the changes in circumstances during the reporting period.

The company recognizes revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

*Revenue from Sales of Electricity*

The company has signed PPA with Nepal Electricity Authority for the sale of electricity in the prescribed rate and is chargeable on sale of electricity to the Nepal Electricity Authority.

**3.3. Leases**

**Leases As Lessee**

At the commencement of a lease, the Company recognizes a **right-of-use asset** and a corresponding **lease liability** for all lease arrangements, except for short-term leases (lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets. Payments for these exempted leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

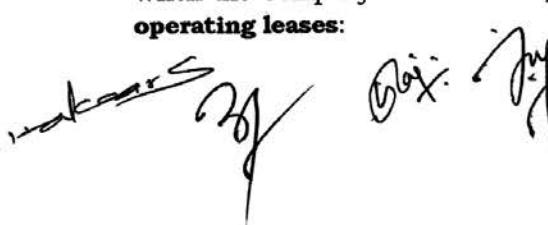
Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of lease payments, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if not readily determinable, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and remeasured when lease terms or future payments change.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, comprising the lease liability amount, adjusted for payments made at or before commencement, initial direct costs, and estimated restoration costs. They are subsequently depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or useful life of the asset and tested for impairment in accordance with **NAS 36**.

Right-of-use assets are presented within **Property, Plant and Equipment** while lease liabilities are presented within financial liabilities, split between current and non-current portions.

**As Lessor**

When the Company acts as lessor, leases are classified as either **finance leases** or **operating leases**:

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- **Finance leases** are leases that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. The underlying asset is derecognized and a lease receivable is recognized at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. Finance income is recognized over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return.
- **Operating leases** are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. The underlying asset remains on the Company's balance sheet and is depreciated over its useful life. Lease income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis better represents the pattern of benefit.

The Company has adopted **NFRS 16 – Leases** with effect from 2081.04.01. In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Company has applied the standard retrospectively with restatement of the comparative figures in the Balance Sheet only. The Statement of Profit or Loss and Statement of Cash Flows for the comparative year have not been restated.

Particulars	Previously reported on 2081.03.31	Adjustment	Restated as on 2081.03.31
Right-of-Use Assets		5,850,615.33	5,850,615.33
Lease Liability		5,850,615.33	5,850,615.33

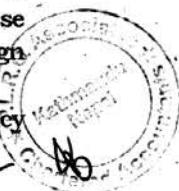
On initial application, the Company recognized right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities measured at the present value of future lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate. The company has accounted for its lease liability using the company's incremental borrowing rate as discount rate which is 8.30%.

#### 3.4. Foreign Currencies

In preparing the financial statements of the individual companies, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- Exchange differences on transactions entered into to hedge certain foreign currency risks; and



- Exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the net investment.

### 3.5. **Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets is substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

To the extent that variable rate borrowings are used to finance a qualifying asset and are hedged in an effective cash flow hedge of interest rate risk, the effective portion of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and reclassified to profit or loss when the qualifying asset impacts profit or loss. To the extent that fixed rate borrowings are used to finance a qualifying asset and are hedged in an effective fair value hedge of interest rate risk, the capitalized borrowing costs reflect the hedged interest rate.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

### 3.6. **Government Grants**

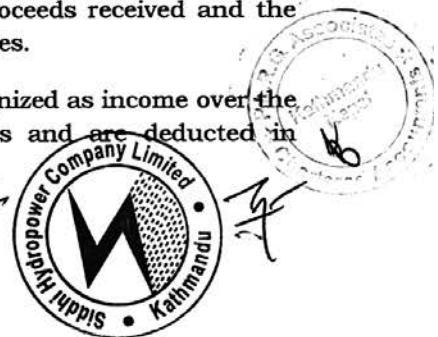
Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognized as deferred income in the statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the company with no future related costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

Government grants towards staff re-training costs are recognized as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs and are deducted in reporting the related expense.



Government grants relating to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment are treated as deferred income and released to profit or loss over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned.

### 3.7. Retirement and termination benefit costs

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. Payments made to state-managed retirement benefit plans are accounted for as payments to defined contribution plans where the company's obligations under the plans are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

#### Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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.

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service. Liabilities recognized in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

### 3.8. Taxation

The income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### Current tax

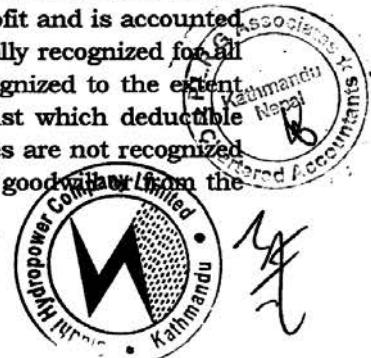
The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

A provision is recognized for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill from the

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initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, a deferred tax liability is not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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 profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset is realized based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

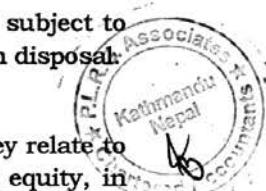
For the purposes of measuring deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets for investment properties that are measured using the fair value model, the carrying amounts of such properties are presumed to be recovered entirely through sale, unless the presumption is rebutted. The presumption is rebutted when the investment property is depreciable and is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale. The directors reviewed the Company's investment property portfolios and concluded that none of the Company's investment properties are held under a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment properties over time, rather than through sale. Therefore, the directors have determined that the 'sale' presumption set out in the amendments to NAS 12 is not rebutted. As a result, the company has not recognized any deferred taxes on changes in fair value of the investment properties as the company is not subject to any income taxes on the fair value changes of the investment properties on disposal.

#### ***Current tax and deferred tax for the year***

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises

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from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

### 3.9. **Property, plant and equipment**

An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies for recognition as an asset shall be measured at its cost.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognized as an asset if, and only if:

- a. it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- b. the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Land and buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or services for rental to others (excluding investment properties), or for administrative purposes, are stated in the statement of financial position at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the reporting date.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is credited to the properties revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognized as an expense, in which case the increase is credited to profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously expensed. A decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is charged as an expense to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the properties revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset.

Depreciation on revalued buildings is recognized in profit or loss. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the properties revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings. The surplus on revaluation is transferred to the retained earnings as the asset is used by the entity. the amount of the surplus transferred is the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost. Transfers from revaluation surplus to retained earnings are not made through profit or loss.

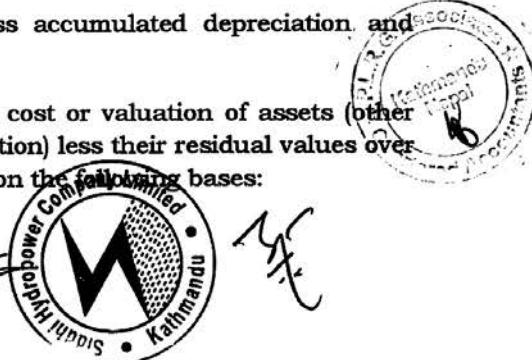
Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. Depreciation of these assets, determined on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Fixtures and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

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Particulars	Useful Life	Depreciation (%)
<b>Buildings</b>		
(a) Buildings (other than factory buildings) RCC Frame Structure	60	1.67%
(b) Buildings (other than factory buildings) other than RCC Frame Structure	30	3.33%
(c) Factory buildings	30	3.33%
(d) Fences, wells, tube wells	5	20.00%
(e) Others (including temporary structure, etc.)	3	33.33%
<b>Roads</b>		
(a) Carpeted roads		
(i) Carpeted Roads-RCC	10	10.00%
<b>Plant and Machinery</b>		
1. Other Equipment	15	6.67%
<b>Furniture and fittings</b>		
(i) General furniture and fittings 10 Years	10	10.00%
<b>Motor Vehicles</b>		
1. Motor cycles, scooters and other mopeds	10	10.00%
2. Motor buses, motor lorries, motor cars and motor taxies used in a business of running them on hire	6	16.67%
3. Motor buses, motor lorries and motor cars other than those used in a business of running them on hire	8	12.50%
4. Motor tractors, harvesting combines and heavy vehicles	8	12.50%
5. Electrically operated vehicles including battery powered or fuel cell powered vehicles	8	12.50%
<b>Office equipment</b>		
<b>Computers and data processing units</b>		
(i) Servers and networks	6	16.67%
(ii) End user devices, such as, desktops, laptops, etc.	5	20%

The estimated useful lives, 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.

