

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders

Dolti Power Company Ltd.

Baneshwor-10, Kathmandu, Nepal

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of **M/s Dolti Power Company Ltd.**, which comprises the Statement of Financial Position as on 32nd Ashadh, 2079 (16th July, 2022), Statement of Profit or Loss, Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the matter described in the basis for opinion section of our report, the aforesaid financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS).

To the best of our knowledge & belief and accordingly to the explanations given and based on our audit, we are of view that the activities carried out are found to be within the objectives of company. These statements are the responsibility of management of company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the accompanying statement based on our audit.

Basis for Opinion

With reference to the Note-25 of the summary of significant accounting policies and notes to the accounts, financial statements, the company has not provided post-employment benefits in accordance with The Labor Act, 2074 and liabilities relating to the employee benefits in accordance with The Social Security Act, 2074 & their regulations.

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 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 basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to other income recognized by the company amounting Rs. 5,22,39,933 which includes written back of loan liabilities of the director & Forced Outage income. As per consent received from the respective person to waive off the receivables from the company, the board on its meeting has decided to writeback the liability and recognize as other income.

Forced Outage income which was initially accepted by NEA as per NEA Rules, has now been challenged by NEA and is under dispute with the company and the amount is yet to be realized as on the reporting date and same has not been disclosed as Contingent Liability on the basis of management decision.

These incomes are solely based on the agreements, Minutes of the meeting of the board of directors and management representations letter made available to us. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover information and we do not express any form of assurance to conclusion thereof.



Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all information in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we found that there is a material misstatement of information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with NFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an 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 planning and performance of 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosure in the financial statement or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease as a going concern.

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

We further report that we have obtained information and explanations asked for, which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion, the statements of financial position, the statements of profit & loss and the statement of cash flows have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2063 except stated below and are in agreement with the books of account of the Company; and proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company.

To the best of our information and according to explanations given to us and from our examination of the books of account of the Company necessary for the purpose of our audit, we have not come across cases where Board of Directors or any employees of the Company have acted contrary to the provisions of law relating to the accounts, or committed any misappropriation or caused loss or damage to the Company relating to the accounts in the Company.

- With reference to the Note-25 of the summary of significant accounting policies and notes to the accounts, financial statements, the company has not provided post-employment benefits in accordance with The Labor Act, 2074 and liabilities relating to the employee benefits in accordance with The Social Security Act, 2074 & their regulations.
- In case of a public company consisting of women shareholder, there shall be at least one-woman director in the board of directors as per Section 86(2) of Companies Act, 2063 but the company does not has any women director in the board.
- In forming the board of director of the public company, there shall be at least one independent director in the company as per Company Act, 2063 but the company does not have any independent director.



CA Narayan Kandel
Proprietor
Kandel & Associates
Chartered Accountants

COP No: 775
UDIN: 221222CA01065hWkkj
Date: 7th Poush, 2079 (22nd December, 2022)
Places: Kathmandu

1. Corporate Overview

M/s Dolti Power Company Pvt. Ltd. (The "Company") is a company incorporated and registered as Private limited under Companies Act 2063 having registered office at Kathmandu, Nepal. The company was converted into the Public Limited under the Company Act 2063 on 31st Ashadh, 2078. Company was registered with the Income Tax Office on 26th Chaitra, 2069 with PAN 601115594 and was registered with the Office of Company Registrar on 25th Chaitra, 2069. The hydroelectricity project undertaken by the company is "Padam Khola Small Hydropower Project" in Dailekh District with the capacity of 4.8 MW. Company has got the generation license from Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) which is valid till 28th Ashwin, 2109. The company entered into the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with NEA on 1st Mangsir, 2074.

This company was established with an objective of developing hydropower in Nepal. The company's main line of business involves development of hydropower projects including detailed feasibility, construction and operation and transmission and distribution of hydro energy. Similarly, accompanying with the similar project and institution, related to Nepal Electricity Authority for the mutual uplifting of the development and centralizing the transmission line and generating revenue from the generation and selling of electricity.

2. Basis of Preparation and Measurement

2.1 Statement of Compliance:

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) as issued by Accounting Standards Board, Nepal which are generally in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as issued and applicable, except mentioned hereinafter. NFRS also includes interpretations (IFRIC and SIC) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The financial Statements includes Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss, Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to Accounts.

The Financial Statements have also been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act, 2063 (revised 2074) of Nepal.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

2.3 Responsibility of Financial Statements:

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for preparation and presentation of the Company's financial statements and for the estimates and judgments used in them.

2.4 Presentation:

Presentation Currency

The financial statements are prepared in Nepalese Rupees (NRs.) which is the functional currency. All financial information presented in Nepalese Rupees has been rounded to the nearest rupee except otherwise indicated.

Rearrangement / Reclassification and Remeasurement

The figures for previous year are rearranged, reclassified, and/or restated wherever necessary for the purpose of facilitating comparison. Appropriate disclosures are made wherever necessary.

Statement of Financial Position

The elements of Statement of Financial Position (SoFP) other than equity (Assets and Liabilities, where applicable) are bifurcated in Current and Non-Current based on their respective maturity as well as the company's normal operating cycle.



2.5 Financial Period:

The company prepares financial statements in accordance with Nepalese Financial year. The financial year starts from 1st Shrawan and ends on Ashad end of next calendar year. The corresponding dates for the English calendar are as follows:

| Relevant Financial Statements | Nepalese Calender/Period | Gregorian Calendar Date / Period |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Reporting Date | 32 nd Ashad, 2079 | 16 th July, 2022 |
| Comparative Reporting Date | 31 st Ashad, 2078 | 15 th July, 2021 |
| Reporting Period | 1 st Shrawan, 2078 -32 nd Ashad, 2079 | 16 th July, 2021-16 th July, 2022 |
| Comparative Reporting Period | 1 st Shrawan, 2077 -31 st Ashad, 2078 | 16 th July, 2020-15 th July, 2021 |
| Date of Transition to NFRS | 1 st Shrawan, 2077 | 16 th July, 2020 |

2.6 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.

3. Use of Estimates, Assumptions or Judgments:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgments. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The Company makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future events. Estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ from these estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in current and future periods, except otherwise stated. Specific accounting estimates have been included in the relevant section of the note, wherever have been applied along with the nature and effect of the changes of accounting estimates, if any. 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: -

3.1. Useful life and residual value of Property, Plant and Equipment:

Management reviews the useful life 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.

3.2. Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment:

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

Since, the hydropower plant is still in the process of construction and all the expenditures which are directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of the assets are shown as Intangible Assets under Construction under Intangible Assets hence test of impairment of asset is not done for those assets.



