राधी विद्युत कम्पनी लिमिटेड

RADHI BIDYUT COMPANY LIMITED

20th

ANNUAL REPORT

Fiscal year 2081/82

Radhi Small Hydropower Project (4.4 MW)











Board Members

Ms. Punam Karki Chhetri - Chairperson

Mr. Jhabindra Acharya - Director

Mr. Niteshwor Prasad Koiri - Independent Director

Mr. Rohit Rauniyar - Independent Director

Management Team

Mr. Rajaram Ghemosu

Mr. Ramesh Nath Yogi

Company Profile

Late Mr. Mukta Bahadur Gurung was the founder member of Radhi Bidyut Company Limited with the objectives of development, construction and operation of Radhi Small Hydropower Project (4.4MW) in Marsyangdi Gaunpalika Ward No.5, Ghermu, Lamjung. Radhi Bidyut Company Limited is registered as Public Limited Company on Jestha 5th 2062 B.S. under the company act 2058 B.S. having its office in Tripureshwor, Kathmandu. The main objectives of the organization is generation of electrical energy and operation of Radhi Small Hydropower Project. Radhi Bidyut Company Limited has invested in many other hydropower projects and is also a promoter shareholder of different Construction and Development Hydropower plants.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Name	: Radhi Bidyut Company Limited
Company Registration Number	: 926/061/062
Date Incorporated	: Jestha 5th 2062 B.S
Office	: Blue Star Complex, Tripureshwor, Kathmandu.
PAN/VAT Number	: 302673302
Statutory Auditor	: S. Danee & Associates, Chartered Accountant
Internal Auditor	: A.S.U.S Associates, Chartered Accountant
Stock Exchange Listing	: Nepal Stock Exchange (NEPSE), as RADHI

MISSION OF COMPANY

Our mission at Radhi Bidyut Company Limited are as follows:

- To utilize the available water resources for the production of energy in the country.
- To operate the power plant following standard operation and maintenance procedure.
- To create a competitive working environment with long term career prospects to our employee whereby they will nurture a culture to learn, grow and put their best effort to the growth of the company.
- To ensure attractive long term return to shareholders through professional management.

VISION OF THE COMPANY

To become well established power producing company in Nepal to meet the increasing demand of energy by harnessing country's available water resources.

ORGANIZATION SCOPE

Scope of ISO 9001:2015
"OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF HYDRO POWER PLANTS"



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Salient Features of Radhi Small Hydropower Project

1 Projet Location

Development Region :	Western
Zone :	Gandaki
District :	Lamjung
Headworks Site :	Uppalo Chippla, Ghermu VDC
Powerhouse Site :	Ghermu VDC
Geological Co-ordinates Latitude :	28^0 23'48"N to 28^0 24'30"N
Longitude :	84^0 24'34"E to 84^0 25'45"E

2 General

Name of River :	Radhi Khola
Nearest Town :	Besisahar
Type of Scheme :	Run-of-river
Gross Head :	617m
PPA Capacity :	4,356 kW
Average Annual Energy after Outage :	26.268 GWh

3 Hydrology

Catchment Area :	17 Km^2
Mean Annual Discharge :	1.06m^3/s
Design Discharge :	0.87 m^3/s
Probability of Exceedance :	40%
Riparian Release (Incl.Irrigation requirement) :	0.04m^3/sec
Design Flood Discharge (1:100 Year)	67.0 m^3/s

4 Generator

Type :	Synchronous, Three phase
Rated output capacity per unit :	2,500 kVA
Power factor :	0.8
Voltage :	6.6 kV
Frequency :	50 Hz
No of units :	Two
Excitation system :	Brushless
Efficiency :	96.00%

5 Transformer

Rated capacity :	5,000 kVA Three Phase x 1
Voltage ratio :	33/6.6 kV
Efficiency :	99%

6 Turbine

Type :	Horizontal Axix Pelton
Number :	Two
Rated Output Capacity per Unit :	2,500 kw
Efficiency :	90%

7 Governer

Type :	Digital Electronic with PID
Adjustment for Speed Droop :	Between 0 to 5%

राधी विद्युत कम्पनी लिमिटेडको

२०८१/८२ को वार्षिक साधारण सभामा

सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट अध्यक्षको प्रतिवेदन

आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरु,

राधी विद्युत कम्पनी लिमिटेडको वार्षिक साधारण सभामा उपस्थित हुनु भएका सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभावहरुमा संचालक समिति तथा मेरो व्यक्तिगत तर्फबाट हार्दिक स्वागत गर्न चाहन्छु । आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा कम्पनीबाट सम्पन्न भएका वित्तिय तथा अन्य व्यवस्थापकीय गतिविधिहरुको अभिलेख स्वरुप यहाँहरु समक्ष संचालक समितिको तर्फबाट यो प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्ने अवसर पाउँदा मलाई अत्यन्त खुशी लागेको छ ।

राधी विद्युत कम्पनी लिमिटेडको आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा भएका प्रमुख गतिविधिहरु शेयरधनी महानुभावहरु समक्ष प्रस्तुत गर्न चाहन्छु ।

१. आ.व. २०८१/८२ को नेपाल वित्तिय प्रतिवेदन मान (NFRS) बमोजिमको वित्तिय विवरणहरु :

आ.व. २०८१/८२ को वित्तिय विवरणहरु यहाँहरुलाई उपलब्ध गराइसकिएकै छ र यस सभामा पनि पेश गरिएको छ ।

२. आयोजनाको ऋण तथा भुक्तानी दायित्व सम्बन्धमा :

राधी साना जलविद्युत आयोजना (४.४ मे.वा.) निमार्णका लागि ऋण लगानी स्वरुप लिएको रु.४४,००,००,०००/- (अक्षरुपी रुपैयाँ चौवालीस करोड मात्र) मध्ये आषाढ ३२, २०८२ सम्ममा रु. ३९,३०,०२,२३७.१३ (अक्षरुपी उन्चालीस करोड तीस लाख दुई हजार दुई सय सैँतीस रुपैयाँ तेह्र पैसा मात्र) चुक्ता गरिसकिएको छ र चुक्ता गर्न बाँकी ऋण रु. ४,६९,९७,७६२.८७ (अक्षरुपी चार करोड उन्सत्तरी लाख सन्तानब्बे हजार सात सय बैसट्ठी रुपैयाँ र सतासी पैसा मात्र) रहेको छ । हाल स्ट्याण्डर्ड चार्टर्ड बैंक नेपाल लि. र ग्लोवल आईएमई बैंक लि. सँग मात्र ऋण बाँकी रहेको छ र उक्त ऋणमा ब्याज दरलाई बाँकी अवधिको लागि स्थिर राखिएको छ । यस कम्पनीले लगानीको विस्तार गर्नका लागि यस आ.व.मा स्ट्याण्डर्ड चार्टर्ड बैंक नेपाल लि.बाट रु. ३०,००,००,०००.०० (अक्षरुपी तीस करोड रुपैयाँ मात्र) ऋण लिएको छ ।

३. बीमा :

राधी साना जलविद्युत आयोजनाको विद्युतगृह लगायत सम्पूर्ण संरचनाहरुको बीमा गराइएको छ र त्यसको विवरण यस प्रकार रहेका छ :

S.N.	Name of Policy	Premium Amount (Nrs.)	Insured Amount (Nrs.)
१	General Property Insurance		६४,८६,६९,७४५.५८
२	Loss Of Profit (Property)		१५,२८,४४,११९.००
३	Machinery Breakdown Insurance	३८,०४,८९३.०६	९,००,००,०००.००
४	Loss Of Profit (Machinery)		१५,२८,४४,११९.००
५	Public Liability Insurance		५०,००,०००.००

यस राधी साना जलविद्युत आयोजनाको लागि आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा आयोजनाको सम्पूर्ण बीमाको प्रिमियम बापत रकम रु. ३८,०४,८९३.०६ (अक्षरुपी अठ्तीस लाख चार हजार आठ सय त्रियानब्बे रुपैयाँ छ पैसा मात्र) Himalayan Everest Insurance Limited मा भुक्तानी भएको छ ।

४. विद्युत उत्पादन र आय विवरण आ.व. २०८१/८२ :

राधी साना जलविद्युत आयोजनाले श्रावण १, २०८१ बाट आषाढ ३२, २०८२, सम्म निम्न तल उल्लेखित विवरण अनुसारको विद्युत उर्जा नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणलाई बिक्री गरेको छ :

महिना	कन्ट्रयाक्ट ईनर्जी (kWh)	आ.व. २०८१/०८२ को उत्पादन युनिट (kWh)	आ.व. २०८१/०८२ को आम्दानी (रुपैयाँ)	कैफियत
श्रावण	३,०७८,८२१.००	२,८३५,५४०.००	१३,७४०,४९३.७६	
भाद्र	३,०७८,८२१.००	२,५२९,६३०.००	१२,२५८,१११.४१	
आश्विन	३,०७८,८२१.००	२,६६१,२००.००	१२,८९५,६७४.८९	
कार्त्तिक	२,९७९,५०४.००	२,८८४,५२०.००	१३,९७७,८४१.६३	
मंसिर	१,६९३,८२०.००	२,३१०,०९०.००	९,८९९,४३७.१६	
पौष	१,३४२,९६४.००	१,७०६,०१०.००	१३,२०४,५२९.०९	
माघ	१,१९२,११२.००	१,३१४,२७०.००	११,०५४,३७९.३२	
फाल्गुण	१,२३१,९१९.००	९९८,४७०.००	८,४६७,१९६.३४	
चैत्र	१,२७९,८७१.००	९८८,८४०.००	८,३८५,५३२.२९	
बैशाख	१,७०५,०३७.००	९२५,६००.००	४,४८५,२८३.५९	
जेष्ठ	२,४३७,८६५.००	१,४१५,८८०.००	६,८६१,०९३.४१	
आषाढ	३,१७८,१३८.००	२,८२८,२३०.००	१३,६९९,६५२.६७	
कुल	**२६,२७७,६९४.००**	**२३,३९८,२८०.००**	**१२८,९२९,२२५.५६**	

माथि उल्लेखित तथ्याङ्क अनुसार आयोजनाबाट वार्षिक २६,२७७,६९४.०० किलोवाट घण्टा विद्युत शक्ति उत्पादन हुने प्रक्षेपण गरिएकोमा नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण अन्तर्गतको ३३ के.भी. प्रसारण लाइनको मर्मत सम्भारमा उचित ध्यान नदिँदा र Power Evacuation को लागि आवश्यक क्षमता अनुसार स्तरोन्नति नहुँदा पनि आयोजनाले आ.व. २०८१/८२ को १२ महिनामा ८९.२५ प्रतिशत मात्र विद्युत उत्पादन गर्न सफल भएको छ । जसमा वर्षा यामका महिनाहरु अर्थात बैशाखदेखि मंसिरसम्ममा बर्षा यामको कन्ट्रयाक्ट इनर्जी २,११,७४,३६७.०० किलोवाट घण्टामध्ये आयोजनाले १,७५,४२,८७९.०० किलोवाट घण्टा विद्युत शक्ति उत्पादन गरी आपूर्ति गरेको छ । जुन वर्षा यामको कन्ट्रयाक्ट इनर्जीको ८७.०३ प्रतिशत हुन आउँछ । त्यसैगरि सुख्खा यामका महिनाहरु अर्थात पुसदेखि चैत्रसम्ममा सुख्खा यामको कन्ट्रयाक्ट इनर्जी ५०,९३,१७६.०० किलोवाट घण्टामध्ये आयोजनाले ४७,७६,७४०.०० किलोवाट घण्टा विद्युत शक्ति उत्पादन गरी आपूर्ति गरेको छ, जुन सुख्खा यामको कन्ट्रयाक्ट इनर्जीको ९८.४२ प्रतिशत हुन आउँछ ।

५. राधी साना जलविद्युत आयोजनाको वर्तमान अवस्था :

यस आयोजनाबाट उत्पादन हुने विद्युत नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणको ३३ के. भी. विद्युत प्रसारण लाइनमा जडान गरिएको छ । नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण अन्तर्गतको ३३ के. भी. प्रसारण लाइनको मर्मत सम्भारमा उचित ध्यान नदिँदा र Power Evacuation को लागि आवश्यक क्षमता अनुसार स्तरोन्नति नहुँदा Outage को समस्या यस आयोजनाले

भोग्दै आएको छ। नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणद्वारा निर्माणधिन खुदि सबस्टेसन संचालनमा आए पछि हालका Outage, Over Load तथा High Voltage को समस्या समाधान हुने अपेक्षा गरिएको छ।

६. आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा सम्पन्न भएका मुख्य मर्मत सम्भारका कार्य विवरणहरु :

यस राधी साना जलविद्युत आयोजनाले यस आ.व. २०८१/०८२ मा मेशिनरी उपकरण र सिभिल संरचनाहरु अर्न्तगत Intake मा बाढी, पहिरोबाट हुन सक्ने क्षतिको रोकथाम तथा नियन्त्रणको लागि ढुङ्गा फोड्ने र Gabion Wall लगाउने काम सम्पन्न गरेको छ। Unit-2 मा आवश्यक भएको MIV र Runner को मर्मत Bhairav Engineering Work Shop बाट सम्पन्न गरिएको छ। कर्मचारी तथा आगन्तुकहरु बसोबास गर्नका लागि Staff Quarter समेत निर्माण गरिएको छ। यस आयोजनालाई भविष्यमा आवश्यक पर्ने Spare Parts खरिद गरिएको छ र अन्य आवश्यक Spare Parts खरिद गर्नका लागि विभिन्न कम्पनीहरुसँग छलफल भईरहेको छ। साथै, राधी साना जलविद्युत आयोजनामा मिति असार २५, २०८० मा Intake मा बाढी र पहिरोबाट भएको क्षतिको मर्मत सम्भार सम्बन्धित खर्च बिमा कम्पनीमा दाबी गरिएकोमा उक्त दाबीको मुल्याङ्कन गरि भुक्तानी समेत भईसकेको छ।

७. भावी कार्ययोजना :

कम्पनीले आउँदा दिनहरुमा राधी साना जलविद्युत आयोजनाको संचालन तथा मर्मत संभारका कार्यमा थप व्यवसायिक क्षमता प्रदर्शन गर्दै अधिकतम उत्पादन गरी आम्दानी वृद्धि गर्ने लक्ष्य राखेको छ। यस कम्पनीले भविष्यमा अन्य आयोजनाहरु तथा पूर्वाधार विकासमा लगानी गर्ने लक्ष्य राखी एलिभेसन इनर्जी म्यानेजमेन्ट लिमिटेडलाई यस अगाडी नै प्राप्ति गरेको छ।

