



A. POKHREL AND ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED.
KATHMANDU, NEPAL**

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of **Terhathum Power Company Limited** (the Company), which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31st Ashad, 2080 and Statement of Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Cash Flow, Statement in Changes in Equity for the period 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 respect, the financial position of the company as at 31st Ashad, 2080 (16th July, 2023), and of 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 Company in accordance with the ICAN's Handbook of Code of Ethics for professional accountants together with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Nepal, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of the Financial Statements in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and applicable Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) prevalent in Nepal 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 relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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





A. POKHREL AND ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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 Nepal Standards on Auditing (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 a part of an audit in accordance with NASs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the Financial Statement, whether due to fraud and error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risk, 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 Company's internal control.
- 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 exist related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's 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, of such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion, our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a Statement that we have complied with the relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate with them all relationship and other matter that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and where applicable related safeguard.





A. POKHREL AND ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Report on Other Legal and regulatory Requirements:

We further report that:

- a. We have obtained information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of such books.
- c. In our opinion, the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Cash Flow and Statement of Changes in Equity with explanatory notes dealt with by this report follow the provision of the Companies act 2063.
- d. In our opinion, so far as appeared from our examination of the books, the business of the Company has been conducted satisfactorily.
- e. To the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us and from our examination of the books of account of the Company necessary for the purpose of the audit, we have not come across cases where the Board of Director (BoD) or any employees of the Company have acted contrary to the legal provisions relating to the account.
- f. The company has not formed an Audit Committee and hence it has violated the provision of Section 164 of Companies Act, 2063.

For and behalf of,
A. Pokhrel & Associates
Chartered Accountants



Aashish

Aashish Pokhrel, FCA
COP no: 855
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal
Date: 17 Kartik, 2080

TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Kathmandu, Nepal

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 Ashad 2080 (16 July 2023)

NPR

Particulars	Notes	Current Year	Previous Year
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant & equipment (Net block)	3	1,122,131	2,270,185
Intangible Assets	3.1	1,172,869,074	1,216,940,313
Intangible Assets under Development (IAUD)	3.2	27,454,975	25,421,405
Capital Work in Progress		-	-
CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash & cash equivalents	4	9,231,014	9,275,493
Trade receivables	5	22,126,838	31,421,889
Other financial assets	6	519,490	399,412
Other current assets	7	26,034,949	24,841,527
TOTAL ASSETS		1,259,358,470	1,310,570,224
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	8	400,000,000	400,000,000
Other equity			
Reserve & surplus	8.1	(145,461,397)	(98,195,433)
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long Term Borrowings	9	988,137,711	993,323,893
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	10	11,707,225	10,540,646
Short Term Borrowings	9	-	-
Provision	11	-	-
Other current liabilities	12	4,974,932	4,901,119
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		1,259,358,470	1,310,570,224

Summary of significant accounting policies

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As per our report of even date

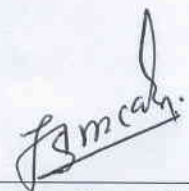
The accompanying notes are an intergral part of these financial statements


For and on behalf of Board


For: A. Pokhrel & Associates
Chartered Accountants




 Bhupati Lal Shrestha
Chairman


 Prem Kumar Khatri
Adm. Finance Manager


 Aashish Pokhrel, FCA
Proprietor


 Aashish Pokhrel, FCA
Proprietor

Date: 2080.07.17

Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED
Kathmandu, Nepal
Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 Ashadh, 2080 (July 16, 2023)

NPR

Particulars	Notes	Current Year	Previous Year
INCOME			
Revenue	13	121,646,868	142,795,574
Cost of revenue	14	49,134,310	50,315,681
Revenue from operations (Net)		72,512,558	92,479,892
Other income	17	-	-
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	15	624,500	612,812
Depreciation	3	521,730	675,746
Administrative Expenses	16	9,117,752	7,708,935
Finance Costs	18	109,478,032	87,228,363
Loss on sale of Assets		36,508	-
Profit/loss before tax		(47,265,964)	(3,745,964)
Less: Tax			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Net profit/(loss) for the year		(47,265,964)	(3,745,964)
Loss per share			
Basic		(11.82)	(0.94)
Diluted		(11.82)	(0.94)
Other comprehensive income			
Changes in revaluation surplus		-	-
Di Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total Profit / (Loss) & Other Comprehensive Income		(47,265,964)	(3,745,964)