3.3. Contingencies:

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

3.4. Fair Value Measurements:

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

3.5. Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets/Liabilities:

Deferred Tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable in future arising from:

- temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in computation of taxable profit,
- unused tax losses and/or
- unused tax credits

Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of 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 parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company.

4. Significant Accounting Policies:

The Significant accounting policies of the company are explained below:

4.1. Property, Plant & Equipment:

Recognition & Measurement

Property, Plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises purchase price including nonrefundable duties and taxes; and any directly attributable cost incurred in bringing the asset to their present location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management but excluding trade discounts and rebates. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow in to the Company. Ongoing repair and maintenance are expensed in the Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred.

If significant part of an item of property or equipment has different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and carrying amount of the items) is recognized within other income in Statement of Profit or Loss.

Depreciation and Amortization

Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible assets other than Service Concession Agreement are depreciated using straight line method over its estimated useful life from the date they are available for use. Service concession agreement is amortized over the life of agreement on Straight Line basis. The estimated useful lives of the significant items of Property & Equipment and Intangibles are as follows

| | | |
|---|---------------|-------|
| Office Equipment | 4 years | 25% |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 4 years | 25% |
| Vehicles | 5 years | 20% |
| Intangibles Software | 5 years | 20% |
| Intangibles- Service Concession Agreement | 3 to 25 years | 2-20% |



Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Only those items having value more than 50,000 per items are capitalized.

Restriction on PPE

The company has to transfer the entire generation unit to Government of Nepal under BOOT arrangement after expiry of period of generation license i.e. 28th Ashwin, 2109 or 35 years from Commercial Operation Date (COD) whichever is earlier. Thus, the useful life of PPE has been modified accordingly.

4.2 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) Is the infrastructure constructed or acquired by the operator from a third party for the purpose of the service arrangement or is the infrastructure 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 for on the basis of below mentioned models depending on the nature of consideration and relevant contract law.

4.3 Other Intangible Assets:

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

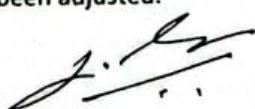
Certain computer software costs are capitalized and recognized as intangible assets based on materiality, accounting prudence and significant benefits expected to flow there from for a period longer than one year. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

4.4 Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets:

At the end of each reporting period, 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 in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, 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 indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and impairment loss is recognized 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss.

4.5 Borrowing Cost:

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

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

4.6 Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and demand deposits with an original maturity of three months or less 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.

4.7 Inventories:

Cost of inventories includes cost of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The company has no inventory as on the balance sheet date.

4.8 Other Current Assets:

Other current assets include current assets other than inventories and cash and cash equivalents, which are unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated.

4.9 Revenue Recognition

4.9.1 Sale of Electricity:

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that economic benefit will flow to the Company and that the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated rebates, charges and other similar allowances. Revenue is recognized when substantial risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer under the terms of contract.

4.9.2 Finance Income:

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

4.9.3 Construction Revenue and Expenses as per IFRIC 12:

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



General Information & Summary of significant accounting policies

- (c) Is the infrastructure constructed or acquired by the operator from a third party for the purpose of the service arrangement or is the infrastructure 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.

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 right is established when the grantor contractually guarantees to pay the operator (a) specific or determinable amount; (b) the shortfall, if any, between amounts received from the users of the public services and specified or determinable amounts.

Intangible Asset Model

The intangible asset model is used to the extent that the Group, being an operator, receives a right (a license) to charge users of the public service. A right to charge users of public services is not an unconditional right to receive cash because the amounts are contingent on the extent that the public uses the services. Both type of arrangements may exist within a single contract to the extent that the grantor has given an unconditional guarantee of payment for the construction and the operation i.e. considered as a Financial asset and to the extent that the operator has to rely on the public using the service in order to obtain payment, the operation has an intangible asset. The Company manages concession arrangements which include power supply from its two hydro power plants. The Company maintains and services the infrastructure during the concession period. These concession arrangements set out rights and obligations related to the infrastructure and the services to be provided. The right to consideration gives rise to an intangible asset and accordingly, the intangible asset model is applied. Income from the concession arrangements earned under the intangible asset model consists of the

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

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

Revenue and cost related to the construction are accounted in accordance with IFRIC 12. The cost of each activity related to acquisition, construction and production of assets are recognized as construction expenses by reference to the stage of completion of that activity. Construction revenue, as the fair value of amount due from the guarantor for the activity undertaken is recognized at the same time. The fair value is calculated based on an IRR of 13.20%.

An amount to the extent of Net Construction Revenue in accordance with IFRIC 12 is recognized as addition to Intangible Assets under Construction.

4.10 Foreign Currency Transactions:

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).

In preparing the financial statements of 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.

The effect from fluctuation of exchange rate raised while initially recognizing the transaction as per contract on the base rate mentioned in the contract and settling the transactions at the settlement date has been recognized in Intangible Assets under construction for Main Civil Construction works. Foreign exchange gain/loss occurring from other activity has been charged to Statement of Profit or Loss.

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



Dolti Power Company Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 16th July 2022 (32.03.2079)

General Information & Summary of significant accounting policies

are retranslated 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 shall be translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

4.11 Employment Benefits:

The company has few permanent staff as on reporting date and hence, does not have any schemes of Post-employment/Long term benefit plans for its employees. The company has not provided for Provident Fund, Gratuity and SSF as per Labor Act, 2074 and has not been registered with Social Security Fund as per Social Security Act, 2074.

Short Term Employee Benefits

- i. A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.
- ii. 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.

Staff Bonus

Provision for Employee bonus is provided as per the provisions of the Electricity Act and Rules 2049 (at the rate of 2% of the amount of Net profit). Provision is created as per annual profit and paid in the subsequent period as per the provisions of Bonus Act 2030. Unspent amounts are transferred to Welfare Funds as per the provisions of Bonus Act 2030.

4.12 Income tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current taxes and deferred taxes. Income tax is recognized in the statement of financial performance except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly to equity.

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.

The commercial operation of the company has not been started hence no tax liability has arisen to the company. Further, the company is entitled to Tax holiday of 10 years from commencement of commercial operation and 50% for latter 5 years.

Deferred Tax

The company is in the construction phase and after completion it will get a tax holiday for 10 years and 50% for latter 5 years. Therefore, the accounting of deferred tax assets or liabilities has not been started yet.

4.13 Earnings per share

- I. Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/ (loss) for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).
- II. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/ (loss) for the year as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. Diluted EPS has not been calculated as no potential equity exists on the reporting period.



4.14 Provisions, Contingencies and Commitments:

A provision is recognized as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at the pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as a finance cost.

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

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets. Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each reporting period.