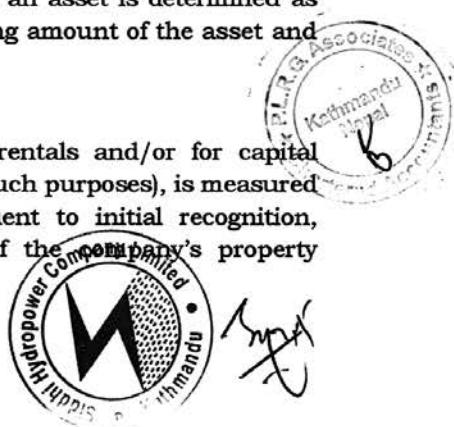
Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

### 3.10. Investment property

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes), is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured at fair value. All of the company's property

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interests held under operating leases to earn rentals or for capital appreciation purposes are accounted for as investment properties and are measured using the fair value model. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

### 3.11. Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance.

An intangible asset shall be recognized if, and only if:

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and
- The cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

#### Intangible assets acquired separately

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

The cost of a separately acquired intangible asset comprises:

- its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; and
- Any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use.

#### Internally-generated intangible assets – research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognized if, and only if, all of the following conditions have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognized for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can

be recognized, development expenditure is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

#### **Intangible assets acquired in a business combination**

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognized separately from goodwill are recognized initially at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

#### **De-recognition of intangible assets**

An intangible asset is de-recognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is de-recognized.

#### **Patents and trademarks**

Patents and trademarks are measured initially at purchase cost and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

#### **Impairment of tangible and intangible assets excluding goodwill**

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets 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 to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest company of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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Siddhi Hydropower Company Limited  
Kathiawad, Gujarat, India



Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### **Cost of Intangible Assets**

The cost of a separately acquired intangible asset comprises:

- its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; and
- any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use.

Examples of directly attributable costs are:

- costs of employee benefits (as defined in NAS 19) arising directly from bringing the asset to its working condition;
- professional fees arising directly from bringing the asset to its working condition; and
- costs of testing whether the asset is functioning properly.

Examples of expenditures that are not part of the cost of an intangible asset are:

- costs of introducing a new product or service (including costs of advertising and promotional activities);
- costs of conducting business in a new location or with a new class of customer (including costs of staff training); and
- administration and other general overhead costs.

#### **3.12. Inventories**

Inventories are assets:

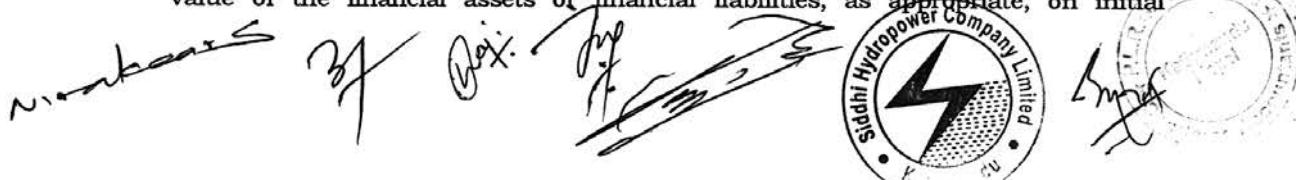
- held for sale in the ordinary course of business;
- in the process of production for such sale; or
- in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process or in the rendering of services.

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

#### **3.13. Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured 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 or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on 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 profit or loss.

#### Financial Assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. All recognized financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

#### Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortized cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial 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.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; 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.

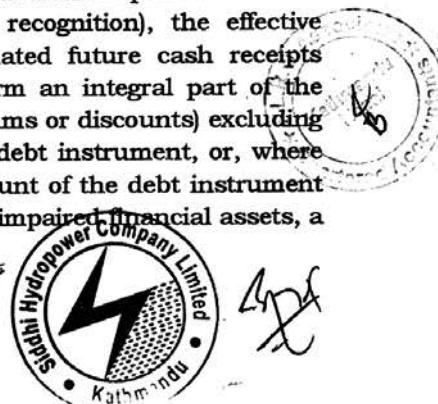
By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Despite the foregoing, the Company may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met (see (iii) below); and
- the Company may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

#### i) Amortized cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition), the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a



credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortized cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortized cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortized cost and at FVTOCI. For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (see below). For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Company recognizes interest income by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The calculation does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the financial asset subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired.

Interest income is recognized in profit or loss and is included in the "finance income – interest income" line item.

#### **ii) Debt instruments classified as at FVTOCI**

The corporate bonds held by the company are classified as at FVTOCI. The corporate bonds are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, changes in the carrying amount of these corporate bonds as a result of foreign exchange gains and losses, impairment gains or losses and interest income calculated using the effective interest method are recognized in profit or loss. The amounts that are recognized in profit or loss are the same as the amounts that would have been recognized in profit or loss if these corporate bonds had been measured at amortized cost. All other changes in the carrying amount of these corporate bonds are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve. When these corporate bonds are derecognized, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

#### **iii) Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI**

On initial recognition, the company may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, it is transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Dividends are included in the 'finance income' line item in profit or loss.

The company has designated all investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading as at FVTOCI on initial application of IFRS 9.

#### iv) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. Specifically:

- Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company designates an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor a contingent consideration arising from a business combination as at FVTOCI on initial recognition.
- Debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria are classified as at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet either the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (so called 'accounting mismatch') that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company has not designated any debt instruments as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognized in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item.

#### Foreign exchange gains and losses

The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. Specifically;

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- for financial assets measured at amortized cost that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the 'other gains and losses'
- for debt instruments measured at FVTOCI that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences on the amortized cost of the debt instrument are recognized in profit or loss in the 'other gains and losses'. Other exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income in the investment revaluation reserve;
- for financial assets measured at FVTPL that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the 'other gains and losses'; and
- for equity instruments measured at FVTOCI, exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income in the investment revaluation reserve.

### *Impairment of financial assets*

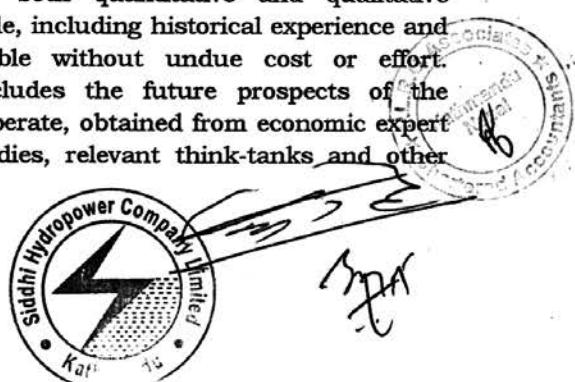
The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables and contract assets, as well as on financial guarantee contracts. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company always recognizes lifetime ECL for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

**i) Significant increase in credit risk**

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Company's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other



similar organizations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Company's core operations.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk for a particular financial instrument, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor, or the length of time or the extent to which the fair value of a financial asset has been less than its amortized cost;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor;
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Company presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

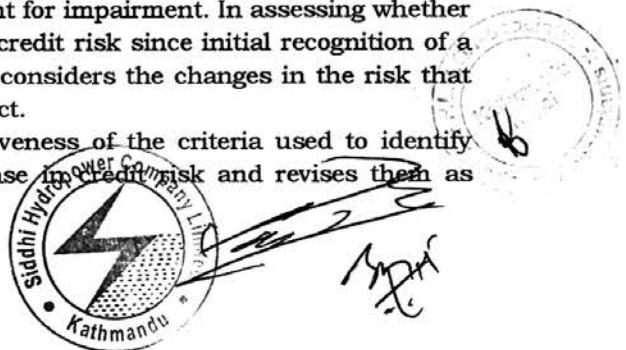
Despite the foregoing, the Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

- a. The financial instrument has a low risk of default,
- b. The debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term, and
- c. Adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfill its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Company considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when the asset has external credit rating of 'investment grade' in accordance with the globally understood definition or if an external rating is not available, the asset has an internal rating of 'performing'. Performing means that the counterparty has a strong financial position and there is no past due amounts.

For financial guarantee contracts, the date that the Company becomes a party to the irrevocable commitment is considered to be the date of initial recognition for the purposes of assessing the financial instrument for impairment. In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition of a financial guarantee contracts, the Company considers the changes in the risk that the specified debtor will default on the contract.

The Company regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as



appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

**ii) Definition of default**

The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that financial assets that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Company, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the Company).

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Company considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

**iii) Credit-impaired financial assets**

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

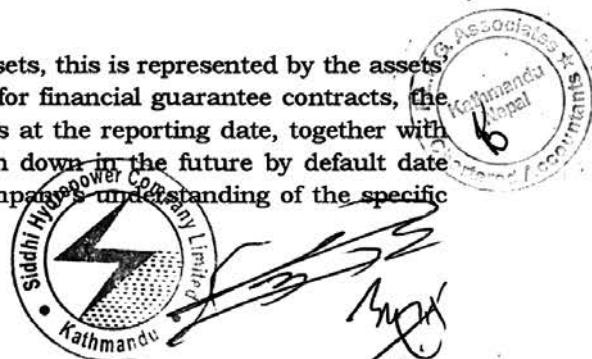
**iv) Write-off policy**

The company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognized in profit or loss.

**v) Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses**

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above.