Summary of significant accounting policies

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

For and on behalf of Board

As per our report of even date

For: A. Pokhrel & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Bhupati Lal Shrestha
Chairman

Mohan Kumar Dangi
Managing Director

Prem Kumar Khatri
Adm. Finance Manager

Aashish Pokhrel, FCA
Proprietor

Date: 2080.07.17

Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED
Kathmandu, Nepal
Statement of Cash Flow
For the year ended 31 Ashadh, 2080 (July 16, 2023)

NPR


Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit for the year	(47,265,964)	(3,745,964)
Adjustments		
Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment	511,546	663,394
Amortization of Intangible Assets	44,071,239	44,073,407
Finance Cost	109,478,032	87,228,363
Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Vehicle	-	-
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets	(120,078)	
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets	(1,193,422)	8,887,057
Increase/(Decrease) in trade receivable	9,295,051	(19,735,869)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	1,166,579	(44,650,254)
Increase/(Decrease) in short Term Borrowings	-	(109,655,944)
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	73,813	(16,965,456)
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)	116,016,797	(53,901,266)
CASH FLOW FROM /(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-
Sales of Property, Plant & Equipment	636,508	44,400
(Increase) /Decrease in Intangible assets	(2,033,570)	(4,850,500)
(Increase) /Decrease in Capital Work in Progress	-	-
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-
NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)	(1,397,062)	(4,806,100)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase/(Decrease) in share capital	-	120,000,000
Increase/(Decrease) in share calls in advance	-	-
Long Term Borrowing (repaid)/ taken (net)	(5,186,182)	36,191,604
Interest Paid	(109,478,032)	(87,228,363)
Transaction cost incurred in respect of issuance of equity share	-	(2,444,716)
NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)	(114,664,214)	66,518,525
INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)	(44,479)	7,811,158
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of the Year	9,275,493	1,464,335
Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of period	9,231,014	9,275,493

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements
For and on behalf of Board

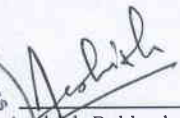
As per our report of even date
For: A. Pokhrel & Associates
Chartered Accountants



Bhupati Lal Shrestha
Chairman


Mohan Kumar Dangi
Managing Director


Prem Kumar Khatri
Adm. Finance Manager

Date: 2080.07.17
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal


Ashish Pokhrel, FCA
Proprietor



TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Kathmandu, Nepal

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 Ashadh, 2080 (July 16, 2023)

NPR

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Advance Against Share Capital	Reserve & surplus	Total
Balance as at 31 Ashad, 2078 (15 July, 2021)	280,000,000	-	(92,004,753)	187,995,247
Profit/ (loss) for the year	-	-	(3,745,964)	(3,745,964)
Other Comprehensive income/ (expenses) for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(3,745,964)	(3,745,964)
Issue of Share Capital	120,000,000	-	-	120,000,000
Calls in Advance	-	-	-	-
Transaction cost incurred in respect of issuance of equity share	-	-	(2,444,716)	(2,444,716)
Balance as at 32 Ashad, 2079 (16 July, 2022)	400,000,000	-	(98,195,433)	301,804,567
Profit/ (loss) for the year	-	-	(47,265,964)	(47,265,964)
Other Comprehensive income/ (Expenses) for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(47,265,964)	(47,265,964)
Issue of Share Capital	-	-	-	-
Calls in Advance	-	-	-	-
Transaction cost incurred in respect of issuance of equity share	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 Ashad, 2080 (16 July, 2023)	400,000,000	-	(145,461,397)	254,538,603

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

For: A. Pokhrel & Associates

Chartered Accountants



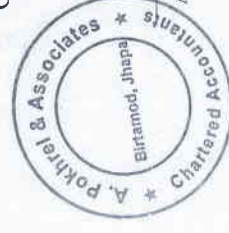
Bhupati Lal Shrestha
Chairman

[Signature]

