





G.P. Rajbhak & Co. Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BANDIPUR CABLE CAR AND TOURISM LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bandipur Cable Car and Tourism Ltd., which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at Ashadh 31, 2081 (July 15, 2024), and the Statement of Profit or Loss, and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the Financial Position of the Company as at Ashadh 31, 2081 (July 15, 2024), and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards [NFRS].

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing [NSA]. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Nepal, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide 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. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Matter

The auditor's report is intended solely for the intended users and should not be distributed to or used by other parties.

Responsibilities of 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 NFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether caused due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with NSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.





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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on company's ability to continue as going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosure are inadequate, to modify our audit opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidences obtained up to date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statement, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Company's Activities to express an opinion on Financial Statements.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We have determined to communicate following matters in accordance with the requirements of Companies Act, 2063, Company Directive, 2072 and other regulatory requirements: -

- We have obtained all the information and the explanations, which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- Based on our audit, proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the Company.
- The Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows, and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of accounts maintained by the Company.
- In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations and from our examination of the books of accounts of the Company, we have not come across any case where the Board of Directors or any office bearer of the Company have acted contrary to the provisions of law, or committed any misappropriation or caused any loss.





or damage to the Company or acted in a manner, as would jeopardize the interest and security of the Company, its shareholders and its stakeholders.

- The business of the Company has been conducted satisfactorily and operated within its jurisdiction and has been functioning properly.



CA Pradeep Lama
Partner
G. P. Rajbahak & Co.,
Chartered Accountants

Date: 28 Poush 2081
Place: Kathmandu

UDIN: 250126CA02069QU5ML



Schedules forming an integral part of the Financial Statement as on 31st Ashadh , 2081 (15th July, 2024)

Bandipur Cable Car and Tourism Ltd. (the Company) is a public limited company, incorporated under the Companies Act, 2063 of Nepal. The registered place & the principal place of operation is located at Bandipur-4, Tanahun, Nepal. Bandipur Cable Car and Tourism Ltd. ("the Company") initially was a private limited company established on Poush 22, 2069 (January 06, 2013) as per the Company Act 2083 and later on converted into Public Company on Bhadra: 17, 2078 (August 29, 2021) having PAN No. 600918925

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements unless otherwise stated. The Company follows the Nepalese financial year based on Nepalese calendar. The corresponding dates for the English calendar are as follows:

Accounting policies are consistently applied across all periods reported. The presentation and classification of financial figures relating to previous period are regrouped or reclassified where relevant to facilitate consistent presentation and better comparability.





2.11 Events after the reporting date

Events after the reporting date are those events, favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue. All material and important events that occurred after the reporting date have been considered and appropriate disclosures have been made in line with NAS 10 – "Events After the Reporting Period".

2.12 Current versus Non-Current classification

The company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on Current / Non-Current classification.

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

The Company classifies an asset as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
 - Held primarily for the purposes of trading.
 - Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period.
 - Cash and cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting
- All other assets are classified as non-current.

The Company classifies an liability as current when it is:

- Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for the purposes of trading.
- Settled within twelve months after the reporting period.
- No conditional right to defer the settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liability are classified as non current.

Deferred Tax Asset and liabilities are classified as non current assets and liabilities.

2.13 Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition

Property, Plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment provisions, if any when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and it can be used for more than one year and the cost can be measured reliably. All Property Plant and Equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction including duties and non-refundable taxes, expenses directly related to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for their intended use and in the case of qualifying assets, the attributable borrowing costs.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefit 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 is derecognized when replaced. All other minor repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

i) Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment other than free hold land is provided on Straight Line Method based on the estimated useful life as per management estimates. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The company based its assumptions and estimations on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared.

Particulars	Useful Life (in yrs)
Building	35
Cable Car	25
Plant and Machinery	12
Furniture and fixture	8
Vehicles	10
Office equipments	5

De-recognition

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

2.14 Capital Work in Progress

These are expenses of capital nature directly incurred in the construction of buildings, major plant and machinery and system development, awaiting capitalization. Capital work-in-progress would be transferred to the relevant asset when it is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

During the reporting period, the Lower Station project was brought into operational use on 1st Baisakh 2081. Accordingly, the capitalized Work-in-Progress (CWIP) related to this project has been transferred to the appropriate asset category. Similarly, the Cable Car project was placed into service on 1st Ashadh 2081, and the associated CWIP has been reclassified. As at the reporting date, the remaining CWIP consists of expenditures related to the Queen Tower project (Hotel Project), which is not yet complete and remains in construction stage.



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2.15 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are initially recognized at cost. Subsequently intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. An intangible asset is recognized if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably.

Amortization

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. An intangible asset shall be regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on an analysis of all of the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflow for the entity.

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

Useful Life of Intangible Assets based on SLM is categorized as stated below:

Particulars	Useful Life (In yrs)
Website	5
Software Development	10
Leasehold Assets	12

2.16 Impairment of assets

The carrying amount of assets are reviewed at each date of the financial statement, if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An asset is impaired when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised under impairment expenses in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired.