As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the company's understanding of the specific



future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information. For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. For a lease receivable, the cash flows used for determining the expected credit losses is consistent with the cash flows used in measuring the lease receivable in accordance with NFRS 16 Leases.

For a financial guarantee contract, as the company is required to make payments only in the event of a default by the debtor in accordance with the terms of the instrument that is guaranteed, the expected loss allowance is the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs less any amounts that the Company expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

If the company has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date, except for assets for which simplified approach was used.

The company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

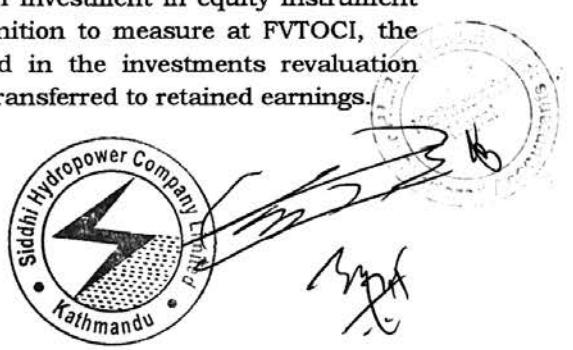
#### *Derecognition of financial assets*

The company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the company has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

#### **Financial liabilities and equity**

##### *Classification as debt or equity*



Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

#### *Equity instruments*

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the company's own equity instruments.

#### *Compound instruments*

The component parts of convertible loan notes issued by the company are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. A conversion option that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the company's own equity instruments is an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for a similar non-convertible instrument. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortized cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date.

The conversion option classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This is recognized and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. In addition, the conversion option classified as equity will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to other equity. Where the conversion option remains unexercised at the maturity date of the convertible loan note, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to other equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss upon conversion or expiration of the conversion option.

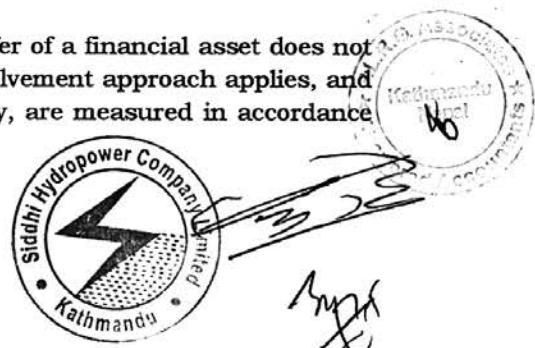
Transaction costs that relate to the issue of the convertible loan notes are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the gross proceeds. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are recognized directly in equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component and are amortized over the lives of the convertible loan notes using the effective interest method.

#### **Financial liabilities**

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, and financial guarantee contracts issued by the company, are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

*Financial liabilities at FVTPL*



Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held for trading or (iii) it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative, except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of a company of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the companying is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

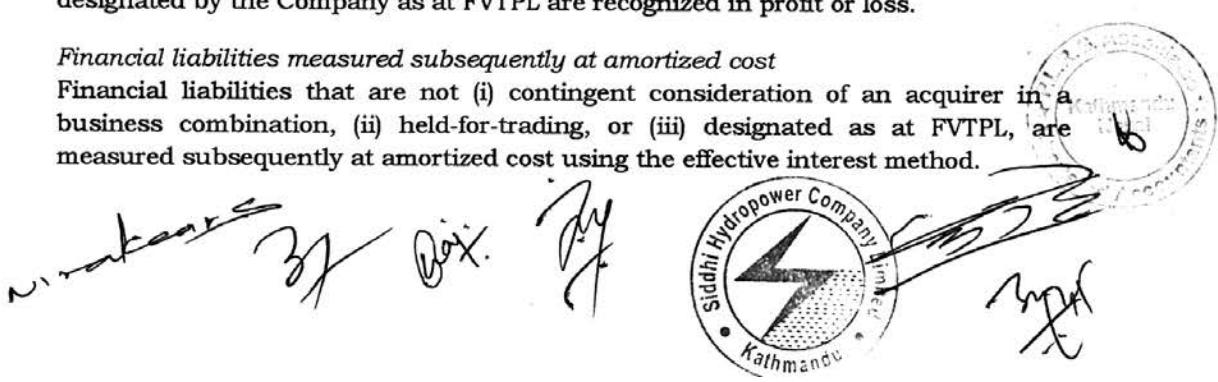
Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'other gains and losses' in profit or loss.

However, for financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognized in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income could create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is recognized in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognized in other comprehensive income are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss; instead, they are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company that are designated by the Company as at FVTPL are recognized in profit or loss.

*Financial liabilities measured subsequently at amortized cost*

Financial liabilities that are not (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held-for-trading, or (iii) designated as at FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method.



The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortized cost of a financial liability.

#### *Financial guarantee contract liabilities*

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contract liabilities are measured initially at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL and do not arise from a transfer of an asset, are measured subsequently at the higher of:

- the amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 (see financial assets above); and
- the amount recognized initially less, where appropriate, cumulative amortization recognized in accordance with the revenue recognition policies set out above.

#### *Foreign exchange gains and losses*

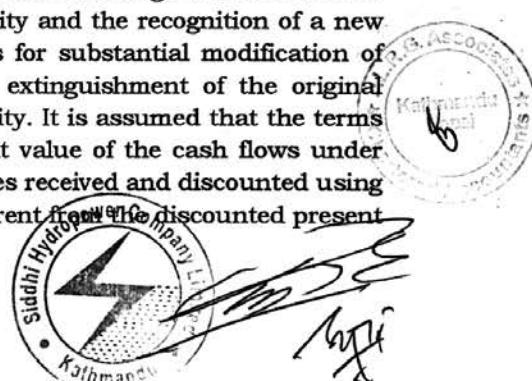
For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortized cost of the instruments. These foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the 'other gains and losses' line item in profit or loss for financial liabilities that are not part of a designated hedging relationship. For those which are designated as a hedging instrument for a hedge of foreign currency risk foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognized in profit or loss for financial liabilities that are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

#### *Derecognition of financial liabilities*

The company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

When the company exchanges with the existing lender one debt instrument into another one with the substantially different terms, such exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, the company accounts for substantial modification of terms of an existing liability or part of it as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new liability. It is assumed that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective rate is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present



value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If the modification is not substantial, the difference between: (1) the carrying amount of the liability before the modification; and (2) the present value of the cash flows after modification should be recognized in profit or loss as the modification gain or loss within other gains and losses.

### 3.14. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

### Restructurings

A restructuring provision is recognized when the company has developed a detailed formal plan for the restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it. The measurement of a restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are those amounts that are both necessarily entailed by the restructuring and not associated with the ongoing activities of the entity.

### Warranties

Provisions for the expected cost of warranty obligations under local sale of goods legislation are recognized at the date of sale of the relevant products, at the directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the company's obligation.

### Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognized and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it.

### Contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination

Contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination are initially measured at fair value at the acquisition date. At the end of subsequent reporting periods, such contingent liabilities are measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognized in accordance with NAS 37 and the amount recognized initially less cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the principles of NFRS 15.



### 3.15. Change in Composition of the Shareholders

There is change in composition of the shareholders of more than 50% when the share capital increased from Rs. 623,445,000.00 to Rs. 1,266,541,600.00 verified by the Office of Company Registrar on 2082.03.27.

As per Section 57 of the Income Tax Act, 2058 Subsection 1, If the ownership of any entity changes by Fifty percent or more as compared to its ownership until before the last three years, the entity shall be deemed to have disposed the property under its ownership or the liability borne by it.

The ownership pattern of the company has changed by 50% compared to its ownership until before the last three years, as such the financial statements has been prepared as per its application. As per Sec. 40 (3), an entity is deemed to be disposed under the conditions are change in control specified in Sec. 57 and as such, the assets and liabilities of the company are deemed to be disposed at market value under Sec. 41 of the Act.

### 3.16. Earning Per Share

The company presents basic and diluted Earnings Per Share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit and loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the microfinance by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting both the profit and loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, if any.

The weighted average number of shares for the year has been calculated as below:

**For FY 2081.82**

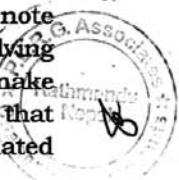
Date	Opening Outstanding	No. of Shares Issued	No. of Shares Outstanding	Days Outstanding	Weighted Average Shares
02/07/2025	6,234,450	6,430,966	12,665,416	15	264,286
17/07/2024	6,234,450		6,234,450	365	6,234,450
<b>Total</b>					<b>6,498,736.27</b>

#### Basic EPS

Particulars	FY 2081.82	FY 2080.81
Profit for the year	108,264,163.70	22,702,810.25
Weighted Average Number of Shares	6,498,736.27	2,966,808.00
Earning Per Share	16.66	7.65

### 4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the directors are required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognized and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated



assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### 4.1. Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are presented separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in financial statements:

##### *Standalone Price for Construction*

Stand-alone price is a price at which an entity would sell a promised good or service separately to the customer. If a stand-alone selling price is not directly observable, an entity shall estimate the stand-alone selling price at an amount that would result in the allocation of the transaction price meeting the allocation objective. When estimating a stand-alone selling price, an entity shall consider all information (including market conditions, entity-specific factors and information about the customer or class of customer) that is reasonably available to the entity. The stand-alone price for construction of the hydropower project is estimated at cost plus 13.54% which is the Internal Rate of Return of the hydropower project.

