Medicare Hospital

Estd. 1997 Kathmandu

Medicare Hospital

मेडिकेयर हस्पिटल

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/२०८३ को लेखापरीक्षण भएको आर्थिक विवरणहरू

मेडिकेयर हस्पिटल लिमिटेड

(स्थापितः २०५३)

संचालक समिति

डा. प्रदिप कुमार यादव
अध्यक्ष

श्री बिनय कुमार श्रेष्ठ
संचालक

श्री खेम राज लामिछाने
संचालक

श्री महल सागर श्रेष्ठ
संचालक

श्री दिनुका पोखेल
संचालक

डा. मणि राज पोखरेल
संचालक

लेखा परिक्षक
तिर्थराज शिवाकोटी, एफसिए
प्रोप्राइटर
टि.आर.एस. एसोसियट्स
चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्टस्

कम्पनी सचिव
श्रीमती सुमित्रा मल्ल

Medicare Hospital Ltd.

मेडिकेयर हस्पिटल लिमिटेडको
उनन्तीसौं वार्षिक साधारण सभा बस्ने बारे सूचना

श्री आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावज्यू,

यस मेडिकेयर हस्पिटल लिमिटेडको मिति २०८३/०६/१२ गते बसेको संचालक समितिको २८६ औं बैठकको निर्णयानुसार निम्न लिखित मिति, समय, तथा स्थानमा तपसिलका विषयहरू उपर छलफल तथा निर्णय गर्न कम्पनीको २९ औं वार्षिक साधारण सभा बस्ने भएको हुँदा कम्पनी ऐन २०६३ को दफा ६७(२) अनुसार सम्बन्धित सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूको जानकारी तथा उपस्थितिको लागि यो सूचना प्रकाशित गरिएको छ ।

१. साधारण सभा हुने मिति, समय र स्थान:

मिति : २०८३ साल कार्तिक १४ गते शनिवार, तदनुसार (अक्टोबर ३१, २०२६)

सभा बस्ने स्थान : रमादा होटेल (Ramada by Wyndham), धुम्वाराही, काठमाडौं ।

सभा बस्ने समय : बिहान ११:०० बजे

२. छलफलका विषय सूचीहरू

प्रस्तावहरू:

१. सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट अध्यक्षज्यूले प्रस्तुत गर्नु हुने आ.व.२०८२/०८३ को वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन उपर छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने सम्बन्धमा ।

२. लेखा परीक्षकद्वारा प्रस्तुत आ.व.२०८२/०८३ को लेखा परीक्षण प्रतिवेदन, वासलात, नाफा नोक्सान हिसाब तथा नगद प्रवाह विवरण लगायत सो संग सम्बन्धित अनुसूचीहरू उपर छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने सम्बन्धमा ।

३. आ.व.२०८३/०८४ को लागि लेखापरीक्षकको नियुक्ति र पारिश्रमिक निर्धारण गर्ने सम्बन्धमा ।

४. आ.व.२०८२।८३ को मुनाफा तथा सो अवधिसम्म रहेको संचित रकम समेतबाट चुक्ता पूँजीको ३१.५७८९ (कर सहित) (अक्षरेपि एकतीस दशमलव पाँच सात आठ नौ) प्रतिशतले हुने रु.१४,२१,०५,०५० (अक्षरेपि चौध करोड एक्काइस लाख पाँच हजार पचास मात्र) नगद लाभांश प्रदान गर्ने सम्बन्धमा ।

५. यस कम्पनीको सेयरधनीहरूको तर्फबाट संचालक समितिमा प्रतिनिधित्व गर्ने ५ जना संचालकहरूको निर्वाचन गर्ने ।

६. विविध ।

संचालक समितिको आज्ञाले
कम्पनी सचिव

<u>वार्षिक साधारण सभा सम्बन्धी सामान्य जानकारी</u>

१. मिति २०८३/०७/०८ देखि मिति २०८३/०७/१४ सम्म कम्पनीको शेयर दाखिला खारेज कार्य बन्द गरिने छ ।

२. सभामा भाग लीनका लागि प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) नियुक्त गर्न चाहने शेयरधनीले तोकिएको ढाँचामा प्रोक्सी फारामम्मा दस्तखत गरी २०८३ कार्तिक १३ गते साधारण सभा हुनुभन्दा २४(चौबीस) घण्टा अगाडि कम्पनीको प्रधान कार्यालय चाबहिल, काठमाडौंमा दर्ता गराउनु पर्नेछ । तत् पश्चात् प्राप्त प्रोक्सी फारामलाई मान्यता दिइने छैन ।

३. शेयरधनी महानुभावले कुनै विविध विषय उपर सभामा छलफल गर्न चाहनु भएमा सोको व्यहोरा सभा हुनु भन्दा कम्तीमा ७ (सात) दिन अगावै कम्पनी सचिव मार्फत कम्पनीको प्रधान कार्यालयमा लिखित जानकारी गराउनु पर्ने छ ।

४. सभामा भाग लिने प्रत्येक शेयरधनी महानुभावले सभा शुरू हुनु अगावै सभा स्थलमा उपस्थित भई त्यहाँ राखिएको उपस्थिति पुस्तिकामा अनिवार्य रूपमा हस्ताक्षर गरी सभामा सहभागी हुन सक्नु हुने छ ।

५. निर्वाचन सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम निर्वाचन अधिकृतले कम्पनीको केन्द्रीय कार्यालयमा सभा हुने दिन भन्दा १० (दश) दिन अगावै सूचना पाटीमा टाँस गरे बमोजिम हुनेछ ।

नोट: वार्षिक साधारण सभा सम्बन्धी अन्य जानकारी कम्पनीको प्रधान कार्यालयमा सम्पर्क गरी प्राप्त गर्न सकिनेछ ।

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Mailing Address: P.O. Box No. 2132, Kathmandu | **E-mail:** medicare@medicarehosp.com | **Website:** www.medicarehosp.com

मेडिकेयर हस्पिटल लिमिटेडको
सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट प्रस्तुत वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

(कम्पनी ऐन २०६३ को दफा १०९ अनुसार तयार पारिएको)

आदरणीय शेयर धनी महानुभावज्यूहरू,

मेडिकेयर हस्पिटल लिमिटेडको उनन्तीसौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा तपाइहरूलाई हार्दिक स्वागत अभिवादन गर्दछौं । यस अस्पतालले सफलताका साथ सहि दिशा तथा रणनीति लिदै अधि बढिरहेको हुँदा स्वास्थ्य सेवा क्षेत्रमा आफ्नो विश्वसनीयतालाई कायम राखी राम्रो छवि बनाउन सफल रहेको छ । हामी आफ्ना सेवाहरूलाई थप व्यवसायीक, गुणस्तरीय र विस्तृत बनाउँदै लैजाने दृढ संकल्प सहित प्रयत्नरत छौं । यस अवसरमा कम्पनी ऐन २०६३ ले निर्दिष्ट गरे अनुसार सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को अस्पतालको क्रियाकलाप एवं आर्थिक गतिविधि तथा चालू आर्थिक वर्षको स्थितिको विवरण देहाय बमोजिम पेश गरिएको छ । अस्पतालको समीक्षा वर्ष २०८२/८३ को आम्दानी खर्चको तुलनात्मक विवरण निम्नानुसार रहेको छ ।

१. विगत वर्षको कारोबारको सिंहावलोकन :-

(रु. लाखमा)

विवरण	आ.ब. ०८२।८३ (रकम)	आ.ब. ०८१।८२ (रकम)	वृद्धि/(कमी) प्रतिशत
कुल आम्दानी	६०२२.७२	५७८०.७५	४.१९
व्यवसायीक, सञ्चालन एवं प्रशासनिक खर्च	४३४७.७५	४०१५.९५	८.२६
संचालन नाफा	**१६७४.९६**	**१७६४.८०**	**-५.०९**
ह्रास खर्च तथा परिशोधन	३३५.३२	३१७.६५	५.५६
आयकर व्यवस्था	३४०.१६	३६७.९३	-७.५५
डेफर्ड कर समायोजन	-२.८३	१.०८	-३६२.०४
नाफा	**१००२.३१**	**१०७८.१४**	**-७.०३**
व्यवसायीक सामाजिक जिम्मेवारी	१०.०२	१०.७८	-७.०५
बाँडफाँडका लागि उपलब्ध खुद नाफा	**९९२.२९**	**१०६७.३६**	**-७.०३**

समीक्षा वर्षको अधिकांश समय सामान्य कारोबार गर्न सफल भयौं तापनि बढ्दो महङ्गाई , उपकरणहरूको मर्मत सम्भार, सरकारी नीति अनुसार तलव सुविधामा भएको वृद्धि, कर्मचारीहरूको श्रम सम्बन्धी विवादमा लागेको कानुनी परामर्श खर्च तथा अस्पतालले प्रयोग गरेको क्षेत्रफल बढेसँगै सफाइ, धुलाई र जनशक्ति खर्च बढ्न गएको छ । अस्पतालको नवीकरण शुल्क तथा बागमती प्रदेश सरकारलाई गर्नुपर्ने भुक्तानी पनि बढेको छ । अस्पतालमा भवन निर्माण विस्तार सँगै परामर्श खर्च तथा अन्य व्यवसायीक परामर्श खर्च पनि बढेका छन् । साथै अस्पतालको कारोबारमा पनि वृद्धि भएको हुँदा

गत वर्षको तुलनामा समीक्षा वर्षमा व्यवसाय, संचालन एवं प्रशासनिक खर्चमा कुल ८.२६ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ । समीक्षा वर्षमा आन्दोलन, हडतालका कारण उपचार सेवामा असर परेतापनि बिरामी तथा सरोकारवालाले अस्पतालप्रति देखाएको विश्वास, चिकित्सकहरूले प्रदान गरेको स्तरीय सेवा र कर्मचारीहरूको व्यावसायिक सक्रियताका कारण कारोबारमा सामान्य वृद्धिसँगै आम्दानी पनि ४.१९ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ। तर आम्दानीको तुलनामा खर्चको वृद्धिदर उच्च भएकाले गत वर्षको तुलनामा सञ्चालन नाफा ५.०९ प्रतिशतले घटेको छ । समीक्षा वर्षमा करिब ९ करोड ८५ लाख बराबरको सम्पत्ति थप भए सँगै नेपाल वित्तीय प्रतिवेदन मापदण्ड (एन.एफ.आर.एस) अनुसार सम्पत्तिको लगतमा त्यसको अवशिष्ट मूल्य घटाइ उपयोग समयको आधारमा ह्रास खर्च गणना गरिएको हुँदा ह्रास खर्च तर्फ ५.५६ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएको छ । गत वर्षमा डेफर्ड कर समायोजन १.०८ लाख भएकोमा यस वर्ष ऋणात्मक २.८३ लाख भई ३६२.०४ प्रतिशतले घटेको छ । ऐन कानुनले निर्दिष्ट गरे अनुसार कर्मचारी बोनस, आयकर र व्यवसायीक सामाजिक दायित्व समायोजन व्यवस्था गरी समीक्षा वर्षमा शेयर धनी महानुभावहरूको लागि बाँडफाँड हिसाबमा अघिल्लो वर्षको तुलनामा ७.०३% ले घटेर रु.९९२.२९ लाख सारिएको व्यहोरा सबै शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूलाई जानकारी गराउँदछौं ।

अस्पतालको सम्पत्तिमा वृद्धि तथा मुनाफा का कारण शुद्ध सम्पत्तिको स्थिति निम्नानुसार भएको छ :

(रु. लाखमा)

विवरण	आ.ब. २०८२/८३	आ.ब. २०८१/८२	वृद्धि/(कमी) प्रतिशतमा
शुद्ध सम्पत्ति (नेट वर्थ - रु. लाखमा)	१०२९९.५१	९८०५.९७	५.०३
प्रति शेयर (नेट वर्थ बुक भ्यालु - रुपैयाँमा)	२२८.८८	२१७.९१	५.०३
प्रति शेयर आय (अर्निङ्ग पर शेयर -रुपैयाँमा)	२२.२७	२३.९६	-७.०५