4.16 Financial Instruments:

Recognition and Measurement

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

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Effective Interest Rate Method

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

4.17 Financial Assets:

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these 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.

Financial assets measured at fair value

Financial assets are measured at fair value through *other comprehensive income* if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these 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.

The Company in respect of equity investments (other than in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) which are not held for trading has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instruments. Such an election is made by the Company on an instrument-by-instrument basis at the time of initial recognition of such equity investments.

Financial assets not measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are carried at fair value through the *statement of profit or loss*. For financial assets maturing within one year from the



Dolti Power Company Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 16th July 2022 (32.03.2079)

General Information & Summary of significant accounting policies

balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the shorter maturity of these instruments.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognized for financial assets measured at amortized cost and fair value through the statement of profit or loss.

The company recognizes impairment loss on trade receivables using expected credit loss model. For financial assets whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve

months expected credit losses is recognized. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognized if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition.

De-recognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition under NFRS 9. 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 assets 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 de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the differences between the carrying amounts measured at the date of de-recognition and the consideration received is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

4.18 Financial Liabilities & Equity:

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into 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 the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at *fair value*, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant. Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognized over the term of the borrowings in the statement of profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee.

De-recognition of financial liability

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

Offsetting of Financial Instruments



Dolti Power Company Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 16th July 2022 (32.03.2079)

General Information & Summary of significant accounting policies

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

4.19 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement. A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease.

The Company as a Lessee

A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Finance leases are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased asset or, at the present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, whichever is lower. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless either:

- Another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the user's benefit even if the payments to the lessors are not on that basis; or
- The payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. If payments to the lessor vary because of factors other than general inflation, then this condition is not met.
- The company enters the rent agreement for the Offices premises at Kathmandu till Ashad end each year.

The Company as a Lessor

Rental income from operating leases is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Payments made under operating leases are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss as "Office rent expense". The lease rental is recognized as per the expense incurred by the Company in the financial year. The lease expense is not recognized on a straight line method considering the inflation in future.

4.20 Segment Reporting:

The company is engaged in only one business activity of "Generation and Sale of Electricity". Thus, separate segment information is not provided as per NFRS 8 "Operating Segments".



Dolti Power Company Limited**Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 16th July 2022 (32.03.2079)****General Information & Summary of significant accounting policies****5. Controlling Body**

There are a total 62 promoter shareholders in the Company as on 32nd Ashadh, 2079. The details of Shareholders holding more than 1% of share capital and percentage of holding is given below:

| S. No. | Name of Shareholder | No of Shares held as on 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | % of Share holding |
|--------|-------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1 | Saurav Arjyal | 5,38,957 | 14.35% |
| 2 | Rajendra Prashad Gautam | 4,76,333 | 12.68% |
| 3 | Mira Gautam | 4,39,694 | 11.71% |
| 4 | Kedarnath Paudel | 3,80,537 | 10.13% |
| 5 | Mina Kumari Agrawal | 2,80,800 | 7.48% |
| 6 | Sakuntala Bogati | 1,50,000 | 3.99% |
| 7 | Gita Pokhrel | 99,000 | 2.64% |
| 8 | Kumar Karki | 98,476 | 2.62% |
| 9 | Mahesh Raj Gautam | 98,000 | 2.61% |
| 10 | Bimal Pd Koirala | 89,338 | 2.38% |
| 11 | Achyut Gautam | 87,210 | 2.32% |
| 12 | Sita Karki | 74,000 | 1.97% |
| 13 | Ranjan Kumar Sharma | 61,664 | 1.64% |
| 14 | Ranjan Subedi | 61,664 | 1.64% |
| 15 | Subarna Kharel | 61,664 | 1.64% |
| 16 | Sunil Gurung | 61,664 | 1.64% |
| 17 | Ram Chandra Timilsina | 60,000 | 1.60% |
| 18 | Asmita Karki | 50,000 | 1.33% |
| 19 | Samrat Investment | 40,000 | 1.07% |



Dolti Power Company Ltd.
Baneshwor-10, Kathmandu
Statement of Financial Position
As on Ashadh 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)


Figures in NRs

| Particulars | Notes | As on 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | As on 31st Ashadh, 2078 |
|---------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Equity & Liabilities | | | |
| Equity | | | |
| Equity Share Capital | 3 | 375,540,200 | 375,540,200 |
| Reserve & Surplus | 4 | (47,752,659) | (54,543,346) |
| Total Equity | | 327,787,541 | 320,996,854 |
| Non-Current Liabilities | | | |
| Long Term Loan | 5 | 550,123,183 | 721,680,000 |
| Total Non-Current Liabilities | | 550,123,183 | 721,680,000 |
| Current Liabilities | | | |
| Short Term Loans & Borrowings | 6 | 190,777,707 | 23,536,657 |
| Trade & Other Payable | 7 | 18,843,658 | 43,970,801 |
| Duties & Taxes | 8 | 1,478,471 | 3,346,503 |
| Other Current Liabilities | 9 | 207,164 | - |
| Total Current Liabilities | | 211,307,000 | 70,853,961 |
| Total Equity & Liabilities | | 1,089,217,724 | 1,113,530,815 |
| Assets | | | |
| Non Current Assets | | | |
| Property, Plant and Equipment | 10 | 2,060,403 | 2,544,759 |
| Intangible Assets | 11 | 1,045,455,039 | 1,040,689,124 |
| Total Non Current Assets | | 1,047,515,442 | 1,043,233,883 |
| Current Assets | | | |
| Trade & Other Receivable | 12 | 39,508,903 | 68,751,719 |
| Cash & Cash Equivalents | 13 | 21,090 | 133,522 |
| Other Current Assets | 14 | 2,172,289 | 1,411,691 |
| Total Current Assets | | 41,702,282 | 70,296,932 |
| Total Assets | | 1,089,217,724 | 1,113,530,815 |


General Information & Summary of significant accounting policies are given in 1 & 2

The accompanying notes numbered 1 to 34 are integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached


Rajendra Prasad Gautam
Chairperson




Saurav Arjyal
Director


CA Narayan Kandel
Proprietor
Kandel & Associates
Chartered Accountants

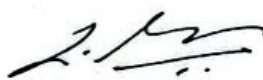
Date : 14th Kartik, 2079
Place : Kathmandu, Nepal