कम्पनीको सहायक कम्पनी कसुवा खोला हाइड्रोपावर लिमिटेडद्वारा प्रवर्द्धित ४५ मे.वा. क्षमताको कसुवा खोला जलविद्युत आयोजनाबाट उत्पादित विद्युत खरिद बिक्रीको लागि उक्त कम्पनीले नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणसँग विद्युत खरिद बिक्री सम्झौता (PPA) तथा वित्तिय संस्थासँग वित्तिय व्यवस्थापनका लागि financial closure समेत सम्पन्न गरिसकेको छ। हाल यस आयोजनाले पुर्वाधार विकासको काम साथै Tunnel Excavation समेत सुरु गरि तिन वर्ष भित्र निर्माण कार्य सम्पन्न गर्ने लक्ष्य रहेको छ।

साथै यस कम्पनीले आकर्षक जलविद्युत आयोजनाहरुमा लगानी गर्ने उद्देश्य राखे अनुरुप विभिन्न जलविद्युत आयोजनामा पूँजी लगानी गरिसकेको छ र उक्त आयोजनाहरुले विद्युत उत्पादन गरी नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणलाई विद्युत बिक्री गर्दै आएको छ। यसका साथै, Infrastructure Development Projects, Solar (सौर्य) आयोजनाहरु र राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा बदलिदो उर्जा मागलाई ध्यानमा राखि उर्जाको नयाँ क्षेत्र हाइड्रोजन पावरको अध्ययन र उत्पादनमा समेत आफ्नो क्षमता वृद्धि गर्दै जाने लक्ष्य लिएको छ।

८. अन्तमा :

यस कम्पनीको आ.व. २०८१/८२ को वार्षिक साधारण सभाको अवसरमा कम्पनीको आ.व.२०८१/८२ को लेखा परीक्षण गरिएको वार्षिक वित्तिय विवरणहरु छलफल तथा निर्णयार्थ यससभामा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ। उक्त आर्थिक विवरणहरुमा छलफल गरी पारित गर्न हुन आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावलाई अनुरोध गर्दछु।

यस कम्पनीको प्रगतीमा प्रत्यक्ष वा अप्रत्यक्ष रुपले सहयोग पुऱ्याउँदै आउनु भएका नेपाल सरकार, ऊर्जा जलश्रोत तथा सिंचाई मन्त्रालय, विद्युत नियमन आयोग, नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेन्ज, नेपाल धितोपत्र बोर्ड, सिडिएस एण्ड क्लियरिङ्ग लिमिटेड, नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण, विद्युत विकास विभाग, उद्योग मन्त्रालय, वन मन्त्रालय, कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रारको कार्यलय, आन्तरिक राजस्वको कार्यालय, वित्तिय व्यवस्थापनमा सहयोग गर्ने बैंकहरु तथा अन्य सरकारी निकायहरु तथा लमजुङ्ग जिल्लाका संघसंस्थाहरु, लगानीकर्ताहरु, लमजुङ्ग जिल्लावासी विकास प्रेमी महानुभावहरुमा धन्यवाद दिन चाहन्छु। यस कम्पनीको कार्यमा सहयोग पुऱ्याउँदै आउनुभएका कर्मचारीहरु तथा आयोजनाको सफल

कार्यान्वयन र संचालनमा प्रारम्भदेखि स्थानीय बासिन्दाहरुले पुऱ्याउनु भएको सहयोगको लागि हार्दिक धन्यवाद दिन चाहन्छु। साथै उहाँहरुबाट सदा झै निरन्तर सहयोग र सदभावको अपेक्षा राख्दछु।

आफ्नो व्यस्त कार्यक्रमको बाबजुद पनि यस साधारण सभामा उपस्थित भई सक्रिय सहभागीता जनाउनु भई कम्पनीको हौसला बढाई दिनु भएकोमा तथा कम्पनी र कम्पनीको संचालक समिति प्रति देखाउनु भएको सहयोग, सद्भाव, र विश्वासको निमित्त सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभावहरुलाई कृतज्ञता तथा धन्यवाद ज्ञापन गर्न चाहन्छु।
धन्यवाद।

संचालक समितिको तर्फबाट अध्यक्ष

मिति :



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS PER NEPAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (NFRS)

FOR FISCAL YEAR (2081/82)

S. Danee & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Chapagaun, Ward No-11
Godawari, Lalitpur
Bagmati, Nepal

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF RADHI BIDYUT COMPANY LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Radhi Bidyut Company Limited (Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 32 Ashadh 2082 (16 July 2025), and the statement of profit or loss & other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 32 Ashadh 2082 (16 July 2025) and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standard (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 Institute of Chartered Accountants Nepal (ICAN)'s Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) identified including those which has greatest effect on overall audit strategy, allocation of resources in the audit and directing effort of the engagement team. We determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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

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



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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level 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 the users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 doubts on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



S. Danee & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Chapagaun, Ward No-11
Godawari, Lalitpur
Bagmati, Nepal

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion, the statement of financial position, Statement of profit or loss & other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flow have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act 2063 and conform to the books of accounts of the company and the books of accounts and records are properly maintained in accordance with prevailing laws.

During the course of our audit, we did not come across the cases where the Board of Directors or the representative or any employee of the Company has acted deliberately contrary to the provisions of the law or caused loss or damage to the company or misappropriated funds of the Company, nor we have been informed of any such case by the management.

CA. Sudip Danee
Principle
S. Danee & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Date: 2082.08.29
Place: Lalitpur

UDIN: 251218CA02154Kuz4k

Phone No. +977-9849249555 Email: daneesudip2@gmail.com

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As on Ashadh 32, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

Figures In NPR

Particulars	Note	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	3	442,747,507	482,391,965
Financial Assets			
Investment in Subsidiary	4	296,263,400	296,263,400
Investment In Associates	4A	218,270,479	122,306,653
Other Equity Investments	5	1,481,908,985	746,365,149
Other Non Current Assets	6	30,040,835	380,940
Deferred Tax		-	3,762,993
Total Non-Current Assets		**2,469,231,206**	**1,651,471,100**
Current Assets			
Inventories	7	15,549,790	16,751,687
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	8	79,953,641	76,429,098
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	17,783,056	16,776,809
Short Term Deposit	10	163,972,000	413,972,000
Other Current Assets	6	360,333,756	84,748,464
Current Tax Assets (Net)	11	938,961	2,730,758
Total Current Assets		**638,531,204**	**611,408,816**
Assets Held For Sale			
Total Assets		**3,107,762,410**	**2,262,879,916**
Equity & Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	12	1,838,979,317	1,755,588,846
Other Equity	13	639,585,852	319,939,582
Total Equity		**2,478,565,169**	**2,075,528,428**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	14	296,247,763	47,098,746
Other Financial Liabilities	15	2,725,798	2,725,798
Provisions	16	1,187,823	1,187,823
Deferred Tax	11	20,431,293	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**320,592,677**	**51,012,367**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	14	177,231,650	89,969,250
Trade Payables	18	10,615,282	29,740,006
Other Financial Liabilities	15	3,849,041	3,247,339
Provisions	16	1,761,280	719,087
Other Liabilities	17	115,147,311	12,663,439
Total Current Liabilities		**308,604,564**	**136,339,121**
Total Liabilities		**629,197,241**	**187,351,488**
Total Equity & Liabilities		**3,107,762,410**	**2,262,879,916**

The accompanying notes (1-27) are integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

.....
Punam Karki Chhetri
Chairperson

.....
Jhabindra Acharya
Director

.....
Niteshwor Prasad Koiri
Independent Director

.....
Rohit Rauniyar
Independent Director

.....
Ramesh Nath Yogi
Accountant

.....
For S. Danee & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Date: Mangsir 29, 2082

Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

CA. Sudip Danee
Principal

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Statement of Profit or Loss & Other Comprehensive Income

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

Figures In NPR

Particulars	Note	Year Ended Ashadh 32, 2082	Year Ended Ashadh 31, 2081
Revenue	19	128,929,225	78,179,629
Cost of Sales			
Generation Expenses	20	35,656,971	22,034,822
Gross profit		**93,272,254**	**56,144,807**
Depreciation	3	18,524,080	19,544,526
Other Income	21	432,414,348	709,630
Administrative & Other Operating Expenses	22	70,189,733	30,657,459
Loss on destruction of Depreciable assets		14,200,766	-
Profit from Operation		**422,772,024**	**6,652,452**
Finance Income	23	62,485,319	113,171,936
Finance Costs	24	30,207,210	19,942,046
Profit Before Tax		**455,050,132**	**99,882,342**
Income Tax Expenses			
Current Tax	11	119,452,578	28,293,400
Deferred Tax Credit/Charge	11	(167,804)	(52,020)
Profit for the year			
Other Comprehensive Income:		**335,429,750**	**71,536,922**
Other Comprehensive Income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
i. Re-Measurement (Losses) / Gains on Post Employment Defined Benefit Plans			
ii. Equity Instruments Through Other Comprehensive Income	25	96,105,927	(18,350,702)
iii. Tax Relating to Items That Will Not to Be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	11	(24,026,482)	4,587,675
Other Comprehensive Gain/(Loss) for The Year, Net of Tax		**72,079,445**	**(13,763,027)**
Total Comprehensive Gain/(Loss) for The Year, Net of Tax		**407,509,195**	**57,773,895**
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 100 each			
Basic Earnings Per share - Rs.	26	18.24	4.07
Diluted Earnings Per share - Rs.	26	18.24	4.07

The accompanying notes (1-27) are integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

.....
Punam Karki Chhetri
Chairperson

.....
Jhabindra Acharya
Director

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Niteshwor Prasad Koiri
Independent Director

.....
Rohit Rauniyar
Independent Director

.....
Ramesh Nath Yogi
Accountant

.....
For S. Danee & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Date: Mangsir 29, 2082
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

CA. Sudip Danee
Principal

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

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

Figures In NPR

Particulars	2081-82	2080-81
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Profit for the Year	455,050,132	99,882,342
Adjustments For:		
Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment	18,524,080	19,544,526
Finance Income	(62,485,319)	(113,171,936)
Finance Cost	30,207,210	19,942,046
Loss on destruction of Depreciable assets	14,200,766	-
Gain/ Loss on Equity Method of Investment	96,105,927	(18,350,702)
Prior year finance cost adjustment		12,302
Working Capital Adjustments:	-	
(Increase)/ Decrease in Trade Receivables	(3,524,543)	(3,137,048)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Other Assets	(305,245,187)	(50,687,898)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Inventories	1,201,897	(1,438,926)
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	(19,124,723)	27,960,960
Increase / (Decrease) in Financial Liabilities	601,702	483,194
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Liabilities	102,483,872	(6,612,619)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Current Tax Assets	1,791,797	906,990
Increase / (Decrease) Provision	1,042,193	(2,329,431)
Cash Generated From Operations	**330,829,805**	**(26,996,199)**
Income Tax Paid	119,452,578	28,293,400
Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities	**211,377,227**	**(55,289,599)**
Cash Flows From / (Used in) Investing Activities		
Proceeds From Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-
Proceeds From Sale of Assets Held For Sale	-	-
Proceeds From Insurance claim against destruction of Property, Plant & Equipment	28,944,898	-
Finance Income	62,485,319	113,171,936
(Increase)/ Decrease Other Equity Investment	(735,543,837)	(460,128,555)
(Increase)/ Decrease Investment In Associates	(95,963,825)	11,179,256
(Increase)/ Decrease Investment In Subsidiary	-	(265,119,600)
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment	(22,025,287)	(61,040,304)
Increase in term deposit	250,000,000	745,523,300
Net Cash Flows From Investing Activities	**(512,102,731)**	**83,586,033**
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Issue of Bonus Share	-	-
Loan Taken	-	-
Borrowing (Repaid)	336,411,417	(11,070,838)
Dividend Paid	(4,472,455)	(4,189,950)
Finance Cost	(30,207,210)	(19,942,046)
Net Cash Flows From Financing Activities	**301,731,752**	**(35,202,833)**
Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	**1,006,248**	**(6,906,399)**
Net Foreign Exchange Difference on Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	**16,776,809**	**23,683,208**
Cash & Cash Equivalents, End of Period	**17,783,056**	**16,776,809**

The accompanying notes (1-27) are integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

.....
Punam Karki Chhetri
Chairperson

.....
Jhabindra Acharya
Director

.....
Niteshwor Prasad Koiri
Independent Director

.....
Rohit Rauniyar
Independent Director

.....
Ramesh Nath Yogi
Accountant

.....
For S. Danee & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Date: Mangsir 29, 2082
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

CA. Sudip Danee
Principal

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

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

Figures In NPR

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Retained Earnings & Reserves				Total
		Share Premium	Investment Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance at Ashadh 31, 2080	**1,675,979,806**	**134,168,507**	**70,299,692**	-	**141,484,176**	**2,021,932,181**
Profit for the Year					71,536,922	**71,536,922**
Other Comprehensive Income			(13,763,027)	-		**(13,763,027)**
Total Comprehensive Income	**-**	**-**	**(13,763,027)**		**71,536,922**	**57,773,895**
Issue of Share						
Issue of Bonus Share	79,609,041				(79,609,041)	-
Cash Dividend				-	(4,189,950)	**(4,189,950)**
Prior Year's Adjustment					12,302	**12,302**
Balance at Ashadh 31, 2081	**1,755,588,847**	**134,168,507**	**56,536,665**	-	**129,234,409**	**2,075,528,428**
Profit for the Year					335,429,750	**335,429,750**
Other Comprehensive Income			72,079,445			**72,079,445**
Total Comprehensive Income	**-**	**-**	**72,079,445**		**335,429,750**	**407,509,196**
Issue of Share						
Issue of Bonus Share	83,390,470			-	(83,390,470)	-
Cash Dividend					(4,472,455)	**(4,472,455)**
Right Share Issue Cost		-			-	-
Dividend to Shareholders						
Balance at Ashadh 32, 2082	**1,838,979,317**	**134,168,507**	**128,616,111**		**376,801,234**	**2,478,565,169**

The accompanying notes (1-27) are integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

.....
Punam Karki Chhetri
Chairperson

.....
Jhabindra Acharya
Director

.....
Niteshwor Prasad Koiri
Independent Director

.....
Rohit Rauniyar
Independent Director

.....
Ramesh Nath Yogi
Accountant

.....
For S. Danee & Associates
Chartered Accountants

CA. Sudip Danee
Principal

Date: Mangsir 29, 2082

Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Note No:1

Background

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited (RBCL) is a public limited listed company incorporated on 05 Jestha, 2062 (May 19, 2005) registration no 926/61/62 and income tax registration PAN: 302673302 as per prevalent Acts of Nepal, with the objective to develop and invest in hydropower and infrastructure projects. The Company has developed and is currently operating a 4.4 MW Radhi Small Hydropower Project in Lamjung District and owns the project license for the period of Baisakh 28, 2068 to Baisakh 27, 2103. The Commercial operation of electricity generation started from Jestha 31, 2071.The project is located in Marsyangdi Gaupalika 05, Ghermu. Its Corporate office is located at Kathmandu -11, Bluestar Complex, Tripureshwor.