समीक्षा वर्षको आर्थिक प्रतिवेदन अनुसार अस्पतालको गत वर्षको शुद्ध सम्पत्ति अर्थात् नेट वर्थ माथि दिइए बमोजिम ९८०५.९७ लाख बाट ५.०३% ले वृद्धि भैँ १०२९९.५१ लाख पुगेको छ । त्यसै गरी प्रति शेयर नेट वर्थ (शुद्ध सम्पत्ति) रु. २१७.९१ बाट ५.०३% ले वृद्धि भइ रु. २२८.८८ पुगेको छ ।

अस्पतालमा समीक्षा वर्ष र गत वर्षमा उपचारार्थ आएका बिरामीहरूको संख्या सम्बन्धी तुलनात्मक तालीका निम्नानुसार प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

विवरण	आ.ब. २०८२/८३	आ.ब. २०८१/८२	गत वर्षको तुलनामा वृद्धि/(कमी) प्रतिशत
बहिरङ्ग बिरामीहरू (ओपिडि पेसेन्ट)	८३०८७	८३१९८	(०.१३)
अन्तरङ्ग बिरामीहरू (आईपिडि पेसेन्ट)	४४७६	४६९८	(४.७३)
शैया ओगटेको स्थिति (बेड अकुपेन्सी)	४५.५१	५२.५१	(७.००)

गत आर्थिक वर्षको तुलनामा समीक्षा वर्षमा बन्द तथा आन्दोलनका कारण अस्पतालमा उपचारार्थ आउने बिरामीहरूको संख्यामा कमी आएको छ ।

यसरी नै समीक्षा वर्षमा आकस्मिक तथा सघन उपचारतर्फ निम्नानुसार बिरामीहरूको उपचार भएको थियो।

विवरण	आ.ब. २०८२/८३	आ.ब. २०८१/८२	गत वर्षको तुलनामा वृद्धि/(कमी) प्रतिशत
आकस्मिक सेवा	१४०२४	१६४५८	(१४.७९)
सघन उपचार	४१३	५३५	(२२.८०)
सघन उपचारको क्रममा मृत्यु	४९	५२	(५.७७)
सफलता प्रतिशत सघन उपचार	८८.१४	९०.२८	(२.३७)

गत आर्थिक वर्षको तुलनामा समीक्षा वर्षमा बन्द तथा आन्दोलनका कारण आकस्मिक सेवामा आउने बिरामीको संख्या १४.७९ प्रतिशतले र सघन उपचार सेवामा भर्ना हुने बिरामीको संख्या २२.८० प्रतिशतले घटेको छ । यसको असर अस्पतालको कारोबारमा समेत परेको देखिन्छ । सोही अवधिमा सघन उपचारको क्रममा मृत्यु हुने बिरामीको संख्या ३ जनाले (५.७७ प्रतिशतले) घटेको छ भने सघन उपचार सेवामा भर्ना भएका बिरामी मध्ये ८८.१४ प्रतिशतको उपचारमा सफलता प्राप्त भएको छ ।

२. **राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय परिस्थितिबाट कम्पनीको कारोबारलाई पारेको असर** :-

अस्पतालमा उपचार सेवा लिने बिरामीको संख्या मुख्यतया अस्पतालमा उपलब्ध हुने चिकित्सक, अद्यावधिक अत्याधुनिक प्रविधिमा आधारित उपकरणहरू, अनुकूल स्थान, राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तरराष्ट्रिय स्थिति, बजार, सेवा ग्राहीको आर्थिक स्थिति एवं आम्दानीमा भर पर्ने हुन्छ । उपचार प्रविधि विकसित देशको या नजिकको बाह्य उपचार केन्द्रहरूको नयाँ प्रविधिसँग मेल खाने स्तरको भएमा बिरामीहरूको सेवामा पनि स्तरीयता कायम गर्न सकिने तथ्य सर्व विदितै छ । विश्वका विभिन्न देशहरू बिचको लडाई, आवतजावतमा भएको अवरोध, अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय बजारमा मूल्य वृद्धि, अस्पतालले खपत गर्ने सामाग्री तथा आयात गर्ने उपकरणहरूमा मुद्रास्फीतिका कारण मूल्य वृद्धि, ढुवानीमा अन्तराष्ट्रिय बजारमा भएको मूल्य वृद्धि, अन्तराष्ट्रिय अशान्त स्थिति आदि प्रभावका कारण अस्पतालको खर्चमा पनि स्वाभाविक रूपले सामान्य वृद्धि हुन गएको छ । त्यस्तै अस्पताल रहेको क्षेत्रमा अन्य निकै प्रतिस्पर्धीहरू हुनुका साथै स्थानीय तहमा खुलेका नयाँ अत्याधुनिक ठूला निदानात्मक केन्द्रका कारण कारोबारमा असर पर्न गएको आभास तथा बेला-बखतमा हुने सरकारी नीतिको परिवर्तनले पनि अस्पताल सञ्चालनमा असर परेको देखिन्छ । यसका साथै देशका विभिन्न शहरहरूमा काठमाडौंका जस्ता विभिन्न विशेषज्ञ अस्पतालहरूको संचालन बढ्दै गएकोले यहाँ रिफर हुने र उपचारका लागि आउने बिरामीहरूको संख्यामा तुलनात्मक दृष्टिकोणले कमी पाइएको छ । साथै अन्य सुविधा सम्पन्न अस्पतालहरू स्थापना एवं संचालन भएका कारण स्वास्थ्य सेवामा तीव्र प्रतिस्पर्धा छ साथै यस क्षेत्रमा अत्याधिक प्रतिस्पर्धा हुँदै गएकोले कारोबारमा समेत असर पर्न सक्ने सम्भावना रहेको छ । संसारमा नयाँ-नयाँ प्रकारका संक्रमण त्रास श्रृजना भइ अस्पताल आउने सर्वसाधारणहरूको संख्या पनि यकिनका साथ भन्न नसकिने हुँदा यसको न्यूनाधिक असर अस्पतालमा समेत पर्न सक्ने नै देखिन्छ ।

३. **प्रतिवेदन तयार भएको मितिसम्म चालू वर्षको उपलब्धि र भविष्यमा गर्नु पर्ने कुराको सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समितिको धारणा** :-

चालू आर्थिक वर्षको पहिलो दुई महिनामा अस्पतालले रु. ३.९४ करोड सञ्चालन मुनाफा तथा रु. २.३२ करोड खुद मुनाफा आर्जन गर्न सफल भएको छ । अस्पतालको २०८३ भदौसम्मको उपलब्धिहरू माथि उल्लेख गरिए झैँ आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को तुलनामा प्रगतिशील रहेका छन् । आगामी दिनमा अस्पतालले नयाँ सेवा तथा थप परीक्षण सेवाहरू विस्तार गर्दै क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने र त्यसमार्फत आम्दानीलाई अझ सुदृढ बनाउने कार्यमा निरन्तर लागी रहनेछ । यसका साथै राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा सरकारबाट गरिनु पर्ने कार्यका लागि आवश्यक पहल गरिनेछ । चिकित्सकहरूको विश्वास र आत्मबल अभिवृद्धि गर्दै सेवाको गुणस्तर उकास्ने प्रयास गरिनेछ । सञ्चालक समितिको निर्णय अनुसार सम्बन्धित निकायबाट स्वीकृति प्राप्त भएपछि निकट भविष्यमै सर्वसाधारणमा शेयर जारी गरिनेछ। यसबाट सङ्कलित थप पुँजीको सदुपयोग गर्दै अस्पतालका क्रियाकलाप विस्तार गर्न प्रयास गरिनेछ ।

४. **अस्पतालको औद्योगिक वा व्यवसायीक सम्बन्ध** :-

अस्पतालको आफ्ना कर्मचारीहरूसंग सुमधुर सम्बन्ध रहेको छ । साथै अस्पतालले आफ्नो व्यवसायीक तथा अन्य संघ संस्थासँगको प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष सम्बन्धको शिलशिलामा बिरामी वा बिरामीका आफन्त, सरकारी तथा स्थानीय सरोकारका निकायहरू तथा सरोकार वाला संस्थाहरू -स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय, सामाजिक विकास मन्त्रालय, प्रादेशिक स्वास्थ्य निर्देशनालय, वातावरण विभाग, स्वास्थ्य विभाग, जिल्ला जनस्वास्थ्य कार्यालय, श्रम कार्यालय, काठमाडौं महानगरपालिका, वडा कार्यालय, विद्युत् प्राधिकरण, दूरसञ्चार संस्थान, अफिन, काठमाडौं उपत्यका खानेपानी व्यवस्थापन बोर्ड, आन्तरिक राजस्व कार्यालय, कम्पनी रजिस्टारको कार्यालय, लगायत अन्य विदेशी आपूर्तिकर्ताहरूसँग समेत सौहार्दपूर्ण सम्बन्ध रहँदै आएको छ ।

५. **सञ्चालक समितिमा भएका परिवर्तनहरू** :-

समीक्षा वर्षमा पच्चीसौं साधारण सभाबाट चार वर्षका लागि निर्वाचित सदस्यहरू तथा २०८१ चैत्र २३ गतेको विशेष साधारण सभाबाट अनुमोदित एक जना स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालकसमेत तपसिलबमोजिम सञ्चालक समितिका सदस्य रहनुभएको छ ।

	आ.ब. २०८२।८३ मा कार्यरत सञ्चालकहरू	पद	समूह	कैफियत
१	डा. श्री प्रदिप कुमार यादव	सञ्चालक -अध्यक्ष	क	
२	श्री विनय कुमार श्रेष्ठ	सञ्चालक -सदस्य	क	(संस्थाद्वारा मनोनयन गरि प्रतिनिधि पठाए अनुरूप)
३	श्री खेमराज लामिछाने	सञ्चालक -सदस्य	क	
४	श्री महल सागर श्रेष्ठ	सञ्चालक -सदस्य	क	(संस्थाद्वारा मनोनयन गरि प्रतिनिधि पठाए अनुरूप)
५	श्री दिनुका पोखेल	सञ्चालक -सदस्य	क	२०८१ कार्तिक १९ को साधारण सभा देखि
६	डा. मणिराज पोखरेल	सञ्चालक -सदस्य	क	२०८१ चैत्र २३ को विशेष साधारण सभाद्वारा अनुमोदित

६. **कारोबारलाई असर गर्ने मुख्य कुराहरू**:-

अस्पतालका कारोबारलाई असर पार्न सक्ने मुख्य जोखिम तथा चुनौती देहाय बमोजिम छन्ः

क. **सुरक्षा तथा शान्ति व्यवस्थाको अवस्था**: देशमा उत्पन्न हुन सक्ने प्रतिकूल परिस्थितिका कारण बिरामीहरू निर्धक्क भई अस्पताल आउन नसक्ने अवस्था सिर्जना भएमा कारोबारमा असर पर्न सक्छ।

ख. **कानुनी तथा नीतिगत परिवर्तन**: नेपाल सरकारले जारी गर्ने नयाँ ऐन, नियम, विद्यमान कानुनमा हुने संशोधन तथा नीतिगत परिवर्तनले निजी अस्पतालको सञ्चालनमा अनुकूल वा प्रतिकूल असर पार्न सक्छ ।

ग. **आयातित सामग्रीको मूल्य र विनिमय दर**: अस्पतालले विदेशबाट आयात गरी खरिद गर्ने उपकरण तथा उपभोग्य सामग्रीको अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मूल्यवृद्धि तथा विदेशी मुद्राको विनिमय दरमा हुने उतारचढावले लागत बढाई कारोबारमा असर पार्न सक्छ ।

घ. **प्रविधि र विशिष्टीकृत सेवा**: विशिष्टीकृत (Specialized) चिकित्सा सेवा, अत्याधुनिक मेसिन तथा उपकरण र समयसापेक्ष प्रविधिमा अद्यावधिक हुन नसकेमा अन्य अस्पतालसँग प्रतिस्पर्धा गर्न कठिन भई कारोबारमा असर पर्न सक्छ ।

ङ. **राजनीतिक तथा आर्थिक परिस्थिति**: देशको राजनीतिक अवस्था तथा अन्य बाह्य कारणले अर्थतन्त्रमा पार्ने प्रभावका कारण अस्पतालको कारोबारमा पनि असर पर्न सक्छ ।

७. **अन्तर्निहित जोखिमहरू** :-

क. प्राकृतिक वा अन्य कुनै कारणले काठमाडौं उपत्यकाको आवागमनमा अवरोध आएमा अस्पतालको सेवा प्रभावित भई आम्दानीमा कमी आउन सक्छ ।