2.17 Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents have an original maturity of less than three months. These enable the company to meet its short-term liquidity requirements.

2.18 Share Capital

Financial instruments issued by the company which evidences a residual interest in the asset of the company after deducting all the liabilities are classified as the equity instruments. Such equity instruments is presented as share capital in the statement of financial position which represents the par value of equity shares issued. The company has classified financial instruments as equity when there is no contractual obligation to transfer cash, other financial assets or issue available number of own equity instruments.

2.19 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the company and the revenue and associated cost incurred or to be incurred can reliably be measured. Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of these goods or service to the customer. Revenue from operation is net of Indirect Taxes, returns and discounts.

Income recognition for the revenue streams is as below:-

i) Revenue from Operations

Revenue from the sale of goods shall be recognized when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

- > The company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- > The company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the
- > The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- > It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company; and
- > The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.
- > Sales is recognized at fair value of consideration received or receivables. Sales is recognized at net of VAT.

ii) Other Income

- > Other Incomes have been recognized on accrual basis in the financial statement.
- > Interest income is recognized on the time proportion basis using the effective interest rate.

2.20 Foreign Currency Transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to Nepalese Rupees using the spot foreign exchange rate ruling at that date and all differences arising on non-trading activities are taken to 'Other Operating Income' in the Statement of Profit or Loss. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the end of the reporting period.

Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items in foreign currency measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange differences arising on the settlement or reporting of monetary items at rates different from those which were initially recorded are dealt with in the Statement of Profit or Loss. However, foreign currency differences arising on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income.

The company does not have any foreign currency denominated assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

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Bandipur Cablecar & Tourism Ltd.
Bhandipur, Nepal
Estd 2073

P. Raibahad & Co.
Chartered Accountants



2.21 Employee Benefits

i) Short term-Employment Benefits:

The cost of all short-term employee benefits (that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service) are recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service. The accruals for employee entitlements to benefits such as salaries, bonuses and annual leave represents the amount which the Company has present obligation to pay as a result of the employee's services and obligation can be measured reliably.

ii) Post-Employment Benefits

A defined contribution plan is a post employment plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amount. The Company has no schemes of retirement benefits for staffs in the form provident fund (defined contribution plan) as per the requirement of the Labour Act, 2074.

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have been earned in the current and prior periods, discount that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets. The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. The company has no schemes of retirement benefits for staffs in the form of defined benefit plan.

2.22 Income Tax

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

Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities consist of amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to Inland Revenue Department in respect of the current year, using the tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted on the reporting date and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of prior years.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and it is intended to realize the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. Deferred income tax is recognized using the statement of financial position and its tax base. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

The Company has not recognized any Deferred Tax Assets (DTA) or Deferred Tax Liabilities (DTL) due to the tax exemption granted under Section 94(3)(TA) of the Income Tax Act, 2058. In accordance with this provision, the Company's operations in the tourism industry are fully exempt from income tax for the first five years from the commencement of operations, and 50% of the tax liability is exempt for the following three years. During the exemption period, the Company is not subject to income tax, and as such, no taxable temporary differences exist that would require the recognition of deferred taxes. In accordance with NAS 12 *Income Taxes*, deferred tax is recognized, subject to the consideration of prudence, on deductible temporary differences, which are the differences between taxable income and accounting income that arise in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets (DTA) on accumulated losses occurs when it is probable that taxable profits will be available in the future to utilize the accumulated losses. However, since the conditions for recognizing deferred tax are not met during the exemption period, and the Company expects to generate taxable profits only after the expiration of the tax exemption period, Deferred Tax Assets (DTA) on accumulated losses have not been recognized. The Company assumes that it will generate taxable profits after the expiration of the tax exemption period and expects to recognize deferred taxes once the exemption ends, in line with future taxable profits and prevailing tax rates. The Company expects that the tax exemption will continue as per the terms outlined, and does not anticipate any uncertainties regarding its continuation.

2.23 Inventories

As per NAS 2, "Inventories", Inventories shall be carried at the lower of net realizable value or cost. Cost comprises of all costs of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the necessary estimated expenses.

As per NAS 2, "Inventories", Inventories shall be carried at the lower of net realizable value or cost. Cost comprises of all costs of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the necessary estimated expenses.

Company possesses inventory of NRs. 6,373,779 as at 15th July, 2024

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Bandipur Cablecar & Tourism Limited
Field: 2074

Garibahak & Co.
Chartered Accountants



2.24 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial asset is any asset that is:

- Cash
- An equity instrument of another entity;
- A contractual right;
- A contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:

The company's principal financial assets comprises of assets held at fair value, trade and other receivables as well as advances.

A financial liability is any liability that is:

- Contractual obligation;
- a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:

While the company's financial liabilities consist of long-term borrowings, short term borrowings and trade payables.

Recognition and measurement

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities initially at its fair value plus in the case of Financial Assets and financial liabilities not "at Fair value through Profit or Loss", transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial assets and financial liabilities. The transaction costs of Financial Assets carried "at Fair Value through Profit or Loss" are expensed in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

Subsequent Measurement of Financial Assets

- Financial Assets measured at amortized cost;
- Financial Assets at fair value through other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI);
- Financial Assets at Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);

Subsequent Measurement of financial liabilities:

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profits or loss are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss when the liabilities are derecognized, and through amortization process.