The accompanied Financial Statements have been approved by Board of the Radhi Bidyut Company limited in its meeting held on Mangsir 29, 2082 (December 15, 2025).

Note No:2

Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Measurement

I. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN). The financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with the relevant presentational requirements of the Company Act, 2063 of Nepal.

II. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. 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. The financial statements is presented in functional and presentation currency of the Company i.e. Nepalese Rupee ("NPR") which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

III. 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.

2.2 Accounting Estimates And Judgments

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

I. 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.

II. 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.

III Contingent Liabilities

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 recognised.

IV. Fair Value Measurement

Some of 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.

V. Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets

Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, 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.

2.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

I. All 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 recognised 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 a separate asset are de-recognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit and 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 has 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. These components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

IV. 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.

V. An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is de-recognised 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 and loss when the asset is de-recognised.

VI. Assets in the course of construction are capitalized in the assets under capital work in progress account (CWIP). 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. Where an obligation (legal or constructive) exists to dismantle or remove an asset or restore a site to its former condition at the end of its useful life, the present value of the estimate cost of dismantling, removing or restoring the site is capitalized along with the cost of acquisition or construction upon completion and a corresponding liability is recognized.

2.4 Depreciation and Amortization

I. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the written down method on Head Office Equipment and using straight line method on Hydro generation related Equipment.

II. Depreciation is provided on the written down method and straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets determined by the management. Depreciation on additions to fixed assets is charged on pro-rata basis in the year of purchase. The useful life of the assets and the corresponding rates at which the assets are depreciated are as follows:-

SN	Category of Assets	Rate	Method
1	Machinery & Equipment	5%	WDV
2	Other Assets	5%	WDV
3	Vehicles	9%	WDV
4	Furniture & Fixtures	5%	WDV
5	Computer and Equipment	5%	WDV
6	Office Equipment	5%	WDV
7	Infrastructure-Head Office	5%	WDV
8	Hydro Project Equipment	32 years	SLM

III. Useful life is either the period of time which the asset is expected to be used or the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the use of asset. The estimated useful life, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

IV. Office furniture, equipment and vehicles costing less than NPR 5,000 per unit and plant equipment costing less than NPR 5,000 per unit is charged to the profit and loss account in the year of purchase.

V. Hydro Project Equipment Assets are depreciated over the period of license term using straight line method of depreciation. But, with respect to the addition of new structures against the destruction of assets at site due to flood, the depreciation for the year has been charged on the net additions arising from such reconstruction, based on the full and final settlement of the insurance claim, which was concluded in the last quarter of the financial year.

Further, the loss resulting from the destruction of assets has been recognized in the statement of profit or loss for the year and has been adjusted against the proceeds received from the insurance claim.

VI. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the period of lease or estimated useful life, whichever is lower, on straight line basis.

2.5 Impairment of Tangible Assets

I. 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 separate assets of company for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

II. 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.

III. 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 recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss & Other Comprehensive Income.

IV. 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 recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss & Other Comprehensive Income.

2.6 Borrowing Cost

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

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

2.7 Cash & Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on 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 net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.8 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. Inventories of stores, spare parts and loose tools are stated at the lower of weighted average cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories in the ordinary course of business less all estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.9 Revenue Recognition

I. Sales 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 and other similar allowances. Revenue is recognized when substantial risks and rewards of ownership is transferred to the buyer under the terms of the contract.

II. Dividend and Interest Income

Dividend income (net of withholding taxes) from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably). In case of stock dividend only the number of shares is increased.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised 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.

III. Other Income

Other 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. Other income is accrued on a time basis.

IV. Management Fee

The company has recognized income from the management fee as per services provided. Also, the company has recognized the management fee expenses for the management services acquired from various entities.

2.10 Foreign Currency Transaction

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 transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised 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 retranslated 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.

V. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

2.11 Employee Benefits

The Company has schemes of employment benefits namely provident fund, employee's gratuity and accumulate leave payable as per employee Personal manual.

A. Defined Contribution Plan

Under defined contribution plans for provident fund and gratuity, the Company pays pre-defined amounts to separate funds and does not have any legal or informal obligation to pay additional sums. Contributions to defined contribution plans are charged to the profit or loss statement in the year to which they relate as the company has no further defined obligations beyond monthly contributions. Contributions to defined contribution schemes are deposited with Employees Provident Fund and Citizen Investment Trust against provident fund and gratuity respectively.

B. Short Term employment benefits

I. A liability is recognised 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.

II. Liabilities recognised 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.

2.12 Income Taxation

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

I. Current Tax

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

Income from Sales of electricity: The Company is under 100% tax bracket as the total period of tax holiday has expired and income tax on the profit from sales of electricity will be applicable 20% of taxable profit which has been duly provisioned.

For the taxable income from other sources such as interest income, management fee, income from sale of investment the company has provisioned tax liability at 25%.

II. Deferred Tax

a. 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 financial reporting date.

b. 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.

c. 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.

2.13 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

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 treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares). Previous year EPS shall be restated if any changes in ordinary share capital is occurred during the year

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.

2.14 Provision and Contingent Liabilities

I. Provisions are recognised 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.

II. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

III. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

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

V. A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

VI. A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the standalone financial statements.

VII. A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

VIII. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each reporting period.

2.15 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In case of interest free or concession loans/debentures/preference shares given to subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, the excess of the actual amount of the loan over initial measure at fair value is accounted as an equity investment.

Investment in equity instruments issued by subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less impairment. Investment in preference shares/debentures of the subsidiaries are treated as equity instruments if the same are convertible into equity shares or are redeemable out of the proceeds of equity instruments issued for the purpose of redemption of such investments. Investment in preference shares/ debentures not meeting the aforesaid conditions are classified as debt instruments at amortised cost.

I. Financial Assets

a. Financial Assets at amortised Cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised 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.

b. Financial Assets 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 asset not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income is carried at fair value through the statement of profit and loss & Other Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets maturing within one year from the reporting date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the shorter maturity of these instruments.

c. Impairment of Financial Assets

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

The company recognises impairment loss on trade receivables using expected credit loss model. For financial assets whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognised. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition.

d. De-Recognition of Finanacial Assets

The Company de-recognises 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 recognises 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 recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amounts measured at the date of de-recognition and the consideration received is recognised in statement of profit or loss & Other Comprehensive Income.

II. Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

a. 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.

b. 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.

c. Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised 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 amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the statement of profit and loss & Other Comprehensive Income.

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.

d. Financial Guarantee Contract

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 recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee.

e. De-Recognition of Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognised 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 & Other Comprehensive Income.

III. Off-Setting of Financial Instruments

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 recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.16 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 fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement. A lease is classified at the inception date as a financial lease or an operating lease.

I. 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 recognised 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 recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless either:

(a) 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

(b) 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.

II. The Company as Lessor

Rental income from operating leases is generally recognised 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 recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.17 Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

The Company classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets, its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. Assets classified as held for sale are presented separately in the statement of financial position.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale/ distribution to owners are not depreciated or amortized.

2.18 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, equity prices, liquidity and credit risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company's Board and senior management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Risk Management is done by the Company's management that provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

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

I. Currency Risk

The Company is subject to the risk that changes in foreign currency values impact the Company's imports of inventories and property, plant and equipment. As at Ashadh 32, 2082, there is no unhedged exposure to the Company on holding financial assets (Bank balances and Trade receivables) and liabilities (trade payables) other than in their functional currency. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to US Dollar. The aim of the Group's approach to management of currency risk is to leave the Company with no material residual risk. This aim has been achieved in all years presented. Since, there is not significant currency risk, the Company has not entered into any forward contract.

I. Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty including its subsidiaries and associates will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored. In addition, the Company is exposed to credit risk in relation to financial guarantees given to banks provided by the Company. The Company's maximum exposure in this respect is the maximum amount the Company could have to pay if the guarantee is called on. No amount has been recognised in the financial position as financial liabilities.

II. 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 relates primarily to the Company's long-term and short-term debt obligations. Since, the interest rate risk is influenced by market forces, Company has little role to play for minimizing this risk.

III. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses. In doing this, management considers both normal and stressed conditions. A material and sustained shortfall in our cash flow could create potential business continuity risk.

In order to control liquidity risk and for better working capital management, Company has made arrangement adequate level of short-term loan facility for short term financing. The Company's Finance department regularly monitors the cash position to ensure it has sufficient cash on-going basis to meet operational needs. Any short-term surplus cash generated by the operating entities, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, are retained as cash and cash equivalents (to the extent required) and any excess is invested in interest bearing term deposits to optimize its cash returns on investments. The said investments are made in instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts.

2.19 Capital Management

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

2.20 Staff Bonus

Provision for staff bonus has been made in line with Electricity Act, 2049.

2.21 Corporate Social Responsibility

Industrial Enterprises Act 2016 (2073 BS) (the "Act") has been introduced with effect from November 22, 2016 repealing the Industrial Enterprises Act 1992 (2049 BS) (the "Previous Act"). Section 48 of Industrial Enterprises Act 2016 (2073 BS) makes it mandatory to allocate fund to be utilized towards corporate social responsibility (the "CSR Requirement"). The fund created for CSR is to be utilized on the basis of annual plans and programs but in the sectors, that are prescribed under the Act, however, such sectors are yet to be specified by the Act.

The Company believes that it has been expending on different CSR activities from earlier years.

2.22 Management Plan

Revenue will be collected through following sources:

(a) Sales of Electricity

(b) Dividend, capital gain and interest income from investment and fixed deposits.

(c) Other Income

(d) Management fee if applicable

2.1 Disaster Management

A disaster is a sudden, calamitous event that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community or society and causes human, material, and economic or environmental losses that exceed the community's or society's ability to cope using its own resources. Disaster occurs when a hazard impact on vulnerable people. Disasters are older than mankind. We can't control the hazard like earthquake, flood, fire, landslide and so on but we can minimize the damage which may cause by such hazards. Preparedness is the key point for minimizing the loss or damage which may occur due to the disasters. As we know hazard are older than the mankind so there is some trend in occurrence of such events like flood, earthquake so we have to predict and be prepared for these kinds of Hazard. Disasters is the product of process and exposure though the process or hazard are natural so we cannot exactly identify it but by listing possible hazard like flood, landslide and fire and so on which may occur we can only reduce the damage by reducing such thing on exposure of Disaster. Radhi Small Hydropower Project has located places prone to such risk where the exposure is reduced by installing gabions for protection of head race pipes which are prone to landslides,

installation of emergency siren for disaster notification to the people around power house and provision of Personnel Protective Equipment as well as firefighting equipment in case of fire. Along with these Radhi SHPP has provided drills to its employee to implement in case of disaster. Risk management committee of the Radhi Bidyut Company Limited is formed to identify, assessment and precautions for the potential disaster in the power plant area.

2.24 Details of Equity Investments:

I. Kasuwa Khola Hydropower Limited

Kasuwa Khola Hydropower Limited (KKHL), a Subsidiary of Radhi Bidyut Company Limited, is a public company incorporated on Kartrik 30, 2067 (November 16, 2010) as per Company Act 2063, Nepal with the objective to develop and invest in hydropower projects. It is currently developing 45 MW Kasuwa Khola Hydropower project in Sankhuwasabha District and owns its electricity generation license. The project is located in Makalu Gaupalika, of Sankhuwasabha District.

II. Elevation Energy Management Limited

Elevation Energy Management Limited, a Subsidiary of Radhi Bidyut Company Limited, is incorporated on Poush 21, 2067 (January 5, 2011) as a public limited company with Company Registrar Office (Registration number: 1276/067/68). The main objective of this company is to invest in hydropower, clean energy and infrastructure projects.

III.Other Equity Investments:

The company has investment in various projects, including Universal Power Company Limited, which is accounted for at fair value based on the quoted market price of its shares; Rapti Hydro & General Construction Limited, which is accounted for using the equity method and Dordi Khola Jal Bidyut Company Limited, which is accounted for at cost (face value of shares) for fair valuation as on Ashadh 32, 2082.