#### 4.2. Presentation of Financial Statements

##### 4.2.1. Statements of Income- "function of expense" presentation

The Company has chosen to present the statement of Income on the "function of expense" or "cost of sales" format. The Company has determined that presenting expenses based on function provides more meaningful and relevant information to users of its financial statements.

##### 4.2.2. Statements of Financial Position

NFRS requires certain items, some of which the Company previously grouped together, to be presented separately on the face of the Statements of financial position. Such items include "investment property", "provisions", and "assets classified as held for sale". Under NFRS all deferred tax assets or liabilities are classified as non-current.



**Siddhi Hydropower Company Ltd.**  
Fixed Assets Fiscal Year 2081/82

Figures in NPR  
Notes-5

Particulars	Fiscal Year 80/81		FY 2081/82			Depreciation	Closing balance at 2081/82
	Opening	Addition during the year	Disposal	Sales/Capitalized	Total		
Land & Land Development	34,735,779.00	21,159,083.00			36,894,862.00		36,894,862.00
Furniture & Fixtures	960,083.02	329,377.57			1,289,460.59	155,722.01	1,133,738.58
Office Equipment	184,772.93	1,629,490.48			1,814,263.41	129,610.85	1,664,652.56
Computer & Printers	343,917.15	692,500.00			1,036,417.15	225,598.91	810,818.25
Vehicles	5,488,687.18	-			5,488,687.18	788,159.28	4,700,527.90
Plant & Machinery	655,055.60	-			655,055.60	50,352.80	604,702.80
Other Assets	-	43,112.58			43,112.58	4,532.13	38,580.45
Right of Use Assets	5,850,615.33	-			5,850,615.33	1,231,708.49	4,618,906.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,218,910.20</b>	<b>4,853,563.63</b>			<b>53,072,473.83</b>	<b>2,585,684.47</b>	<b>50,486,789.37</b>



**Siddhi Hydropower Company Ltd.**  
**Notes forming part of accounts for the year ended Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)**

**6. Intangible Assets Under IFRIC 12**

Particulars	1st Shrawan, 2081	Addition During the year		Depreciation	32 Ashad, 2082
		year	Depreciation		
Project Initial Expenses	148,046,366.16	-	-	-	148,046,366.16
Project Management & Engineering	47,610,478.04	60,318,379.29	-	-	107,928,857.33
Site Office Building	3,080,906.22	5,049,890.71	-	-	8,130,796.93
Environmental Mitigation Expenses	8,737,500.00	14,393,160.00	-	-	23,130,660.00
Hydromechanical Works	421,642.87	291,795,861.00	-	-	292,217,503.87
Electromechanical Works	1,371,168.69	198,232,320.64	-	-	199,603,489.33
Transmission Line and Connection	-	38,491,370.24	-	-	38,491,370.24
Civil Works	147,511,399.76	450,229,202.75	-	-	597,740,602.51
Infrastructure	41,650,009.41	3,577,700.00	-	-	45,227,709.41
LILO Substation	-	34,531,085.75	-	-	34,531,085.75
Financial Charges & Interest	24,902,500.00	17,632,422.21	-	-	42,534,922.21
Profit under IFRIC 12	57,319,148.89	150,869,638.56	-	-	208,188,787.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>480,651,120.04</b>	<b>1,265,121,031.15</b>	-	-	<b>1,745,772,151.19</b>



## Siddhi Hydropower Company Ltd.

Notes forming part of accounts for the year ended Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

6.1 Project Initial Expenses

	32 Ashad, 2082	31 Ashad, 2081
2D ERT SURVEY	750,000.00	750,000.00
Access Road Survey Detailing & Designing 12Km	2,750,000.00	2,750,000.00
Bank Charge-Pre	22,330.00	22,330.00
Connection Agreement Expenses-Pre	1,750,000.00	1,750,000.00
Connection Agreement Renewal Expenses-Pre	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Consultancy Service PPA-Pre	1,010,000.00	1,010,000.00
Consulting Fee For PPA-Pre	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Depreciation Expenses-Pre	4,262,145.18	4,262,145.18
Detail Feasibility Study(7.5MW)-Pre	6,027,000.00	6,027,000.00
Discharge Measurement-Pre	1,369,455.24	1,369,455.24
DOI Registration Fee	585,000.00	585,000.00
Due Delegation Expenses-Pre	1,380,200.00	1,380,200.00
Duties And Taxes	355,043.00	355,043.00
Engineering Geological Mapping of Project Area	400,000.00	400,000.00
Feasibility Study Report	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00
Hydrological Gauge Station Establishment-Pre	475,000.00	475,000.00
Laboratory Expenses-Pre	783,360.00	783,360.00
Licence Acquire-Siddhi Hpp 10 Mw-Pre	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
Logistic Expenses For DOI-Pre	70,000.00	70,000.00
Power EVAcuation Study -Pre	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
Preliminary Work Related to Camp House and Road	45,940,312.70	45,940,312.70
Project Adm and Management-Pre	3,607,100.00	3,607,100.00
Project Presentatio Expenses-Pre	45,600.00	45,600.00
Project Site Office Expenses -Pre	7,198,468.55	7,198,468.55
Project Site Office Salary-Pre	3,207,291.65	3,207,291.65
Reconnaissance Study-Pre	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
Re-EStablishment of HGS Expenses-Pre	101,200.00	101,200.00
Regional Geological Mapping of Project Area-Pre	200,000.00	200,000.00
Salary and Alloances-Pre	18,937,429.85	18,937,429.85
SEDiment Data Collection and Analysis-Pre	675,000.00	675,000.00
Seismological Investigation -Pre	100,000.00	100,000.00
Site Travelling Expenses	788,556.95	788,556.95
Site Travelling/Visit Expenses -Pre	4,342,161.47	4,342,161.47
Staff Site OfficeSalary-Pre	13,512,119.53	13,512,119.53
Survey Expenses	786,213.70	786,213.70
Test Pit Excavation -Pre	245,000.00	245,000.00
TL System Design -Pre	1,790,000.00	1,790,000.00
Trenching and Pitting-Pre	27,500.00	27,500.00
Vehicle Hire Expenses-Pre	2,552,878.34	2,552,878.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>148,046,366.16</b>	<b>148,046,366.16</b>

6.2 Project Management & Engineering

## A. Project Supervision and Consultancy

	32 Ashad, 2082	31 Ashad, 2081
Capital Certification Charge	97,460.00	-
Consultant Fee	1,318,700.00	866,700.00
Cost Verification Fee	1,203,450.00	593,250.00
Credit Rating Fee Expenses	310,750.00	310,750.00
DDA Expenses	1,169,550.00	1,169,550.00
Diligence Study	1,357,695.02	129,950.00
Discharge MEasurement Expenses	281,470.36	175,588.00
DPR and Bid Documentation Expenses	7,695,300.00	7,695,300.00
Financial Projection Fee	169,500.00	169,500.00
Monitoring and Bill Verification IPC 1	838,117.50	838,117.50
Project Management and Construction Supervision Exp	19,219,411.46	7,392,081.44
Site Travelling-Project	634,536.11	634,536.11
Site Visit Allowance	135,000.00	-
Supplementary Initial Environmental Study Exp	1,412,500.00	-
Technical Assitance Report	800,000.00	800,000.00
Transmission Line and Interconnection Facilities	557,648.00	557,648.00
Vehicle Fule Expenses	465,569.59	465,569.59
Vehicle Maintenence Expenses (4617)	362,273.85	362,273.85
<b>Sub-Total (A)</b>	<b>38,028,931.89</b>	<b>22,160,814.49</b>

39  
Box

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## Siddhi Hydropower Company Ltd.