Dolti Power Company Ltd.
Baneshwor-10, Kathmandu
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 32nd Ashadh, 2079 (July 16, 2022)

| Particulars | Figures in NRs | |
|--|---|---|
| | For the Year Ended 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | For the Year Ended 31st Ashadh, 2078 |
| Cash Flow From Operating Activities: | | |
| Profit/(Loss) for the year | 6,790,687 | (42,289,199) |
| Adjustment for: | | |
| Depreciation & Amortization Expenses | 35,044,853 | 34,678,051 |
| Finance Cost | 95,175,385 | 66,060,120 |
| Cash Flow from Operating activities before changes in W/C | 137,010,925 | 58,448,972 |
| Cash Flow From Operating Activities: | | |
| Change in Current Assets | 28,482,218 | 102,741,406 |
| Change in Current Liabilities | 140,453,039 | 28,204,810 |
| Cash Flow From Operating Activities | 305,946,183 | 189,395,188 |
| Income Tax Paid | - | - |
| Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities (A) | 305,946,183 | 189,395,188 |
| Cash Flow from Investing Activities | | |
| Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment | - | - |
| Addition to Intangibles | (39,326,411) | (141,378,742) |
| Net Cash Flow From Investing Activities (B) | (39,326,411) | (141,378,742) |
| Cash Flow from Financing Activities | | |
| Change in Share Calls in Advance | - | (349,541,300) |
| Changes in Share Capital | - | 370,540,200 |
| Changes in Bank Loan | (171,556,817) | (2,874,123) |
| Finance Cost | (95,175,385) | (66,060,120) |
| Net Cash Flow From Financing Activities (C) | (266,732,203) | (47,935,343) |
| Total Cash Flow From All Activities (A+B+C) | (112,431) | 81,103 |
| Cash & Cash Equivalent at the beginning of the year | 133,521 | 52,418 |
| Cash & Cash Equivalent at the end of the year | 21,090 | 133,521 |

General Information & Summary of significant accounting policies are given in 1 & 2
The accompanying notes numbered 1 to 34 are integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached


Rajendra Prasad Gautam
Chairperson




Saurav Arjyal
Director


CA Narayan Kandel
Proprietor
Kandel & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Date : 14th Kartik, 2079
Place : Kathmandu, Nepal

Dolti Power Company Ltd.
Baneshwor-10, Kathmandu
Statement of Profit or Loss
For the Year Ended 32nd Ashadh, 2079 (July 16, 2022)


Figures in NRs

| Particulars | Notes | For the Year Ended 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | For the Year Ended 31st Ashadh, 2078 |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---|---|
| Revenue | 15 | 97,752,832 | 67,778,492 |
| Cost of Sales | 16 | 7,308,685 | 5,574,199 |
| Gross Profit/(Loss) | | 90,444,147 | 62,204,293 |
| Other Income | 17 | 52,239,933 | 2,010,000 |
| Employee Benefit Expenses | 18 | 3,781,505 | 4,700,000 |
| Administrative Expenses | 19 | 1,684,485 | 1,065,321 |
| Corporate Social Responsibility Cost | 9 | 68,579 | - |
| Depreciation & Amortization Expenses | 10 & 11 | 35,044,853 | 34,678,051 |
| Net Profit from Operation | | 102,104,657 | 23,770,921 |
| Finance Cost | 20 | 95,175,385 | 66,060,120 |
| Net Profit Before Staff bonus | | 6,929,272 | (42,289,199) |
| Provision for Staff Bonus | 9 | 138,585 | - |
| Net Profit Before Tax (NPBT) | | 6,790,687 | (42,289,199) |
| Income Tax Expenses | | - | - |
| Net Profit after Tax (NPAT) | | 6,790,687 | (42,289,199) |


General Information & Summary of significant accounting policies are given in 1 & 2

The accompanying notes numbered 1 to 34 are integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached


Rajendra Prasad Gautam
Chairperson




Saurav Arjyal
Director


CA Narayan Kandel
Proprietor
Kandel & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Date : 14th Kartik, 2079
Place : Kathmandu, Nepal

Dolti Power Company Ltd.

Baneshwor-10, Kathmandu

Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 32nd Ashadh, 2079 (July 16, 2022)

| Particulars | Figures in NRs | |
|--|---|---|
| | For the Year Ended 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | For the Year Ended 31st Ashadh, 2078 |
| Net profit/(Loss) for the year | 6,790,687 | (42,289,199) |
| Other Comprehensive Income not to be classified to Profit or Loss in Subsequent periods | - | - |
| Revaluation Gain/(Loss) on PPE | - | - |
| Income Tax relating to above | - | - |
| Other Comprehensive Income not to be classified to Profit or Loss in Subsequent periods | - | - |
| Other Comprehensive Income for the year | - | - |
| Total Comprehensive Income for the year | 6,790,687 | (42,289,199) |

General Information & Summary of significant accounting policies are given in 1 & 2

The accompanying notes numbered 1 to 34 are integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached

**Rajendra Prasad Gautam**
Chairperson**Saurav Arjyal**
Director**CA Narayan Kandel**
Proprietor
Kandel & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Date : 14th Kartik, 2079

Place : Kathmandu Nepal

Dolti Power Company Ltd.
Baneshwor-10, Kathmandu
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 32nd Ashadh, 2079 (July 16, 2022)

Figures in NRs

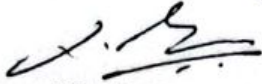
| Particulars | Share Capital | Retained Earnings | Total |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| For FY 2078-79 | | | |
| Balance as on 1st Shrawan, 2078 | 375,540,200 | (54,543,346) | 320,996,854 |
| Addition during the period | - | - | - |
| Net Profit for the period | - | 6,790,687 | 6,790,687 |
| Balance as on 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | 375,540,200 | (47,752,659) | 327,787,541 |


General Information & Summary of significant accounting policies are given in 1 & 2

The accompanying notes numbered 1 to 34 are integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached




Rajendra Prasad Gautam
Chairperson


Saurav Arjyal
Director




CA Nandan Kandel
Proprietor
Kandel & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Date : 14th Kartik, 2079
Place : Kathmandu, Nepal

Dolti Power Company Ltd.
 Baneshwor-10, Kathmandu
Notes Forming Part of Statement of Financial Position
 As on Ashadh 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)

Equity Share Capital

Notes 3

| Particulars | As on 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | As on 31st Ashadh, 2078 |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Authorized Share Capital | | |
| C.Y-60,00,000 & P.Y-47,00,000 Shares @ 100/- each | 600,000,000 | 470,000,000 |
| Issued Share Capital | | |
| C.Y-53,64,860 & P.Y-47,00,000 Shares @ 100/- each | 536,486,000 | 470,000,000 |
| Paid Up Capital | | |
| 3,755,402 Shares @100/- each (Annexure-02) | 375,540,200 | 375,540,200 |
| Total | 375,540,200 | 375,540,200 |

Company has changed the Authorized & Issued share capital and same has been authorized by the office of the Company Registrar on 06th of Jestha, 2079

Reserve & Surplus

Notes 4

| Particulars | As on 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | As on 31st Ashadh, 2078 |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Retained Earning | (54,543,346) | (12,254,147) |
| Profit for The Year | 6,790,687 | (42,289,199) |
| Balance transferred to statement of Financial Position | (47,752,659) | (54,543,346) |

Loans Term Loan

Notes 5

| Particulars | As on 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | As on 31st Ashadh, 2078 |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Citizen Bank Term Loan(Secured Loan)-Non Current Portion* | | |
| Term Loan I | 416,694,000 | 706,750,000 |
| Term Loan II | 118,650,000 | - |
| Term Loan III | 14,779,183 | 14,930,000 |
| Total | 550,123,183 | 721,680,000 |

*Company has entered loan facility with Citizen Bank Ltd. for the development of Padam Khola Hydropower Project (4.5 MW). Loan has been secured against registered mortgage of the entire project (present & to be created in future) including the land, building, plant & machinery, movable and immovable assets on land owned (including leasehold land) by the company.