All financial liabilities held by the company are classified as financial liabilities held at amortized cost using effective interest rate. Financial liabilities held by the company are both interest bearing and non-interest bearing.

The non-interest-bearing instruments carrying value represents the amortized cost. For interest bearing financial liabilities which comprises of the bank loans, interest charged by the bank approximates effective interest rate and the rate is considered for calculation of amortized cost of liability and the finance cost. The effect of initial charges and its impact on effective interest rate is considered not material and the carrying value is considered to approximate the amortized cost.

De-recognition:

The Company De-recognizes financial assets when the right to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or when it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. If substantially all the risks and rewards have been neither retained nor transferred and the Company has retained control, the assets continue to be recognized to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any objective indication that an asset or a group of financial assets may have been impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is determined. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events occurring after the initial recognition of the asset (a loss event), and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The Company considers the following factors in assessing objective evidence of impairment:

- Whether the counterparty is in default of payments.
- When a counterparty files for bankruptcy, and this would avoid or delay discharge of its obligation.
- Where the Company initiates legal recourse of recovery in respect of a credit obligation of the counterpart.
- Where the Company consents to a restructuring of the obligation, resulting in a diminished financial obligation, demonstrated by a material forgiveness of debt or postponement of scheduled payments.
- Where there is observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows of a group of financial assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with specific individual financial assets.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

The company offsets the financial assets and liabilities, and presents the net amount in the Statement of Financial Position when and only when, it has a legal right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.25 Financing and Borrowing Cost:

As per NAS 23, "Borrowing Cost", 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 an asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

During the reporting period, borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of the asset were capitalized up to the date the asset was put into use. Borrowing costs incurred after the asset was put into use have been charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss (SOPL).





2.26 Provisions, Contingent assets and Contingent Liabilities

As per NAS 37, "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets", Provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount. An entity recognizes provision when three basic criterias as listed below are met:

- there is a present obligation as a result of past events,
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying the future economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future uncertain events not wholly within the control of the entity or a present obligation that arises from the past events but is not recognised.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised but disclosed in financial statements.

Contingent assets 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.

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements.

Company does not have any contingent liability for the reporting period.

2.27 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease or it contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The lease rentals under such agreement are recognized in the statement of profit or loss as per the terms of the lease.

The Company recognizes rental expense from operating lease on a straight-line basis over the term of operating lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for lessors' expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognized in the year in which such benefits accrue.

As per NFRS 16, "Leases", at the commencement date, a lessee shall measure the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments shall be discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee shall use the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

However on our assumption of lease for to either short-term leases or leases for which the underlying asset is of low value, the lessee shall recognise the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis. The lessee shall apply another systematic basis if that basis is more representative of the pattern of the lessee's benefit.

The Company has elected not to recognize ROU Assets and lease liabilities for leases of low value assets and short term leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months of the date of initial recognition. For Lease rental exceeding 12 months, NFRS 16 has been applied and Right of Use (ROU) Assets, Lease Liability has been recognized in Statement of Financial Position and accordingly Lease Interest Expense and Depreciation has been recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss. The discounting rate used to determine Right of Use (ROU) Assets i.e. present value of future lease rental payable is 10%

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[Circular stamp: Pajbahak & Co., Chartered Accountants]

**Bandipur Cable Car and Tourism Ltd.****Bandipur-04, Tanahun**

Statement of Financial Position

As at Ashadh 31, 2081 (July 15, 2024)


Particulars	Note	Figures in NRs.	
		As at Ashadh 31, 2081	As at Ashadh 31, 2080
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	1,414,059,418	225,735,962
Capital Work-in-Progress	3	1,285,925,475	1,796,784,773
			20,736,819
Intangible Assets	4	18,493,733	
Deferred Tax Assets	5	-	-
Other Non- Financial Asset			
Total Non Current Assets		2,718,478,627	2,043,257,554
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	6,335,088	71,989,311
Trade Receivables		-	-
Other Financial Assets	7	319,029,000	300,609,650
Inventories		6,373,779	-
Other Current Assets	8	394,017,474	196,417,533
Total Current Assets		725,755,341	569,016,494
TOTAL ASSETS		3,444,233,967	2,612,274,048
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	9	2,244,000,000	1,252,029,800
Advance for Share Capital		-	457,264,161
Retained Earnings	10	(106,735,588)	(98,121,607)
Total Equity		2,137,264,412	1,611,172,355
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Long Term Borrowings	11	929,735,461	765,123,724
Deferred Tax Liabilities		-	708,643
Total Non Current Liabilities		929,735,461	765,832,367
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Short Term Borrowings	12	176,679,253	133,052,992
Other Current Liabilities	13	200,554,841	102,216,334
Total Current Liabilities		377,234,094	235,269,326
Total Liabilities		1,306,969,555	1,001,101,693
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		3,444,233,967	2,612,274,048