Notes forming part of accounts for the year ended Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

	<u>32 Ashad, 2082</u>	<u>31 Ashad, 2081</u>
<b>B. Project Administrative Expenses</b>		
Admin Salary	21,984,220.75	11,855,560.58
Annual Maintenance Charge	138,990.00	-
Bank Charges, Commission & Remit Charges	149,004.61	46,169.31
Diesel Expenses -Hydropower Site	929,905.24	366,821.93
Electricity & Water Expenses	1,212,284.50	-
ERC Expenses	700,000.00	-
Fuel Expenses-Site	13,400.00	-
Insurance Expenses	205,829.64	155,806.59
Investment Processing Fee	3,600,000.00	-
Kitchen Expense-Site	13,210,178.25	1,906,274.79
Land Rent Exp	632,638.67	38,888.67
Leave Encashment	97,868.85	-
Legal Fee and Charges	801,764.71	701,764.71
Lunch Expenses -Illum Site	1,639,537.16	-
Membership Fee	15,000.00	15,000.00
Miscellaneous Exps -Site	22,140.80	21,735.00
OCR Legal Expenses	212,400.00	212,400.00
Office Expenses	538,623.63	299,676.16
Other Expenses Site (All.)	42,320.15	29,070.15
Printing and Stationary- Site	113,257.00	-
Project Adm Cost	828,910.00	828,910.00
Project Site Office Expenses	324,914.27	231,590.27
Project Site Office Staff Salary Exps	11,966,924.17	6,026,321.54
Registration & Renewal Charges	881,123.33	393,158.33
Repair and Maintainance- Vechile	605,319.18	283,298.18
Security Fee	457,219.47	275,040.87
Share Certification Expenses	11,300.00	11,300.00
Site Bed and Blanket Materials	260,040.00	143,050.00
Site Communication Expenses	1,020,902.13	500.00
Site Visit Expenses	1,202,648.56	-
Survelience Fee	141,250.00	-
Site Expenses	153,452.00	-
TADA Expenses	59,621.20	-
Travell Allowance	423,325.00	-
Travelling Expenses	5,061,743.32	1,472,394.62
Vehicle Hire and Field Travel	148,353.00	60,000.00
Wages	93,515.85	74,931.85
<b>Sub-Total(B)</b>	<b>69,899,925.44</b>	<b>25,449,663.55</b>
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>107,928,857.33</b>	<b>47,610,478.04</b>

32 Ashad, 2082      31 Ashad, 2081

Donation Expenses	2,179,600.00	727,500.00
Land Compensation Expenses	904,860.00	100,000.00
Road Repair Maintenance & Upgrade(Social Mitigation	20,046,200.00	7,910,000.00
	<b>23,130,660.00</b>	<b>8,737,500.00</b>



**Siddhi Hydropower Company Ltd.**

Notes forming part of accounts for the year ended Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

**6.4 Lilo Substation Works**  
Sub-Station Work(LILO)

32 Ashad, 2082	31 Ashad, 2081
34,531,085.75	
<b>34,531,085.75</b>	<b>-</b>

**6.5 Financial Charges & Interest**

Interest Expenses -Ctn Bank  
Loan Management Fee  
Term Sheet Signing Fee -Citizens Bank

32 Ashad, 2082	31 Ashad, 2081
17,632,422.21	-
13,352,500.00	13,352,500.00
11,550,000.00	11,550,000.00
<b>42,534,922.21</b>	<b>24,902,500.00</b>

**6.6 Civil Works**  
Civil Works

32 Ashad, 2082	31 Ashad, 2081
597,740,602.51	147,511,399.76
<b>597,740,602.51</b>	<b>147,511,399.76</b>

**6.7 Hydromechanical Works**

HM-Pipe  
Bank Charge-Handling Charge-HM  
Bank Gurantee Charge -Hm  
Customs Clearance Charge-Pipe  
HDPE Sheet  
HR Sheet  
Hydro Mechanical Works  
LC Document Charge-HM  
Lc Handling Charge -Hm  
LC Opening Bank Charge-HM  
Lc Settlement -Hm  
Parking Expenses-HM  
Rates and Taxes-HM  
Swift Charge-HM  
Transportation Exp-HM

32 Ashad, 2082	31 Ashad, 2081
138,717,382.81	-
30,140.60	-
485,918.00	-
87,810.00	-
189,593.26	-
172,358.81	-
123,897,776.27	-
42,000.00	-
10,500.00	-
803,935.95	417,642.87
3,000.00	-
285,386.41	-
5,400.00	-
32,640.60	4,000.00
<b>27,453,661.16</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>292,217,503.87</b>	<b>421,642.87</b>

**6.8 Electromechanical Works**

Turbine Component  
Earthing  
Illumination  
33kV Outdoor Switchyard  
Auxiliary Equipment  
Mandatory Accessories  
Mechanical Bought Out Item  
DC Supply  
Cable  
Generator and Accessories  
Mandatory Accessories  
Transformers  
Bank Charge-Handling Charge-EM  
Bank Gurantee Charges -EM  
Bow Shackle 25 Ton  
Custom Clearance Charge-EM  
Custom Clearance Service Charge-EM  
LC Document Charge-EM  
LC Opening Bank Charge-EM  
NEA CTPT Test -Metering Unit Exp  
Swift Charge-EM

32 Ashad, 2082	31 Ashad, 2081
32,681,193.00	-
2,621,256.00	-
2,216,878.00	-
7,856,557.00	-
4,269,206.50	-
355,504.50	-
35,377,235.50	-
4,053,042.00	-
5,637,280.00	-
73,669,000.00	-
216,202.50	-
27,752,567.00	-
10,500.00	1,500.00
578,016.00	-
34,200.00	-
46,850.25	-
415,840.00	-
314,020.28	-
1,472,992.80	1,366,918.69
9,648.00	-
15,500.00	2,750.00
<b>199,603,489.33</b>	<b>1,371,168.69</b>



**Siddhi Hydropower Company Ltd.**

Notes forming part of accounts for the year ended Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

**6.9 Transmission Line and Connection**

	<b>32 Ashad, 2082</b>	<b>31 Ashad, 2081</b>
Transmission Line Equipment	38,491,370.24	-
Bank Charge-Handling Charge-TL	-	-
Land Compensation Exp-TL	-	-
LC Opening Bank Charge-TL	-	-
Swift Charge-TL	-	-
Transmission Line(Civil Works)	-	-
	<b>38,491,370.24</b>	-

**6.10 Infrastructure**

	<b>32 Ashad, 2082</b>	<b>31 Ashad, 2081</b>
Road Access	41,650,009.41	41,650,009.41
Wages	3,577,700.00	-
	<b>45,227,709.41</b>	<b>41,650,009.41</b>

3/1/2025  
Baxi, Jyoti, Nandkumar, C.S. B.R. M.P.



**Siddhi Hydropower Company Ltd.**

Notes forming part of accounts for the year ended Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

**7 Investment**

	<u>32 Ashad, 2082</u>	<u>31 Ashad, 2081</u>
Fixed Deposit-Citizens Bank International Pvt. Ltd	50,000,000.00	92,300,000.00
Happy Energy Pvt. Ltd		5,000,000.00
Expert Hydro Investment Pvt. Ltd.	87,700,000.00	
Advance for Investment -Expert Hydro Investment Pvt.	37,500,000.00	
Advance for Investment-Naari Urja Limited	5,000,000.00	
	<b>180,200,000.00</b>	<b>97,300,000.00</b>

**8 Inventories**

Closing Inventories

8.1. Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost comprises of purchase price including non refundable taxes and transportation cost. Cost is calculated using first in first out method.

**9 Current Assets****A. Advance to Parties**

	<u>32 Ashad, 2082</u>	<u>31 Ashad, 2081</u>
Agratosh Nirman Sewa	-	6,286,881.92
Aajis Organics	-	65,654.57
Aviru Construction Pvt. Ltd	-	5,703,071.68
B Fouress	14,340,870.57	22,781,978.10
Citizens Capital Limited	50,000.00	50,000.00
Forest and Environment Re Org Pvt Ltd	310,000.00	210,000.00
GSN Associates	81,295.74	90,400.00
Next Infra Private Limited	347,438,302.12	73,575,244.00
Samyak Consulting	-	9,480,964.00
Lumbini Builders	-	12,000,000.00
IRO Construction	-	7,000,000.00
Swargadwari Investment and Construction	-	21,396.75
RIMC Consultant	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
Global CT J/v	-	4,932,500.00
Next Properties	8,410.00	8,410.00
LOI Charge(Lungri Khola)	40,000.00	-
Vision Quality Inspection Pvt. Ltd.	300,000.00	-
Other Advances	7,630,438.00	7,909,492.38
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>371,699,316.43</b>	<b>151,615,993.40</b>

**B. Sundry Debtors and Other Current Assets**

	<u>32 Ashad, 2082</u>	<u>31 Ashad, 2081</u>
Advance for Lungri Khola	109,000.00	-
Advance for Rent	753,125.00	247,500.00
Advance for Land	800,000.00	378,247.00
Advance-Chirag Agrawal	22,300.00	-
Advance Tax	699,619.18	316,701.76
Biswo and Company	100,000.00	100,000.00
Department of Customs Office-Biratnagar-EM	5.66	-
FNCCI	28,500.00	-
Prepaid Insurance	7,274.40	18,738.54
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>2,519,824.24</b>	<b>1,061,187.30</b>



**Siddhi Hydropower Company Ltd.**  
Notes forming part of accounts for the year ended Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

	<b>32 Ashad, 2082</b>	<b>31 Ashad, 2081</b>
<b>C. Deposits</b>		
NEA Deposit	900,000.00	900,000.00
DOED Deposit	1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00
Deposit Bidhut Bikash Bibagh	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Deposit for Survey Licence - (New Project)	4,000,000.00	-
Exim Code Deposit	-	300,000.00
Other Deposits	1,500.00	1,000.00
<b>Total (C)</b>	<b>7,301,500.00</b>	<b>3,601,000.00</b>
<b>D. Margin</b>		
LC Margin-0018081110208FS)	1,704,000.00	10,252,000.00
LC Margin-0018081110209FS:	28,000.00	3,781,000.00
LC Margin-0018081110216FS	-	3,180,000.00
LC Margin 0018182010057IS TL	1,143,000.00	-
TTINR925-Margin	3,436.00	-
BG -Cash Margin	5,612,000.00	-
Custom Margin	1,450,000.00	-
NRB Margin	456,000.00	456,000.00
<b>Total (D)</b>	<b>10,396,436.00</b>	<b>17,669,000.00</b>
	<b>391,917,076.67</b>	<b>173,947,180.70</b>

9.1. The management assessed that there are no indication of impairments of the above balances and hence the amounts are carried at cost and no provision is made for the same.