Loan which was payable or matured within 1 year i.e. Ashadh end 2080 has been classified as Current portion and other as Non-Current portion of Term loan.

As per the Objective of the Initial Public Offer (IPO), the proceed of the money will be utilized towards the repayment of the Term Loan. Company has received the approval on 10th Bhadra, 2079 from the Electricity Regulatory Commission of Nepal to Issue the IPO and same is in process for approval with the Securities Board of Nepal (SEBON)



Dolti Power Company Ltd.
Baneshwor-10, Kathmandu
Notes Forming Part of Statement of Financial Position
Short Term Loans & Borrowings

| Particulars | Notes 6 | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | As on 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | As on 31st Ashadh, 2078 |
| Citizen Bank Term Loan(Secured Loan)-Current Portion* | 17,08,06,000 | 58,00,000 |
| Citizen Bank Overdraft Loan | 1,99,71,707 | 1,77,36,657 |
| Total | 19,07,77,707 | 2,35,36,657 |

*Loan which was payable or matured within 1 year i.e. Ashadh end 2080 has been classified as Current portion and other as Non-Current portion of Term loan. For Details refer Notes 5.

| Particulars | Notes 7 | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | As on 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | As on 31st Ashadh, 2078 |
| Trade Payable: | | |
| Three Phase Construction Private Limited | 92,85,662 | - |
| Gorkha Ganga Jamuna Payable | 53,797 | 53,797 |
| Ashmita Nirman Sewa | - | 6,95,000 |
| Mecamidi Payable | 29,80,692 | 29,80,692 |
| Sanima Hydro and Engineers | 3,03,542 | 3,03,542 |
| Units Engineering Payable | 17,42,015 | 17,42,014 |
| Other Payables | | |
| Audit Fee Payable | 1,11,500 | 47,250 |
| NEA Royalty Payable | 3,61,402 | 20,28,080 |
| Rajendra Prasad Gautam-Other Loan | 27,68,658 | 3,00,00,000 |
| Retention Payable* | 12,36,390 | 61,20,426 |
| Total | 1,88,43,658 | 4,39,70,801 |

*5% retention has been kept by the company for HM Work and Civil work as per contract which is payable after completion of the project or submission of final bill to the company.

| Particulars | Notes 8 | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | As on 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | As on 31st Ashadh, 2078 |
| TDS on Contractor -Civil | 6,57,737 | 12,84,952 |
| TDS on Contractor -HM | 5,13,474 | 3,17,123 |
| TDS on Contractor -Grouting | 6,778 | 6,778 |
| TDS on Salary | 28,624 | 3,40,673 |
| TDS on Wages | 1,98,005 | 4,90,170 |
| TDS on Consultancy Service | 7,031 | 1,40,748 |
| TDS on Audit Fee | 2,250 | 2,250 |
| TDS on Rent | 56,222 | 56,222 |
| TDS-Service Charge | 8,350 | 100 |
| TDS on Fare | - | 6,83,300 |
| TDS on Transportation | - | 24,188 |
| Total | 14,78,471 | 33,46,503 |



The Company has deducted TDS as per Income Tax Act 2058. The interest on the outstanding amount of TDS has not been shown in the books of account.

Dolti Power Company Ltd.
Baneshwor-10, Kathmandu
Notes Forming Part of Statement of Financial Position

Other Current Liabilities

Notes 9

| Particulars | As on 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | As on 31st Ashadh, 2078 |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Provision for Staff Bonus* | 138,585 | - |
| Provisions for CSR* | 68,579 | - |
| Total | 207,164 | - |

*Provisions for staff bonus has been made on the basis of 2% of Net profit for the year as per NEA Act & Rules 2049.

#As per Section 54 of the Industrial Enterprises Act, 2076 Medium, large industries, or cottage and small industries with annual turnover of more than 15 crores shall allocate at least 1% of the annual net profit of each fiscal year to be utilized towards corporate social responsibility.

Trade & Other Receivable

Notes 12

| Particulars | As on 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | As on 31st Ashadh, 2078 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Trade Receivables | | |
| NEA Receivables | 33,155,548 | 20,052,333 |
| Other Receivables | | |
| Advance to Others (Annexure-01) | 6,353,355 | 48,699,386 |
| Receivables from Related Parties | - | - |
| Total | 39,508,903 | 68,751,719 |

Cash and Cash Equivalent

Notes 13

| Particulars | As on 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | As on 31st Ashadh, 2078 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Cash in Hand | - | - |
| Balance with Bank | | |
| Citizens Bank International Ltd. | 5,431 | 100,001 |
| Machhapuchhre Bank Ltd. | 10,039 | 7,901 |
| NMB Bank Ltd.-Site | 5,620 | 25,620 |
| Total | 21,090 | 133,522 |

Other Current Assests

Notes 14

| Particulars | As on 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | As on 31st Ashadh, 2078 |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Prepaid Expenses | 1,542,005 | 1,068,467 |
| Margin & Deposit* | 630,284 | 343,224 |
| Total | 2,172,289 | 1,411,691 |

Margin & Deposit includes amount held by Citizen International Bank Ltd against LC of Hydromechanical Work, Electromechanical Work, EXIM code & Power Purchase Agreement (PPA).