The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date


 Ram Charandra Sharma
 Chairman


 Shiva Prasad Sharma
 Director


 Taranath Upadhaya
 Director


 CA. Pradeep Lama
 Partner
 G.P. Rajbapak & Co.
 Chartered Accountants


 Hari Dutta Paudel
 Director


 Krishna Raj Adhikari
 Director


 Kiran Pokharel
 Vice - President


 Roman Man Shrestha
 General Manager


 Yubraj Bhatt
 Finance Controller

Place:- Kathmandu
 Date: Poush 28, 2081





Bandipur Cable Car and Tourism Ltd.
Bandipur-04, Tanahun


Statement of Profit or Loss

For the year ended on Ashadh 31, 2081 (July 15, 2024)

Particulars	Note	Figures in NRs.	
		Year ended Ashadh 31, 2081	Year ended Ashadh 31, 2080
Revenue from Operation	14	3,131,150	-
Other Income	15	42,461,754	52,290
Total Income		45,592,904	52,290
Cost of Operation	16	5,215,281	-
Employee Benefit Expenses	17	11,155,069	3,980,900
Administrative Expenses	18	15,166,950	28,053,055
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	3,4	13,596,281	4,363,217
Total Operating Expense		45,133,582	36,397,171
Non- Operating Expense	20	-	2,463,580
Finance Costs	19	9,781,947	3,076,428
Profit Before Tax and Staff Bonus		(9,322,625)	(41,884,889)
Staff Bonus Expense		-	-
Profit Before Tax		(9,322,625)	(41,884,889)
Current Tax Expense		-	-
Deferred Tax Expense / (Income)	5	(708,643)	178,908
Total Tax Expenses		(708,643)	178,908
Profit from Continuing Operations		(8,613,981)	(42,063,797)
Profit /(Loss) on discontinued operations (Net of tax)		-	-
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year		(8,613,981)	(42,063,797)
Earnings Per Share			
Basic and Diluted EPS		(0.38)	(3.36)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date


Ram Chandra Sharma
Chairman


Shiva Prasad Sharma
Director


Taranath Upadhaya
Director


CA. Pradeep Lama
Partner
G.P Rajbahak & Co.
Chartered Accountants


Hari Dutta Paudel
Director


Krishna Raj Adhikari
Director


Kiran Pokharel
Vice - President


Roman Man Shrestha
General Manager


Yubraj Bhatt
Finance Controller

Place:- Kathmandu
Date: Poush 28, 2081






Bandipur Cable Car and Tourism Ltd.
Bandipur-04, Tanahun
 Statement of Other Comprehensive Income
 For the year ended on Ashadh 31, 2081 (July 15, 2024)

Particulars	Year ended Ashadh 31, 2081	Year ended Ashadh 31, 2080
Profit/(Loss) for the Year	(8,613,981)	(42,063,797)
I Other Comprehensive Income		
(a) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		
- Actuarial gains/(loss) on defined benefit obligations	-	-
- Net gains/(loss) on Available for sale of investments	-	-
- Income tax relating to above items	-	-
(b) Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss	-	-
II Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax	-	-
III Total Comprehensive Income for the year (I+II)	(8,613,981)	(42,063,797)
Attributable to:		
Equity Share Holders	(8,613,981)	(42,063,797)
Non-controlling Interest	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(8,613,981)	(42,063,797)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date


 Ram Chandra Sharma
 Chairman


 Shiva Prasad Sharma
 Director


 Taranath Upadhaya
 Director



CA. Pradeep Lama
 Partner
 G.P. Rajbhak & Co.
 Chartered Accountants


 Hari Dutta Paudel
 Director


 Krishna Raj Adhikari
 Director


 Kiran Pokharel
 Vice - President


 Roman Man Shrestha
 General Manager


 Yubraj Bhatt
 Finance Controller

Place:- Kathmandu
 Date: Poush 28, 2081






Bandipur Cable Car and Tourism Ltd.
Bandipur-04, Tanahun


Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended on Ashadh 31, 2081 (July 15, 2024)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	CSR Reserve	Retained Earnings	Securities Premium	Total Equity
Balance as at Shrawan 01, 2079	1,252,029,800	-	(56,057,809)	-	1,195,971,991
Issue of Share Capital	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for prior period items	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	(42,063,797)	-	(42,063,797)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Change in Advance Share Capital	457,264,161	-	-	-	457,264,161
Dividend paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at Ashadh 31, 2080	1,709,293,961	-	(98,121,607)	-	1,611,172,355
Issue of Share Capital	991,970,200	-	-	-	991,970,200
Adjustment for prior period items	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	(8,613,981)	-	(8,613,981)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income during the year	991,970,200	-	(8,613,981)	-	983,356,219
Transfer to reserve during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Change in Advance Share Capital	(457,264,161)	-	-	-	(457,264,161)
Dividend paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at Ashadh 31, 2081	2,244,000,000	-	(106,735,588)	-	2,137,264,412

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.