**10 Cash & Cash Equivalents**

<b>Cash in hand</b>	218,264.24	149,245.82
<b>Bank Balance</b>		
Citizens Bank International Ltd	4,278,725.80	3,876,234.09
Kamana Sewa Bikash Bank Ltd	3,357,114.35	11,758,348.88
Global IME Bank Ltd	10,000.00	10,000.00
Prime Bank Ltd	18,800.39	14,800.39
Prime Bank Ltd-(Damak Branch)	6,747.00	6,747.00
Nepal Investment Mega Bank Ltd.	868,661.09	2,699,802.94
	<b>8,758,312.87</b>	<b>18,515,179.12</b>

**11 Share Capital**

	<b>Nos</b>	<b>Value</b>	
Authorised Capital	25,000,000	100	2,500,000,000.00
Issued Capital	25,000,000	100	2,500,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	12,665,416	100	1,266,541,600.00
			<b>1,266,541,600.00</b>

11.1. The company has issued only ordinary shares.

**12 Advance Against Share Capital**

Advance Against Share Capital	159,075,326.64	103,432,760.00
	<b>159,075,326.64</b>	<b>103,432,760.00</b>

**13 Calls in Advance**

Calls in Advance	27,896,900.00	33,480,500.00
	<b>27,896,900.00</b>	<b>33,480,500.00</b>



**Siddhi Hydropower Company Ltd.**

Notes forming part of accounts for the year ended Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

	<u>32 Ashad, 2082</u>	<u>31 Ashad, 2081</u>
	<u>32 Ashad, 2082</u>	<u>31 Ashad, 2081</u>
<b>14 Reserve &amp; Surplus</b>		
<b>Revenue Reserve</b>		
Prior Year Reserve & Surplus	23,038,061.32	335,251.07
Profit & Loss Adjustment		
NFRS Adjustment		
<b>Restated Reserve &amp; Surplus</b>	<b>23,038,061.32</b>	<b>335,251.07</b>
<b>Profit &amp; Loss</b>		
Current Year Profit & Loss	108,264,163.70	22,702,810.25
Corporate Social Responsibility Reserve	-	-
Dividend Paid - Previous Year	-	-
<b>Residual Profit &amp; Loss</b>	<b>108,264,163.70</b>	<b>22,702,810.25</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>		
Prior Year Other Comprehensive Income		
Current Year Other Comprehensive Income		
	<u>131,302,225.02</u>	<u>23,038,061.32</u>
	<u>32 Ashad, 2082</u>	<u>31 Ashad, 2081</u>
<b>15 Borrowings</b>		
<b>(A) Long Term Loans</b>		
<b>Secured Loans</b>		
Long Term Loan	621,017,048.00	
less: Current Portion of Long Term Loans		
<b>A. Total Long term loans</b>	<b>621,017,048.00</b>	-
<b>(B) Short Term Loans</b>		
Short Term Loans		
Bridge Gap Loans		
<b>B. Total Short term loans</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>(C) Current Portion of Long Term Loans</b>		
	<u>621,017,048.00</u>	<u>-</u>

15.1. The loan refers to the consortium loan from different bank and financial institutions.

15.2. The term loan installments due within one year of the date of statement of financial position has been classified as current portion of Long Term Loans under Current Liabilities as per the requirements of NAS 1.

	<u>32 Ashad, 2082</u>	<u>31 Ashad, 2081</u>
<b>16 Current Liabilities</b>		
<b>(A) Trade and Other Payables</b>		
Audit Fee Payable	223,000.00	223,000.00
Aajis Organics	22,224.48	-
All Link	8,750.00	-
B Designs Pvt Ltd	1,528.78	44,917.80
Build Three Sixty Pvt. Ltd.	27,713,902.27	-
Clean Energy Consultants Pvt Ltd	592,343.75	499,241.25
Finman Services Pvt.Ltd	446,000.00	360,100.00
Global Shipping and Air Cargo Pvt. Ltd.	7,164,176.23	-
Independent Power Producers Association Nepal	15,000.00	15,000.00
Infomeric Credit Rating Nepal Limited	14,375.00	-
Manjil Multipurpose Company Pvt Ltd	42,370.00	-
New Trade COncern	32,175.32	-
R D Suppliers Pvt. Ltd	2,200.00	-



**Siddhi Hydropower Company Ltd.**  
**Notes forming part of accounts for the year ended Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)**

	<u>32 Ashad, 2082</u>	<u>31 Ashad, 2081</u>
RRP Associates	250,875.00	150,525.00
Slesha Engineering Consultancy Pvt Ltd	0.00	5,237,106.12
Tikaram Tamang-Scorpio Rent	11,790.00	-
Yantra Technologies Pvt Ltd	39,285.00	-
Salary Payable	813,774.35	707,682.95
Nepal Shipping & Air Logistics Pvt Ltd	270,465.25	-
Filipino Bakeshop	-	5,190.00
Pangolin Travels Pvt. Ltd	-	12,800.74
Save Guard Force Pvt. Ltd.	-	26,202.50
Advance -Nepal Breweries Limited	30,000,000.00	-
The Armani	-	18,000.00
Sun Securities Pvt. Ltd	28,810.00	38,870.00
Swargabhami Tours and Travels	51,559.69	-
Rent Payable(Next Holding)	-	626,500.00
Rameshwor Risal (INv)	-	65,000.00
Retention Payable-5% BFL	9,668,575.81	-
Retention Payable-Next Infra	32,746,131.18	5,415,678.08
Lease Liability	4,896,301.90	5,850,615.33
Other Payable	299,578.32	91,363.14
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>115,355,192.33</b>	<b>19,387,792.91</b>

**(B) TDS Payable**

SST on Salary	13,158.35	90,387.32
TDS on Civil Works	2,362,807.43	1,992,406.82
TDS on Consultant Fee	62,781.24	208,401.57
TDS on Land Rent	59,375.00	2,222.00
TDS on Security Fee	-	3,650.98
TDS on Share Certification	-	150.00
TDS on Advertisement	-	150.00
TDS on Audit Fee	3,000.00	3,000.00
TDS on Office Rent	-	72,605.86
TDS on Allowances	20,250.00	-
TDS on Salary	151,048.62	805,971.62
TDS on Others	6,325.87	906,360.16
TDS on Wages	35,777.00	-
TDS on Labour Charges	-	2,398.52
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>2,714,523.51</b>	<b>4,087,704.85</b>

**(C) Provisions**

Provision for Income Tax	-
Staff Bonus Provisions	-

16(C).1 For the Income Year 2081/82, the income tax liability has been calculated as per Income Tax Act 2058.