.....	.....	.....
Punam Karki Chhetri	Jhabindra Acharya	Niteshwor Prasad Koiri
Chairperson	Director	Independent Director
.....	.....	.....
Rohit Rauniyar	Ramesh Nath Yogi	For S. Danee & Associates
Independent Director	Accountant	Chartered Accountants
Date: Mangsir 29, 2082		CA. Sudip Danee
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal		Principal

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Note No. 3

Property, Plant & Equipment :

Figures In NPR

	Office Equipment	Infrastructure (HO)	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Plant & Equipment	Vehicles	Computer and other Euipment	Land	Civil Works	Hydro Mechanical	Electro Mechanical	Total
Cost												
As at 31st Ashadh 2080	**577,643**	**3,454,819**	**728,691**	**1,036,129**	**1,105,762**	**5,877,200**	**867,158**	**16,588,920**	**267,169,111**	**110,847,181**	**214,815,898**	**623,068,512**
Additions			-	40,950			24,764		45,905,976	15,068,614		61,040,304
Transfer From CWIP												
Disposals												
As at 31st Ashadh 2081	**577,643**	**3,454,819**	**728,691**	**1,077,079**	**1,105,762**	**5,877,200**	**891,922**	**16,588,920**	**313,075,087**	**125,915,796**	**214,815,898**	**684,108,816**
Additions			-	1,190,002			-		19,879,459	955,825		22,025,287
Transfer From CWIP												
Disposals									54,676,842	6,736,830		61,413,672
As at 32nd Ashadh 2082	**577,643**	**3,454,819**	**728,691**	**2,267,082**	**1,105,762**	**5,877,200**	**891,922**	**16,588,920**	**278,277,704**	**120,134,791**	**214,815,898**	**644,720,431**
Accumulated Depreciation												
As at 31st Ashadh 2080	**332,483**	**1,190,646**	**346,978**	**513,986**	**277,538**	**1,882,565**	**600,176**	**3,819,903**	**78,621,039**	**32,269,222**	**62,317,789**	**182,172,326**
Charge for The Year	12,258	113,209	19,086	27,111	41,411	359,517	13,665	559,799	8,268,037	3,444,891	6,685,543	19,544,526
Disposals												
As at 31st Ashadh 2081	**344,741**	**1,303,855**	**366,063**	**541,097**	**318,950**	**2,242,082**	**613,841**	**4,379,702**	**86,889,076**	**35,714,113**	**69,003,332**	**201,716,852**
Charge for The Year	11,645	107,548	18,131	46,632	39,341	327,161	13,904	559,799	7,323,200	3,391,176	6,685,543	18,524,080
Disposals									16,320,491	1,947,516		18,268,007
As at 32nd Ashadh 2082	**356,386**	**1,411,403**	**384,195**	**587,730**	**358,290**	**2,569,243**	**627,745**	**4,939,501**	**77,891,784**	**37,157,773**	**75,688,874**	**201,972,924**
Net Book Value												
As at 31st Ashadh 2081	**232,902**	**2,150,964**	**362,628**	**535,982**	**786,812**	**3,635,118**	**278,081**	**12,209,218**	**226,186,011**	**90,201,683**	**145,812,566**	**482,391,965**
As at 32nd Ashadh 2082	**221,257**	**2,043,416**	**344,496**	**1,679,352**	**747,472**	**3,307,957**	**264,177**	**11,649,419**	**200,385,920**	**82,977,018**	**139,127,024**	**442,747,507**

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Note No. 4
Investment in Subsidiary:

Figures In NPR

	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Particulars	**Amount**	**Amount**
Kasuwa Khola Hydropower Limited	31,143,800	31,143,800
Elevation Energy Management Ltd.	265,119,600	265,119,600
Total	**296,263,400**	**296,263,400**

Note No. 4A
Investment in Associates:

	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Particulars	**Amount**	**Amount**
Quoted investments at Fair Value (FV)		
Investment in Associate Companies		
Rapti Hydro & General Construction Limited	218,270,479	122,306,653
Total	**218,270,479**	**122,306,653**

Note No. 5
Other Equity Investment:

	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Particulars	**Amount**	**Amount**
Through Other Comprehensive Income		
Universal Power Company Limited	243,718,450	114,576,349
Dordi Khola Jal Bidyut Company Limited	320,090,535	164,488,800
Sub Total (A)	**563,808,985**	**279,065,149**
Preference Shares Investment in Kasuwa Khola Hydropower Limited	918,100,000	467,300,000
Sub Total (B)	**918,100,000**	**467,300,000**
Total (A)+ (B)	**1,481,908,985**	**746,365,149**

Note No. 6
Other assets (Current and Non-current):

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Current		
Prepaid Expenses	5,048,343	3,977,896
Advance to Suppliers	306,555	997,607
Advance to Staff	290,543	342,547
Other Receivables (LC Margin)	117,151	126,129
Vat Receivable	4,285,992	4,203,944
Other Receivables From related company	21,908,313	30,913,526
Dividend Tax receivable	774,545	1,085,172
Advance for Right Shares	27,080,600	-
Other receivable	300,521,715	43,101,645
Total	**360,333,756**	**84,748,464**
Non Current		
Advance to Suppliers	7,220	7,220
Share Advance	30,000,000	-
Other Receivables From related company	33,615	373,720
Total	**30,040,835**	**380,940**
Grand Total	**390,374,590**	**85,129,404**

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Note No. 7
Inventories:

Figures In NPR

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Spare parts and other item	15,549,790	16,751,687
Total	**15,549,790**	**16,751,687**

Note No. 8
Trade Receivables:

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Nepal Electricity Authority (Regular)	20,562,492	17,037,949
Nepal Electricity Authority (Posted)	59,391,149	59,391,149
Total	**79,953,641**	**76,429,098**

Note No. 9
Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Bank Balances		
In Current Accounts	520,453	1,824,673
In Call Accounts	17,227,201	14,914,465
Cash		
Cash on Hand	35,402	37,670
Total	**17,783,056**	**16,776,809**

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

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Bank Balances		
In Current Accounts	520,453	1,824,673
In Call Accounts	17,227,201	14,914,465
Cash		
Cash on Hand	35,402	37,670
Total	**17,783,056**	**16,776,809**

Note No. 10
Term Deposit:

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Kamana Sewa Bikas Bank FD	-	15,000,000
Lumbini Bikas Bank Ltd FD	153,672,000	268,672,000
Global IME Bank FD (BOK)	300,000	300,000
NMB Bank FD	10,000,000	10,000,000
Shangri-la Development Bank Ltd FD	-	20,000,000
NIMB Bank Ltd FD	-	40,000,000
Jyoti Bikas Bank Ltd FD	-	50,000,000
NIC Asia Bank Ltd.	-	10,000,000
Total	**163,972,000**	**413,972,000**

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Note No. 11

Income Taxes

Figures In NPR

A.

Tax Expense Recognised in The Statement of Profit And Loss	Year ended As at Ashadh 32, 2082	Year ended As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Current tax		
Current Income Tax Charge	119,452,578	28,293,400
Deferred Tax Credit/Charge		
Origination & Reversal of Temporary Differences	167,804	52,020
Adjustments/(Credits) Related to Previous Years - (Net)		
Income Tax Expense Reported in Statement of Profit or Loss	**119,620,382**	**28,345,420**

B.

Tax Expense Recognised In Other Comprehensive Income	Year ended As at Ashadh 32, 2082	Year ended As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Deferred Tax		
Origination & Reversal of Temporary Differences	(24,026,482)	4,587,675
Income Tax Charged to OCI	**(24,026,482)**	**4,587,675**

C.

Current tax asset / (liability) -net:	Year ended As at Ashadh 32, 2082	Year ended As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Advance Income Tax	120,391,538	31,024,158
Less: Income Tax Liability	119,452,578	28,293,400
Total	**938,961**	**2,730,758**

D.

Reconciliation of tax liability on book profit vis-à-vis actual tax liability	Year ended As at Ashadh 32, 2082					
Particulars	**Hydro Income : 50% Tax**	**Hydro Income : Full Tax Bracket**	**Management fee income**	**Finance Income**	**Other source**	**Total**
Income	-	128,929,225	-	62,485,319	432,414,348	**623,828,893**
Profit/ (Loss) Before Income Tax	-	**(37,080,071)**	-	**47,108,537**	**430,701,773.92**	**440,730,240**
Enacted Tax Rate	10%	20%	25%	25%	25%	
Income Tax Expense Charged to The Statement of Profit or Loss & OCI	-	-	-	11,777,134	107,675,443	**119,452,578**

Reconciliation of tax liability on book profit vis-à-vis actual tax liability	Year ended As at Ashadh 31, 2081					
Particulars	**Hydro Income : Full Tax**	**Hydro Income : 50% tax Bracket**	**Management fee income**	**Finance Income**	**Other source**	**Total**
Income	50,763,624	27,416,005	707,965	113,171,936	1,666	**192,061,195**
Profit/ (Loss) Before Income Tax	**(13,466,290)**	**(43,931,814)**	**(85,070)**	**113,171,936**	**1,666**	**55,690,428**
Enacted Tax Rate	20%	10%	25%	25%	25%	
Income Tax Expense Charged to The Statement of Profit or Loss & OCI	-	-	-	28,292,984	416	**28,293,400**

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

E. The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended Ashadh 32, 2082 and Ashadh 31, 2081 are as follows:

I. Movement during the year ended Ashadh 31, 2081

Figures In NPR

Particulars	As at Shrawan 1, 2080	Credit/(charge) in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Credit/(charge) in Other Comprehensive Income	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)				
Provision for Leave Encashment	-	-	-	-
Provision for Gratuity	-	-	-	-
Investment in Equity Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	101,560	-	4,587,675	4,689,235
Depreciation	(874,222)	(52,020)	-	(926,242)
Unused Tax Losses				-
	(772,662)	**(52,020)**	**4,587,675**	**3,762,993**

II. Movement during the year ended Ashadh 32, 2082

Particulars	As at Shrawan 1, 2081	Credit/(charge) in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Credit/(charge) in Other Comprehensive Income	As at Ashadh 32, 2082
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	-	-	-	-
Provision for Leave Encashment				
Provision for Gratuity				
Investment in Equity Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	4,689,235	-	(24,026,482)	(19,337,247)
Depreciation	(926,242)	(167,804)	-	(1,094,046)
Unused Tax Losses	-			-
	3,762,993	**(167,804)**	**(24,026,482)**	**(20,431,293)**

Note No. 12
Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082		As at Ashadh 31, 2081	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
A. Equity Shares				
Authorised				
Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each	50,000,000	5,000,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000,000
Issued				
Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each	31,242,420	3,124,242,000	50,000,000	5,000,000,000
Subscribed and Fully Paid				
Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up	18,389,793	1,838,979,317	17,555,888	1,755,588,846
	18,389,793	**1,838,979,317**	**17,555,888**	**1,755,588,846**

B. Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
Balance as at the Beginning of the Year	17,555,888	16,759,798
Add: Issue of Bonus Share During the Year	833,905	796,090
Balance as at the End of the Year	**18,389,793**	**17,555,888**

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Note No. 13
Other Equity

Figures In NPR

Other Equity	Share Premium	General Reserve	Investment Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at Ashadh 31, 2080	**134,168,507**	**-**	**70,299,692**	**141,484,176**	**345,952,375**
Profit for The Year	-	-	-	71,536,922	71,536,922
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	(13,763,027)	-	(13,763,027)
Issue of Bonus Share	-	-	-	(79,609,041)	(79,609,041)
Cash Dividend	-	-	-	(4,189,950)	(4,189,950)
Prior Year's Adjustment	-	-	-	12,302	12,302
Balance at Ashadh 31, 2081	**134,168,507**	**-**	**56,536,665**	**129,234,409**	**319,939,582**
Profit for The Year	-	-	-	335,429,750	335,429,750
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	72,079,445	-	72,079,445
Issue of Bonus Share	-	-	-	(83,390,470)	(83,390,470)
Cash Dividend	-	-	-	(4,472,455)	(4,472,455)
Balance at Ashadh 32, 2082	**134,168,507**	**-**	**128,616,111**	**376,801,234**	**639,585,852**

Note No. 14
Borrowings:

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Measured At Amortized Cost		
Non-Current		
Term Loan	296,247,763	47,098,746
Total	**296,247,763**	**47,098,746**
Current		
Short Term Loan	177,231,650	89,969,250
Total	**177,231,650**	**89,969,250**
Grand Total	**473,479,413**	**137,067,997**

Terms of Repayment of Term Loans

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
2-3 Years	131,997,763	47,098,746
4-5 Years	95,000,000	-
6-8 Years	69,250,000	-
Total	**296,247,763**	**47,098,746**

Note No. 15
Other Financial Liabilities:

Figures In NPR

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Non-Current		
Employees Accounts Payable	1,781,113	1,781,113
Retention Payable	944,685	944,685
Total	**2,725,798**	**2,725,798**
Current		
Employees Accounts Payable	2,416,253	2,356,548
Royalty Payable	886,039	375,538
Other Payable	546,750	515,254
Total	**3,849,041**	**3,247,339**
Grand Total	**6,574,839**	**5,973,137**

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Note No. 16
Provisions:

Figures In NPR

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Non-Current		
Royalty Provision (NEA Posted Income)	1,187,823	1,187,823
Total	**1,187,823**	**1,187,823**
Current		
Provision for Audit Fee	226,000	200,000
Provision for Leave Encashement	9,358	2,755
Provision for Employess Bonus	452,110	157,621
Provision for Electricity Exp	1,073,811	358,710
Total	**1,761,280**	**719,087**
Grand Total	**2,949,103**	**1,906,910**

Note No. 17
Other Liabilities:

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Non Current		
Total	-	-
Current		
Elevation Energy Management Ltd.	110,700,000	-
Dividend Payable	2,570,688	2,570,688
Consultancy Fee Payable	157,877	70,796
TDS Payable	1,718,746	615,617
Other Payable	-	9,406,337
Total	**115,147,311**	**12,663,439**
Grand Total	**115,147,311**	**12,663,439**

Note No. 18
Trade Payables:

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Non-Current		
Sundry Creditors	-	-
Total	-	-
Current		
Sundry Creditors	10,615,282	29,740,006
Total	**10,615,282**	**29,740,006**
Grand Total	**10,615,282**	**29,740,006**

Note No. 19
Revenue:

Particulars	Year ended As at Ashadh 32, 2082	Year ended As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Electricity Sale to NEA	128,929,225	38,424,527
Electricity Revenue againt Loss of Pay	-	39,755,102
Total	**128,929,225**	**78,179,629**

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Note No. 20
Generation Expenses:

Figures In NPR

Particulars	Year ended As at Ashadh 32, 2082	Year ended As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Salaries & Other Employee cost	8,347,464	6,606,407
Lease Rent	16,000	16,000
Repair & Maintenance- Vehicles	345,818	338,993
Repair & Maintenance- Plant and Machinery	3,179,385	2,781,473
Electricity Expenses	24,300	551,664
Transportation Expenses	26,181	75,069
Office Expenses	141,260	1,641,658
Communication Expenses	47,560	52,128
Printing & Stationery Expenses	10,560	18,404
Insurance Expenses	4,512,608	4,242,511
Travelling Expenses	214,750	373,150
Sub Station Operation Expenses	933,680	1,244,173
Fuel & Lubricants Expenses- Machine	440,415	-
Fuel Expenses- Vehicles	182,070	446,351
Corporate Social Responsibility	-	121,400
Consultancy Expenses	12,046,264	208,000
Royalty Expenses	3,115,481	1,197,457
Housekeeping Expenses	111,500	31,805
Dashain Expenses	693,681	807,106
Staff Outsourcing Exp.	359,413	327,697
OJT Expenses	44,679	-
Fooding Expenses	613,900	525,975
Compensation Expenses	250,000	-
Statue foundation ceremony expenses	-	427,400
Total	**35,656,971**	**22,034,822**

Note No. 21
Other Income:

Particulars	Year ended As at Ashadh 32, 2082	Year ended As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Management fee income	-	707,965
Income from sale of investment	398,512,133	-
Other Income	33,902,215	1,666
Total	**432,414,348**	**709,630**

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Note No. 22
Administrative expenses:

Figures In NPR

Particulars	Year ended As at Ashadh 32, 2082	Year ended As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Salaries & Other Employee cost	1,494,771	1,189,952
Staff Bonus	452,110	157,621
Lease Rent	731,301	641,733
Repair & Maintenance - HO	130,252	148,439
Repair & Maintenance- Vehicles	112,271	95,513
Electricity Expenses	109,670	114,994
Water Expenses	31,445	36,335
Transportation Expenses	103,473	133,256
Office Expenses	345,569	773,506
Staff Outsourcing Expenses	633,132	-
Audit Fee Expenses	341,203	270,796
Audit Out of Pocket Expenses	7,040	27,725
Legal & Consultancy Expenses	3,921,254	3,258,449
Books Newspapers & Magazines	13,850	-
Management Fee	23,023,264	20,371,681
BOD Meeting Expenses	282,000	132,000
Communication Expenses	150,006	120,424
Registration & Renewable Expenses	1,076,733	1,016,953
Membership Fee	24,000	24,000
Printing & Stationery Expenses	298,918	110,503
AGM Expenses	838,147	170,599
Insurance Expenses	42,477	42,143
Travelling Expenses	350,000	4,110
Advertisement Expenses	205,866	71,354
Fine & penalty	70,487	-
Fuel Expenses- Vehicles	473,828	299,910
Training Expenses	-	83,009
ISO Expenses	444,429	141,880
Business Promotion Expenses	780,938	567,264
Early contract termination charges	31,250,000	-
Share sale expenses	1,627,505	-
Dashain Expenses	823,796	653,308
Total	**70,189,733**	**30,657,459**

Note No. 23
Finance Income:

Particulars	Year ended As at Ashadh 32, 2082	Year ended As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Interest Income	62,485,319	113,171,936
Total	**62,485,319**	**113,171,936**

Note No. 24
Finance Costs:

Particulars	Year ended As at Ashadh 32, 2082	Year ended As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Interest Expenses	24,404,074	9,423,339
Interest Expenses - Other	4,543,155	10,490,843
Loan Management Fee	1,249,805	-
Bank Charge	10,176	27,864
Total	**30,207,210**	**19,942,046**

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Note No. 25
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income:

Figures In NPR

Particulars	Year ended As at Ashadh 32, 2082	Year ended As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Gain/(Loss) on Investment on Associates	(33,036,175)	(11,179,256)
Gain/(Loss) on Other Equity Investment through OCI	129,142,102	(7,171,445)
Total	**96,105,927**	**(18,350,702)**

Note No. 26
Earnings Per Share:

Particulars	Year ended As at Ashadh 32, 2082	Year ended As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Total Compherensive Income	335,429,750	71,536,922
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	18,389,793	17,555,888
Earnings Per Share (Rs.) - Basic (Face value of Rs. 100 per share)	**18.24**	**4.07**
Add: Weighted average number of potential equity shares Weighted average number of Equity shares (including dilutive shares) outstanding	18,389,793	17,555,888
Earnings Per Share (Rs.) - Diluted (Face value of Rs. 100 per share)	**18.24**	**4.07**

Note No. 27
Related Party Disclosures

(a) Those Charged With Governance

Those charged with governance of the RBCL include members of Board of Directors namely:

Name	Designation
Punam Karki Chhetri	Chairman
Jhabindra Acharya	Director
Niteshwor Prasad Koiri	Independent Director
Rohit Rauniyar	Independent Director

The following provides expenses incurred for those charged with governance of RBCL

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Meeting Allowances	282,000	132,000

The total number of board meeting held during this fiscal year was 18.

(b) Other related party transactions

Name of the related party	Nature of transaction	Current Year		Previous Year		Remarks
		Transaction	Balance	Transaction	Balance	
Kasuwa Khola Hydropower Limited	Interest Receivable	-	33,614.79	-	73,719.70	
Kasuwa Khola Hydropower Limited	Other Fee & Receivable	-	505,558.60	-	505,558.60	

S. Danee & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Chapagaun, Ward No-11
Godawari, Lalitpur
Bagmati, Nepal

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF RADHI BIDYUT COMPANY LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated financial statements of Radhi Bidyut Company Limited (Company) and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group") which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 32 Ashadh 2082 (16 July 2025), and the consolidated statement of profit or loss & other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of group present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the group as at 32 Ashadh 2082 (16 July 2025) and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing (NSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Institute of Chartered Accountants Nepal (ICAN)'s Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of 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.

OTHER MATTERS

We did not audit the financial statements of and other financial information of two subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflect total assets of NPR 3,312,620,849.64 and net assets of NPR 1,862,050,297.52 as at 16 July 2025 and net profit of NPR 38,861,031.37 and net cash flows amounting NPR 142,856,048.09 for the year then ended. These financial statements and other financial information have been audited by other auditor whose reports have been furnished to us by the management, and our opinion on the financial statements in so far as it relates to the accounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, are based solely on the report of the other auditor.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements and our report on other legal and regulatory requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors.



Phone No. +977-9849249555
Email: daneesudip2@gmail.com

Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) identified including those which has greatest effect on overall audit strategy, allocation of resources in the audit and directing effort of the engagement team. We determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level 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 the users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
As part of an audit in accordance with NSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

- The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 doubts on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion, the consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of profit or loss & other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and cash flow have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act 2063 and conform to the books of accounts of the company and the books of accounts and records are properly maintained in accordance with prevailing laws.

During the course of our audit, we did not come across the cases where the Board of Directors or the representative or any employee of the Company has acted deliberately contrary to the provisions of the law or caused loss or damage to the company or misappropriated funds of the Company, nor we h we have been informed of any such case by the management.

CA. Sudip Danee
S. Danee & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Date: 2082.08.29
Place: Lalitpur

UDIN: 251218CA02154dfnU6

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As on Ashadh 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

Figures In NPR

Particulars	Note	Year Ended Ashadh 32, 2082	Year Ended Ashadh 31, 2081
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	3	488,333,553	529,463,923
Capital Work In Progress - Subsidiaries	3A	1,855,769,901	1,117,864,846
Financial Assets			
Investment In Associates	4	218,270,479	122,306,653
Other Equity Investments	5	563,808,985	279,065,149
Other Non Current Assets	6	43,593,074	13,950,352
Deferred Tax		-	3,762,993
Total Non-Current Assets		**3,169,775,992**	**2,066,413,916**
Current Assets			
Inventories	7	15,549,790	16,751,687
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	8	80,199,261	76,957,492
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	186,817,812	42,955,516
Term Deposit	10	306,472,000	733,472,000
Other Current Assets	6	879,725,242	359,794,902
Current Tax Assets (Net)	11	10,002,219	16,472,864
Total Current Assets		**1,478,766,324**	**1,246,404,461**
Assets Held For Sale			
Total Assets		**4,648,542,316**	**3,312,818,377**
Equity & Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	12	1,838,979,317	1,755,588,846
Other Equity	13	676,372,103	335,954,645
Non Controlling Interest	14	310,900,648	292,810,803
Total Equity		**2,826,252,068**	**2,384,354,294**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	15	296,247,763	47,098,746
Other Financial Liabilities	16	2,725,798	2,725,798
Provisions	17	1,187,823	1,187,823
Deferred Tax	11	20,431,293	-
Other Liabilities	18	957,035,994	527,182,737
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**1,277,628,671**	**578,195,104**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	15	224,481,650	170,969,250
Trade Payables	19	12,871,477	32,298,310
Other Financial Liabilities	16	99,906,269	8,790,438
Provisions	17	1,761,280	1,075,241
Other Liabilities	18	205,640,901	137,135,740
Total Current Liabilities		**544,661,577**	**350,268,979**
Total Liabilities		**1,822,290,248**	**928,464,083**
Total Equity & Liabilities		**4,648,542,316**	**3,312,818,377**

The accompanying notes (1-29) are integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

.....	.....	.....
Punam Karki Chhetri	Jhabindra Acharya	Niteshwor Prasad Koiri
Chairperson	Director	Independent Director
.....	.....	.....
Rohit Rauniyar	Ramesh Nath Yogi	For S. Danee & Associates
Independent Director	Accountant	Chartered Accountants
		CA. Sudip Danee
		Principal

Date: Mangsir 29, 2082

Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss & Other Comprehensive Income

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

Figures In NPR

Particulars	Note	Year Ended Ashadh 32, 2082	Year Ended Ashadh 31, 2081
Revenue	20	128,929,225	78,179,629
Cost of Sales			
Generation Expenses	21	35,656,971	22,034,822
Gross profit		**93,272,254**	**56,144,807**
Depreciation	3	20,018,895	19,862,043
Other Income	22	469,533,650	709,630
Administrative & Other Operating Expenses	23	86,387,403	42,171,647
Loss on destruction of Depreciable assets		14,200,766	-
Profit from Operation		**442,198,840**	**(5,179,253)**
Finance Income	25	95,206,810	145,389,520
Finance Costs	26	30,540,808	19,947,075
Gain on Bargain Purchase	24	-	2,205,945
Profit Before Tax		**506,864,842**	**122,469,137**
Income Tax Expenses			
Current Tax	11	132,406,255	33,388,613
Deferred Tax Credit/Charge	11	(167,804)	(52,020)
Profit for the year		**374,290,783**	**89,028,504**
Attributable to:			
Owner of Parent		356,200,938	82,914,249
Non Controlling Interest		18,089,845	6,114,255
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Other Comprehensive Income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
i. Re-Measurement (Losses) / Gains on Post Employment Defined Benefit Plans			
ii. Equity Instruments Through Other Comprehensive Income	27	96,105,927	(18,350,702)
iii. Tax Relating to Items That Will Not to Be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	11	(24,026,482)	4,587,675
Other Comprehensive Gain/(Loss) for The Year, Net of Tax		**72,079,445**	**(13,763,027)**
Attributable to:			
Owner of Parent		72,079,445	(13,763,027)
Non Controlling Interest		-	-
Total Comprehensive Gain/(Loss) for The Year, Net of Tax		**446,370,228**	**75,265,477**
Attributable to:			
Owner of Parent		428,280,383	69,151,223
Non Controlling Interest	28	18,089,845	6,114,255
Earning per equity share of Rs. 100 each			
Basic Earning Per Share		19.37	4.72
Diluted Earning Per Share		19.37	4.72

The accompanying notes (1-29) are integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

.....
Punam Karki Chhetri
Chairperson

.....
Jhabindra Acharya
Director

.....
Niteshwor Prasad Koiri
Independent Director

.....
Rohit Rauniyar
Independent Director

.....
Ramesh Nath Yogi
Accountant

.....
For S. Danee & Associates
Chartered Accountants

CA. Sudip Danee
Principal

Date: Mangsir 29, 2082

Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

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

Figures In NPR

Particulars	2081-82	2080-81
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Profit for the Year	488,774,997	116,354,882
Adjustments For:		
Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment	20,018,895	19,862,043
Finance Income	(95,206,810)	(145,389,520)
Finance Cost	30,540,808	19,947,075
Loss on destruction of Depreciable assets	14,200,766	-
Gain/ Loss on Equity Method of Investment	96,105,927	(18,350,702)
Prior year finance cost adjustment	-	12,302
Working Capital Adjustments:		
(Increase)/ Decrease in Trade Receivables	(3,241,769)	(3,749,424)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Other Assets	(549,573,060)	(397,054,886)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Inventories	1,201,897	(1,438,926)
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	(19,426,833)	30,276,765
Increase / (Decrease) in Financial Liabilities	91,115,831	5,787,369
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Liabilities	498,358,418	(412,924,814)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Current Tax Assets	6,470,644	(3,810,672)
Increase / (Decrease) Provision	686,040	(1,973,277)
Cash Generated From Operations	**580,025,750**	**(792,451,784)**
Income Tax Paid	132,406,255	33,388,613
Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities	**447,619,495**	**(825,840,397)**
Cash Flows From / (Used in) Investing Activities		
Proceeds From Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-
Proceeds From Sale of Assets Held For Sale	-	-
Proceeds from Insurance claim against destruction of Property, Plant & Equipment	28,944,898	-
Finance Income	95,206,810	145,389,520
(Increase)/ Decrease Other Equity Investment	(284,743,837)	7,171,445
(Increase)/ Decrease Investment In Associates	(95,963,825)	11,179,256
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment	(759,939,244)	(253,646,459)
(Increase)/Decrease in Non Controlling Interest	18,089,845	268,956,446
Investment in term deposit	427,000,000	613,023,300
Net Cash Flows From Investing Activities	**(571,405,353)**	**792,073,508**
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Issue of Right Share	-	-
Issue of Right Share (Auction)	-	-
Issue of Right Share Premium (Auction)	-	-
Share Issue Cost	-	-
Borrowing (Repaid)	302,661,417	69,929,162
Dividend Paid	(4,472,455)	(4,189,950)
Finance Cost	(30,540,808)	(19,947,075)
Net Cash Flows From Financing Activities	**267,648,154**	**45,792,138**
Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	**143,862,296**	**12,025,249**
Net Foreign Exchange Difference on Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	42,955,516	30,930,267
Cash & Cash Equivalents, End of Period	**186,817,812**	**42,955,516**

The accompanying notes (1-29) are integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

.....
Punam Karki Chhetri
Chairperson

.....
Jhabindra Acharya
Director

.....
Niteshwor Prasad Koiri
Independent Director

.....
Rohit Rauniyar
Independent Director

.....
Ramesh Nath Yogi
Accountant

.....
For S. Danee & Associates
Chartered Accountants

CA. Sudip Danee
Principal

Date: Mangsir 29, 2082

Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

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

Figures In NPR

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Retained Earnings & Reserves					Total
		Share Premium	Investment Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Non-Controlling Interest	
Balance at Shrawan 1, 2080	**1,675,979,806**	**134,168,507**	**70,299,692**	-	**146,121,911**	**23,854,357**	**2,050,424,273**
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	-	82,914,250	-	82,914,250
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	(13,763,027)	-	-	-	(13,763,027)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	**(13,763,027)**	-	**82,914,250**	-	**69,151,223**
Net increase in NCI on Acquired Subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	6,114,255	6,114,255
Acquisition of Subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	256,842,191	256,842,191
Preference Shares in Kasuwa Khola Hydropower Limited by other companies				-		6,000,000	6,000,000
Issue of Bonus Share	79,609,041	-	-	-	(79,609,041)		-
Cash Dividend	-	-	-	-	(4,189,950)		(4,189,950)
Prior Year's Adjustment	-	-	-	-	12,302	-	12,302
Balance at Ashadh 31, 2081	**1,755,588,847**	**134,168,507**	**56,536,665**	-	**145,249,473**	**292,810,803**	**2,384,354,294**
Balance at Shrawan 1, 2081	**1,755,588,847**	**134,168,507**	**56,536,665**	-	**145,249,473**	**292,810,803**	**2,384,354,295**
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	-	356,200,938	-	356,200,938
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	72,079,445	-	-	-	72,079,445
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	**72,079,445**	-	**356,200,938**	-	**428,280,383**
Net increase in NCI on Acquired Subsidiary				-		18,089,845	18,089,845
Acquisition of Subsidiary				-		-	-
Issue of Bonus Share	83,390,470	-	-	-	(83,390,470)	-	-
Cash Dividend				-	(4,472,455)	-	(4,472,455)
Balance at Ashadh 32, 2082	**1,838,979,317**	**134,168,507**	**128,616,111**		**413,587,485**	**310,900,648**	**2,826,252,068**

The accompanying notes (1-29) are integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

.....
Punam Karki Chhetri
Chairperson

.....
Jhabindra Acharya
Director

.....
Niteshwor Prasad Koiri
Independent Director

.....
Rohit Rauniyar
Independent Director

.....
Ramesh Nath Yogi
Accountant

.....
For S. Danee & Associates
Chartered Accountants

CA. Sudip Danee
Principal

Date: Mangsir 29, 2082

Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Note No:1

Background

The consolidated financial statement comprises financial statement of **Radhi Bidut Company Limited** ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as "the Group") for the year ended Ashadh 32, 2082. The Group principal activities is development, production and operation of hydroelectricity project.