ख. प्राकृतिक प्रकोपका कारण प्रतिकूल परिस्थिति सिर्जना भई व्यावसायिक आम्दानीमा कमी आउन सक्छ ।

ग. नेपाल सरकारले समय समयमा गर्ने विभिन्न ऐन तथा कानुनको परिमार्जन, स्वास्थ्य संस्था सञ्चालन मापदण्ड, २०७७, वातावरणसम्बन्धी मापदण्डलगायत प्रदेश तथा अन्य सरकारी निकायका मापदण्ड र नीतिगत निर्देशनले अस्पतालको सेवा सञ्चालनमा प्रभाव पार्न सक्छ ।

उपरोक्त जोखिमहरूलाई न्यूनिकरण गर्न अस्पतालद्वारा विभिन्न कदमहरू चालिदैं आएको र आवश्यक व्यवस्था गरिएको हुँदा नै विभिन्न विपरीत परिस्थितिहरूमा पनि सामना गर्न सकिएको उदाहरण यहाँहरू समक्ष स्पष्टै छन् ।

८. **लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा कुनै कैफियत उल्लेख भएको भए सो उपर सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिक्रिया** :-

क. लेखाका सर्वमान्य सिद्धान्त एवं अस्पतालका आर्थिक विवरणहरू नेपाल लेखामान तथा नेपाल वित्तीय प्रतिवेदन मानक प्रणाली अनुसार तयार पारिएका छन् ।

ख. नियमित कारोबारमा देखिएका सामान्य कैफियतबाहेक लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा अन्य कुनै सारभूत नकारात्मक टिप्पणी उल्लेख भएको छैन । प्राप्त सुझाव तथा प्रतिक्रियाप्रति सञ्चालक समितिको ध्यानाकर्षण भएको छ र सधैँझैँ सुधारका लागि आवश्यक कदम चालिँदै आएको छ ।

९. लाभांश बाँडफाँडका लागि सिफारिस गरिएको रकम :-

कम्पनीको संचालक समितिको मिति २०८३ असोज ७ गते बसेको बैठकको निर्णय अनुसार आ.ब. २०८३ साल आषाढ मसान्त सम्ममा समाप्त भएको आर्थिक वर्षको मुनाफा र गत वर्ष सम्मको संचित रकम समेतबाट मिलाई यो वर्षको लागि कम्पनीको चुक्ता पुँजीको कर सहित ३१.५७८९ प्रतिशत अर्थात् रु.१४,२१,०५,०५० (अक्षरेपि चौध करोड एक्काइस लाख पाँच हजार पचास मात्र) नगद लाभांश प्रदान गर्न संचालक समितिबाट सिफारिस गरिएको छ ।

१०. जफत गरिएको भए जफत भएको, शेयर संख्या, त्यस्तो शेयरको अंकित मूल्य, त्यस्तो शेयर जफत हुनु भन्दा अगावै सो बापत कम्पनीले प्राप्त गरेको रकम र त्यस्तो जफत भए पछि सो शेयर विक्री गरी कम्पनीले प्राप्त गरेको रकम तथा जफत भएको शेयर बापत रकम फिर्ता गरेको भए सो को विवरण :-

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा कुनै पनि शेयर जफत गरिएको छैन ।

११. विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्पनी र यसका सहायक कम्पनीको कारोबारको प्रगति र सो आर्थिक वर्षको अन्तमा रहेको स्थितिका पुनरावलोकन :- अस्पतालको कुनै पनि सहायक कम्पनी छैन ।

विगत ५ वर्षको वित्तीय अवस्थाको विवरण:

रु. लाखमा

क्र.म	*विवरण*	*आ.ब. २०७८।७९*	*आ.ब. २०७९।८०*	*आ.ब. २०८०।८१*	*आ.ब. २०८१।८२*	*आ.ब. २०८२।८३*
१	स्थिर सम्पत्ति	४९१७.९५	९९८९.५०	९९४२.२०	९९६५.०१	१०५९७.७३
२	चालू सम्पत्ति	४९६.५०	१००९.०७	२२७२.८६	२६६९.४३	२५३३.६१
३	डेफर्ड कर समायोजन	५१.२४	(११७९.४९)	(११७४.३१)	(११७५.३८)	(११७२.५६)
४	शेयर पुजी	२२४५.७६	२७००.००	४५००.००	४५००.००	४५००.००
५	जगेडा तथा संचित मुनाफा	१५५१.१०	५५८७.०२	४९०२.८३	५३०५.९७	५७९९.५१
६	दीर्घकालीन ऋण	१२७.०९	-	-	-	-
७	दायित्व तथा व्यवस्था	१५४१.७४	१५३२.०६	१६३७.९२	१६५३.०९	१७६२.००

विगत ५ वर्षको संक्षिप्त नाफा नोक्सान विवरण

रु. लाखमा

विवरण	**आ.ब. २०७८।७९**	**आ.ब. २०७९।८०**	**आ.ब. २०८०।८१**	**आ.ब. २०८१।८२**	**आ.ब. २०८२।८३**
उपचार सेवा बाट आम्दानी	४६२४.९९	४८६३.६३	५२७३.९८	५५४९.८३	५७९७.८५
अन्य आम्दानी	१०१.६०	१५९.९३	२३०.३६	२३०.९२	२२४.८६
कुल आम्दानी	**४७२६.५९**	**५०२३.५६**	**५५०४.३४**	**५७८०.७५**	**६०२२.७२**
संचालन, प्रशासनिक तथा अन्य खर्च	३३०१.०८	३३८६.११	३६२१.१४	३८१२.५४	४१४४.४१
व्याज खर्च	६४.७७	६९.७७	५९.२२	४२.६२	५४.५०
ह्रास कट्टी	२९३.७४	३०७.५२	३११.०८	३१७.६५	३३५.३२
कर्मचारी बोनस व्यवस्था	१०७.८९	१२३.७४	१५१.२९	१६०.७९	१४८.८५
आयकर अघिको मुनाफा	**९५९.११**	**११३६.४२**	**१३६१.६१**	**१४४७.१५**	**१३३९.६४**
आयकर व्यवस्था	२४७.२६	२९०.६७	३४५.७२	३६७.९३	३४०.१६
डेफर्ड कर समायोजन	(१३.२९)	(१४१.००)	(५.१८)	१.०८	(२.८३)
खुद नाफा/(नोक्सान)	**७२५.१४**	**९८६.७५**	**१०२१.०७**	**१०७८.१४**	**१००२.३१**

१२. **कम्पनी तथा त्यसका सहायक कम्पनीले आर्थिक वर्षमा सम्पन्न गरेको प्रमुख कारोबारहरू र सो अवधिमा कम्पनीको कारोबारमा आएको कुनै महत्वपुर्ण परिवर्तन** :- यस कम्पनीको कुनै पनि सहायक कम्पनी छैन। यस आर्थिक वर्षमा सम्पन्न प्रमुख आर्थिक कारोबार तथा सो अवधिमा कम्पनीको कारोबारमा आएको महत्वपुर्ण परिवर्तनहरू संलग्न वासलात, नाफा नोक्सान, हिसाब र नगद प्रवाह विवरण तथा लेखा सम्बन्धी टिप्पणीबाट स्पष्ट हुन्छन्।

१३. **विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्पनीको आधारभूत शेयर धनीहरूले कम्पनीलाई उपलब्ध गराएको जानकारी**:- मूलभूत केही नभएको।

१४. **विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा अस्पतालका सञ्चालक तथा पदाधिकारिहरूले लिएको शेयरको स्वामित्वको विवरण र कम्पनीको शेयर कारोबारमा निजहरू संलग्न रहेको भए सो सम्बन्धमा निजहरूबाट कम्पनीले प्राप्त गरेको जानकारी** :-

आ. व. २०८२/८३ को अन्त सम्ममा यस कम्पनीको सञ्चालक तथा पदाधिकारीहरूको शेयर स्वामित्व निम्न बमोजिमको रहेको छ र उँहाहरू कम्पनीको शेयर कारोबारमा संलग्न रहेको पाइएको छैन।

सञ्चालकहरुको नाम	पद	शेयर संख्या
डा. श्री प्रदिप कुमार यादव	सञ्चालक अध्यक्ष	३९५३१
श्री विनय कुमार श्रेष्ठ (प्रतिनिधि -सानिमा प्रा. लि.)	सञ्चालक सदस्य	६७६७६७
श्री खेमराज लामिछाने	सञ्चालक सदस्य	११२७९५
श्री महल सागर श्रेष्ठ (प्रतिनिधी -आश्विन मेडिकल कलेज एण्ड हस्पिटल प्रा. लि)	सञ्चालक सदस्य	२७५६५३
श्री दिनुका पोखेल	सञ्चालक सदस्य	३६४०८०
डा. श्री मणिराज पोखरेल	सञ्चालक सदस्य (स्वतन्त्र)	-

कम्पनीको शेयर कारोबारमा निजहरूको संलग्नताको जानकारी प्राप्त नभएको।

१५. **विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्पनीसँग सम्बन्धित सम्झौताहरूमा कुनै सञ्चालक तथा निजका नातेदारको व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ बारेमा उपलब्ध गराइएको जानकारीको व्यहोरा** :- प्रस्तुत आ.ब. मा अस्पतालसँग सम्बन्धित सम्झौताहरूमा कुनै पनि सञ्चालक तथा निजको नजिकको नातेदारको व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ रहेको छैन।

१६. **कम्पनीले आफ्नो शेयर आफैले खरिद गरेको भए त्यसरी आफ्नो शेयर खरिद गर्नुका कारण, त्यस्तो शेयर संख्या र अकिंत मूल्य तथा त्यसरी शेयर खरिद गरे बापत कम्पनीले भुक्तानी गरेको रकम** :- कम्पनीले आफै शेयर खरिद गरेको छैन।

१७. **आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली भए नभएको र भएको भए सोको विस्तृत विवरण** :-

क. आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली सबल बनाई राख्न कम्पनी ऐन २०६३ को दफा १६४ बमोजिम सञ्चालक समितिका सदस्य, अध्यक्ष रहेको र वाणिज्य सम्बन्धी स्वतन्त्र संघ संस्थामा आबद्ध व्यवस्थापन विज्ञ तथा चार्टड एकाउन्टेन्ट रहेका लेखा परीक्षण समितिको निर्देशन एवं अनुगमनमा कम्पनीको लेखा प्रणाली सञ्चालन हुँदै आएको छ।

ख. आन्तरिक श्रम परीक्षण पनि गरिदैं आएको छ ।

ग. नियन्त्रण प्रणाली सबल बनाउन कर्मचारी सेवा सर्त सम्बन्धी विनियमावली २०७७, आर्थिक प्रशासन विनियमावली २०७८ लागू गरिएका छन् । साथै खरिद समिति, मानव संसाधन समिति लगायतका समितिहरू मार्फत आन्तरिक प्रणालीको प्रभावकारिताका लागि आवश्यक व्यवस्थापन गर्दै आइएको छ। अस्पताल संचालनको अन्य स्थापित असल अभ्यास तथा सिद्धान्त अनुरूप गरिँदै आएको छ ।

१८. विगत आर्थिक वर्षको कुल व्यवस्थापन खर्चको विवरण :- (रु. लाखमा)

क्र.सं.	विवरण	रकम ०८२/८३	रकम ०८१/८२	प्रतिशत वृद्धि/(कमी)
१.	कर्मचारीहरूलाई भुक्तानी	१४३०.३२	१२२६.१५	१६.६५
२.	अन्य कार्यालय सञ्चालक खर्च, भुक्तानी रकम	४०१.६४	३७७.४४	६.४१
	जम्मा	**१८३१.९५**	**१६०३.५९**	**१४.२४**

यसको विवरण नाफा नोक्सान हिसाबमा उल्लेख गरिएको छ ।

१९. लेखा परीक्षण समितिका सदस्यहरूको नामावली, निजहरूले प्राप्त गरेको पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता तथा सुविधा, सो समितिले गरेको काम कारबाहीको विवरण र सो समितिले कुनै सुझाव दिएको भए सोको विवरण :-

क. प्रस्तुत आर्थिक वर्षमा निम्न महानुभावहरू सहितको लेखा परीक्षण समिति रहेको थियो ।