	<u>32 Ashad, 2082</u>	<u>31 Ashad, 2081</u>
<b>17 Revenue</b>		
Revenue from Sale of Electricity	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

	<u>32 Ashad, 2082</u>	<u>31 Ashad, 2081</u>
<b>18 Cost of Sales</b>		
Direct Cost	-	-



**Siddhi Hydropower Company Ltd.**

Notes forming part of accounts for the year ended Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

	<u>32 Ashad, 2082</u>	<u>31 Ashad, 2081</u>
<b>19 Net Construction Revenue as per IFRIC 12</b>		
Revenue under IFRIC 12	1,265,121,031.15	297,250,186.60
Cost under IFRIC 12	1,114,251,392.59	261,802,172.45
	<u>150,869,638.56</u>	<u>35,448,014.15</u>
19.1. Revenue under IFRIC 12 has been calculated using the Internal Rate of Return(IRR) of the project which is 13.54%.		
<b>20 Other Income</b>		
Interest Income	2,552,782.88	2,111,345.04
Discount Income	-	1,591.74
Other Income	540,000.00	-
	<u>3,092,782.88</u>	<u>2,112,936.78</u>
<b>21 Administrative Expenses</b>		
Audit Fee	226,000.00	226,000.00
Bank Charges	291.53	-
Advertisement Expenses	42,940.00	24,860.00
Cleaning & Sanitation Expenses	19,535.00	17,786.00
Common Area and Maintenance-Head Office	131,670.00	-
Communication, Courier and Internet Expenses	24,638.75	60,128.00
Electricity & Water Expenses	-	93,294.74
Fuel Expenses	202,676.64	346,645.39
Gardening Expenses	1,875.00	-
Guest Hospitality		593,054.26
Lunch Expenses	-	1,356,119.23
Local Conveyance	12,650.00	2,000.00
Medical and First Aid Expenses/Staff Welfare		52,578.00
Meeting Allowance Expenses	40,000.00	60,293.47
Miscellaneous Expenses	501.50	39,487.00
Parking Expenses	8,580.00	-
Printing & Stationary Exps	189,607.15	449,807.00
Rent Expenses of Head Office	-	1,043,423.61
Repair and Maintenance Expenses	46,677.52	39,145.00
Software AMC	22,600.00	-
Tax Fine & Penalty	2,870.00	1,556,421.00
Telephone, Internet & Communication Expenses	211,935.00	461,596.00
Transportation Expenses	-	19,822.72
Uniform Expenses	16,975.00	24,000.00
Website Expenses	-	56,500.00
	<u>1,202,023.09</u>	<u>6,522,961.42</u>
<b>22 Finance Cost</b>		
Interest Expenses	-	
Interest Expenses related to Lease Liability	439,606.57	-
	<u>439,606.57</u>	<u>-</u>

22.1. Interest Expenses includes interest of consortium loan.




## Siddhi Hydropower Company Ltd.

Notes forming part of accounts for the year ended Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

23 Deferred Tax Assets/ Liabilities

## Carrying amount as per accounts

	32 Ashad, 2082	31 Ashad, 2081
	32 Ashad, 2082	31 Ashad, 2081
-Fixed Assets	50,486,789.37	42,368,294.88
-Net construction revenue under IFRIC 12	208,188,787.45	57,319,148.89
-Property Revaluation Reserve		
	<b>258,675,576.82</b>	<b>99,687,443.77</b>

## Tax Base

-Fixed Assets	45,528,655.94	41,353,181.22
-Net construction revenue under IFRIC 12	-	-
-Property Revaluation Reserve		
-Unused tax credit on carried forward loss	220,862.49	11,291,978.59
	<b>45,749,518.43</b>	<b>52,645,159.81</b>
Temporary Taxable Difference/(Deductible temporary difference)	<b>212,926,058.39</b>	<b>47,042,283.96</b>
<b>Deferred Tax Liability/(Deferred Tax Assets) @25%</b>	<b>53,231,514.60</b>	<b>11,760,570.99</b>
Temporary Taxable Difference/(Deductible temporary difference) in property valuation reserve		
To be expensed/(realized in profit or loss)	41,470,943.61	7,382,098.15
To be expensed/(Realized in other comprehensive income)	-	
<b>Total to be expensed/ (Realized)</b>	<b>41,470,943.61</b>	<b>7,382,098.15</b>

24 Related Party Disclosures

The company identifies the following as its related parties.

24.1. Key Management Personnel & Their Relatives

Name of Related Party	Relationship	Short term Employee Benefits	Advances Outstanding at year end
Angish Ghimire	Chairman	-	
Animesh Halwai	Director	1,820,000.00	
Bishwonath Kandel	Director	650,000.00	
Santosh Raj Nepal	Managing Director	1,950,000.00	
Nirakaar Sharma	Director	1,300,000.00	
Apsara Upreti	Wife of Chairman	1,820,000.00	
Amit Rauniyar	Accounts Officer	920,717.28	

24.2. All the related parties transactions are made on equivalent terms to those that prevail in arm's length transactions only if such terms can be substantiated.

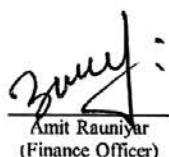


**Siddhi Hydropower Company Ltd.**  
**Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**  
**Kathmandu-1, Nepal**  
**For the period from 27 Ashad, 2082 to 32 Ashad, 2082**

	<i>"Amount in Rs."</i>	<u><b>32 Ashad, 2082</b></u>	<u><b>31 Ashad, 2081</b></u>
<b>Revenue</b>	<u><b>Note</b></u>	<u><b>32 Ashad, 2082</b></u>	<u><b>31 Ashad, 2081</b></u>
<b>Revenue</b>	<u><b>17</b></u>	-	-
<b>Direct Expenses</b>			
Cost of Sales	<u><b>18</b></u>	-	-
<b>Net Direct Income</b>		-	-
Net Construction Revenue as per IFRIC 12	<u><b>19</b></u>	35,448,014.15	
Other Income	<u><b>20</b></u>	594,732.57	2,112,936.78
Administrative Expenses	<u><b>21</b></u>	137,506.15	6,522,961.42
Finance Income			
Depreciation	<u><b>6</b></u>	-	953,081.11
Finance Cost	<u><b>22</b></u>	-	-
Staff Bonus Provision		-	
<b>Profit Before Tax</b>		<u><b>457,226.42</b></u>	<u><b>30,084,908.40</b></u>
<b>Tax Expense</b>			
Current Tax			
Deferred Tax	<u><b>23</b></u>	-	7,382,098.15
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<u><b>457,226.42</b></u>	<u><b>22,702,810.25</b></u>
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<u><b>457,226.42</b></u>	<u><b>22,702,810.25</b></u>
<b>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>			
Gains/ (Losses) on property revaluation			-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			-
<b>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>		-	-
<b>Total Other Comprehensive income for the year</b>		-	-
<b>Comprehensive Income for the year</b>		<u><b>457,226.42</b></u>	<u><b>22,702,810.25</b></u>
<b>Earnings Per Share</b>			
Basic		0.12	7.65
Diluted		0.12	7.65
Reporting Entity	<u><b>1</b></u>		
Basis of Preparation	<u><b>2</b></u>		
Significant Accounting Policies	<u><b>3</b></u>		
Critical judgements	<u><b>4</b></u>		
Other Financial Information	<u><b>5-24</b></u>		

For &amp; on behalf of the Management

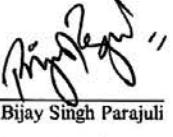
As per our attached report of even date

  
 Amit Rauniyar  
 (Finance Officer)

  
 Santosh Raj Nepal  
 (Managing Director)



  
 Arun Ghimire  
 (Chairman)

  
 CA. Bijay Singh Parajuli  
 For,  
 P.L.R.G. Associates  
 Chartered Accountants



Place: Kathmandu  
 Date:



सिद्धि हाईड्रोपावर कम्पनी लि.

**Siddhi Hydropower Company Ltd.**  
**Fiscal Year 2081/82**  
**(From Asadh 28 to Asadh 32, 2082)**

**Reconciliation Statement of Taxable Profit as per Audited Financial Statement and as per Tax Audit Report**

Particulars	Amount As per Income Statement	Adjustments	Amount for Tax Purpose
<b>Income</b>			
<b>Sales Income</b>			
1 Income from Electricity	-		-
2 Other Income	594,732.57		594,732.57
<b>Total Income as per Section - 7</b>	<b>594,732.57</b>	-	<b>594,732.57</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
2 Administrative exps	137,506.15		137,506.15
<u>Adjustments</u>			
Repair & Maintenance		-	-
Expenses not deductible u/s 13		-	-
3 Interest			-
4 Depreciation u/s 19			678,088.91
5 Repair & maintenance claimed u/s 16		-	-
Provision for Staff Provision		-	-
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>137,506.15</b>	<b>678,088.91</b>	<b>815,595.06</b>
<b>Assessable income as per Income Tax Act, 2058</b>	<b>457,226.42</b>	<b>(678,088.91)</b>	<b>(220,862.49)</b>
Less: Donation paid to tax exempt organization u/s 12	-		
<b>Taxable income as per Income Tax Act, 2058</b>			<b>(220,862.49)</b>
Carry forward of Previous years Losses			
<b>Unabsorbed Losses</b>			<b>(220,862.49)</b>
Tax @ 25%			
Interest under Sec 118			
Fee under Sec 117			
<b>Total Tax Liability</b>			-

मार्या. वैष्णव. रमेश.