The accompanied Consolidated Financial Statements have been approved by Board of the Radhi Bidyut Company limited in its meeting held on **Mangsir 29, 2082 (December 15, 2025)**. The board acknowledges the responsibility of preparation of consolidated financial statement.

Note No:2

Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Measurement

I. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN). The financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with the relevant presentational requirements of the Company Act, 2063 of Nepal.

II. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. 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 non-current classification of assets and liabilities. The financial statements is presented in functional and presentation currency of the Company i.e. Nepalese Rupee ("NPR") which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

III. 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.

IV. Consolidation

A. Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries and associates as at Ashadh 32, 2079. Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

(a) Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
(b) Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee,
(c) The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

The group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of controls listed above. The group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over the investee, including:

(a) The size of Group's holding of voting rights;
(b) Potential voting rights held by the Group;
(c) Rights arising from other contractual arrangements.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group losses control of the subsidiary. The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary. Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company, i.e., year ended on Ashadh 32, 2082.

B. Consolidation Procedure

(a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

(b) Off set (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary.

(c) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements.

(d) Non-controlling interest represents that part of the total comprehensive income and net assets of subsidiaries attributable to interests which are not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Parent Company. Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

C. Goodwill Or A Gain From Bargain Purchase

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then it is bargain gain and the gain is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

D. Investments In Associates And Joint Ventures:

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influences but not control or joint control. This is generally the case where the Group holds between 20% to 50% of the voting rights or the Group has power to participate in the financial and operating policy decision of the investee. Investments in associate are accounted for using equity method.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. The results and assets and liabilities of associates or joint ventures are incorporated in these consolidated financial statement using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with NFRS 5 – Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognised in the consolidated balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associates or joint ventures. When the Group's share of losses of an associates or joint ventures exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognizing its share of further losses.

Additional losses are recognized only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associates or joint ventures. An investment in an associates or joint ventures is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate or joint venture. After application of the equity method of accounting, the Group determines whether there is any objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the net investment in an associate or joint venture and that event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows from the net investment that can be reliably estimated.

If there exists such an objective evidence of impairment, then it is necessary to recognize impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate or joint venture. The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate or joint venture, or when the investment is classified as held for sale. Distributions received from an associate or joint venture reduce the carrying amount of the investment. Unrealised gains on transactions between the group and its associates or joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transactions provide evidence of an impairment of the assets transferred.

2.2 Accounting Estimates And Judgments

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

I. 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 are 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.

II. 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.

III. Contingent Liabilities

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 recognised.

IV. Fair Value Measurement

Some of 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.

V. Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets

Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, 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.

2.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

I. All 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 recognised 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 a separate assets are derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit and 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 has 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. These components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

IV. 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.

V. An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition 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 and loss when the asset is derecognised.

VI. Assets in the course of construction are capitalized in the assets under capital work in progress account (CWIP). 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. Where an obligation (legal or constructive) exists to dismantle or remove an asset or restore a site to its former condition at the end of its useful life, the present value of the estimate cost of dismantling, removing or restoring the site is capitalized along with the cost of acquisition or construction upon completion and a corresponding liability is recognized.

2.4 Depreciation and Amortization

I. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the written down method on Head Office Equipment and using straight line method on Hydro generation related Equipment.

II. Depreciation is provided on the written down method and straight line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets determined by the management. Depreciation on additions to fixed assets is charged on pro-rata basis in the year of purchase. The useful life of the assets and the corresponding rates at which the assets are depreciated are as follows:-

SN	Category of Assets	Rate	Method
1	Machinery & Equipment	5%	WDV
2	Other Assets	5%	WDV
3	Vehicles	9%	WDV
4	Furniture & Fixtures	5%	WDV
5	Computer and Equipment	5%	WDV
6	Office Equipment	5%	WDV
7	Infrastructure-Head Office	5%	WDV
8	Hydro Project Equipment	32 years	SLM

III. Useful life is either the period of time which the asset is expected to be used or the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the use of asset. The estimated useful life, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

IV. Office furniture, equipment and vehicles costing less than NPR 5,000 per unit and plant equipment costing less than NPR 5,000 per unit is charged to the profit and loss account in the year of purchase

V. Hydro Project Equipment Assets are depreciated over the period of license term using straight lime method of depreciation. But, with respect to the addition of new structures against the destruction of assets at site due to flood, the depreciation for the year has been charged on the net additions arising from such reconstruction, based on the full and final settlement of the insurance claim, which was concluded in the last quarter of the financial year.

Further, the loss resulting from the destruction of assets has been recognized in the statement of profit or loss for the year and has been adjusted against the proceeds received from the insurance claim.

2.5 Impairtment of Tangible Assets

I. 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.

II. 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.

III. 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 recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss & Other Comprehensive Income.

IV. 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 recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss & Other Comprehensive Income.

2.6 Borrowing Cost

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

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

2.7 Cash & Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on 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 net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.8 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. Inventories of stores, spare parts and loose tools are stated at the lower of weighted average cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories in the ordinary course of business less all estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.9 Revenue Recognition

I. Sales of Electricity

Revenue is recognised 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 and other similar allowances. Revenue is recognised when substantial risks and rewards of ownership is transferred to the buyer under the terms of the contract.

II. Dividend and Interest Income

Dividend income (net of withholding taxes) from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably). In case of stock dividend only the number of shares is increased.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised 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.

III. Other Income

Other income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Other income is accrued on a time basis.

IV. Management Fee

The company has recognized income from management fee of NPR. 4,800,000 from Universal Power Company Limited. The functional currency of the company is Nepalese Rupee (NPR).

The company has recognized management fee expenses of NPR. 6,371,681 during the year against All Nepal Infrastructure Development Company Limited.

2.10 Foreign Currency Transaction

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 transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised 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 retranslated 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.

V. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

2.11 Employee Benefits

The Company has schemes of employment benefits namely provident fund, employee's gratuity and accumulate leave payable as per employee Personal manual.

A. Defined Contribution Plan

Under defined contribution plans for provident fund and gratuity, the Company pays pre-defined amounts to separate funds and does not have any legal or informal obligation to pay additional sums. Contributions to defined contribution plans are charged to the profit or loss statement in the year to which they relate as the company has no further defined obligations beyond monthly contributions. Contributions to defined contribution schemes are deposited with Employees Provident Fund and Citizen Investment Trust against provident fund and gratuity respectively.

B. Short Term employement benefits

I. A liability is recognised 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.

II. Liabilities recognised 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.

2.12 Income Taxation

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

I. 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 from Sales of electricity: As on 2078.02.31, it has been 7 years of completion from its commercial operation date. Hence, full tax holiday period has expired and company is under 50% exemption facility for next 3 years i.e. from 2078.03.01 onwards, income tax will be applicable at 10% of taxable profit and same has been duly provisioned.

For the taxable income from other sources such as interest income, management fee; company has provisioned tax liability at 25%.

The Income Tax Assessment (Full Audit) of RBCL has been completed and finalized till the Financial Year 2075-76.

I. Deferred Tax

a. 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.

b. 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.

c. 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.

2.13 Earning Per Share (EPS)

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 treasury shares, 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.

2.14 Provision and Contingent Liabilities

I. Provisions are recognised 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.

II. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

III. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

V. A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

VI. A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the standalone financial statements.

VII. A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

VIII. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each reporting period.

2.15 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In case of interest free or concession loans/debentures/preference shares given to subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, the excess of the actual amount of the loan over initial measure at fair value is accounted as an equity investment.

Investment in equity instruments issued by subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less impairment. Investment in preference shares/debentures of the subsidiaries are treated as equity instruments if the same are convertible into equity shares or are redeemable out of the proceeds of equity instruments issued for the purpose of redemption of such investments. Investment in preference shares/ debentures not meeting the aforesaid conditions are classified as debt instruments at amortised cost.

I. Financial Assets

a. Financial Assets at amortised Cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised 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.

b. Financial Assets 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 asset not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income is carried at fair value through the statement of profit and loss & Other Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets maturing within one year from the reporting date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the shorter maturity of these instruments.

c. Impairment of Financial Assets

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

The company recognises impairment loss on trade receivables using expected credit loss model. For financial assets whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognised. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition.

d. De-Recognition of Financial Assets

The Company de-recognises 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 recognises 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 recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amounts measured at the date of de-recognition and the consideration received is recognised in statement of profit or loss & Other Comprehensive Income.

II. Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

a. 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.

b. 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.

c. Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised 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 amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the statement of profit and loss & Other Comprehensive Income.

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.

d. Financial Guarantee Contract

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 recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee.

e. De-Recognition of Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss & Other Comprehensive Income.

III. Off-Setting of Financial Instruments

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 recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.16 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 fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

I. 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 recognised 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 recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless either:

(a) 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

(b) 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.

II. The Company as Lessor

Rental income from operating leases is generally recognised 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 recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.17 Non Current Assets Held for Sale

The Company classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets, its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. Assets classified as held for sale are presented separately in the consolidated balance sheet. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale/ distribution to owners are not depreciated or amortised.

2.18 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, equity prices, liquidity and credit risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company's Board and senior management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Risk Management is done by the Company's management that provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

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

I. Currency Risk

The Company is subject to the risk that changes in foreign currency values impact the Company's imports of inventories and property, plant and equipment. As at Ashadh 32, 2082, there is no unhedged exposure to the Company on holding financial assets (Bank

balances and Trade receivables) and liabilities (trade payables) other than in their functional currency. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to US Dollar. The aim of the Group's approach to management of currency risk is to leave the Company with no material residual risk. This aim has been achieved in all years presented. Since, there is not significant currency risk, the Company has not entered into any forward contract.

II. Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty including its subsidiaries and associates will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored. In addition, the Company is exposed to credit risk in relation to financial guarantees given to banks provided by the Company. The Company's maximum exposure in this respect is the maximum amount the Company could have to pay if the guarantee is called on. No amount has been recognised in the financial position as financial liabilities.

III. 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 relates primarily to the Company's long-term and short-term debt obligations. Since, the interest rate risk is influenced by market forces, Company has little role to play for minimizing this risk.

IV. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses. In doing this, management considers both normal and stressed conditions. A material and sustained shortfall in our cash flow could create potential business continuity risk.

In order to control liquidity risk and for better working capital management, Company has made arrangement adequate level of short term loan facility for short term financing. The Company's Finance department regularly monitors the cash position to ensure it has sufficient cash on-going basis to meet operational needs. Any short term surplus cash generated by the operating entities, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, are retained as cash and cash equivalents (to the extent required) and any excess is invested in interest bearing term deposits to optimize its cash returns on investments. The said investments are made in instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts.

2.19 Capital Management

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

2.20 Staff Bonus

Provision for staff bonus has been made in line with Electricity Act, 2049.

2.21 Corporate Social Responsibility

New Industrial Enterprises Act 2016 (2073 BS) (the "Act") has been introduced with effect from November 22, 2016 repealing the Industrial Enterprises Act 1992 (2049 BS) (the "Previous Act"). Section 48 of Industrial Enterprises Act 2016 (2073 BS) makes it mandatory to allocate fund to be utilized towards corporate social responsibility (the "CSR Requirement"). The fund created for CSR is to be utilized on the basis of annual plans and programs but in the sectors, that are prescribed under the Act, however, such sectors are yet to be specified by the Act.

The Company believes that it has been expending on different CSR activities from earlier years.

2.22 Management Plan

Reveue will be collected through following sources:

(a) Sales of Electricity
(b) Dividend and Interest Income from invested companies and Fixed deposits
(c) Other Income
(d) Management fee if applicable

2.23 Disaster Management

A disaster is a sudden, calamitous event that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community or society and causes human, material, and economic or environmental losses that exceed the community's or society's ability to cope using its own resources. Disaster occur when a hazard impact on vulnerable people. Disasters are older than mankind. We can't control the hazard like earthquake, flood, fire, landslide and so on but we can minimize the damage which may cause by such hazards. Preparedness is the key point for minimizing the loss or damage which may occur due to the disasters. As we know hazard are older than the mankind so there is some trend in occurrence of such events like flood, earthquake so we have to predict and be prepared for these kinds of Hazard. Disasters is the product of process and exposure though the process or hazard are natural so we cannot exactly identify it but by listing possible hazard like flood, landslide and fire and so on which may occur we can only reduce the damage by reducing such thing on exposure of Disaster. Radhi Small Hydropower Project has located places prone to such risk where the exposure is reduced by installing gabions for protection of head race pipes which are prone to landslides, installation of emergency siren for disaster notification to the people around power house and provision of Personnel Protective Equipment as well as firefighting equipment in case of fire. Along with these Radhi SHPP has provided drills to its employee to implement in case of disaster. Risk management committee of the Radhi Bidyut company Limited is formed to identify, assessment and precautions for the potential disaster in the power plant area.

2.24 Details of Equity Investments

I. Kasuwa Khola Hydropower Limited

Kasuwa Khola Hydropower Limited (KKHL), a Subsidiary of Radhi Bidyut Company Limited, is a public company incorporated on Kartrik 30, 2067 (November 16, 2010) as per Company Act 2063, Nepal with the objective to develop and invest in hydropower projects. It is currently developing 45 MW Kasuwa Khola Hydropower project in Sankhuwasabha District and owns its electricity generation license. The project is located in Makalu Gaupalika, of Sankhuwasabha District.

II. Elevation Energy Management Limited

Elevation Energy Management Limited, a Subsidiary of Radhi Bidyut Company Limited, is incorporated on Poush 21, 2067 (January 5, 2011) as a public limited company with Company Registrar Office (Registration number: 1276/067/68). The main objective of this company is to invest in hydropower, clean energy and infrastructure projects.