Ram Chandra Sharma
Chairman


Shiva Prasad Sharma
Director


Taranath Upadhaya
Director

As per our report of even date



CA. Pradeep Lama
Partner

G.P. Rajbhadhak & Co.
Chartered Accountants


Hari Dutta Paudel
Director


Krishna Raj Adhikari
Director


Kiran Pokharel
Vice - President


Roman Man Shrestha
General Manager


Yubraj Bhatt
Finance Controller

Place:- Kathmandu
Date: Poush 28, 2081






Bandipur Cable Car and Tourism Ltd.
Bandipur-04, Tanahun
 Statement of Cash Flows
 For the year ended on Ashadh 31, 2081 (July 15, 2024)

Particulars	Year ended Ashadh 31, 2081	Year ended Ashadh 31, 2080
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit Before Tax		
Adjustments for:	(9,322,625)	(41,884,889)
Deferred Tax		
Depreciation and amortisation	13,596,281	4,363,217
Profit on Sale / discard of property, plant and equipment	(9,737,589)	-
Finance cost	9,781,947	3,076,428
Cash Generated Before Working Capital Changes	4,318,015	(34,445,245)
Payment of Rent (ROU Accounted)	(1,872,445)	-
Movement In Working Capital		
Increase / (Decrease) In Current Liabilities	139,776,434	(91,466,152)
(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets	(222,393,070)	(295,485,480)
Net Cash Flow From / (Used In) Operating Activities	(80,171,066)	(421,396,876)
B. Cash Flow From / (Used In) Investing Activities		
Sale/ (Purchase) of Property, Plant and Equipment	(68,677,772)	(21,691,197)
Sale/ (Purchase) of Biological Assets	-	-
Increase in Capital WIP	(657,446,020)	(594,700,750)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	74,654,846	-
Net Cash Flow From / (Used In) Investing Activities	(651,468,946)	(616,391,947)
C. Cash Flow From / (Used In) Financing Activities		
Increase/(Decrease) in Share Capital	991,970,200	1,052,029,800
Finance Cost	(7,099,154)	(179,016,252)
Short term borrowings	-	4,715,778
Increase/ (Decrease) in Long Term Loan	138,378,903	197,417,087
Increase/ (Decrease) in Advance for Share Capital	(457,264,161)	9,594,260
Net Cash Flow From / (Used In) Financing Activities	665,985,788	1,084,740,673
Net Increase / (Decrease) In Cash And Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(65,654,224)	46,951,850
Cash And Cash Equivalents At The Beginning Of The Year	71,989,311	25,037,460
Cash And Cash Equivalents At The End Of The Year	6,335,085	71,989,311
Components Of Cash And Cash Equivalents		
Cash In Hand	614,957	4,741
Balances With Banks	5,720,131	71,984,570
Cash And Cash Equivalents	6,335,088	71,989,311


The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.


 Ram Chandra Sharma
 Chairman


 Shiva Prasad Sharma
 Director


 Taranath Upadhaya
 Director


As per our report of even date


 CA. Pradeep Lama
 Partner
 G.P Rajbahak & Co.
 Chartered Accountants


 Hari Dutta Paudel
 Director


 Krishna Raj Adhikari
 Director


 Kiran Pokharel
 Vice - President


 Roman Man Shrestha
 General Manager


 Yubraj Bhatt
 Finance Controller

Place:- Kathmandu
 Date: Poush 28, 2081





Bandipur Cable Car and Tourism Ltd.
Bandipur-04, Tanahun

Property, Plant and Equipment

Details of property, plant and equipment of the company as under:

Note - 3

Particulars	Land	Building	Furniture and Fixture	Computer & Office Equipments	Vehicles	Plant & Machinery	Cable Car	Right of Use (ROU) Assets	Amount in NRS.	
									Total	Capital Work in Progress
Cost										
Balance as at 01.04.2079	191,671,250	-	1,143,684	1,112,561	15,232,235	1,169,419	-	-	210,329,149	1,026,144,199
Addition during the FY 2079.80	20,737,560	-	276,654	676,983	-	-	-	-	21,691,197	770,640,574
Revaluation & adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2080	212,408,810	-	1,420,338	1,789,544	15,232,235	1,169,419	-	-	232,020,346	1,796,784,773
Accumulated Depreciation										
Balance as at 01.04.2080	212,408,810	-	1,420,338	1,789,544	15,232,235	1,169,419	-	-	232,020,346	1,796,784,773
Addition during the FY 2080.81	26,931,905	4,250,120	1,023,133	7,160,790	6,823,026	22,337,151	-	27,610,820	96,136,943	663,216,744.10
CWIP I/F	-	532,328,288	-	-	-	19,602,530	551,457,242	-	1,103,388,060	-
Revaluation & adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2081	239,340,715	536,576,408	2,443,471	8,950,333	22,055,261	43,109,059	551,457,242	27,610,820	1,431,545,349	1,285,925,475
Accumulated Depreciation										
Balance as at 01.04.2079	-	-	373,398	461,768	3,408,489	68,843	-	-	4,312,497	-
Charge for the FY 2079.80	-	-	134,198	220,190	1,377,524	239,975	-	-	1,971,886	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2080	-	-	507,595	681,957	4,786,013	308,818	-	-	6,284,384	-
Charge for the FY 2080.81	-	3,830,986	507,595	681,957	4,786,013	308,818	-	-	6,284,384	-
Disposals	-	-	255,971	1,055,650	1,750,658	1,204,957	1,838,191	1,265,135	11,201,548	-
Balance as on 31.03.2081	-	3,830,986	763,567	1,737,607	6,536,670	1,513,776	1,838,191	1,265,135	17,485,931	-