## Calculation of depreciation for the Income Year 2081-82 as per Income Tax Act, 2058

Annex-2

PARTICULARS	POOL 'A'	POOL 'B'	POOL 'C'	POOL 'D'	POOL 'E'	POOL 'E2'	TOTAL
<b>Opening Balance</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment due to Assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Adjusted Opening Balance</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Addition upto Poush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Absorbed portion</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Addition from Magh to Chaitra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Absorbed portion</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Addition from Baishak to Ashad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Absorbed portion</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sale During the Year</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Depreciation Base</b>	-	<b>1,327,802.65</b>	<b>1,594,290.00</b>	<b>181,868.30</b>	-	-	<b>3,103,960.95</b>
Rate of Depreciation	5.00%	25.00%	20.00%	15.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>	-	<b>331,950.66</b>	<b>318,858.00</b>	<b>27,280.25</b>	-	-	<b>678,088.91</b>

## Calculation of Repair and Maintenance Expenses and Opening Depreciation Base for Next Year

<b>Depreciation Base for Repair and Maint.</b>	-	<b>1,327,802.65</b>	<b>1,594,290.00</b>	<b>181,868.30</b>	-	-	<b>3,103,960.95</b>
7 % of the Depreciation Base	-	92,946.19	111,600.30	12,730.78	-	-	217,277.27
Actual Repair & Improvement Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Allowable Repair &amp; Improvement Exp.</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excess Repair and Maintenance Expenses Capitalized	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Unabsorbed Purchase</b>	-	<b>2,655,605.31</b>	<b>3,188,579.99</b>	<b>363,736.60</b>	-	-	<b>6,207,921.90</b>
<b>Opening Depreciation Base for Next Year</b>	-	<b>3,651,457.30</b>	<b>4,464,011.99</b>	<b>518,324.66</b>	-	-	<b>8,633,793.94</b>






## टिपोट



# टिपोट



## फोटो ग्यालरी



ठबर्डिन जडान गर्दै



पेनस्टक पाइपलाइन



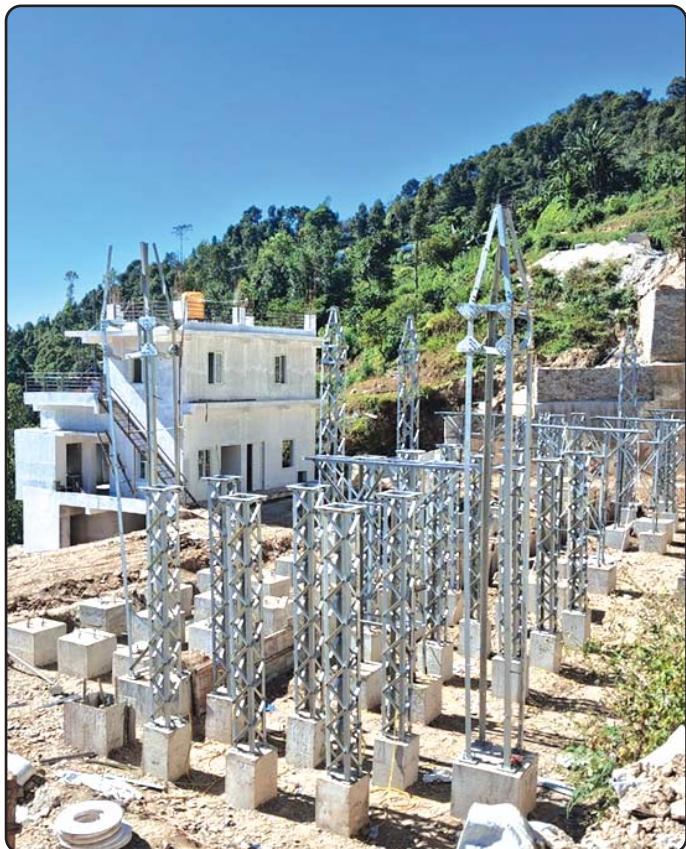
सर्ज साफ्ट एरिया



डिसेन्डरमा पानी परिक्षण गर्दै



कन्ट्रोल प्यानल



कर्मचारीद्वारा निर्माण गरिएको लसुने सबस्टेसन



विश्वकर्मा पुजा पश्चात पावर हाउसमा कर्मचारीहरु



पेनस्टक पाइपलाइन



हेडरेस पाइपमा वाटर टेस्टिङ गर्दै



कर्मचारीले सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व अन्तर्गत निर्माण  
गरेको रम्भ्याङ - तातोपानी सडक



स्वीच यार्ड



क्षतिग्रस्त पावर हाउस क्यार्मप



क्षतिग्रस्त हेड वर्क्स क्षेत्र



बाढीले क्षतिग्रस्त निर्माण उपकरण



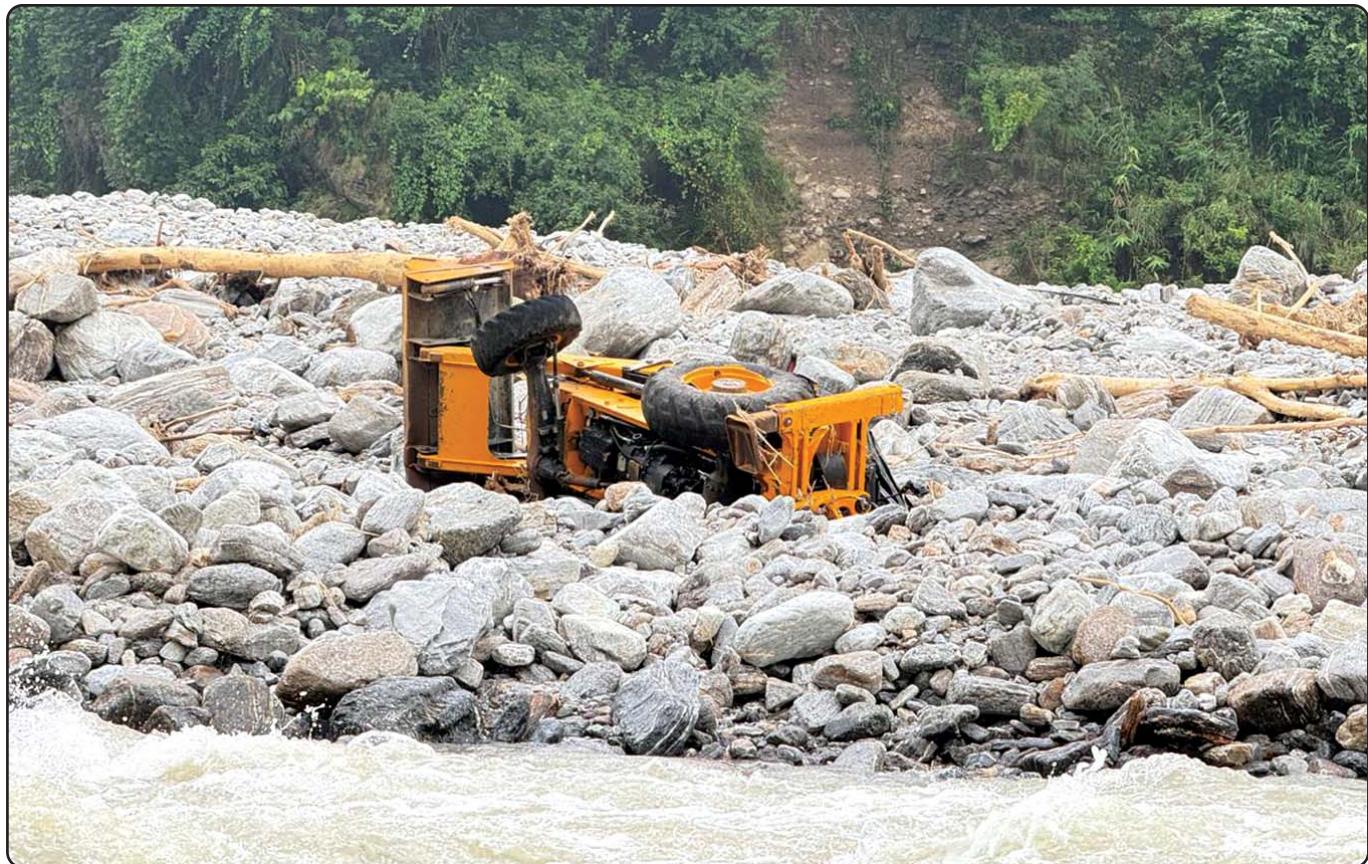
क्षतिग्रस्त पाइपलाइन, हेडरेस क्षेत्र



पावरहाउसको पार्किङ स्थलबाट बाढीले बगाएका उपकरणहरु



पावरहाउसको पार्किङ स्थलबाट बाढीले बगाएका उपकरणहरु



पावरहाउसको पार्किङ स्थलबाट बाढीले बगाएका उपकरणहरु



पावरहाउसको पार्किङ स्थलबाट बाढीले बगाएका उपकरणहरु



# सिद्धि हाईड्रोपावर कम्पनी लिमिटेड

केन्द्रिय कार्यालय: का.म.न.पा. १ नक्साल, काठमाडौं, फोन नं. ०१-५९०२३०३  
Email: [siddhihydropowercompanylimited@gmail.com](mailto:siddhihydropowercompanylimited@gmail.com)