Mohan Kumar Dangi
Managing Director

[Signature]

Prem Kumar Khatri
Adm. Finance Manager



[Signature]

Aashish Pokhrel, FCA
Proprietor

Date: 2080.07.17

Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Kathmandu, Nepal

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts

1. General Information of the Company

Terhathum Power Company Limited (TPCL) has been established under Companies Act, 2063 and registered on 32nd Shrawan 2066 under registration number 65066/066/067 as for the development and implementation of the hydro Power project. It is a limited liability company having its registered office in Kathmandu which has been converted from private to public limited on 7th Ashad 2075 under registration number 192117/074/075. Its site office and hydropower plant are located at Morahang-VDC Menchyayam Rural Municipality, Terhathum District.

This company has developed Upper Khorunga khola Small Hydropower Project with an installed capacity of 7.5 MW in Morahang-VDC, Menchyayam Rural Municipality, and Terhathum District. The company has entered into Power Purchase Agreement with Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) on 29th Kartik 2073.

Financial year of this company starts from 1st Shrawan every year and ends on Ashad end of next year. Financial Statements of the company comprises Statement of Financial position, Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Changes in Equity, Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) as issued by the Accounting Standard Board (ASB). The Financial Statements have also been prepared in accordance with the relevant presentational requirements of the Companies Act, 2063 of Nepal.

2.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or noncurrent classification of assets and liabilities.

2.3 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

These financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention except for certain material items that have been measured at fair value as required by the relevant NFRS and explained in the ensuing policies below.

2.4 FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The financial statements are prepared in Nepalese Rupee ("NPR"), which is the company's functional currency. All the financial information presented in Nepalese Rupee ("NPR") has been rounded to the nearest rupee, except otherwise indicated.



TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Kathmandu, Nepal

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts

2.5 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

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

Useful life and residual value of Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Contingencies

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

Fair Value Measurements

The company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The management determines the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages third party qualified



TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Kathmandu, Nepal

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts

valuators to perform the valuation. The management works closely with the qualified external valuers to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model.

Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets

Significant management judgment is required to determine the deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. The company based its assumptions and estimates on parameter available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about the future developments, however, may change due to market changes and circumstances arising beyond the control of the company.

2.6 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

- i. Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.
- ii. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as separate assets are derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.
- iii. The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part have a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset having useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.
- iv. These components are depreciated over their useful lives.
- v. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.
- vi. An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal, any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

2.7 INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT (IAUD)

- i. Assets in the course of construction are classified in the assets under IAUD. At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment and depreciation commences.
- ii. All directly and indirectly attributable cost shown under the IAUD includes only those expenses which are directly attributable to the project and rest are charged to the statement of Profit or Loss.



TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED
Kathmandu, Nepal

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts

2.8 DEPRECIATION & AMORTISATION

- i. Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets (other than properties under construction), using the written down method.
- ii. Land & Land Development grouped under Intangible Assets meets asset recognition criteria and hence has been amortized over the useful life the project, using the straight-line method.
- iii. 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.
- iv. The useful life of the assets and the corresponding rates at which the assets are depreciated are as follows: -

ASSET CLASS – SUBCLASS	DEPRECIATION RATE	DEPRECIATION METHOD APPLIED
Furniture & Fixture	25%	WDV
Office Equipment	25%	WDV
Computer & Accessories	25%	WDV
Vehicles	20%	WDV
Plant & Machinery (other than the assets grouped under Intangible Assets)	15%	WDV

2.9 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

An intangible asset is recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible asset acquired separately are measured at cost. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of an item of intangible assets. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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

a. Derecognition

Intangible assets are derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset, is recognized in statement of profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognized.

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TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED
Kathmandu, Nepal

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts

b. Useful economic lives, amortization and impairment

The useful economic life of an intangible asset is considered finite where the right to such asset is limited to a specified period of time by contract or by the likelihood of technological obsolescence. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized using the straight-line method to write down the cost over its estimated useful economic lives and is recognized in statement of profit or loss.