नाम	पद
श्री महल सागर श्रेष्ठ	अध्यक्ष
श्री विनय कुमार श्रेष्ठ	सदस्य
श्री खेमराज लामिछाने	सदस्य

ख. समितिले लेखा परीक्षण प्रतिवेदन समीक्षा गरी अस्पतालको वित्तीय स्थिति, आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण तथा नियमनकारी अनुपालन आदि बारे समीक्षा गरी आवश्यक सुधारका लागि व्यवस्थापनलाई सुझाव तथा निर्देशनहरू दिने गरेको छ । साथै कम्पनीको वार्षिक हिसाब किताब बाह्य लेखा परीक्षकले जारी गरेको लेखा परीक्षण प्रतिवेदन समीक्षा गर्न सञ्चालक समितिमा प्रस्तुत गर्ने गरेको छ । लेखा परीक्षण समितिमा रहनु भएका सदस्यहरूलाई यस समीक्षा वर्षमा बैठक भत्ता बापत जम्मा रु. ३०,००० मा लाग्ने अग्रिम कर कट्टी गरि भुक्तानी गरिएको र संचालक समिति बैठक भत्ता बाहेक अन्य कुनै पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता सुविधाहरू लिनु भएको छैन ।

ग. कम्पनी ऐन २०६३ अनुसार अस्पतालको आ. व. २०८३।८४ को आर्थिक कारोबारको लेखा परीक्षण गर्न लेखा परीक्षक टि.आर.एस. एसोसिएट्स, चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्स योग्य रहनु भएकोले हालकै शर्तहरूको अधीनमा रहि वैधानिक लेखा परीक्षण तथा कर लेखा परीक्षण गरे बापत पारिश्रमिक मूल्य अभिवृद्धि कर बाहेक रु.३,००,०००।०० (अक्षरेपि तिन लाख मात्र) दिने गरी आ.ब.०८३/०८४ को लेखा परीक्षक तथा कर लेखा परीक्षकको रूपमा नियुक्तिको लागि लेखा समितिले सिफारिस गरेको छ । उक्त सिफारिसलाई यस साधारण सभाबाट अनुमोदन गर्नु पर्नेछ ।

२०. **सञ्चालक, प्रबन्ध सञ्चालक, कार्यकारी प्रमुख, अस्पतालका आधारभूत शेयरधनी वा निजको नातेदार, निज संलग्न रहेको फर्म, कम्पनी वा संगठित संस्थाले कम्पनीलाई रकम बुझाउन बाँकी भए सो कुरा** :- यस कम्पनीका शेयर धनीहरूले आ-आफ्नो नाममा कायम रहेको शेयर बापतको सम्पूर्ण रकम चुक्ता, भुक्तान गरी सकेको र अन्य कुनै पदाधिकारी, आधारभूत शेयरधनी वा निजको नजिकको नातेदार वा निज संलग्न रहेको फर्म कम्पनी वा संगठित संस्था नभएको र त्यसता संस्थाले कुनै रकम बुझाउन बाँकी छैन ।

२१. **सञ्चालक, प्रबन्ध संचालक, कार्यकारी प्रमुख तथा पदाधिकारीहरूलाई भुक्तानी गरिएको पारिश्रमिक भत्ता तथा सुविधाको रकम** :- समीक्षा आ.ब. मा संचालकहरूलाई संचालक समिति लगायतका बैठक गरे बापत जम्मा रु. २,५४,०००।- (रुपैयाँ दुई लाख चवन्न हजार मात्र) मा लाग्ने अग्रिम कर कट्टी गरि भुक्तानी गरिएको छ ।

२२. **सेयरधनीहरूले बुझिलिन बाँकी रहेको लाभांशको रकम** :- जम्मा रु. ३,८७,०४९।२७ (रुपैयाँ तिन लाख सतासी हजार उनन्चास पैसा सत्ताइस मात्र)

२३. **दफा १४१ बमोजिम सम्पत्ति खरिद गरेको कुरा** :-

समीक्षा वर्षमा खरिद भएका खर्च भएर नजाने पुँजीगत सामानको विवरण वार्षिक आर्थिक विवरणमा उल्लेख गरिए बमोजिम स्थिर सम्पत्तिहरू लगभग रु.९८६.२१ लाखले थप भएका छन् जस मध्ये रु.४१३.११ लाखको मेडिकल सर्जिकल उपकरणमा लगानी भएको छ, जसमा मुख्यतया ल्याप्रोस्कोपी टावर, इन्डोस्कोपी सिस्टम पर्छन् । त्यसैगरी फर्निचर, कम्प्युटर तथा कार्यालय उपकरणहरूमा करिब रु.४०.०६ लाख, गाडी खरिदमा रु.२१.२९ लाख, जग्गा खरिदमा रु.२०१.५१ लाख, भवन निर्माणमा रु.३०९.२२ लाख र कम्प्युटर सफ्टवेयरमा १.०२ लाख रहेका छन् ।

२४. **कम्पनी ऐनको दफा १७५ बमोजिम सम्बद्ध कम्पनी बीच भएको कारोबारको विवरण** :-

कम्पनी ऐन २०६३ को दफा १७५ बमोजिम सम्बद्ध कम्पनी बीच कुनै कारोबार नभएको ।

२५. **ऐन तथा प्रचलित कानुन बमोजिम सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदन खुलाउनु पर्ने कुरा** :-

सञ्चालक समितिले आफ्नो वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनमा पारदर्शी भई खुलाउनु पर्ने विषयका सम्बन्धमा सदैव सचेत रहने छ र ती विषयलाई यथासम्भव स्पष्ट पार्दै लगिने छ । हाल निम्न विषयमा थप स्पष्ट पारिएको छ ।

लेखापरीक्षण समितिको सम्बन्धमा माथि उल्लेख गरिए बमोजिम बाहेकका, मानव संसाधन समिति लगायतका अन्य उप समितिहरूमा रहेका सञ्चालकहरूलाई समीक्षा वर्षमा बैठक भत्ता उपलब्ध गराइएको छैन ।

२६. **अन्य आवश्यक कुराहरू** :-

क. अस्पतालको वर्तमान व्यवस्था :

अस्पतालमा अन्तरङ्ग, बहिरङ्ग, शल्यक्रिया, तथा विभिन्न निदानात्मक परीक्षण लगायतका सेवाहरूको अवस्थालाई दृष्टिगत गर्दा सन्तोष जनक रहेको छ । यसैका आधारमा हालसम्मको

आर्थिक अवस्था पनि राम्रो रहेको छ । आगामी वर्षमा मुनाफा बढाउन केही सकारात्मक कदमहरू चालिएका छन् जसको परिणाम आगामी दिनमा देख्न पाइनेमा हामी विश्वस्त छौं ।
यस सम्बन्धमा चालू आर्थिक वर्षको प्रथम दुई महिनाको समीक्षा वर्षको सोही अवधि सँगको तुलनामा स्थिति निम्नानुसारको रहेको छः

विवरण	आ.ब. २०८३/०८४	आ.ब. २०८२/०८३	गत वर्षको तुलनामा वृद्धि/(कमी) प्रतिशत
बहिरङ्ग बिरामीहरू (ओपिडि पेसेन्ट)	१५६८८	१३८१७	१३.५४
अन्तरङ्ग बिरामीहरू (आईपिडि पेसेन्ट)	८७२	७८३	११.३७
इमर्जेन्सी बिरामीहरू	२३६७	३७३६	(३६.६४)
आइ.सी.यू बिरामीहरू	८५	६९	२३.१९
शैया ओगटेको स्थिति (बेड अकुपेन्सी)	५४.२०	५०.२६	७.८४

प्रस्तुत आर्थिक वर्ष र चालू आर्थिक वर्षको सुरुको दुई महिनाको अस्पतालमा आउने बिरामीहरूको संख्या र सोबाट अस्पताललाई भएको आयलाई तुलनात्मक रूपले हेर्दा बहिरङ्ग बिरामीहरूको संख्यामा १३.५४ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि हुन गएको छ भने अन्तरङ्ग बिरामीहरूको संख्यामा ११.३७ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई शैया ओगटेको स्थितिमा ७.८४ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएको छ भने आकस्मिक उपचारमा बिरामीको संख्यामा ३६.६४ प्रतिशतले कमी हुन गएको छ तथा सघन उपचारमा बिरामीको संख्यामा २३.१९ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएको छ ।

यसै सन्दर्भमा चालू आर्थिक वर्ष २०८३/०८४ को प्रथम दुई महिनाको आर्थिक कारोबारको स्थिति विगत वर्षको सोही अवधिको तुलनामा निम्नानुसारले बढ्न गएको छ भने अनुमानित आय व्यय समेत संक्षिप्तमा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ । जसको फलस्वरूप गत वर्षको दाँजोमा चालू वर्षको प्रथम दुई महिनामा कूल आम्दानी १८.५६ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि हुनुका साथै, संचालन प्रशासन खर्चमा पनि १४.२० प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भइ संचालन नाफा ३९.९९ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएको तल दिएको तालिकामा देख्न सकिन्छ ।

(रु. लाखमा)

विवरण	आ. ब २०८३।८४ वार्षिक अनुमानित	आ. ब २०८३।८४ दुई महिनाको वास्तविक	आ. व २०८३।८४ दुई महिनाको अनुमानित	आ. ब ०८२/८३ दुई महिनाको वास्तविक	गत वर्ष र चालू आ.ब. को प्रथम दुई महिनाको वास्तविक आय / खर्च आदिको तुलना वृद्धि/(कमी) प्रतिशत
कुल आम्दानी	६५५५.०२	१२०१.१८	११४२.४२	१०१३.१७	१८.५६
व्यवसायीक संचालन एवं प्रशासनिक खर्च	४६०६.६९	८०७.०७	८२०.५६	७०६.६९	१४.२०
सञ्चालन नाफा	**१९४८.३३**	**३९४.११**	**३२१.८६**	**३०६.४८**	२८.५९
खुद नाफा (कर पछि) बाडफाडका लागि	**९८९.८६**	**२३१.७१**	**२०९.६४**	**१६५.५२**	३९.९९

सञ्चालन नाफामा व्याज खर्च, ह्रास खर्च, कर्मचारी बोनस तथा आयकर व्यवस्था कट्टा गरी गत वर्षको प्रथम दुई महिनाको खुद नाफा रु.१६५.५२ लाख बाट ३९.९९ प्रतिशतले बढेर रु.२३१.७१ लाख भएको व्यहोरा जानकारी गराउँदछु । यस चालू आर्थिक वर्षमा कर्मचारी बोनस, कर, ह्रास आदि कट्टी गरी करिब रु.९८९.८६ लाख खुद मुनाफा गर्न सकिने अपेक्षा गरेका छौं जुन यस वर्षको प्रथम दुई महिनाको प्रवृति र आगामी दिनहरूमा सामान्य स्थिति रहने अपेक्षाको आधारमा सफलीभूत हुनेमा विश्वस्त छौं ।

ख. भावी योजना :

"स्वास्थ्य संस्था स्थापना तथा स्तरोन्नती मापदण्ड २०७७" अनुसार अस्पतालको स्वामित्वमा रहेको हालको क्षेत्रफल वृद्धि गर्ने, बिरामीहरूका लागि नयाँ सेवा तथा सुविधाहरू पनि वृद्धि गर्न प्रयास जारी राख्ने । यसका साथै हाल भएको भौतिक संरचनाको, विशेषज्ञहरूको परामर्श सेवामा व्यवस्थापन गर्ने र सुविधाहरूलाई अत्याधिक स्तरीय, आकर्षक एवं प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं उचित शुल्क लिई आगन्तुक मैत्री बनाउने योजना रहेका छन् जसले गर्दा नमुना अस्पतालको रूपमा स्थापित गर्न सकियोस् ।