III. Other Equity Investments:

The company has investment in various projects, including Universal Power Company Limited, which is accounted for at fair value based on the quoted market price of its shares; Rapti Hydro & General Construction Limited, which is accounted for using the equity method and Dordi Khola Jal Bidyut Company Limited, which is accounted for at cost (face value of shares) for fair valuation as on Ashadh 32, 2082.

.....	.....	.....
Punam Karki Chhetri	Jhabindra Acharya	Niteshwor Prasad Koiri
Chairperson	Director	Independent Director
.....	.....	.....
Rohit Rauniyar	Ramesh Nath Yogi	For S. Danee & Associates
Independent Director	Accountant	Chartered Accountants
Date: Mangsir 29, 2082		CA. Sudip Danee
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal		Principal

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statement For the Year Ended Ashadh 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

Note No. 3

Property, Plant & Equipment :

Figures In NPR

Gross Amount	Office Equipment	Infrastructure (HO)	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Plant & Equipment	Vehicles	Computer and other Euipment	Land	Civil Works	Hydro Mechanical	Electro Mechanical	Total
Gross Amount												
Balance at Ashadh 31, 2080	**2,056,724**	**3,454,819**	**728,691**	**3,679,076**	**1,105,762**	**5,877,200**	**1,622,540**	**16,588,920**	**267,169,111**	**110,847,181**	**214,815,898**	**627,945,922**
Additions				40,950	-	-	24,764		45,905,976	15,068,614		**61,040,304**
Disposals												-
Acquition of Subsidiary	42,212					6,677,876		39,855,064				**46,575,152**
Balance at Ashadh 31, 2081	**2,098,936**	**3,454,819**	**728,691**	**3,720,026**	**1,105,762**	**12,555,076**	**1,647,304**	**56,443,983**	**313,075,087**	**125,915,796**	**214,815,898**	**735,561,378**
Additions				1,190,002	-	-	-		19,879,459	955,825		**22,025,287**
Disposals									54,676,842	6,736,830		**61,413,672**
Acquition of Subsidiary	8,903					-		-				**8,903**
Balance at Ashadh 32, 2082	**2,107,839**	**3,454,819**	**728,691**	**4,910,028**	**1,105,762**	**12,555,076**	**1,647,304**	**56,443,983**	**278,277,704**	**120,134,791**	**214,815,898**	**696,181,896**
Accmulated Depreciation												
Balance at Ashadh 31, 2080	**1,411,585**	**1,190,646**	**346,978**	**2,435,416**	**277,538**	**1,882,565**	**1,206,986**	**3,819,903**	**78,621,039**	**32,269,222**	**62,317,789**	**185,779,668**
Charge for The Year	12,258	113,209	19,086	27,111	41,411	359,517	13,665	559,799	8,268,037	3,444,891	6,685,543	**19,544,526**
Disposals									-			-
Charge on acquired Subsidiary	110,548			180,379		445,192	37,143					**773,262**
Balance at Ashadh 31, 2081	**1,534,391**	**1,303,855**	**366,063**	**2,642,906**	**318,950**	**2,687,274**	**1,257,793**	**4,379,702**	**86,889,076**	**35,714,113**	**69,003,332**	**206,097,455**
Charge for The Year	11,645	107,548	18,131	46,632	39,341	327,161	13,904	559,799	7,323,200	3,391,176	6,685,543	**18,524,080**
Disposals									16,320,491	1,947,516		**18,268,007**
Charge on acquired Subsidiary	85,136			135,284		1,246,537	27,857					**1,494,815**
Balance at Ashadh 32, 2082	**1,631,173**	**1,411,403**	**384,195**	**2,824,823**	**358,290**	**4,260,972**	**1,299,555**	**4,939,501**	**77,891,784**	**37,157,773**	**75,688,874**	**207,848,343**
												-
Net Book Value												
At Ashadh 31, 2081	**564,545**	**2,150,964**	**362,628**	**1,077,120**	**786,812**	**9,867,802**	**389,510**	**52,064,281**	**226,186,011**	**90,201,683**	**145,812,566**	**529,463,923**
At Ashadh 32, 2082	**476,666**	**2,043,416**	**344,496**	**2,085,205**	**747,472**	**8,294,104**	**347,749**	**51,504,482**	**200,385,920**	**82,977,018**	**139,127,024**	**488,333,553**

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statement For the Year Ended Ashadh 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

Note 3A: Capital Work in progress(CWIP)
I) Capital Work in progress (Kasuwa Khola HPP (45 MW)

Figures In NPR

Particulars	As at Shrawan 1, 2081	Addition	As at Ashadh 32, 2082
Infrastructure Development	72,648,089	483,228,982	555,877,071
Civil Construction Works	369,368,750	7,000,000	376,368,750
Land Acquisition	24,862,311	40,475,913	65,338,224
Environment and Social Cost	4,312,843	5,624,180.00	9,937,023
Pre-operating Expenses (Office Administration and Management)	190,745,091	-	190,745,091
Engineering Design and Supervision	77,294,004	13,825,446	91,119,450
Project Development	8,562,197	4,291,065	12,853,262
Vehicles Setup, Maintenance and Office Equipment	19,107,173	965,124	20,072,297
Insurance Cost	-	484,199	484,199
Loan Management and Bank Service Charge	41,344,000	14,000,000	55,344,000
IDC	309,620,389	168,010,146	477,630,534
Grand Total Project CWIP	**1,117,864,846**	**737,905,055**	**1,855,769,901**

Note No. 4
Investment in Associates:

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082 Amount	As at Ashadh 31, 2081 Amount
Quoted investments at Fair Value (FV)		
Investment in Associate Companies		
Rapti Hydro & General Construction Limited	218,270,479	122,306,653
Total	**218,270,479**	**122,306,653**

Note No. 5
Other Equity Investment:

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082 Amount	As at Ashadh 31, 2081 Amount
Through Other Comprehensive Income		
Universal Power Company Limited	243,718,450	114,576,349
Dordi Khola Jal Bidyut Company Limited	320,090,535	164,488,800
Total	**563,808,985**	**279,065,149**

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statement For the Year Ended Ashadh 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

Note No. 6
Other assets (Current and Non-current):

Figures In NPR

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Current		
Prepaid Expenses	9,062,686	4,076,691
Advance to Suppliers	306,555	1,297,606
Advance to Staff	1,101,458	5,618,608
Other Receivables (LC Margin)	117,151	126,129
Vat Receivable	4,285,992	4,203,944
Other Receivables From related company	21,402,754	30,407,967
Advance For Land Development	-	5,751,100
Dividend Tax receivable	774,545	1,085,172
Advance for Right Shares	27,080,600	-
Other receivable	365,100,176	59,946,197
Interest Receivable	370,942	405,514
Advance for Excavator Purchase	-	5,100,142
Advance to Himalayan Sherpa Construction	10,000,000	1,500,000
Advance to Jhyap Kumari Rai	-	500,000
Inspire Clean Energy Ltd	79,895,098	118,895,098
Advance to Pasang Sherpa	6,655,000	8,155,000
Advance to Ripu Mardini Petrol Station	-	30,000
Mountain Infra Company Limited	343,168,612	106,000,000
C.V. Tech Infra Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	4,619,469	4,106,195
Geo Hydro Consult Pvt.Ltd	4,100,640	2,589,540
Advance Against Land Purchase & Other's	1,683,564	-
Total	**879,725,242**	**359,794,902**
Non Current		
Advance to Suppliers	7,220	7,220
Share Advance	30,000,000	-
Investments	10,617,173	10,674,451
Other Receivables From related company	2,968,681	3,268,681
Total	**43,593,074**	**13,950,352**
Grand Total	**923,318,315**	**373,745,254**

Note No. 7
Inventories:

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Spare parts and other item	15,549,790	16,751,687
Total	**15,549,790**	**16,751,687**

Note No. 8
Trade Receivables:

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Nepal Electricity Authority (Regular)	20,562,492	17,037,949
Nepal Electricity Authority (Posted)	59,391,149	59,391,149
Other Receivables	245,619	528,393
Total	**80,199,261**	**76,957,492**

Note No. 9
Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Bank Balances		
In Current Accounts	169,544,955	27,993,127
In Call Accounts	17,227,201	14,914,465
Cash		
Cash on Hand	45,655	47,923
Total	**186,817,812**	**42,955,516**

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statement For the Year Ended Ashadh 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

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

Figures In NPR

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Bank Balances		
In Current Accounts	169,544,955	27,993,127
In Call Accounts	17,227,201	14,914,465
Cash		
Cash on Hand	45,655	47,923
Total	**186,817,812**	**42,955,516**

Note No. 10
Term Deposit:

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Kamana Sewa Bikas Bank FD	30,000,000	55,000,000
Mahalaxmi Bikas Bank FD	30,000,000	40,000,000
Nabil Bank Limited FD	-	27,000,000
NMB Bank FD	10,000,000	10,000,000
Lumbini Bikas Bank Ltd FD	206,172,000	351,172,000
Shangri-La Development Bank FD	-	20,000,000
NIMB Bank Ltd FD	-	40,000,000
Muktinath Bikas Bank FD	30,000,000	40,000,000
Jyoti Bikas Bank Ltd FD	-	50,000,000
NIC Asia Bank Ltd. FD	-	10,000,000
Kumari Bank Limited FD	-	50,000,000
Global IME Bank Limited FD	300,000	40,300,000
Total	**306,472,000**	**733,472,000**

Note No. 11

Figures In NPR

Income Taxes		
A. Tax Expense Recognised in The Statement of Profit And Loss	**Year ended As at Ashadh 32, 2082**	**Year ended Ashadh 31, 2081**
Current tax		
Current Income Tax Charge	119,452,578	28,293,400
Deferred Tax Credit/Charge		
Origination & Reversal of Temporary Differences	167,804	52,020
Adjustments/(Credits) Related to Previous Years - (Net)		
Income Tax Expense Reported in Statement of Profit or Loss	**119,620,382**	**28,345,420**
B. Tax Expense Recognised In Other Comprehensive Income	**Year ended As at Ashadh 32, 2082**	**Year ended Ashadh 31, 2081**
Deferred Tax		
Origination & Reversal of Temporary Differences	(24,026,482)	4,587,675
Income Tax Charged to OCI	**(24,026,482)**	**4,587,675**
C. Current tax asset / (liability) -net:	**Year ended As at Ashadh 32, 2082**	**Year ended Ashadh 31, 2081**
Advance Income Tax	142,408,474	50,086,416
Less: Provision For Income Tax Liability	119,452,578	28,293,400
Less: Provision for Income Tax Liability: Subsidiary	12,953,677	5,320,152
Total	**10,002,219**	**16,472,864**

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statement For the Year Ended Ashadh 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

D. Reconciliation of tax liability on book profit vis-à-vis actual tax liability

Particulars	Year ended Ashadh 32, 2082						Year ended Ashadh 31, 2081					
	Electricity Income : 50% tax Bracket	Electricity Income : Full tax Bracket	Management fee income	Finance Income	Other Source	Total	Electricity Income : Full Tax Bracket	Electricity Income : 50% tax Bracket	Management fee income	Finance Income	Other Source	Total
Income	-	128,929,225	-	62,485,319	432,414,348	**623,828,893**	50,763,624	27,416,005	707,965	113,171,936	1,666	**192,061,195**
Profit/ (Loss) Before Income Tax	-	**(37,080,071)**	-	**47,108,537**	**430,701,774**	**440,396,642**	**(13,466,290)**	**(43,931,814)**	**(85,070)**	**113,171,936**	**1,666**	**55,690,428**
Enacted Tax Rate	10%	20%	25%	25%	25%		20%	10%	25%	25%	25%	-
Income Tax Expense Charged to The Statement of Profit or Loss & OCI	-	-	-	**11,777,134**	**107,675,443**	**119,452,578**	-	-	-	**28,292,984**	**416**	**28,293,400**

E. The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended Ashadh 32, 2082 and Ashadh 31, 2081 are as follows:

Figures In NPR

I) Movement during the year ended Ashadh 31, 2081

Particulars	As at Sharwan 1, 2080	Credit/(charge) in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Credit/(charge) in Other Comprehensive Income	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)				
Investment in Equity Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	101,560	-	4,587,675	4,689,235
Depreciation	(874,222)	(52,020)	-	(926,242)
ii) Movement during the year ended Ashadh 32, 2082	**(772,662)**	**(52,020)**	**4,587,675**	**3,762,993**

Particulars	As at Sharwan 1, 2081	Credit/(charge) in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Credit/(charge) in Other Comprehensive Income	As at Ashadh 32, 2082
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)				
Investment in Equity Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	4,689,235	-	(24,026,482)	(19,337,247)
Depreciation	(926,242)	(167,804)	-	(1,094,046)
Total	**3,762,993**	**(167,804)**	**(24,026,482)**	**(20,431,293)**

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statement For the Year Ended Ashadh 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

Note No. 12
Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082		As at Ashadh 31, 2081	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
A. Equity Shares				
Authorised				
Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each	50,000,000	5,000,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000,000
Issued				
Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each	31,242,420	3,124,242,000	50,000,000	5,000,000,000
Subscribed and Fully Paid				
Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up	18,389,793	1,838,979,317	17,555,888	1,755,588,846
	18,389,793	**1,838,979,317**	**17,555,888**	**1,755,588,846**

B. Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year

Particular	As at Ashadh 32, 2082		As at Ashadh 31, 2081
	No. of Shares		No. of Shares
Balance as at the Beginning of the Year	17,555,888		16,759,798
Add: Issue of Bonus Share During the Year	833,905		796,090
Balance as at the End of the Year	**18,389,793**		**17,555,888**

C. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of NPR 100 per share. Every member holding equity shares therein shall have voting rights in proportion to the member's share of the paid up equity share capital. The Company declares and pays dividend in Nepalese rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the equity shareholders.