<i>Class of intangible assets</i>	<i>Useful life</i>
Capitalized software	5 Years
Service Concession Arrangement	29.99 Years

The amortization method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

2.10 BORROWING COST

Borrowing cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as a part of the cost of such asset till such time the asset is ready for its intended use or sale. Borrowing cost consists of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing cost. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily requires a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sell. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

2.11 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.12 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

- i. The functional currency of the Company is determined on the basis of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The functional currency of the Company is Nepalese Rupee (NPR).
- ii. In preparing the financial statements the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.
- iii. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.
- iv. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

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TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED
Kathmandu, Nepal

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts

2.13 EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Short term employment benefits

- i. 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.
- i. Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee and contractual employees; benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.
- ii. Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognized as a liability at the present value of the obligation as at the Balance sheet date.

2.14 TAXATION

Current Tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year using tax rates at the balance sheet date and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Income tax rates applicable to company:

Income from production and sale of electricity: 0% up to first 10 years, 10% for next 5 years, 20% for further years of operation. Because of the third year of operation, the effective tax rate of the Company is 0%.

Deferred Tax

- i. Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities using tax rates at the balance sheet date.
- ii. A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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.
- iii. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.
- iv. As per the applicable tax laws of Nepal, the hydropower project is allowed 100% tax exemption upto first 10 years of operation. The management is in a view of offsetting temporary differences fully within first 10 years period of operation and hence no deferred tax needs to be recognized.

J. Mani

Harje



TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED
Kathmandu, Nepal

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts

2.15 PROVISIONS, CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

iii. Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date and discounted at pre-tax rate reflecting current market assessments of the time value of the money and the risk specific to the liability. These are reviewed at each year end and adjusted to reflect the best current estimates.

iv. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed with the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amounts cannot be made. No contingent asset is recognized but disclosed by way of notes to accounts.

2.16 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Subsequent Measurement: For purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in two broad categories:

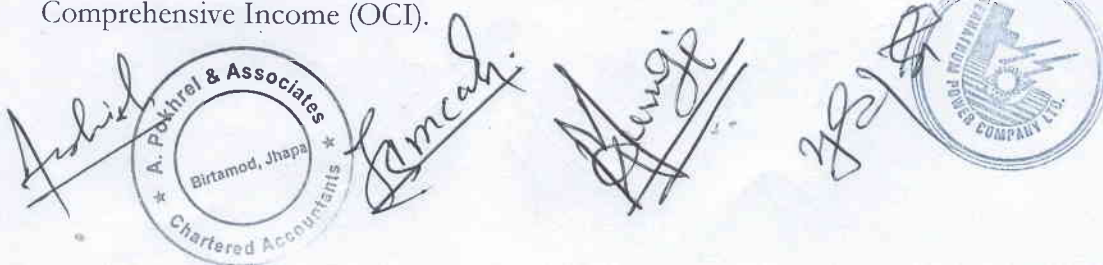
- Financial assets at fair value
- Financial assets at amortized cost

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognized entirely in the statement of profit or loss, or recognized in other comprehensive income. A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortized cost.

Business Model Test: The objective of the company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows.

Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).



TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Kathmandu, Nepal

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts

Business Model Test: The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets measured at amortized cost is impaired.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e., the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced either directly or through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognized in profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). A financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial Liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gain or losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in statement of profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also recognized in statement of profit or loss.

2.17 LEASES

On January 13, 2016 the IASB issued IFRS 16 to replace IAS 17 Leases. The new standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. All leases result in the lessee obtaining the right to use an asset at the start of the lease and, lease payments are made over time, also obtaining financing. Accordingly, IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases as is required by IAS 17 and instead, introduces a single lease accounting model. Lessee will be required to recognize: (a) assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value; and (b) depreciation of lease assets separately from interest on lease liabilities in the income statement. IFRS 16 substantially carries forward lessor accounting requirement in IAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2019.



TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED
Kathmandu, Nepal

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts

2.18 SERVICE CONCESSION ARRANGEMENTS

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

- (a) The grantor controls or regulates what services the operator must provide with the infrastructure, to whom it must provide them, and at what prices: and
- (b) The grantor controls through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise any significant residual interest in the infrastructure at the end of the term of the arrangement.
- (c) The infrastructure is constructed or acquired by the operator from a third party for the purpose of the service arrangement OR the infrastructure is existing infrastructure of the grantor to which the operator is given access for the purpose of the service arrangement.