२७. कृतज्ञता ज्ञापन तथा धन्यवाद

यस अवसरमा अस्पतालको विकासमा प्रत्यक्ष वा परोक्ष रूपमा सहयोग पुऱ्याउने शेयर धनी महानुभावहरू, सञ्चालकहरू, पूर्व सञ्चालकहरू, सल्लाहकारहरू, नेपाल सरकारका स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसंख्या मन्त्रालय, स्वास्थ्य सेवा विभाग, जिल्ला जनस्वास्थ्य कार्यालय काठमाडौं, वातावरण विभाग, वाग्मती प्रदेश, स्वास्थ्य निर्देशनालय, प्रहरी कार्यालय, स्थानीय सरकार, लगायत अन्य सम्बन्धित सरकारी निकायहरू, सेवारत सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारीहरू, चिकित्सकहरू, का.म.न.पा र का.म.न.पा वडा नं.७, स्थानीयवासीहरू, एसोसिएसन अफ प्राइभेट हेल्थ इन्स्टीच्यूसन अफ नेपाल (अफिन) एवं शुभेच्छुकहरू प्रति पनि हार्दिक आभार तथा हृदय देखि नै धन्यवाद दिन चाहन्छौं साथै आगामी दिनहरूमा पनि यस्तै सहयोगको अपेक्षा गर्दछौं ।

अन्त्यमा सम्पूर्ण शेयर धनी महानुभावज्यूहरुलाई कम्पनी र कम्पनीको सञ्चालक समिति प्रति देखाउनु भएको सहयोग, सद्भाव र विश्वासको लागि हार्दिक कृतज्ञता तथा धन्यवाद ज्ञापन गर्दै सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदन माथि छलफल गरी अनुमोदनको लागि प्रस्तुत गर्दछौं ।

धन्यवाद ।

सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट
डा. प्रदिप कुमार यादव
अध्यक्ष

ICAN Regd.No.906

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF MEDICARE HOSPITAL LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Medicare Hospital Limited (hereafter referred as "the Hospital" or "Company"), which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 32nd Ashad, 2083 (corresponding to 16th July 2026) and the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Cash Flow, and Statement of Changes in Equity 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 Medicare Hospital Limited as at 32nd Ashad 2083, 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 Standard 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 audit report. We are independent in accordance with the ICAN's Handbook of Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ICAN's Handbook of Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

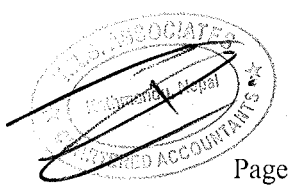
Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Company's management is responsible for the presentation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Annual Report, including Report of Board of Directors/Chairman's Statement but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. We have not received the Annual Report prior to the date of this Auditor's Report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.



When we read the Annual Report and if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter with those charged with governance.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these Financial Statements in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standard, 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 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 Hospital's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with NSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

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

a) 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 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 the internal control.
b) 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 Hospital's internal control.
c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
d) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Hospital's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that 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 auditors'

report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

f) Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Hospital to express an opinion on the Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with the relevant ethical requirement regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationship 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

To the best of our knowledge and according to explanations given to us and from our examination of the books of account of the Hospital, necessary for the purpose of our audit to the extent for the scope of our audit:

a. We have obtained all the information and explanations along with replies to our queries, which to the best of our knowledge and understanding, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.
b. In our opinion, the financial statements comprising the Statements of Financial Position, Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Cash flows, and Statement of Changes in Equity, prepared in accordance with the requirements of Company Act, 2063 and are in agreements with the books of Accounts.
c. In our opinion, books of accounts, records, books and ledgers have been maintained accurately in accordance with prevailing laws.
d. To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us and as so far appeared from the examination of the books of accounts, we have not come across any cases where board of directors or any official has committed any act contrary to the prevailing laws or committed any irregularity or caused any loss or damage to the company.
e. We have not come across any fraudulence in the accounts, so far as it appeared from our examination of the books of accounts.

Place: Kathmandu
Date: 07th Aswin 2083

Tirtharaj Shiwakoti, FCA
Proprietor
T.R.S. Associates
Chartered Accountants
UDIN: 260924CA013258eaRp

Medicare Hospital Limited
Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal

Statement of Financial Position
As at 32nd Ashad 2083 (16th July 2026)
(All amounts are in NPR except stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note	As at 32nd Ashad 2083	As at 32nd Ashad 2082
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	4.8	1,059,772,563	996,254,098
Capital Work in Progress	4.8.1	10,007,509	-
Intangible Assets	4.9	265,262	246,990
Other Non-Current Assets	4.10	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets	4.21	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		**1,070,045,334**	**996,501,088**
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Investments	4.11	-	-
Trade and Other Receivables	4.12	7,651,618	8,967,398
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4.13	201,079,947	206,259,428
Loans and Advances	4.14	3,688,675	6,818,216
Other Current Assets	4.15	40,940,966	44,898,337
Total Current Assets		**253,361,206**	**266,943,380**
Total Assets		**1,323,406,540**	**1,263,444,468**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	4.16	450,000,000	450,000,000
Reserve & Surplus	4.17	579,950,672	530,597,199
Total Equity		**1,029,950,672**	**980,597,199**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	4.18	-	-
Lease Liability	4.19	40,536,217	42,882,074
Other Non-Current Liabilities	4.20	10,907,370	10,010,164
Deferred Tax Liabilities	4.21	117,256,065	117,538,638
Total Non - Current Liabilities		**168,699,652**	**170,430,875**
Current Liablities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	4.18	-	-
Lease Liability	4.19	2,346,575	1,741,209
Other Financial Liabilities	4.22	67,010,955	52,465,508
Other Current Liabilities	4.23	6,256,169	5,096,054
Provisions	4.24	49,142,518	53,113,623
Total Current Liabilities		**124,756,216**	**112,416,394**
Total Liabilities		**293,455,868**	**282,847,269**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**1,323,406,540**	**1,263,444,468**

The accompanying notes forms an integral part of these standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date,

Dr. Pradip Kumar Yadav Chairman	Binaya Kumar Shrestha Director	Khem Raj Lamichhane Director	Tirtharaj Shiwakoti, FCA For T.R.S. Associates Chartered Accountants
Mahal Sagar Shrestha Director	Dinuka Pokhrel Director	Dr. Mani Raj Pokharel Director	Dibakar Dhoj Khadka Finance Manager

Place: Kathmandu
Date: 7th Aswin 2083

Medicare Hospital Limited
Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal

Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2083 (July 16, 2026)
(All amounts are in NPR except stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note	Current Year	Previous Year
Income			
Revenue from Operation	4.1	579,785,355	554,983,685
Other Income	4.2	22,486,230	23,091,609
Total Income		**602,271,585**	**578,075,294**
Expenses			
Hospital Operation Cost	4.3	246,130,249	236,974,243
Employee Benefit Expenses	4.4	143,031,772	122,614,805
Finance Cost	4.5	5,449,690	4,261,595
Other Administrative Expenses	4.6	40,163,509	37,744,664
Depreciation and Amortization	4.8 & 4.9	33,532,193	31,765,419
Total Expenses		**468,307,413**	**433,360,725**
Profit Before Tax		**133,964,172**	**144,714,568**
Current Tax	4.7	34,016,281	36,792,899
Deferred Tax	4.7	(282,573)	107,752
Profit for the year		**100,230,464**	**107,813,918**
Other Comprehensive Income/(loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss and their related income tax effects:			
Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment		-	-
Income tax relating to above item		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income/(loss)		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss and their related income tax effects:		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**100,230,464**	**107,813,918**
Earning Per Share			
Basic EPS		22.27	23.96
Diluted EPS		22.27	23.96

The accompanying notes forms an integral part of these standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date,

Dr. Pradip Kumar Yadav Chairman	Binaya Kumar Shrestha Director	Khem Raj Lamichhane Director	Tirtharaj Shiwakoti, FCA For T.R.S. Associates Chartered Accountants
Mahal Sagar Shrestha Director	Dinuka Pokhrel Director	Dr. Mani Raj Pokharel Director	Dibakar Dhoj Khadka Finance Manager

Place: Kathmandu
Date: 7th Aswin 2083

Medicare Hospital Limited
Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal

Statement of Cash Flow
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2083 (July 16, 2026)
(All amounts are in NPR except stated otherwise)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Net Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	133,964,172	144,714,568
Add/Less:		
Depreciation and Amortization	33,532,193	31,765,419
Finance Income	(813,827)	(1,779,484)
Finance Cost	5,449,690	4,261,595
(Gain)/Loss on Disposal of Assets	(14,685)	-
Tax Paid	(36,792,899)	(33,512,665)
Cash flow from Operating Activities before changes in Working Capital	**135,324,644**	**145,449,434**
(Increase)/Decrease in Current Assets	8,402,692	(9,082,126)
Increase/(Decrease) in Current Liabilities	15,116,441	1,101,799
Net Cash From Operating Activities	**158,843,777**	**137,469,108**
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property Plant and Equipments	(98,519,676)	(33,944,912)
Capital Work-In progress	(10,007,509)	-
Purchase of Intangible Assets	(101,700)	(101,700)
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipments	820,672	-
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities	**(107,808,213)**	**(34,046,611)**
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Lease Liability	(2,345,856.80)	(3,071,493.09)
Non-Current Liabilities	897,206	206,557
Interest paid	(5,449,690)	(4,261,595)
Dividend paid	(47,368,421)	(67,500,000)
Finance Income	813,827	1,779,484
Proceeds from issuance of Share Capital	-	-
Expenses from CSR Reserves	(2,762,111)	-
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities	**(56,215,045)**	**(72,847,047)**
Total Cash Flow (A+B+C)	**(5,179,481)**	**30,575,449**
Effect of Foreign exchange	-	-
Opening Cash & Bank Balances	206,259,428	175,683,979
Closing Cash & Bank Balances	**201,079,947**	**206,259,428**

The accompanying notes forms an integral part of these standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date,

Dr. Pradip Kumar Yadav Chairman	Binaya Kumar Shrestha Director	Khem Raj Lamichhane Director	Pitambaraj Shiwakoti, FCA For T.R.S. Associates Chartered Accountants
Mahal Sagar Shrestha Director	Dinuka Pokhrel Director	Dr. Mani Raj Pokharel Director	Dibakar Dhoj Khadka Finance Manager

Place: Kathmandu
Date: 7th Aswin 2083

Medicare Hospital Limited
Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended Ashad 32, 2083 (July 16, 2026)
(All amounts are in NPR except stated otherwise)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Property Revaluation Reserve	Corporate Social Responsibility Reserve	Total Equity
Balance as at Ashad 31, 2081 (July 15, 2024)	**450,000,000**	**73,888,087**	**411,517,844**	**4,877,350**	**940,283,282**
Adjustments for Prior Period Items	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on Revaluation of Property	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the period	-	107,813,918	-	-	107,813,918
Transfer to Corporate Social Responsibility Reserve	-	(1,078,139)	-	1,078,139	-
Expenses from Corporate Social Responsibility Reserve	-	-	-	-	-
Payment of Dividend	-	(67,500,000)	-	-	(67,500,000)
Bonus Share	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of Share Capital	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)	**450,000,000**	**113,123,866**	**411,517,844**	**5,955,490**	**980,597,199**
Adjustments for Prior Period Items	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on Revaluation of Property	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the period	-	100,230,464	-	-	100,230,464
Adjustment for Prior Period Items		(746,459)	-	-	-
Transfer to Corporate Social Responsibility Reserve	-	(1,002,305)	-	1,002,305	-
Expenses from Corporate Social Responsibility Reserve	-	-	-	(2,762,111)	(2,762,111)
Payment of Dividend	-	(47,368,421)	-	-	(47,368,421)
Bonus Share	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of Share Capital	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at Ashad 32, 2083 (July 16, 2026)	**450,000,000**	**164,237,145**	**411,517,844**	**4,195,683**	**1,029,950,672**

For & on behalf of the Management

Dr. Pradip Kumar Yadav
Chairman

Binaya Kumar Shrestha
Director

Khem Raj Lamichhane
Director

As per our report of even date,

Tatharaj Shiwakoti, FCA
T.R.S. Associates
Chartered Accountants

Mahal Sagar Shrestha
Director

Dinuka Pokhrel
Director

Dr. Mani Raj Pokharel
Director

Dibakar Dhoj Khadka
Finance Manager

Place: Kathmandu
Date: 7th Aswin 2083

Medicare Hospital Limited
Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal
Notes forming part of accounts for the year ended Ashad 32, 2083 (July 16, 2026)

4.1 Revenue from Operation

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Hospital Income	579,785,355	554,983,685
Total	**579,785,355**	**554,983,685**