Dolti Power Company Ltd.
Baneshwor-10, Kathmandu
As on Ashadh 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)

Property, Plant and Equipment

Notes 10
Figures in NPR

| S.N. | Particulars | Opening Balance As on 1st Shrawan 2078 | Addition During the year | | | Disposal | Total | Rate of Dep | Depreciation | Closing Balance As on 32nd Ashad 2079 |
|------|--|--|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|------------------|-------------|----------------|---|
| | | | Up To Poush | Paush To Chaitra | Baisakh to Asadh | | | | | |
| 1 | Pool A: Land & Buildings | | | | | | | | | |
| | Land | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0% | - | - |
| | Building | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5% | - | - |
| 2 | Pool B : Furniture, Fixtures & Office Equipment | | | | | | | | | |
| | Furniture & Fixtures | 160,640 | - | - | - | - | 160,640 | 25% | 40,160 | 120,480 |
| | Office Equipment | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25% | - | - |
| | Computer & Peripherals | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25% | - | - |
| 3 | Pool C : Motor & Vehicles | | | | | | | | | |
| | Vehicle | 1,731,566 | - | - | - | - | 1,731,566 | 20% | 346,313 | 1,385,253 |
| 3 | Pool D : Other Assets | | | | | | | | | |
| | Other assets | 652,553 | - | - | - | - | 652,553 | 15% | 97,883 | 554,670 |
| | Total | 2,544,759 | - | - | - | - | 2,544,759 | | 484,356 | 2,060,403 |

[Signature]



[Signature]



Dolti Power Company Ltd.

Baneshwor-10, Kathmandu

Intangible Assets on Ashadh 32 2079

As on Ashadh 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)

Note 11

| Particulars | Gross Block | | | Amortization | | | Net Block | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Rate of Depn | Opening WDV | Additions during the Year | Total | Opening Amortization | Amortization for the year on opening Balance | Amortization for the year Total | As on 32nd Ashadh, 2079 |
| | | | | | | | | As on 31st Ashadh, 2078 |
| Power Plant Structures | | | | | | | | |
| Electromechanical Works - FA | 3.20% | 194,432,318 | - | 194,432,318 | 7,531,625 | 5,980,822 | - | 180,919,871 |
| | | | | | | | | 186,900,693 |
| Hydromechanical Works - FA | 3.20% | 254,438,778 | 38,681,746 | 293,120,524 | 9,782,852 | 7,828,990 | 1,237,816 | 274,270,867 |
| | | | | | | | | 244,655,926 |
| Infrastructure - FA | 3.20% | 42,465,037 | - | 42,465,037 | 1,644,947 | 1,306,243 | - | 39,513,847 |
| | | | | | | | | 40,820,090 |
| Land - FA | 3.20% | 69,225,835 | - | 69,225,835 | 2,681,566 | 2,129,417 | - | 64,414,852 |
| | | | | | | | | 66,544,269 |
| Site Office Building - FA | 3.20% | 10,398,352 | - | 10,398,352 | 402,795 | 319,858 | - | 9,675,699 |
| | | | | | | | | 9,995,557 |
| Transmission Line - FA | 3.20% | 82,930,010 | 644,665 | 83,574,675 | 3,202,189 | 2,551,290 | 20,629 | 77,800,566 |
| | | | | | | | | 79,727,821 |
| Civil Structure - FA | 3.20% | 428,037,153 | - | 428,037,153 | 15,992,384 | 13,185,433 | - | 398,859,336 |
| | | | | | | | | 412,044,769 |
| Total Gross Assets | | 1,081,927,483 | 39,326,411 | 1,121,253,894 | 41,238,358 | 33,302,052 | 1,258,445 | 1,045,455,039 |
| | | | | | | | | 1,040,689,124 |



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Dolti Power Company Ltd.
Baneshwor-10, Kathmandu
Note forming Part of Statement of Profit or Loss
For the Year Ended 32nd Ashadh, 2079 (July 16, 2022)

| Revenue | | Notes 15 |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Particulars | For the Year Ended 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | For the Year Ended 31st Ashadh, 2078 |
| Revenue from Sale of Energy to NEA | 97,752,832 | 67,778,492 |
| Total | 97,752,832 | 67,778,492 |

Revenue has been booked on the basis of Debit Memo raised by the NEA on monthly basis.

| Cost of Sales | | Notes 16 |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Particulars | For the Year Ended 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | For the Year Ended 31st Ashadh, 2078 |
| Energy Supplied to Project by NEA | 8,122 | 13,342 |
| Rebate Expenses | 1,495,323 | 670,492 |
| Insurance Expenses - Project | 3,180,346 | 2,502,281 |
| Repair & Maintenance | 190,000 | 580,544 |
| Royalty Expenses | 2,434,894 | 1,807,540 |
| Total | 7,308,685 | 5,574,199 |

| Other Income | | Notes 17 |
|------------------------|---|---|
| Particulars | For the Year Ended 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | For the Year Ended 31st Ashadh, 2078 |
| Other Income | - | 2,010,000 |
| Liability Written Back | 38,275,894 | - |
| Income-Forced Outage* | 13,964,039 | - |
| Total | 52,239,933 | 2,010,000 |

*Forced Outage which was initially accepted by NEA as per NEA Rules has now been challenged by NEA and is under dispute with the company and the amount is yet to be realized as on the reporting date. And Same has not been disclosed as Contingent Liability on the basis of management decision.

| Liability Written Back* | | Notes 17.1 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Particulars | 3,180,346.22 | 2,502,281.00 |
| Rajendra Prasad Gautam | 35,920,094 | - |
| Saurav Aryal | 2,355,800 | - |
| Total | 38,275,894 | - |

As per consent received from the respective person to waive off the receivables from the company, the board on its meeting has decided to writeback the liability and recognize as other income.

| Employee Benefit Expenses | | Notes 18 |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Particulars | For the Year Ended 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | For the Year Ended 31st Ashadh, 2078 |
| Salary and Other Employee Costs* | 3,781,505 | 4,700,000 |
| Total | 3,781,505 | 4,700,000 |

*The company does not have any scheme of Long term employee benefit or termination benefits.



Dolti Power Company Ltd.
Baneshwor-10, Kathmandu
Note forming Part of Statement of Profit or Loss
For the Year Ended 32nd Ashadh, 2079 (July 16, 2022)

| Administrative Expenses | | Note 19 |
|--|---|---|
| Particulars | For the Year Ended 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | For the Year Ended 31st Ashadh, 2078 |
| Audit Fee | 113,000 | 56,500 |
| AGM Expenses | 11,300 | - |
| Courier Charge | 186 | - |
| Financial Consultancy Expenses | 56,500 | - |
| Fuel Expenses HO | 115,281 | - |
| IPO Documentation Expenses & Rating Fees | 971,500 | - |
| Office Rent Expenses | 264,000 | 264,000 |
| Registration & Renewal | 57,600 | 630,000 |
| Repair and Maintenance-HO | 9,805 | 108,821 |
| Site Visit Expenses | 40,450 | - |
| Site Office Expenses | 30,000 | - |
| Utilities Expenses | 14,864 | 6,000 |
| Total | 1,684,485 | 1,065,321 |

| Finance Cost | | Note 20 |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Particulars | For the Year Ended 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | For the Year Ended 31st Ashadh, 2078 |
| Interest on Term Loans* | 89,927,954 | 64,163,492 |
| Agency Fees | 3,726,083 | 1,873,350 |
| Interest on OD | 1,500,848 | - |
| Bank Commission & Charges | 20,500 | 23,278 |
| Total | 95,175,385 | 66,060,120 |