Infrastructure used in a public-to-private service concession arrangement for its entire useful life (whole life of assets) is within the scope of this IFRIC, if the conditions in (a) above are met. These arrangements are accounted on the basis of below mentioned models depending on the nature of consideration and relevant contract law.

INTANGIBLE ASSET MODEL:

The intangible asset model is used to the extent that the company, being an operator, receives a right (a license) to charge users of the public service. A right to charge users of a public services is not an unconditional right to receive cash because the amounts are contingent on to the extent that public uses the services.

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

Income from the concession arrangements earned under the intangible asset model consists of the

- (i) Fair Value of the contract revenue, which is deemed to be fair value of consideration transferred to acquire the asset; and
- (ii) Payments actually received from the users.

The intangible asset is amortized over its expected useful life in a way that reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the Company, starting from the date when the right to operate starts to be used. Based on these principles, the intangible asset is amortized in line with the actual usage of the specific public facility, with a maximum of the duration of the concession.

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



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TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED

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Notes to Financial Statements

As at 31 Ashad 2080 (16 July 2023)

Note 3: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

NPR

Particulars	Furniture, Fixture and Office Equipment	Vehicle	Plant & Machinery	Total
<i>Depreciation Rate</i>	25%	20%	15%	
Gross Carrying Amount				
Gross Carrying Amount as at 31 Ashadh, 2078	3,692,390	3,749,473		7,441,863
Additions	-			-
Withdrawals and Adjustments	-	(44,400)		(44,400)
Gross Carrying Amount as at 32 Ashadh, 2079	3,692,390	3,705,073	-	7,397,463
Additions	-	-	-	-
Withdrawals and Adjustments	(2,936,241)	-	-	(2,936,241)
Gross Carrying Amount as at 31 Ashadh, 2080	756,149	3,705,073	-	4,461,222
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment				
Balance at 01 Shrawan, 2078	2,158,821	2,305,063		4,463,884
Depreciation charge for the year	383,392	280,002		663,394
Withdrawals and Adjustments		-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation as 32 Ashadh, 2079	2,542,213	2,585,065	-	5,127,278
Depreciation charge for the period	287,544	224,002	-	511,546
Withdrawals and Adjustments	(2,299,733)	-	-	(2,299,733)
Accumulated Depreciation as 31 Ashadh, 2080	530,025	2,809,067	-	3,339,091
Net Block				
Net Carrying Amount as on 32 Ashadh, 2079 (16 July, 2022)	1,150,177	1,120,008	-	2,270,185
Net Carrying Amount as on 31 Ashadh, 2080 (16 July, 2023)	226,124	896,006	-	1,122,131
	924,053	224,002		
Apportioned to:				
Cost of Revenue	-			
Indirect Cost	511,546			
Total	511,546			

Depreciation of furniture & fixture, office equipment and intangible assets are charged to statement of profit or loss and depreciation of PPE, other than furniture & fixture, office equipment and intangible assets are charged to cost of revenue.

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TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Kathmandu, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

As at 31 Ashad 2080 (16 July 2023)

Note 3.1: INTANGIBLE ASSETS

NPR

Particulars	Computer Software	Service concession arrangement	Total
Gross Carrying Amount			
Gross Carrying Amount as at 01 Shrawan, 2078	61,760	1,320,372,907	1,320,434,667
Additions - Externally Acquired	-	-	-
Transfer from IAUD	-	-	-
Withdrawals and Adjustments	-	-	-
Gross Carrying Amount as on 32 Ashadh, 2079	61,760	1,320,372,907	1,320,434,667
Additions	-	-	-
Transfer from IAUD	-	-	-
Withdrawals and Adjustments	-	-	-
Closing Gross Carrying Amount as on 31 Ashadh, 2080	61,760	1,320,372,907	1,320,434,667
Accumulated Amortization/ Depreciation			
Accumulated Amortization as at 01 Shrawan, 2078	39,224	59,381,723	59,420,947
Charge for the year	12,352	44,061,055	44,073,407
Withdrawals and Adjustments	-	-	-
Accumulated Amortization as on 32 Ashadh, 2079	51,576	103,442,778	103,494,354
Charge for the year	10,184	44,061,055	44,071,239
Withdrawals and Adjustments	-	-	-
Accumulated Amortization as on 31 Ashadh, 2080	61,760	147,503,833	147,565,593
Net Carrying Amount as on Ashad 32, 2079 (16 July, 2022)	10,184	1,216,930,129	1,216,940,313
Net Carrying Amount as on Ashad 31, 2080 (16 July, 2023)	-	1,172,869,074	1,172,869,074