4.2 Other Income

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Income from Electricity	236,685	180,525
Interest Income	813,827	1,779,484
Gain on Sale of Assets	423,561	-
Other Income	-	2,100
Rental Income	20,184,000	21,129,500
Sale of Scrap	828,157	-
Total	**22,486,230**	**23,091,609**

4.3 Hospital Operation Cost

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Hospital Supplies	27,253,572	26,509,118
Doctor Counselling Fee	184,297,977	172,470,413
Pathology Expenses	34,578,700	37,994,713
Total	**246,130,249**	**236,974,243**

4.4 Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Salary and Allowances	110,178,609	92,731,006
Leave Expenses	5,626,803	2,827,671
Employee Bonus	14,884,908	16,079,396
Retirement Fund Contribution	12,341,453	10,976,732
Total	**143,031,772**	**122,614,805**

4.5 Finance Cost

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Interest on Borrowings	-	-
Interest on Lease	5,449,690	4,261,595
Total	**5,449,690**	**4,261,595**

Medicare Hospital Limited
Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal
Notes forming part of accounts for the year ended Ashad 32, 2083 (July 16, 2026)

4.6 Other Administrative Expenses

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Advertisement Expenses	128,558	182,305
AGM Expenses	135,912	235,855
Audit Expenses	33,735	54,319
Audit Fee- Statutory, Internal	565,000	565,000
Bank Charges	402,119	420,044
BOD Meeting Allowances and Expenses	254,000	290,000
Cleaning and Sanitation Expenses	13,456,226	10,685,474
Compensation- Court Case	-	241,328
Consultancy Fee	2,439,275	1,191,445
Duties and Tax	3,123,319	5,462,618
Fuel Expenses	554,051	820,714
Insurance Premium	381,205	395,395
Internet and Telephone Expenses	519,097	845,230
Legal Expenses	377,700	378,927
Loss on Sale of Assets	408,876	-
Meeting Expenses	47,704	45,115
Office Expenses	222,399	187,643
Postage and Courier Expenses	15,473	10,455
Printing & Stationery	857,777	932,544
Program Expenses	242,597	223,411
Renew and Registration Expenses	1,148,211	220,613
Repair and Maintenance Expenses	4,868,466	4,714,659
Security Expenses	3,687,145	3,430,861
Software AMC	336,316	318,895
Training Expenses	48,500	4,000
Transportation Expenses	23,220	64,789
Water and Electricity Expenses	5,885,359	5,823,025
Write Off	1,270	-
Total	**40,163,509**	**37,744,664**

4.7 Tax Expenses

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Current Year Tax	34,016,281	36,792,899
Deferred Tax	(282,573)	107,752
Total	**33,733,708**	**36,900,650**

Medicare Hospital Limited
Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal

Notes forming part of accounts for the year ended Ashad 32, 2083 (July 16, 2026)

4.8 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Land	Building	Medical and Surgical Equipments	Machinery and Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Computer and Office Equipments	Vehicles	Right-of-Use Assets	Total
Gross carrying amount									
Balance as at Ashad 32, 2082	**695,600,000**	**225,838,039**	**297,714,648**	**21,049,798**	**14,706,370**	**23,436,125**	**5,382,791**	**49,448,059**	**1,333,175,831**
Additions									
Acquisition	20,151,225	30,922,251	41,030,578	280,000	1,399,106	2,606,539	2,129,977	-	98,519,676
Capitalisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	3,224,179	80,000	119,485	1,023,319	1,858,446	-	6,305,428
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,095,238	-	2,095,238
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/ adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	746,459	746,459
Balance as at Ashad 32, 2083	**715,751,225**	**256,760,290**	**335,521,047**	**21,249,798**	**15,985,992**	**25,019,345**	**3,559,084**	**48,701,600**	**1,422,548,381**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment									
Balance as at Ashad 32, 2082	-	**80,707,020**	**191,612,838**	**16,085,357**	**11,046,948**	**17,378,012**	**4,583,433**	**15,508,125**	**336,921,733**
Depreciation	-	7,739,446	18,066,605	755,521	1,009,375	1,746,371	310,954	3,820,491	33,448,765
Disposals	-	-	2,940,467	78,250	102,861	930,971	1,659,225	-	5,711,775
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,882,905	-	1,882,905
Impairment losses/reversals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/ adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at Ashad 32, 2083	-	**88,446,466**	**206,738,975**	**16,762,628**	**11,953,462**	**18,193,412**	**1,352,257**	**19,328,616**	**362,775,818**
Net Carrying Amount									
As at Ashad 32, 2082	**695,600,000**	**145,131,019**	**106,101,810**	**4,964,441**	**3,659,423**	**6,058,113**	**799,358**	**33,939,934**	**996,254,098**
As at Ashad 32, 2083	**715,751,225**	**168,313,824**	**128,782,072**	**4,487,170**	**4,032,530**	**6,825,933**	**2,206,827**	**29,372,984**	**1,059,772,563**

4.8.1 Capital Work in Progress

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2083	As at 32nd Ashad 2082
Capital Work in Progress	10,007,509	-
Total	**10,007,509**	-

Medicare Hospital Limited
Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal

Notes forming part of accounts for the year ended Ashad 32, 2083 (July 16, 2026)

4.9 Intangible Assets

Particulars	Accounting Software	Other Software	Total
Gross carrying amount			
Balance as at Ashad 32, 2082	**2,256,802**	**-**	**2,256,802**
Additions	101,700	-	101,700
Acquisition	-	-	-
Capitalisation	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-
Revaluation	-	-	-
Transfer/ adjustments	-	-	-
Balance as at Ashad 32, 2083	**2,358,502**	**-**	**2,358,502**
Accumulated amortization and impairment			
Balance as at Ashad 32, 2082	**2,009,812**	**-**	**2,009,812**
Amortization	83,428	-	83,428
Disposals	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-
Impairment losses/reversals	-	-	-
Transfer/ adjustments	-	-	-
Balance as at Ashad 32, 2083	**2,093,240**	**-**	**2,093,240**
Net Carrying Amount			
Balance as at Ashad 32, 2082	**246,990**	**-**	**246,990**
Balance as at Ashad 32, 2083	**265,262**	**-**	**265,262**

Medicare Hospital Limited
Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal

Notes forming part of accounts for the year ended Ashad 32, 2083 (July 16, 2026)

4.10 Other Non-Current Assets

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2083	As at 32nd Ashad 2082
	-	-
Total	-	-

4.11 Investments

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2083	As at 32nd Ashad 2082
Non-Current		
Investment in Shares	-	-
Sub-Total	-	-
Current		
Term Deposit With Banks	-	-
Sub-Total	-	-
Total	-	-

4.12 Trade and Other Receivables

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2083	As at 32nd Ashad 2082
Trade Receivables	7,651,618	8,967,398
Total	**7,651,618**	**8,967,398**

4.13 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2083	As at 32nd Ashad 2082
Current Account	200,239,710	205,174,056
Card Balance	155,425	68,475
Cash Balances	684,813	1,016,897
Total	**201,079,947**	**206,259,428**

4.14 Loans and Advances

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2083	As at 32nd Ashad 2082
Deposits	1,960,470	2,260,470
Advance to Suppliers	1,408,375	3,536,153
Prepaid Expenses	262,736	708,234
Advance to Doctors	95	-
Staff Advances	57,000	313,360
Total	**3,688,675**	**6,818,216**

Medicare Hospital Limited
Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal

Notes forming part of accounts for the year ended Ashad 32, 2083 (July 16, 2026)

4.15 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2083	As at 32nd Ashad 2082
Inventory	7,233,778	6,966,064
Advance Income Tax	33,707,188	37,932,273
Total	**40,940,966**	**44,898,337**

4.16 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2083	As at 32nd Ashad 2082
Authorised capital of Rs. 100 Each	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Issued capital of Rs. 100 Each	562,500,000	562,500,000
Paid up capital of Rs. 100 Each	450,000,000	450,000,000
Total	**450,000,000**	**450,000,000**

4.16.1 Share ownership detail

The shareholding pattern on the company is as follows

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2083	As at 32nd Ashad 2082
Shareholder		
Domestic organized institutions	49.77%	49.77%
Nepali Citizens	50.23%	50.23%
Foreign	-	-
Total	**100%**	**100%**

4.16.2 Equity Share Capital – over the years movements

Paid up share capital of the Company has moved over the years as follows:

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2083	As at 32nd Ashad 2082
Opening Share Capital	450,000,000	450,000,000
Add: Issuance of Share	-	-
Add: Calls in advance	-	-
Closing Share capital	**450,000,000**	**450,000,000**

Medicare Hospital Limited
Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal

Notes forming part of accounts for the year ended Ashad 32, 2083 (July 16, 2026)

4.17 Reserve and Surplus

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2083	As at 32nd Ashad 2082
Retained Earnings		
Balance upto Last Year	113,123,866	73,888,087
Add: This Year Profit / (Loss)	100,230,464	107,813,918
Less: Adjustment for Prior Period Items	(746,459)	-
Less: Transferred to Other Reserves	(1,002,305)	(1,078,139)
Less: Distribution of Dividend and Issue of Bonus Shares	(47,368,421)	(67,500,000)
Balance at Year End	**164,237,145**	**113,123,866**
Property Revaluation Reserve		
Balance upto Last Year	411,517,844	411,517,844
Add: Revaluation Surplus	-	-
Balance at Year End	**411,517,844**	**411,517,844**
Corporate Social Responsibility Reserve		
Balance upto Last Year	5,955,490	4,877,350
Add: Transferred from Current Year Profit	1,002,305	1,078,139
Less: Expenses During the Year	(2,762,111)	-
Balance at Year End	**4,195,683**	**5,955,490**
Total	**579,950,672**	**530,597,199**

4.18 Borrowings

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2083	As at 32nd Ashad 2082
Non-Current		
Term Loan	-	-
Sub-Total	-	-
Current		
Working Capital Loan	-	-
Sub-Total	-	-
Total	-	-

4.19 Lease Liability

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2083	As at 32nd Ashad 2082
Non-Current		
Lease Liability	40,536,217	42,882,074
Sub-Total	**40,536,217**	**42,882,074**
Current		
Lease Liability	2,346,575	1,741,209
Sub-Total	**2,346,575**	**1,741,209**
Total	**42,882,791**	**44,623,282**

Medicare Hospital Limited
Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal

Notes forming part of accounts for the year ended Ashad 32, 2083 (July 16, 2026)

4.20 Other Non-Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2083	As at 32nd Ashad 2082
Employee Leave Payable	10,907,370	10,010,164
Total	**10,907,370**	**10,010,164**

4.21 Deferred Tax Liabilities/(Assets)

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2083	As at 32nd Ashad 2082
Deferred Tax Liabilities	117,256,065	117,538,638
Deferred Tax (Assets)	-	-
Total	**117,256,065**	**117,538,638**

4.22 Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2083	As at 32nd Ashad 2082
Trade Payables	35,882,012	36,551,405
Salary Payable	9,512,572	-
Dividend Payable to Shareholders	387,049	364,217
Payable to Doctors	14,486,682	12,743,969
Retention Money Payable	1,732,847	823,323
Expenses Payable	1,968,475	-
Deposit from Others	-	-
Deposit from Patient	1,412,585	1,982,595
Social Security Fund Payable	1,628,733	-
Total	**67,010,955**	**52,465,508**

4.23 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2083	As at 32nd Ashad 2082
Employee Leave Payable	2,730,960	1,973,332
Local tax Payable	-	-
TDS Payable	3,525,209	3,122,722
Total	**6,256,169**	**5,096,054**

4.24 Provisions

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2083	As at 32nd Ashad 2082
Employee Bonus Provision	14,884,908	16,079,396
Income Tax Provision	34,016,281	36,792,899
Provision for Legal claim	241,328	241,328
Total	**49,142,518**	**53,113,623**

Medicare Hospital Limited
Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal

Computation of Deferred Tax
As at 32nd Ashad 2083 (16th July 2026)
(All amounts are in NPR except stated otherwise)

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Tax Base	Temporary Difference	Rate of Tax	Deferred Tax Liabilities/(Assets)
Employee Leave Liability	13,638,330	-	(13,638,330)	25%	(3,409,583)
Property, Plant and Equipments and Intangible Assets	1,060,037,825	534,492,443	525,545,382	25%	131,386,345
Lease Liability	42,882,791	-	(42,882,791)	25%	(10,720,698)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities/(Assets)	**1,116,558,946**	**534,492,443**	**469,024,260**		**117,256,065**
Opening Deferred Tax Liabilities/(Assets)					117,538,638
Deferred Tax (Income)/Expense					**(282,573)**
Routed Through OCI					-
Routed Through PL					**(282,573)**