Grossing Balance as at 32.03.2079	191,671,250	-	770,286	650,793	11,823,747	1,100,575	-	-	206,016,651	1,026,144,199
Closing Balance as at 31.03.2080	212,408,810	-	912,743	1,107,586	10,446,223	860,600	-	-	225,735,962	1,796,784,773
Closing Balance as at 31.03.2081	239,340,715	532,747,422	1,679,605	7,212,726	15,518,591	41,595,324	549,619,052	26,345,684	1,414,059,418	1,285,925,475
										2,699,984,894

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**Bandipur Cable Car and Tourism Ltd.
Bandipur-04, Tanahun**

Intangible Assets

Details of Intangible assets of the company as under:

Note - 4
Amount in NRs.

Particulars	Website	Computer Software	Lease Hold Assets	Total Intangible
Cost				
Balance as at 01.04.2079	745,912	22,100,000	320,845	23,166,757
Addition during the FY 2079.80	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2080	745,912	22,100,000	320,845	23,166,757
Balance as at 01.04.2080	745,912	22,100,000	320,845	23,166,757
Addition during the FY 2080.81	-	151,648	-	151,648
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2081	745,912	22,251,648	320,845	23,318,405
Amortization				
Charge for the FY 2079.80	149,246	2,210,000	32,085	2,391,331
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2080	158,442	2,210,000	61,495	2,429,938
Balance as at 01.04.2080	158,442	2,210,000	61,495	2,429,938
Charge for the FY 2080.81	147,887	2,220,110	26,737	2,394,734
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2081	306,329	4,430,110	88,232	4,824,671
Closing Balance as at 32.03.2079	736,715	22,100,000	291,434	23,128,149
Closing Balance as at 31.03.2080	587,469	19,890,000	259,350	20,736,819
Closing Balance as at 31.03.2081	439,582	17,821,538	232,613	18,493,733



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Note -5

Particulars	Figures in NRs.	
	As at Ashadh 31, 2081	As at Ashadh 31, 2080
Assets Base as per Financials	1,186,866,752	34,083,971
Assets Base as per Tax	1,132,050,777	31,229,397
Deductible/(Taxable) Temporary Difference	(34,815,975)	(2,834,574)
ROU Base as per Financials	26,345,684	-
ROU Base as per Tax	-	-
Deductible/(Taxable) Temporary Difference	(26,345,684)	-
Lease Liability as per Financials	26,232,834	-
Lease Liability as per Tax	-	-
Deductible/(Taxable) Temporary Difference	(26,232,834)	-
Loss Base as per Financials	-	-
Loss Base as per Tax	(77,809,671)	-
Deductible/(Taxable) Temporary Difference	77,809,671	-
Total of temporary/(taxable) difference	42,880,846	(2,834,574)
Tax rate	0%	25%
Deferred Tax (Liabilities)/ Assets	-	(708,643)
Total	-	(708,643)
Deferred Tax Expense/(Income)	(708,643)	178,908

Note -6

Figures in INRs.		
Particulars	As at Ashadh 31, 2081	As at Ashadh 31, 2080
Cash in Hand (as certified by management)	614,957	4,741
Cheque/Draft in hands	-	-
Balance with Banks	5,720,131	71,984,570
Total	6,335,088	71,989,311

2. Correspondence: 11/06/2020
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Note -7

Particulars	As at Ashadh 31, 2081	As at Ashadh 31, 2080
Advance for Investment	319,015,000	300,609,650
Security Deposits	14,000	-
Total	319,029,000	300,609,650

Note -8

Particulars	As at Ashadh 31, 2081	As at Ashadh 31, 2080
Advance to Staff	54,676	131,137
Other Receivables	129,783,868	4,741,160
Land Advance	1,565,000	1,600,000
Prepaid Expenses	1,450,316	400,500
Sundry Receivables	2,050,000	1,500,000
Advances to Suppliers	28,261,075	13,939,052
Letter of Credit Margin	10,214,900	14,467,000
VAT Receivable	218,910,157	158,970,920
Advance Tax	1,727,482	667,765
Total	394,017,474	196,417,533





Bandipur Cable Car and Tourism Ltd. Bandipur-04, Tanahun

schedules forming an integral part of the Financial Statement as on 31st Ashadh , 2081 (15th July, 202

Equity Share Capital

Note - 9

Figures in NRs.

Particulars	As at Ashadh 31, 2081	As at Ashadh 31, 2080
Authorized Capital		
(Current Year: 30,000,000 shares of Rs. 100 each)	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
(Previous Year: 30,000,000 shares of Rs. 100 each)		
Issued Capital		
(Current Year: 25,500,000 shares of Rs. 100 each)	2,550,000,000	2,550,000,000
(Previous Year: 25,500,000 shares of Rs. 100 each)		
Subscribed and Paid- Up Capital		
(Current Year: 22,440,000 shares of Rs.100 each)	2,244,000,000	1,252,029,800
(Previous Year: 12,520,298 shares of Rs.100 each)		
Total	2,244,000,000	1,252,029,800

a) Reconciliation of the number of Shares

As at Ashadh 31, 2081

Equity Shares

No of Shares

Figure in NRs.