*Interest on term loan has been paid at the rate of base rate as prescribed by the Bank Plus 2% Premium on that rate & same has been booked on cash basis in confirmation with balance certificate received from the bank

| Reconciliation of no, of Shares Outstanding | | Note 21 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Particulars | As on 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | As on 31st Ashadh, 2078 |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 3,755,402 | 50,000 |
| Add: Issue of Paid-up Shares | - | 3,705,402 |
| Add: Bonus Shares | - | - |
| Total | 3,755,402 | 3,755,402 |

| Earning Per Share(EPS) | | Note 22 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Particulars | As on 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | As on 31st Ashadh, 2078 |
| Basic Earning Per Share | | |
| Net profit | 6,790,687 | (42,289,199) |
| No of Equity Shares | 3,755,402 | 3,755,402 |
| Basic Earning Per Share Rs. | 1.81 | (11.26) |
| Diluted Earning Per Share | | |
| Net profit | 6,790,686.55 | (42,289,199.00) |
| No of Equity Shares | 3,755,402 | 3,755,402 |
| Diluted Earning Per Share Rs. | 1.81 | (11.26) |



Note : 23 - Financials Instrument Classification and Fair value measurement

This note gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on the balance sheet items that contain financial instruments.

The details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

Financial instruments by category

| Particulars | As on 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | | | As on 31st Ashadh, 2078 | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | FVTPL | FVOCI | Amortised cost | FVTPL | FVOCI | Amortised cost |
| Financial assets | | | | | | |
| Trade & Other Receivable | - | - | 39,508,903 | - | - | 68,751,719 |
| Cash & Cash Equivalents | - | - | 21,090 | - | - | 133,522 |
| Other Current Assets | - | - | 2,172,289 | - | - | 1,411,691 |
| Total financial assets | - | - | 41,702,282 | - | - | 70,296,932 |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | | |
| Loans & Borrowings | - | - | 740,900,890 | - | - | 745,216,657 |
| Trade & Other Payable | - | - | 18,843,658 | - | - | 43,970,801 |
| Duties & Taxes | - | - | 1,478,471 | - | - | 3,346,503 |
| Other Current Liabilities | - | - | 207,164 | - | - | - |
| Total financial liabilities | - | - | 761,430,183 | - | - | 792,533,961 |



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Note : 23 - Financials Instrument Classification and Fair value measurment

Fair value hierarchy

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3, as described below:

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1):

This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category consists of investment in quoted equity shares & Mutual fund.

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2):

This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category consists of derivatives taken by the Company like forward contracts.

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. This level of hierarchy includes Company's investment in equity shares which are unquoted or for which quoted prices are not available at the reporting dates.



Dolti Power Company Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 16th July 2022 (32.03.2079)
General Information & Summary of significant accounting policies

Explanatory Notes Forming part of Financial Statements

Note 24: Income Tax.

Current Tax

The Company has involved in the commercial generation, distribution, and transmission of electricity in the fiscal year 76/77. Company get the tax exemption as per the provisions of section 11 (3 Gha) of Income Tax Act, 2058. (i.e. the company is assessed at 0% tax rates for first 10 years of operation and 50% tax rate for later 5 years). Accordingly, tax rate applicable to the company for the year is 0%.

Deferred Tax

Provision for deferred tax has not been made since the company is assessed at 0% tax rates for first 10 years of operation and 50% tax rate for later 5 years.

Depreciation charged on Land

Depreciation charged on Land: As per Income Tax Directive example 18.6.21, if any project is developed under BOOT method and later is transferrable to Nepal Government, land has to be classified under Group "E" and the value of land has to be written off over the license period.

Note 25: Post- Employment Benefits

The Company does not have any schemes of Post-employment/Long term benefit plans for its employees. The company has not provided for Gratuity as per the Labor Act, 2074 and has not been registered with Social Security Fund as per Social Security Act 2074. The company has not made provision for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Labour Act, 2074 and any liabilities relating to the employee benefits in accordance with The Social Security Act, 2075.

Note 26: CSR expenses as per Industrial Enterprises Act 2076

As per Section 54 of the Industry Enterprises Act 2076, provides that medium, large industries, or cottage and small industries with annual turnover of more than 15 crores shall allocate at least 1% of the annual net profit of each fiscal year to be utilized towards corporate social responsibility. The fund created for CSR is to be utilized on the basis of annual plans and programs.

Note 27: Related Party Transactions

Related Party Transactions are identified by the management. The related Party balance Outstanding as on 32nd Ashadh, 2079 are as follows:

| Related Party | Relation | Outstanding as on 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | Outstanding as on 31st Ashadh, 2078 | Nature of Transaction |
|------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Rajendra Prasad Gautam | Chairman | 27,68,658 | 3,00,00,000 | Loan from Director |

Note 28: Royalty:

The company has paid royalty to Government of Nepal as per provision of Electricity Act and Regulation.

Note-29: Public Issue-Initial Public offer (IPO)

The Company has signed an agreement with NIC Asia Capital Ltd herein referred as Underwriting Firm for issuing Public Shares of Rs. 16,09,45,800 (16,09,458 Shares having face value of Rs. 100/- each). Company has received the approval on 10th Bhadra, 2079 from the Electricity Regulatory Commission of Nepal to Issue the IPO and same is in process for approval with the Securities Board of Nepal (SEBON). The Objective of the Initial Public Offer (IPO) that the proceed of the money will be utilized towards the repayment of the Term Loan.

Note 30: Details of Key Management Personnel:

Director and chairman are the key management personnel of the company. Details are tabulated below.

| S. No. | Name of Key Management Personnel | Designation |
|--------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Mr. Rajendra Prasad Gautam | Chairman |
| 2 | Mr. Saurav Arjyal | Director |
| 3 | Mr. Ram Chandra Karki | Director |



Note 31: Contingencies

There is no any contingent liability on the reporting date

Note 32: Event after reporting period

There have no events after the reporting period requiring adjustment in the financial statement

Note 33: Risk Management:

The company's business activities expose to a variety of risks, namely primarily to liquidity risk and fluctuations in interest rates, which may adversely impact the operation of company. The company's Board and management have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management. The company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyses the risks faced by the company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the company's activities.