Medicare Hospital Limited
Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal

Reconciliation Statement of Taxable Profit as per Audited Financial Statement and as per Tax Audit Report
For Income Year 2082/83

Particulars	Amount As per Income Statement	Adjustments	Amount for Tax Purpose	Remarks
Inclusion				
Sales Income				
Revenue from Operation	579,785,354.92	-	579,785,354.92	
Other Income	22,486,230.42	(423,561.04)	22,062,669.38	Gain on Sale of Assets
Total Inclusion as per Section - 7	**602,271,585.34**	**(423,561.04)**	**601,848,024.30**	
Deduction				
Hospital Operation Cost- Section 13	246,130,248.96	-	246,130,248.96	
Employee Benefit Expenses-Section 13	143,031,771.95	(5,626,802.54)	137,404,969.41	Leave expense and provision
Employee Leave Encashment- Section 13	-	2,256,178.00	2,256,178.00	Actual leave payment
Finance Cost- Section 14	5,449,689.76	(5,449,689.76)	-	Interest on lease
Rent Payment-Actual- Section 13	-	7,190,181.00	7,190,181.00	Actual rent payment
Other Expenses- Section 13	35,295,043.55	(410,206.14)	34,884,837.41	Repair expenses, Loss on sale of assets and other disallowed expenses
Repair and Maintenance Expenses- Section 16	4,868,465.70	(51,624.49)	4,816,841.21	Repair as per tax
Depreciation- Section 19 and Schedule 2	33,532,193.02	(432,549.65)	33,099,643.37	
Total Deduction of Expenses	**468,307,412.94**	**(2,524,513.58)**	**465,782,899.36**	
Assessable income as per Income Tax Act, 2058		**2,100,952.54**	**136,065,124.94**	
Less: Donation paid to tax exempt organization u/s 12	-	-	-	
Taxable income as per Income Tax Act, 2058			**136,065,124.94**	
Tax @ 25%			34,016,281.23	
Interest under Sec 118			-	
Total Tax Liability			**34,016,281.23**	

Medicare Hospital Limited

Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 32nd Ashad, 2083

1. Reporting Entity

Medicare Hospital Limited ('the Company') is a Public Company incorporated in Nepal. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is at Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal. The main business of the Company is to enhance the quality of life of patients by providing comprehensive, high-quality hospital services on a cost-effective basis. Medicare Hospital Limited is expanding its operation in various ways in order to provide better curative, preventive, and also rehabilitative facilities with the latest technologies to the people at moderate and affordable cost within the country.

2. Basis of Preparation

2.1. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on the basis as given in NFRS 13.

2.2. Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards and Nepal Accounting Standards (hereafter referred as NFRS), laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal and has compliance with the requirements of the Company Act ,2006. The financial Statements under the provision are;

- Statement of Financial Position
- Statement of Comprehensive Income
- Statement of Cash Flow
- Statement of Changes in Equity and
- Notes to Accounts

2.3. Reporting Period

The Financial Statements cover the period between 1st Shrawan, 2082 to 32nd Ashad, 2083 whereas comparative figures cover the period from 1st Shrawan, 2081 to 32nd Ashad, 2082.

2.4. Approval of Financial Statements by the Board of Directors (BOD)

The Financial Statements have been adopted by the BOD vide its meeting dated 7th Aswin, 2083 and recommended for the approval to the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company.

2.5. Functional and Presentation Currency

The Financial Statements of Entity have been presented in Nepalese Rupees (NPR), which is the currency of the primary economic environment. There was no change in Entity's presentation and functional currency during the year under review.

2.6. Going Concern

The Financial Statements have been prepared on going concern basis, as the Board of Director of the Company is satisfied that the Company has, at the time of authorization of financial statement, adequate resources to continue its operation for foreseeable future and there are no material uncertainties about its ability to continue as a going concern.

2.7. Use of Estimates, Assumptions, and Judgments

For the preparation of Financial Statements, management has made critical accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets (including contingent assets), liabilities (including contingent liabilities), income and expenses. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable but actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis with historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in current and future periods.

Information about significant areas of estimate, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the potential material impact on the amounts recognized in these financial statements are included in the following notes:

1. Determination of useful life of property and equipment
2. Determination of useful life of intangible assets
3. Measurement of employee benefits and liabilities
4. Provision and contingencies
5. Determination of net realizable value
6. Key assumption used in discounting of future cashflows

2.8. Materiality and Aggregation

Each material class of similar items is presented separately in the financial statements. Items of dissimilar nature or functions are presented separately unless they are immaterial.

2.9. Changes in Accounting Policies

The Company applies its accounting policies consistently from year to year except where deviations have been explicitly mandated by the applicable accounting standards.

2.10. Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.
Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.
The most significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have most significant effect in the Financial Statements are as follows: -

2.10.1. Useful Life of the Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company reviews the residual values, useful life and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment at each reporting date. 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, residual values and methods are reviewed annually using the best information available to the Management.

2.10.2. Taxation

The Company is subject to income tax and judgment is required to determine the total provision for current, deferred and other taxes due to the uncertainties that exists with respect to the interpretation of the applicability of tax laws, at the time of preparation of these financial statements.

Uncertainties also exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense amounts that were initially recorded, and deferred tax amounts in the period in which the determination is made.

2.10.3. Provisions for Liabilities and Contingencies

The Company may receive legal claims and litigations against it in the normal course of business. Management makes judgments as to the likelihood of any claim succeeding in making provisions. The time of concluding legal claims is uncertain, as is the amount of possible outflow of economic benefits.
Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Actual amount could differ from those estimates, but differences are not expected to be materials. Such liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements, however is disclosed in Notes to the financial statements.

3. Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these Financial Statements, and deviations if any have been disclosed accordingly.

3.1. Property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant and equipment (PPE) are stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.
Cost includes inward freight, duties and taxes and incidental expenses related to acquisition. Expenses capitalized also include applicable borrowing costs for qualifying assets, if any. All up gradation /

enhancements are charged off as revenue expenditure unless they bring similar significant additional benefits. Subsequently, PPE can be measured on Cost model or Revaluation model.

3.1.1. Cost model

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation less accumulated impairment losses.

3.1.2. Revaluation model

On revaluation of an asset, any increase in the carrying amount is recognized in 'Other comprehensive income' and accumulated in equity, under property revaluation reserve or used to reverse a previous revaluation decrease relating to the same asset, which was charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss. In this circumstance, the increase is recognized as income to the extent of previous write down. Any decrease in the carrying amount is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit or Loss or debited to the Other Comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the capital reserve in respect of that asset.

The decrease recognized in other comprehensive income reduces the amount accumulated in equity under property revaluation reserves. Any balance remaining in the revaluation reserve in respect of an asset is transferred directly to retained earnings on retirement or disposal of the asset.
The Company has applied the revaluation model to its freehold land and building.

Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment
An item of property, plant and equipment is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of assets. 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 and Other Comprehensive Income.
The Company has adopted Cost model for property, plant & equipment except for freehold land and building. Carrying amount of assets has been assumed as fair value.

3.2. 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 as PPE or Intangible assets. 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.

3.3. Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets that the Company controls and from which it expects future economic benefits are capitalized upon acquisition and initially measured at cost comprising the purchase price (including import duties and non-refundable taxes) and directly attributable costs to prepare the asset for its intended use.

The useful life of an intangible asset is considered finite where the rights to such assets are limited to a specified period of time by contract or law (e.g., licenses) or the likelihood of technical, technological obsolescence (e.g., computer software). If there are no such limitations, the useful life is taken to be indefinite.

Intangible assets that have finite lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives by the straight-line method unless it is practical to reliably determine the pattern of benefits arising from the asset. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortized.

All intangible assets are tested for impairment. Amortization expenses and impairment losses and reversal of impairment losses are taken to the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. Thus, after initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at its cost less accumulated amortization and / or impairment losses.

Intangible assets include Computer application and software.

Intangible asset (Computer application) includes the cost of computer application development including software, direct charges for labor, materials, contracted services and borrowing costs as per NAS 23.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

3.4. Financial Instruments

Recognition

The entity recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities on the date it becomes party to the contractual agreement (trade date) and recognizes changes in fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities from that date.

Classification & Measurement

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are classified mainly under amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss and fair value through OCI.

The basic concept for the categorization of these assets depends upon their characteristics of business model and contractual cash flow model. Business model characteristics are whether the asset has been held to gain trading benefits or it has been held to collect contractual cash flow. Similarly, contractual cash flow characteristics determine whether the cash flow from the asset is solely the repayment of principal and interest or not. Principal represents the fair value of the instrument at the time of initial recognition while interest represents the time value of money and credit risk associated with the compensation.

1. **Fair Value Through Profit or Loss:**
   Assets are categorized as fair through profit or loss if the asset has been held in-order to obtain trading gain rather than to obtain contractual cash flows.

   An asset can be recognized under this category if the company has made an irrevocable decision to categorize an asset under this category in order to avoid accounting mismatch.

2. **At amortized Cost:**
   Assets are categorized under this category if the business model is to obtain the contractual cash flow from the assets and the contractual cash flow is the solely repayment of principal and interest

3. **Fair Value Through OCI:**
   Assets are categorized under this category if the business model is to obtain the contractual cash flow from the assets, but the contractual cash flow isn't solely repayment of principal and interest.

Financial Liabilities:

Classification of financial liabilities

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:**
  These include financial liabilities that the entity either has incurred for trading purposes or otherwise has elected to classify into this category. Derivative liabilities are always treated as held for trading unless they are designated and effective hedging instruments.
- **Financial Liabilities at Amortized cost:**
  It is the default category for financial liabilities that do not meet the definition of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. All financial liabilities will fall into this category. Examples of financial liabilities that generally would be classified in this category are account payables, note payables, issued debt instruments, and borrowing from banks.

- **Financial Liabilities through OCI:**
  An entity may use different methodologies when there are different economic relationships between the characteristics of the liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss and the characteristics of the other financial instruments. NFRS 7 requires an entity to provide qualitative disclosures in the notes to the financial statements about its methodology for making the determination.

  Amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss. However, the entity may transfer the commutative gain or loss within equity.

De-recognition

De-recognition of Financial Assets
Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

Any interest in such transferred financial assets that qualify for de-recognition that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability. On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in profit or loss.

In transactions in which the Company neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Company continues to recognize the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

De-recognition of Financial Liabilities
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where 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 a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

3.5. Fair Value Measurements of Assets and Liabilities

In accordance with NFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement, the Company categorizes assets or liabilities carried on the reporting sheet at fair value using a three-level hierarchy. Assets or liabilities are categorized as Level 1 are valued using quoted market prices and therefore there is minimal judgement applied in determining fair value. However, the fair value of Assets or liabilities categorized as Level 2 and, in particular, Level 3 is determined using valuation techniques including discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation models. In addition, in line with market practice, the company applies credit, debit and funding valuation adjustments in determining the fair value of its uncollateralized assets. A description of these adjustments is set out as under.

These valuation techniques involve management judgement and estimate to the extent of which depends on the complexity of the assets or liabilities and the availability of market observable information. Valuation techniques for Level 2 financial instruments use inputs that are based on observable market data. Level 3 input for assets or liabilities are those where at least one input, which could have a significant effect on the valuation, is not based on observable market data. Determining the appropriate assumptions to be used for Level 3 assets or liabilities require significant management judgement. Further details of the company's Level 3 assets or liabilities and the sensitivity of their valuation including the effect of applying reasonably possible alternative assumptions in determining their fair value are set out wherever required.

Valuation of financial assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities carried at fair value or for which fair values are disclosed have been classified into three levels according to the quality and reliability of information used to determine the fair values.

Level 1
Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Products classified as level 1 predominantly comprise equity shares, treasury bills and other government securities.

Level 2
Level 2 valuations are those where quoted market prices are not available, for example where the assets or liabilities is traded in a market that is not considered to be active or valuation techniques are used to determine fair value and where these techniques use inputs that are based significantly on observable market data. Examples of such assets or liabilities include most over-the-counter derivatives, financial institution issued securities, certificates of deposit and certain asset-backed securities.