Apportioned to:

Cost of Revenue	44,061,055
Indirect Cost	10,184
Total	44,071,239

Amortization on Service Concession arrangement has been charged by estimating useful up to 06 Falgun 2106 BS (License Period).

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TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED

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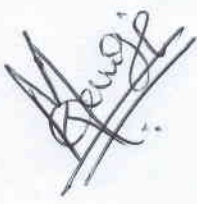


Notes to Financial Statements

As at 31 Ashad 2080 (16 July 2023)

Note 3.2: INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT (IAUD)

S. No.	Particulars	Current Year	Additions during the period	Previous Year (Reclassified)
1	<u>PROJECT DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE</u>			
1.01	Deposit-Survey License-Tangmaya Project	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
1.02	ECID Pvt. Ltd-DSR Tangmaya	50,000	-	50,000
1.03	Permission License cost	250,000	-	250,000
1.04	IEE Study of Khorunga Tangmaya HP	570,650	-	570,650
1.05	License Expenses-KTP	16,790,000	-	16,790,000
1.06	LOI Fee-KTP	25,000	-	25,000
1.07	PPA Expenses- KTP	323,570	233,570	90,000
1.08	Refreshment- Tangmaya	45,255	-	45,255
1.09	Business Promotion Expenses-KTP	50,500	-	50,500
1.10	Salary Expenses KTP	3,600,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
1.11	Survey Licence Renewal_KTHEP	3,750,000	-	3,750,000
	Total	27,454,975	2,033,570	25,421,405

The company is also involved in development of Khorunga Tangmaya Hydroelectric Project and till date expenditure of Rs. 27,454,975 has been made as mentioned above. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) had not been done until previous fiscal year (2078/079). Therefore due to lack of certainty of its availability for use or sale, this expenditure had been recognized as capital work in progress and not recognized as Intangible Assets until 2078/079. In current fiscal year, the expenditure till date for this project has been classified as Intangible Asset Under Development and comparative information for previous year also has been reclassified.

TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Kathmandu, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

As at 31 Ashad 2080 (16 July 2023)

Note 4: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include deposits account balances maintained with banks and financial institutions. These enable the Company to meet its short term liquidity requirements.

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents approximates their fair value. They are readily convertible to known amount of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of change in value. These balances have been used as Cash and Cash Equivalents for the presentation of Statement of Cash Flows as well. Banks and financial institution in Nepal are closely regulated by the Central Bank. The Company closely assesses the risks of these instruments and there are no apparent indication of impairment of these balances.

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Cash	-	-
Balance with Banks in Current Account	9,231,014	9,275,493
Total	9,231,014	9,275,493

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprises the following:







Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Cash	-	-
Balance with Banks in Current Account in Bank Overdraft	9,231,014	9,275,493
Total	9,231,014	9,275,493

Note 5: TRADE RECEIVABLE

Particular	Current Year	Previous Year
Nepal Electricity Authority	22,126,838	31,421,889
Total	22,126,838	31,421,889

Note 6: OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Non Current		
Deposit	199,490	199,412
Sub Total	199,490	199,412
Current		
NRB Margin	185,000	185,000
Performance Guarantee Margin	15,000	15,000
BG Cash Margin- MBL	120,000	-
Sub Total	320,000	200,000
Total	519,490	399,412

TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Kathmandu, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

As at 31 Ashad 2080 (16 July 2023)