Note No. 13
Other Equity

Figures In NPR

Particular	Share Premium	General Reserve	Investment Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at Shrawan 1, 2080	**134,168,507**	**-**	**70,299,692**	**146,121,911**	**350,590,111**
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	82,914,249	82,914,249
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	(13,763,027)	-	(13,763,027)
Issue of Right Share - premium	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of Bonus Share	-	-	-	(79,609,041)	(79,609,041)
Cash Dividend	-	-	-	(4,189,950)	(4,189,950)
Right Share Issue Cost	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment in NEA Posted receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Prior Year's Adjustment in NEA Posted Royalty provision	-	-	-	-	-
Prior Year's Adjustment	-	-	-	12,302	12,302
Balance at Ashadh 31, 2081	**134,168,507**	**-**	**56,536,665**	**145,249,472**	**335,954,645**
Balance at Shrawan 1, 2081	**134,168,507**	**-**	**56,536,665**	**145,249,472**	**335,954,645**
Profit for The Year	-	-	-	356,200,938	356,200,938
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	72,079,445	-	72,079,445
Issue of Bonus Share	-	-	-	(83,390,470)	(83,390,470)
Cash Dividend	-	-	-	(4,472,455)	(4,472,455)
Prior Year's Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at Ashadh 32, 2082	**134,168,507**	**-**	**128,616,111**	**413,587,485**	**676,372,103**

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statement For the Year Ended Ashadh 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

Note No. 14

Non Controlling Interest	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Balance at Shrawan 1, 2081	292,810,803	23,854,357
Net increase in NCI on acquired subsidiary (KKHL)	18,089,845	6,114,255
Acquition of new subsidiary (EEML)	-	256,842,191
Preference Shares in Kasuwa Khola Hydropower Limited by other companies	-	6,000,000
Balance at Ashadh 32, 2082	**310,900,648**	**292,810,803**

Details of Non- wholly owned subsidiaries of the Group that have material non-controlling interests:

	Proportion of Non Controlling Interest	
Name of Subsidiary	**As at Ashadh 32, 2082**	**As at Ashadh 31, 2081**
Kasuwa Khola Hydropower Limited (KKHL)	40%	40%
Elevation Energy Management Limited (EEML)	49%	49%

Note No. 15
Borrowings:

Figures In NPR

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Measured At Amortized Cost		
Non-Current		
Term Loan	296,247,763	47,098,746
Total	**296,247,763**	**47,098,746**
Current		
Short Term Loan	224,481,650	170,969,250
Total	**224,481,650**	**170,969,250**
Grand Total	**520,729,413**	**218,067,997**

Terms of Repayment of Term Loans

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
2-3 Years	131,997,763	47,098,746
4-5 Years	95,000,000	
6-8 Years	69,250,000	-
Total	**296,247,763**	**47,098,746**

Note No. 16
Other Financial Liabilities:

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Non-Current		
Employees Accounts Payable	1,781,113	1,781,113
Retention Payable	944,685	944,685
Total	**2,725,798**	**2,725,798**
Current		
Employees Accounts Payable	3,293,368	2,849,990
Advance for Share	95,000,000	-
VAT Payable	167,201	-
Royalty Payable	886,039	375,538
Other Payable	559,660	5,564,910
Total	**99,906,269**	**8,790,438**
Grand Total	**102,632,067**	**11,516,236**

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statement For the Year Ended Ashadh 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

Note No. 17
Provisions:

Figures In NPR

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Non-Current		
Royalty Provision (NEA Posted Income)	1,187,823	1,187,823
Total	**1,187,823**	**1,187,823**
Current		
Provision for Audit Fee	226,000	200,000
Provision for Leave Encashement	9,358	2,755
Provision for Employess Bonus	452,110	513,775
Other Provisions	1,073,811	358,710
Total	**1,761,280**	**1,075,241**
Grand Total	**2,949,103**	**2,263,063**

Note No. 18
Other Liabilities:

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Non Current		
Payable to Related Company	957,035,994	527,182,737
Total	**957,035,994**	**527,182,737**
Current		
Dividend Payable	2,570,688	2,570,688
Audit Fee Payable	291,350	250,000
Consultancy Fee Payable	157,877	70,796
TDS Payable	33,046,517	12,342,377
Other Payable	169,574,470	121,901,878
Total	**205,640,901**	**137,135,740**
Grand Total	**1,162,676,895**	**664,318,477**

Note No. 19
Trade Payables:

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Non-Current		
Sundry Creditors	-	-
Total	-	-
Current		
Sundry Creditors	12,871,477	32,298,310
Total	**12,871,477**	**32,298,310**
Grand Total	**12,871,477**	**32,298,310**

Note No. 20
Revenue:

Particulars	As at Ashadh 32, 2082	As at Ashadh 31, 2081
Electricity Sale to NEA	128,929,225	38,424,527
Electricity Revenue againt Loss of Pay	-	39,755,102
Total	**128,929,225**	**78,179,629**

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statement For the Year Ended Ashadh 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

Note No. 21
Generation Expenses:

Figures In NPR

Particulars	For the year ended Ashadh 32, 2082	For the year ended Ashadh 31, 2081
Salaries & Other Employee cost	8,347,464	6,606,407
Rent	16,000	16,000
Repair & Maintenance- Vehicles	345,818	304,349
Repair & Maintenance- Plant and Machinery	3,179,385	2,454,094
Water & Electricity Expenses	24,300	551,904
Transportation Expenses	26,181	75,069
Office Expenses	141,260	1,519,866
Communication Expenses	47,560	47,166
Printing & Stationery Expenses	10,560	18,404
Insurance Expenses	4,512,608	4,242,511
Travelling Expenses	214,750	373,150
Sub Station Operation Expenses	933,680	1,244,173
Housekeeping Expenses	111,500	-
Fuel & Lubricants Expenses- Machine	440,415	-
Fuel Expenses- Vehicles	182,070	446,351
Corporate Social Responsibility	-	121,400
Consultancy Expenses	12,046,264	-
Royalty Expenses	3,115,481	1,197,457
Non claimable VAT expenses	-	859,492
Staff Outsourcing Exp.	359,413	320,319
Dashain Expenses	693,681	683,335
Fooding Expenses SO	613,900	525,975
OJT Expenses	44,679	-
Compensation Expenses	250,000	-
Statue foundation ceremony expenses	-	427,400
Total	**35,656,971**	**22,034,822**

Note No. 22
Other Income:

Particulars	For the year ended Ashadh 32, 2082	For the year ended Ashadh 31, 2081
Management fee income	1,550,700	707,965
Income from sale of investment	398,512,133	-
Miscellaneous Income	69,470,817	1,666
Total	**469,533,650**	**709,630**

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statement For the Year Ended Ashadh 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

Note No. 23
Administrative expenses:

Figures In NPR

Particulars	For the year ended Ashadh 32, 2082	For the year ended Ashadh 31, 2081
Salaries & Other Employee cost	13,219,835	7,467,698
Staff Bonus	452,110	157,621
Lease Rent	893,301	2,129,845
Repair & Maintenance- HO	130,252	476,484
Repair & Maintenance- Vehicles	577,331	330,635
Electricity Expenses	109,670	277,984
Water Expenses	31,445	36,335
Books Newspapers & Magazines	13,850	-
Transportation Expenses	243,865	599,908
Office Expenses	726,882	965,417
Audit Fee Expenses	631,203	520,796
Audit Lunch Expenses	7,040	27,725
Legal & Consulting Services Expenses	5,410,733	4,127,846
Management Fee	23,023,264	20,371,681
Pantry Expenses	136,932	-
Staff Outsourcing Expenses	633,132	-
BOD Meeting Expenses	316,500	343,042
Communication Expenses	483,165	283,782
Registration & Renewable Expenses	1,092,233	1,016,953
Membership Fee	24,000	24,000
Printing & Stationery Expenses	398,208	172,453
AGM Expenses	862,519	170,599
Insurance Expenses	94,318	194,556
Travelling Expenses	350,000	4,110
Miscellaneous Expenses	246,469	223,127
Advertisement Expenses	205,866	71,354
Fine & penalty	70,487	-
Fuel Expenses- Vehicles	770,762	600,300
Training Expenses	-	214,942
Early contract termination charges	31,250,000	-
ISO Expenses	444,429	141,880
Rates & Taxes	16,401	-
Share sale expenses	1,627,505	-
Business Promotion Expenses HO	780,938	567,264
Dashain Expenses HO	1,112,756	653,308
Total	**86,387,403**	**42,171,647**

Note No. 24
Goodwill/ Gain on Bargain Purchase:

Particulars	For the year ended Ashadh 32, 2082	For the year ended Ashadh 31, 2081
Fair Value of Net Assets of EEML as on Acquition Date	-	524,167,736
Fair Value of Non Controlling Interest	-	(256,842,191)
Net Consideration Paid	-	(265,119,600)
Gain on Bargain Purchase	-	**2,205,945**

Note No. 25
Finance Income:

Figures In NPR

Particulars	For the year ended Ashadh 32, 2082	For the year ended Ashadh 31, 2081
Interest Income	95,206,810	145,389,520
Total	**95,206,810**	**145,389,520**

Radhi Bidyut Company Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statement For the Year Ended Ashadh 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

Note No. 26
Finance Costs:

Particulars	For the year ended Ashadh 32, 2082	For the year ended Ashadh 31, 2081
Interest Cost - Bank	24,737,672	19,914,182
Interest Expenses - Other	4,543,155	-
Loan Management Fee	1,249,805	-
Bank Charges	10,176	32,893
Total	**30,540,808**	**19,947,075**

Note No. 27
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income:

Particulars	For the year ended Ashadh 32, 2082	For the year ended Ashadh 31, 2081
Gain/(Loss) on Investment on Associates	(33,036,175)	(11,179,256)
Gain/(Loss) on Other Equity Investment through OCI	129,142,102	(7,171,445)
Total	**96,105,927**	**(18,350,702)**

Note No. 28
Earnings Per Share:

Particulars	For the year ended Ashadh 32, 2082	For the year ended Ashadh 31, 2081
Profit Attributable to equity holder of parent company	356,200,938	82,914,250
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	18,389,793	17,555,888
Earnings Per Share (Rs.) - Basic (Face value of Rs. 100 per share)	**19.37**	**4.72**
	-	
Add: Weighted average number of potential equity shares		
Weighted average number of Equity shares (including dilutive shares) outstanding	18,389,793	16,759,798
Earnings Per Share (Rs.) - Diluted (Face value of Rs. 100 per share)	**19.37**	**4.72**

Note No. 29
Related Party Disclosures
(a) Those Charged With Governance

Those charged with governance of the RBCL include members of Board of Directors namely:

Name	Designation
Punam Karki Chhetri	Chairperson
Jhabindra Acharya	Director
Niteshwor Prasad Koiri	Independent Director
Rohit Rauniyar	Independent Director

The following provides expenses incurred for those charged with governance of RBCL

Particulars	Current year	Previous Year
Meeting Allowances	282,000	132000

The total number of board meeting held during this fiscal year was 18.

(b) Other related party transactions

Name of the related party	Nature of transaction	Current Year		Previous Year		Remarks
		Transaction	Balance	Transaction	Balance	
Kasuwa Khola Hydropower Limited	Interest Receivable	-	33,615	-	73,720	
Kasuwa Khola Hydropower Limited	Other Fee & Receivable	-	505,559	-	505,559	

(Increase in corporate gurantee is due to increase in consortium loan limit of respective companies)

Notes

Radhi Small Hydropower Project (4.4 MW)

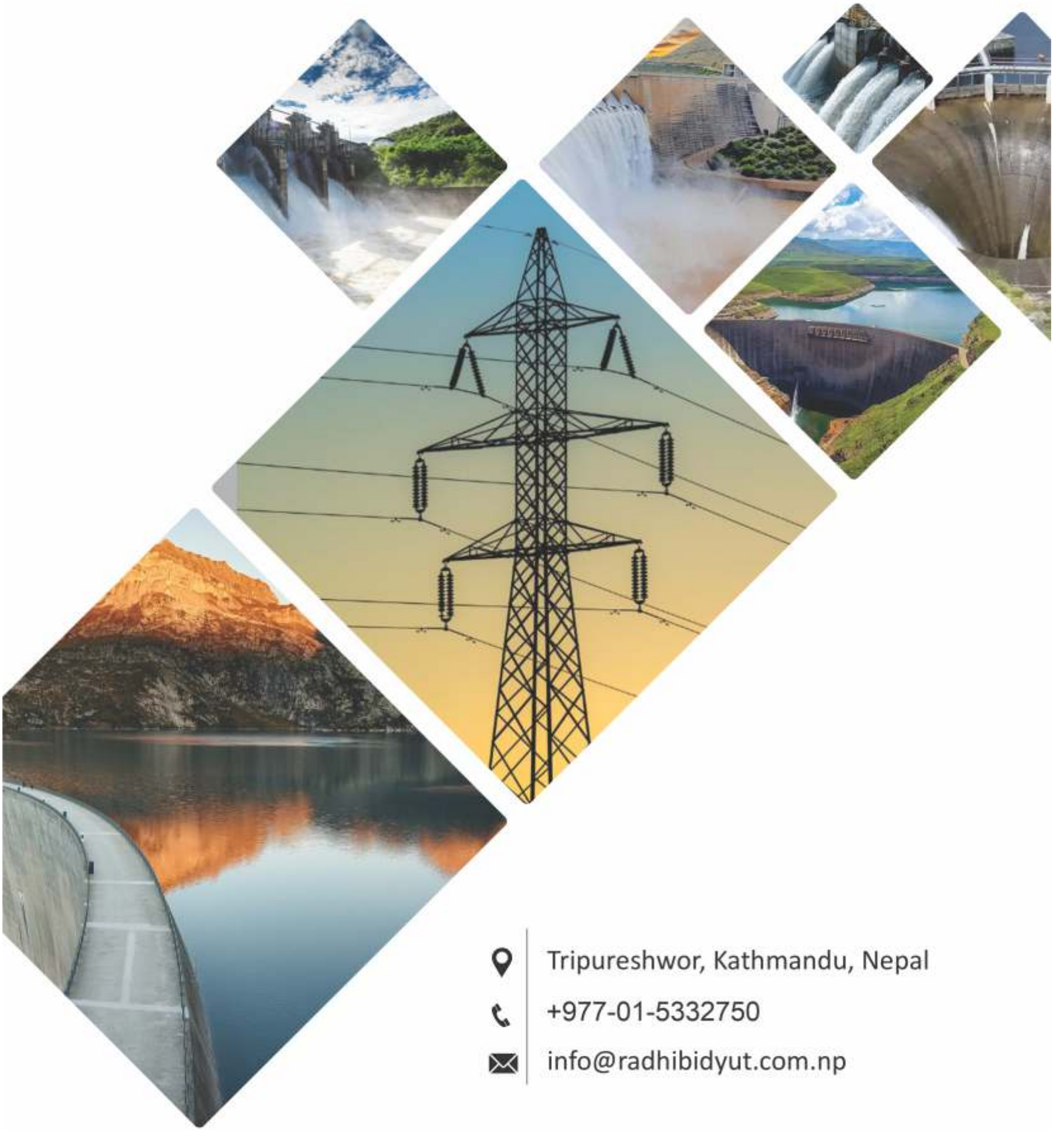












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