Note 33.1: Liquidity Risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will face in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses. A material and sustained shortfall in cash flow could create potential business continuity risk.

Company is fully dependent on Nepal Electricity Authority for its revenue based on the PPA. Any delay in settlement of dues by NEA will make it difficult for company to operate smoothly.

Note 33.2: Interest Rate Risk:

Interest Rate Risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates. The company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the company's long-term debt obligations. Since the interest rate is influenced by market forces, the company has little role for minimizing the risk. The company manages the interest rate risks by negotiating with reputed commercial banks.

Note 33.3: Capital Management:

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

Note 34: Miscellaneous

- All the figures stated on the financial statements are Nepalese Rupees and rounded up to the nearest Rupee.
- Balance Confirmation from most of the parties have been received and some are yet to be received
- Notes form integral part of financial statements.
- Previous figure has been reclassified wherever necessary.

| Items | Previous Classification | Current Classification | Amount |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Advance to others | Advance, Prepaid & Deposit | Trade & other Receivables | 486,99,386 |
| Prepaid Expenses | Advance, Prepaid & Deposit | Other Current Assets | 10,68,467 |
| Margin & Deposit | Advance, Prepaid & Deposit | Other Current Assets | 3,43,224 |
| Term Loan-III | Loans & Borrowings | Long Term Loan | 1,49,30,000 |
| Duties & Taxes | Trade & Other Payables | Duties & taxes | 33,46,503 |
| Insurance Expenses – Project | Administrative Expenses | Cost of Sales | 25,02,281 |
| Salary and Other Employee Costs | Cost of Sales | Employee Benefit Expenses | 7,54,000 |



Dolti Power Company Ltd.
Baneshwor-10, Kathmandu
Details of Advance to Others
As on Ashadh 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)

| Advance to Others | | Annexure-01 | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Particulars | As on 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | As on 31st Ashadh, 2078 | |
| Civil Advance | | | |
| Dailekh Oil Traders | 789,779 | - | |
| Lumbini Business Link | 500,000 | - | |
| Dawn Hydromechanical Works | - | 36,456,690 | |
| Consultant Advance | | | |
| Nerine Consultants Pvt.Ltd. | 150,000 | - | |
| T P Adhikari and Associates Advance | 37,210 | 37,210 | |
| Transmission line Contractor Advances | | | |
| Hydro Equipment Services Advance | 215,000 | 215,000 | |
| Sundarimai Builders | 88,000 | - | |
| Management Advance | | | |
| Advance for Site Expenses | 567,000 | - | |
| Brsd Engineering | 187,155 | 125,000 | |
| Other Advance | | | |
| Bhugol Energy Dev Company | - | 11,000,000 | |
| ICRA Nepal Limited | 321,500 | 613,250 | |
| Supplier Advance | | | |
| Delta Hydro Solutions Private Limited | 3,215,911 | 252,236 | |
| Kailai Auto Advance | 19,000 | - | |
| Kamali Enterprises Advances | 117,000 | - | |
| Namaste Naumule Hotel Advance | 50,800 | - | |
| Neupane Order Suppliers | 95,000 | - | |
| Total | 6,353,355 | 48,699,386 | |



Dolti Power Company Ltd.
Baneshwor-10, Kathmandu
Details Of Share Capital
As on Ashadh 32, 2079 (July 16, 2022)

| Details Of Share Capital | | Annexure-02 | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Particulars | As on 32nd Ashadh, 2079 | As on 31st Ashadh, 2078 | |
| Achyut Gautam | 8,721,000 | 8,721,000 | |
| Asmita Karki | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | |
| Badri Prashad Gautam | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | |
| Balram Bhandari | 700,000 | 700,000 | |
| Bal Sundar Katwal | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | |
| Bhagawati Karki | 280,000 | 280,000 | |
| Bhum Kumari Parajuli | 500,000 | 500,000 | |
| Bidur Singh Thapa | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | |
| Binod Kumar Karki | 2,300,000 | 2,300,000 | |
| Dhruva Thakuri | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 | |
| Dipesh Poudel | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | |
| Gita Pokhrel | 9,900,000 | 9,900,000 | |
| Gopal Prashad Niraula | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | |
| Ishan Gautam Khatri | 780,000 | 780,000 | |
| Ishwor Karki | 550,000 | 550,000 | |
| Jasmaya Rai | 600,000 | 600,000 | |
| Jayanarayan Poudel | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | |
| Jayaram Kc | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | |
| Kedarnath Paudel | 38,053,700 | 38,053,700 | |
| Kishor Kumar Acharya | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | |
| Krishna Prashad Neupane | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | |
| Kumar Karki | 9,847,600 | 9,847,600 | |
| Madhu Devi Gupta | 600,000 | 600,000 | |
| Mahesh Kumar Basnet | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | |
| Menit Kc | 3,083,200 | 3,083,200 | |
| Mina Kumari Agrawal | 28,080,000 | 28,080,000 | |
| Mira Gautam | 43,969,400 | 43,969,400 | |
| Munal Basnet | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | |
| Nabin Kumar Dev | 840,000 | 840,000 | |
| Nirdesana Dhakal | 3,600,000 | 3,600,000 | |
| Purosottam Paneru | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 | |
| Radhika Karki | 550,000 | 550,000 | |
| Rajendra Karki | 420,000 | 420,000 | |
| Rakhi Ghimire | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | |
| Ram Chandra Timilsina | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 | |
| Ramesh Raj Gautam | 3,600,000 | 3,600,000 | |
| Ram Prasad Sharma | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | |
| Ranjan Kumar Sharma | 6,166,400 | 6,166,400 | |
| Ranjan Subedi | 6,166,400 | 6,166,400 | |
| Ravi Shrestha | 3,083,200 | 3,083,200 | |
| Roshi Subedi | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | |
| Sakuntala Bogati | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | |
| Samrat Investment | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | |
| Santosh Baral | 700,000 | 700,000 | |
| Bimal Pd Koirala | 8,933,800 | 8,933,800 | |
| Mahesh Raj Gautam | 9,800,000 | 9,800,000 | |
| Rajendra Prashad Gautam | 47,633,300 | 47,633,300 | |
| Ram Chandra Karki | 3,453,700 | 3,453,700 | |
| Saurav Arjyal | 53,895,700 | 53,895,700 | |
| Shrawan Kumar Dahal | 700,000 | 700,000 | |
| Siddhartha Singh | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | |
| Sita Karki | 7,400,000 | 7,400,000 | |
| Subarna Kharel | 6,166,400 | 6,166,400 | |
| Sumitra Kumari Sudaula | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | |
| Sunil Gurung | 6,166,400 | 6,166,400 | |
| Total | 375,540,200 | 375,540,200 | |