Note 7: OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Advances to be recovered		
Advance to Employees	1,307,585	88,476
Advance for EM	160,000	160,000
Advance for Land	21,180,176	21,180,176
Advance rent	63,000	
Advance Tax	1,994	1,994
Prepayments		
Insurance-Vehicle		-
Insurance-Project	3,199,182	3,186,830
Prepaid Internet HOF	9,569	
Prepaid Annual RTS Fee	17,260	11,233
Prepaid Communication & Internet BoD	2,402	
Agency Fee	61,232	179,746
Internet at Office	-	10,578
Internet at Site	15,785	5,730
Website Hosting & Management	16,764	16,764
Total	26,034,949	24,841,527

Note 8: EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Financial instruments issued by the company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The company's equity shares are classified as equity instruments.

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Authorised		
40,00,000 nos. of ordinary shares of NPR. 100 each	400,000,000	400,000,000
Issued		
40,00,000 nos. of ordinary shares of NPR. 100 each	400,000,000	370,000,000
Subscribed and paid up		
40,00,000 nos. of ordinary shares of NPR. 100 each	400,000,000	400,000,000
Total	400,000,000	400,000,000

Other Equity

8.1 Reserve & Surplus

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 Shrawan, 2079 (16 July 2021)	(92,004,753)	(92,004,753)
Profit for the year	(3,745,964)	(3,745,964)
Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)	-	-
Transaction cost incurred in respect of issuance of equity share	(2,444,716)	(2,444,716)
Balance as at 32 Ashad, 2079 (16 July, 2022)	(98,195,433)	(98,195,433)
Profit for the year	(47,265,964)	(47,265,964)
Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)	-	-
Transaction cost incurred in respect of issuance of equity share	-	-
Balance as at 31 Ashad, 2080 (16 July, 2023)	(145,461,397)	(145,461,397)

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TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Kathmandu, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

As at 31 Ashad 2080 (16 July 2023)

Note 9: BORROWINGS

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Long Term Borrowings		
Term Loan	988,137,711	993,323,893
Sub-total	988,137,711	993,323,893
Short Term Borrowings		
Bank Overdraft	-	-
Sub-total	-	-
Total	988,137,711	993,323,893

Note 10: TRADE PAYABLES

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Sundry Creditors	4,051,685	4,031,121
Payable to Management	3,529,915	3,949,342
Expenses Payable	3,220,960	1,734,125
Staff Payable	45,540	76,058
Government Royalty Payable	750,000	750,000
Meeting Allowance Payable	19,125	-
Other Payable	90,000	-
Total	11,707,225	10,540,646

Note 11: PROVISION

When the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, provisions are recognised only if it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made.

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Provision for Income Tax	-	-
Total	-	-

Note 12: OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
TDS Payable	78,935	5,122
Loan from director	4,895,997	4,895,997
Total	4,974,932	4,901,119



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TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Kathmandu, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 Ashadh, 2080 (July 16, 2023)

Note 13: Revenue

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Sale of Electricity	121,646,868	142,795,574
Less: Short energy charges		-
Total	121,646,868	142,795,574

Note 14: Cost of Revenue

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Depreciation		-
Amortization on Service Concession Arrangement	44,061,055	44,061,055
Communication & Internet_Site	38,643	
water and Electricity Expenses at Powerhouse	148,228	116,731
Printing Stationery_Site	3,350	
Employee Benefit Cost (Site employees)	2,006,740	2,231,500
General Office Expenses_Site	21,895	
Repair & Maintenance (Civil Structure)	99,112	605,563
Repair & Maintenance - (Site Plant & Machinery)	295,704.00	445,997
Repair & Maintenance - (Site Vehicle)	27,900	
Royalty Expenses	2,431,682	2,854,836
Total	49,134,310	50,315,681

Note 15: Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Basic Salary and Allowances	2,631,240	2,844,312
Apportioned to:		
- Cost of Revenue	2,006,740	2,231,500
- Indirect Cost	624,500	612,812
Total	2,631,240	2,844,312

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TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED
Kathmandu, Nepal
Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 Ashadh, 2080 (July 16, 2023)