Balance at the beginning of the year	12,520,298	1,252,029,800
Issued during the year	9,919,702	991,970,200
Balance as at the end of the year	22,440,000	2,244,000,000

b) Right , Preferences and Restrictions attached to Shares

Equity Shares: The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of NRs.100 per share.Each share holder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the shareholder is subject to the approval of the shareholders in annual general meeting, except in case of interim dividend.In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholder eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after the distribution of the preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

Retained Earnings

Note -10

Retained earnings is the amount of net profit left over for the business after it has paid out dividends to its shareholders. Retained earnings is maintained by company to strengthen a company's financial position. Detail of such retained earnings and reserve has been tabulated below:

Figures in NRs.

Particulars	As at Ashadh 31, 2081	As at Ashadh 31, 2080
Opening balance	(98,121,607)	(56,057,809)
Prior Period Adjustment	-	-
Net profit after tax during the year	(8,613,981)	(42,063,797)
Other comprehensive Income	-	-
Total	(106,735,588)	(98,121,607)



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Bandipur Cable Car and Tourism Ltd. Bandipur-04, Tanahun

Schedules forming an integral part of the Financial Statement
for the year ended 31st Ashadh, 2081 (15th July, 2024)

Revenue from Operation

Note - 14

Figures in NRs.

Particulars	Year ended Ashadh 31, 2081	Year ended Ashadh 31, 2080
Food & Beverage Sales	1,681,389	-
Revenue From Ticket Sales	1,353,212	-
Recreational Park Revenue	96,549	-
Total	3,131,150	-

Other Income

Note - 15

Figures in NRs.

Particulars	Year ended Ashadh 31, 2081	Year ended Ashadh 31, 2080
Forex Gain/Loss	57,944	-
Gain on Sale of Asset	9,737,589	-
Miscellaneous Income	79,422	32,290
Proceeds of Bid Document	-	20,000
Management Fee	32,586,799	-
Total	42,461,754	52,290

Cost of Operation

Note - 16

Figures in NRs.

Particulars	Year ended Ashadh 31, 2081	Year ended Ashadh 31, 2080
Cost of Raw Material Consumed	2,502,920	-
Cost of Other Material Consumed	749,680	-
Direct Expenses	1,962,682	-
Total	5,215,281	-

Employee Benefit Expenses

Note - 17

Figures in NRs.

Particulars	Year ended Ashadh 31, 2081	Year ended Ashadh 31, 2080
Salary Expenses	10,634,605	3,618,867
Staff Medical Insurance	81,298	-
Mess Expenses	439,165	362,033
Total	11,155,069	3,980,900

**Administrative Expenditure****Note - 18***Figures in NRs.*

Particulars	Year ended Ashadh 31, 2081	Year ended Ashadh 31, 2080
Advertisement Expenses	1,086,780	144,630
Agent Commission	5,808,352	20,109,847
AGM Expenses	829,375	449,685
Audit Fee	325,000	300,000
Communication Expenses	26,835	21,695
Insurance Expenses	118,857	112,910
Internet Expenses	110,119	20,500
Kitchen Expenses	-	1,045
Legal and Consultancy Expenses	249,500	294,850
Miscellaneous Expenses	365,179	294,921
Office Expenses	1,935,709	299,151
Printing and Stationery Expenses	860,057	131,405
Renewal and Registration Expenses	125,903	425,400
Rent Expenses	1,951,449	473,333
Repair and Maintenance	492,885	459,934
Securities Expenses	494,124	-
Service Fee and Charges	-	160,000
Travelling Expenses	107,052	3,673,722
Vehicle Fuel Expenses	-	670,886
Water and Electricity Expenses	248,644	5,690
Web hosting	31,130	3,450
Total	15,166,950	28,053,055

Finance Cost**Note - 19***Figures in NRs.*

Particulars	Year ended Ashadh 31, 2081	Year ended Ashadh 31, 2080
Interest Expenses	6,775,383	2,529,826
Bank Charges	323,771	546,602
Interest Expenses - Lease Liability	2,682,793	-
Total	9,781,947	3,076,428

Non- Operating Expense**Note - 20***Figures in NRs.*

Particulars	Year ended Ashadh 31, 2081	Year ended Ashadh 31, 2080
Forex Loss	-	2,463,580
Total	-	2,463,580





21 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets comprise trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that arrive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below.

21.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise four types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk, commodity price risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings and deposits.

a) 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 bank overdraft and short term deposits.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by negotiating with highly reputed commercial banks.

b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency).

The Company manages its foreign currency risk by not holding the payables in foreign currencies for longer duration. Also, to the extent doable, the Company hedges its foreign exchange exposures by executing forward contracts to minimize risk caused by foreign exchange fluctuations. There are no open forward contracts as at Ashad 31, 2081 (July 15, 2024).