Note 16: Other Expenses

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Advertisement and Promotion Expenses	138,912	65,609
Accounting and Financial Consultancy	282,500	
Allowance to Board Members	477,500	110,000
Annual General Assembly	372,622	363,590
Audit Fee	226,000	226,000
Communication	156,672	184,306
Consultancy Fee		113,000
Deregistration of Vehicle_Bolero 2956		41,000
Event and Cerimony	23,512	29,517
Exim code renewal expenses	22,000	
Fuel & Lubricants at Site	303,420	184,129
Fuel at Office	121,082	142,931
General office expenses	14,885	
Governement Taxes		32,876
House Rent Expenses	296,664	256,668
Insurance premium	4,496,148	3,003,694
Meeting and Workshop		279,469
Meeting Lunch expenses	56,122	
Membership and Affiliation Fees	30,000	40,000
Monitoring abd Supervision	47,319	47,598
Net Worth Certification Charge		11,300
Office Expenses		62,447
Office Tiffin Expenses	209,002	179,795
Parking Expenses	11,670	
Registration and Renwals	10,500	159,740
Vehicle Renewal & Insurance Expenses	78,200	77,700
Repair and Maintainance	97,317	176,861
Royalty Forest Area Used	23,470	
Royalty	750,000	750,000
Rts Expenses	93,973	88,767
Safety and security	22,945	17,628
Annual Share listing fee	50,000	
Site mess Expenditure	420,185	354,803
Software and website expenses	16,950	76,574
Stationary Expenses	25,140	37,611
Surcharges		23,197
Survellienace fee		424,659
Training fee	39,000	
Travelling Expenses	168,127	115,993
Water and electricity	35,915	31,475
Total	9,117,752	7,708,935

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TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Kathmandu, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 Ashadh, 2080 (July 16, 2023)

Note 17: Other Income

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Insurance claim		
Profit on sale of vehicle		
Other Income		-
Total	-	-

Note 18: Finance Cost

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Interest on BGL Loan Against IPO		904,290
Interest on BGL		512,371
Interest on OD loan		109,871
Interest on Term Loan	107,858,697	84,229,716
Bank commission & Other charges	10,835	51,678
Agency fee	1,608,500	1,420,436
Total	109,478,032	87,228,363

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TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Kathmandu, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

Fiscal Year 2079/080

Note 19: Related Parties Disclosures

a) Relationship

Relationship	Related Party	Holding
Substantial Shareholder	Mohan Kumar Dangi	5.25%

Relationship	Related Party	Common Directors
Company with common directors	Pelma Hydropower Project Pvt. Ltd.	1) Mohan Kumar Dangi 2) Bhupati Lal Shrestha

b) Those charged with governance

Those charged with governance of Terhathum Power Company Limited include members of Board of directors namely:

S.N.	Name of Director	Designation
1	Bhupati Lal Shrestha	Chairperson
2	Mohan Kumar Dangi	Managing Director
3	Yadav Bahadur Khapung	Director
4	Lachhuman Tiwari	Director
5	Shreeman Karki	Director
6	Bimal Kumar Dhungana	Director
7	Nabina Dhungana	Independent Director

The following expenses are incurred for those charged with governance of TPCL:

S. N.	Name of Director	Designation	Nature of Expenses	FY 2079/080	FY 2078/079
1	Mohan Kumar Dangi	Managing Director	Regular Employee Benefits	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00



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TERHATHUM POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Kathmandu, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

Fiscal Year 2079/080

c) Transaction with key management personnel

Key management personnel include:

1) Mr. Prem Kumar Khatri- Admin/ Finance Officer

Key management personnel compensation:

S. N.	Name of Director	Designation	Nature of Expenses	FY 2079/080	FY 2078/079
1	Prem Kumar Khatri	Admin/Finance Officer	Regular Employee Benefits	530,000.00	520,000.00

d) Other Related Party Transaction:

Name of Related Party	Nature of Transaction	Transaction		Outstanding Balance	
		2079/080	2078/079	2079/080	2078/079
Bhupatilal Shrestha	Advance taken from Director	(21,967.00)	(36,572.00)	-	21,967.00
Mohan Kumar Dangi	Advance taken from Director	(397,460.00)	(4,086,320.82)	3,529,914.51	3,927,374.51

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