Credit risk

21.2

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions.

21.3 Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its risk to a shortage of funds on a regular basis through cash forecasts. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts and bank loans. Access to sources of funding is sufficient.

22 Related Party Disclosures

A) Relationships

A party is related to an entity if:

- (a) directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party:
 - (i) controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the entity (this includes parents, subsidiaries and fellow
 - (ii) has an interest in the entity that gives it significant influence over
 - (iii) has joint control over the entity;
- (b) the party is an associate (An associate is an entity, including an unincorporated entity such as a partnership, over which the investor has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture.) of the entity.

B) Directors

Key Management Personnel and their immediate family members are also considered to be related parties for disclosure purpose as per NAS-24 "Related Party Disclosures".

As per Nepal Accounting Standard (NAS 24) "Related Party Disclosures", Key Management Personnel are those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity directly or indirectly. The Company considers the members of its Board, Chief Executive Officer and all managerial level executives as Key Management Personnel (KMP) of the company.

Following is the list of the directors and vice- president bearing office at the July 15, 2024

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Ram Chandra Sharma | Chairman |
| 2) Shiva Prasad Sharma | Director |
| 3) Taranath Upadhyaya | Director |
| 4) Krishna Raj Adhikari | Director |
| 5) Hari Dutta Paudel | Director |
| 6) Rama Sapkota | Director |
| 7) Babu Ram Aryal | Independent Director |
| 8) Kiran Pokharel | Vice- President |
| 9) Roman Man Shrestha | Company Secretary |





All transactions with related parties are carried out by the company at arm's length price. The details of related parties and transaction with these parties are as under:

Details of transactions and payments to the directors is listed below:

For FY 2080-81

Name	Nature of Transaction	Amount (NRs.)
Ramchandra Sharma	Remuneration	1,500,001
Shiva Prasad Sharma	Remuneration	1,348,429
Taranath Upadhyaya	Remuneration	243,534
Krishna Raj Adhikari	Remuneration	242,941
Hari Dutta Paudel	Remuneration	205,882
Kiran Pokhrel	Remuneration	900,000

As per NAS 24, "Related Party Disclosure", Significant influence may be gained by virtue of 20 percent or more voting power but not more than 50 percent voting power.

Significant share holder comprises of:

Name	Shareholding %
R.K.D. Holdings Limited	16.22%

All transactions with related parties are carried out by the company at arm's length price. The details of related parties and transaction with these parties are as under:

Details of transactions with related parties is listed below:

For FY 2080-81

Name	Nature of Transaction	Amount (NRs.)
Tourism Investment Fund Ltd.	Advances	2,385,787
Panchase Cable Car & Tours Ltd.	Payables	16,507,867
Budhimaa Chhimkeswor Darshan Pvt. Ltd.	Advances	1,831,000
Siddhagufa Ropeway Pvt. Ltd.	Advances	7,046,925
Bandipur Skywalk & Recreation Pvt. Ltd.	Advances	4,453,075
Bandipur Skywalk & Recreation Pvt. Ltd.	Sales	74,654,846
Bandipur Banquet & Event Pvt. Ltd.	Advances	24,178,925
Bizbazar Ltd.	Payables	498,244

23 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all

	Year ended Ashadh 31, 2081	Year ended Ashadh 31, 2080
(a) Net profit/ (loss) after tax as per statement of profit and loss attributable to equity shareholders	(8,613,981)	(42,063,797)
(b) Net Profit/ (loss) attributable to equity shareholders adjusted for income dilution	(8,613,981)	(42,063,797)
(c) Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic EPS	22,440,000	12,520,298
(d) Weighted average number of equity shares for Diluted EPS	22,440,000	12,520,298
(e) Basic earnings per share (in Rs.)	(0.38)	(3.36)
(f) Diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	(0.38)	(3.36)
(g) Face value per equity share	100	100

24 Cash Flow Statement

The Company has reported its cash flow statement applying the "Indirect Method" in accordance with NAS 07 - "Statement 'Cash and Cash Equivalents', as referred to in the statement of cash flows are the same as presented on the face of the consolidated statement of financial position. 'Cash Flows' are inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents.

The Statement of cash flows reports cash flows during the period classified by operating, investing and financing activities as defined hereunder:

a) Operating Activities:

are the principal revenue generating activities of the reporting entity and other activities that are not classified as investing or financing activities.

b) Investing Activities:

are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other long term investments.



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c) Financing Activities:

are activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed equity and borrowed capital of the company.

25 CSR Reserve

Section 54 of Industrial Enterprises Act, 2076 provides the statutory requirement to set aside at least one percent of the annual profit in each fiscal year for the purpose of performing the corporate social responsibility.

26 Comparative Information

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the company and are consistent with those used in the previous year. Area in which accounting policies are changed, treatment of same has been given in the financial statement. Previous years figure have been regrouped and/or rearranged wherever necessary to facilitate comparison.

Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink, including names like 'Bharat', 'Dinodhar', 'Raj', 'Sushil', 'Raj Bahadur', and 'Raj Bahadur'.