Level 3
Level 3 portfolios are those where at least one input, which could have a significant effect on the valuation, is not based on observable market data. These are valued using various valuation techniques that require significant management judgement in determining appropriate assumptions, including earnings multiples and estimated future cash flows.

3.6. Impairment

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset 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 principal or interest 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.

In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment. The Entity considers evidence of impairment for loans and advances and held to maturity investment securities at both a specific asset and a collective level. All individually significant loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investment securities are assessed for specific impairment.

Impairment losses on assets measured at amortized cost are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognized. If the cash flows of the renegotiated asset are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognized, and the new financial asset is recognized at fair value. The impairment loss before an expected restructuring is measured as follows:

- If the expected restructuring will not result in de-recognition of the existing asset, then the estimated cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in the measurement of the existing asset based on their expected timing and amounts discounted at the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.
- If the expected restructuring will result in de-recognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its de-recognition. This amount is discounted from the expected date of de-recognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investment securities. If an event occurring after the impairment was recognized causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, then the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Impairment losses on available-for-sale investment securities are recognized by reclassifying the losses accumulated in the fair value reserve in equity to profit or loss. The cumulative loss that is reclassified from equity to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortization, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss recognized previously in profit or loss. Changes in impairment attributable to application of the effective interest method are reflected as a component of interest income.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, then the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss; otherwise, any increase in fair value is recognized through OCI. Any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is always recognized in OCI.

3.7. Investment Property

Investment properties are land or building or both other than those classified as property and equipment under NAS "Property, Plant and Equipment" and assets classified as non-current held for sale under NFRS 5 "Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations". The Company has recognized as investment property all land or land and building acquired/developed except put for own business use (owner-occupied). Investment Property is the property held by the entity for capital appreciation or rental rather than owner-occupied. It is not held for consumption or for its own use.

The company has no any land or building as its investment property.

Recognition and Measurement

Investment property shall be recognized as an asset when, and only when:

(a) It is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the entity; and

(b) The cost of the investment property can be measured reliably.

As per NAS 40 – "Investment Property", Items of Investment Property are measured initially at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The company had followed the cost model to record the investment property.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of Investment Property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognized within other income or profit or loss.

Subsequent Costs

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits of the expenditure will flow to the Entity. On-going repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to expense off the cost of assets, other than land, using straight line method over their estimated useful lives. The residual values, useful life and depreciation methods are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If expectations differ from the previous estimates the changes are accounted for as changes in estimates in accordance with NAS 8. Useful lives of material asset categories are disclosed hereafter.

De-recognition

An item of Investment Property is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from the use of that asset. The gain or loss arising from the disposal of an item of Investment Property is the difference between the net-disposal proceed, if any and the carrying amount.

Impairment

Investment Property are subject to impairment assessment if there is any indication that the carrying value may exceed the recoverable value of the assets. Such impairment assessment of assets is done on basis of cash generating unit or if not possible on individual asset basis.

3.8. Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the written down method.

1. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.
2. Depreciation is provided on the written down 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.
3. Depreciation on right-of-use asset is charged on straight line method over the lease term.

The useful life of the assets and the corresponding rates at which the assets are depreciated are as follows:

Category of assets	Estimated useful life	Depreciation Rate
Building	58-59 years	5%
Plant and Equipment	18-19 years	15%
Office Equipment	10-11 years	25%
Furniture and fixtures	10-11 years	25%
Computers and accessories	10-11 years	25%
Vehicles	13-14years	20%
Right of Use-Assets	As per Lease Agreement	SLM

Computer software is amortized over an estimated useful life of 5 years on straight line basis.

4. Useful life is either the period of time which the assets 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 a 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.

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

3.9. Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets subject to impairment testing include intangible assets and property, plant and equipment. Impairment of material intangible assets under construction are tested at least once a year. Assets subject to depreciation and amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment test is performed by comparing the carrying amount of the asset or cash generating unit (CGU) to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is calculated as the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use which is the present value of the future cash flows from an asset or CGU.

3.10. Employee Benefits

a) **Short Term Employee Benefits**

Short term employee benefits obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

b) **Post-Employment Benefits**

Post-employment benefit plan includes:

i. **Defined Contribution Plans**

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as employee benefit expenses in income statement in the period during which the related service are rendered by the employees.

ii. **Defined Benefit Plans**

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. This plan includes gratuity and medical facility. The defined benefit is calculated by an independent actuary using Projected Unit Credit (PUC) method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows, using interest rates denominated in Nepalese Rupees with maturity terms of the related liability. The present value of the defined benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions about discount rate, future salary increment rate, mortality rates etc. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Accordingly, the employee benefit liability is based on the actuarial valuation as at end of reporting period. The Company's accounting policy for gratuity and medical facility is to recognize actuarial gains and losses in the period in which they occur in full in the statement of other comprehensive income.

Interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the defined benefit obligation. The Company recognizes the following changes in the defined benefit obligation to the income statement:

- Service costs comprising current service costs and past service costs
- Interest expenses

Any changes in the liabilities over the year due to changes in assumptions or experience within the scheme are recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

iii. **Other Long-Term Employee Benefits**

Other long-term employee benefits include benefits that are not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after end of the fiscal year in which employees render the related service. Sick and Home Leave are the other long-term employee benefit plans provided by the company to its employees.
The Company recognizes all measurement gains and losses including all service cost and interest cost related to other long-term employee benefits are expensed in income statement.

3.11. Provisions and Contingencies

In accordance with Nepal Accounting Standards (NAS) 37- Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, a provision is required to be recognized where there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the timing or amount of which are uncertain.

The company has made provisions for all those obligations meeting the definition of NAS 37.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or nonoccurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyon rol 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. 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 contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

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

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

3.12. Government grants

Government grants are assistance by government in the form of transfers of resources to an entity in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the operating activities of the entity. Government grants can be Grants related to assets or Grants related to income. Under Grants related to assets, there is a condition that the entity shall purchase, construct or otherwise acquire long-term assets. Grants related to income are grants other than grants related to assets.

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance they will be received and the corporation will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. Government grants that compensate the corporation for expenses incurred are recognized in profit or loss in the same period in which the expenses are recognized. Grants that compensate the corporation for the cost of an asset are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized in other revenue over the service life of the related asset.

Government grants shall be recognized as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis.

Once a government grant is recognized, any related contingent liability or contingent asset is treated in accordance with NAS 37: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

3.13. Borrowing cost

As per NAS 23, Borrowing costs are the costs incurred by the company in borrowing loans for construction of assets or any capital goods. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. Borrowings can be general or specific. Borrowing costs are capitalized till the construction of asset is complete and is ready for use.

3.14. Leases

At the commencement date, a lessee shall recognize right of use and lease liability. Subsequently lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payment at the reporting date. The lease payment is discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate is used. The company estimate 12.5% as its discounting rate for lease.

For the subsequent measurement of right to use asset, cost model is applied unless it applies either of the measurement model described in paragraph 34 and 35 of the Standard and shown in PPE Schedule 4.8.

Disclosure required as per para 53 of NFRS 16 are:

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Right-of-Use Asset	29,372,984

Lease Liability (Non- Current)	40,536,217
Lease Liability (Current)	2,346,575
Depreciation on Right-of-Use Asset	3,820,491
Lease Payment	7,190,181
Interest on Lease Liability	5,449,690

3.15. Inventories

Inventories of medical consumables, drugs and stores & spares are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs necessary to make the sales.

Cost of inventories are determined by following FIFO method. At reporting date, the company has inventories worth Rs. 7,233,778.

3.16. Receivables and Payables

Receivables and payables are accounted on accrual basis. Balance amounts on year-end are shown in Statement of Financial Position under 'Current Other Financial Assets' and 'Current Other Financial Liabilities' heading.

3.17. Income Tax

Current Tax

Provision for current income tax is made in accordance with the provisions of the prevailing Income Tax Act, 2058 and Rules including amendments thereon. Current tax payable (or recoverable) is based on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from the profit reported in the statement of profit or loss, because some item of income or expense are taxable or deductible in different years or may never be taxable or deductible.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized in temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

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 assets to be recovered.

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.

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

Temporary differences arising as a result of changes in tax legislation. Accordingly, when additional temporary differences arise as a result of the introduction of a new tax, and not when an asset or a liability is first recognized, the deferred tax effect of the additional temporary differences should be recognized.

Details of Deferred Tax Assets or Liabilities are presented under Notes No. 4.21.

3.18. Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash in hand, cash at bank and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less.

3.19. Revenue Recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily by providing healthcare services and sale of pharmaceutical products. Other sources of revenue include revenue earned through rent, interest from bank etc.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. When there is uncertainty on ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue from Healthcare Services

The Healthcare services income include revenue generated from outpatients, which mainly consist of activities for physical examinations, treatments, surgeries and tests, as well as that generated from inpatients, which mainly consist of activities for clinical examinations and treatments, surgeries, and other fees such as room charges, and nursing care. The performance obligations for this stream of revenue include food & beverage, accommodation, surgery, medical/clinical professional services, supply of equipment, investigation and supply of pharmaceutical and related products.

The patient is obligated to pay for healthcare services at amounts estimated to be receivable based upon the Company's standard rates or at rates determined under reimbursement arrangements. The reimbursement arrangements are generally with third party administrators. The reimbursement is also made through national, international or local government programs with reimbursement rates established by statute or regulation or through a memorandum of understanding.

Revenue is recognized at the transaction price when each performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time when inpatient/outpatients has actually received the service. Revenue from health care patients, third party payers and other customers are billed at our standard rates net of contractual or discretionary allowances, discounts or rebates to reflect the estimated amounts to be receivable from these payers.

Interest Income

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

3.20. Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is determined on the basis of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The functional currency of the Company is Nepalese Rupee.

Revenues and expenses resulting from transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Nepalese Rupee equivalents at exchange rates approximating those in effect at the transaction date.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Nepalese rupee at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Translation gains and losses are credited or charged to Profit or loss in the current period.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements has been recognized (using the closing rate of reporting date) as foreign exchange gain or loss and adjusted with statement of Profit and Loss as per NAS 21.

3.21. Related Party Transactions

Related parties of an entity represent parent company, major shareholders, associated companies, directors and key management personnel of the Group, and companies of which they are principal owners.

The names of these related parties, nature of these transactions and their total value have been set out in accordance with the provisions of NAS 24- 'Related Party Disclosures".

Key management personnel refer to the person who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity either directly or indirectly.

The Company carries out transactions in the ordinary course of business with the parties who are defined as related parties in the International Accounting Standard - NAS 24 (Related Party Disclosures), the details of which are reported below. The pricing applicable to such transactions is based on the assessment of risk and pricing model of the company and is comparable with what is applied to transactions between the company and its unrelated customers.

Related party transactions also include transaction with entities that are controlled, joint ventures or significantly influenced directly by any key management personnel or their close family members.

4. Notes to the Accounts

4.25 Related party disclosures

(a) Identify Related Parties

Holding Company: None

Subsidiaries: None

Associates: None

Fellow Subsidiaries: None

Key Management Personnel: Board of Directors (BOD)/Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Name of key management personnel	Position
Dr. Pradip Kumar Yadav	Chairman
Mr. Binay Kumar Shrestha	Director
Mr. Khem Raj Lamichhane	Director
Ms. Dinuka Pokhrel	Director
Mr. Mahal Sagar Shrestha	Director
Dr. Mani Raj Pokharel	Independent Director
Hari Bhakta Sigdel	General Manager
Dibakar Dhoj Khadka	Finance Manager
Roshan Ojha	Administrative Manager
Ms. Muna Bhandari Thapa	Matron

(b) Key Management Personnel Compensation:

Particulars	Current Period	Previous Period
Short-term employee benefits	6,981,124	5,627,374
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Total	-	-

4.26 Contingent Liabilities

A case was lodged against the Company by Mr. Gopal Prasad Pokharel and the Forum for Protection of Consumer Rights Nepal at the District Court, claiming NPR 52,20,263.65. The Court decided in favor of the claimant, and the Company incurred a liability of NPR 2,41,328.25, which is recognized as a provision in the Statement of Financial Position.

Now, The Company has appealed to the High Court on 4th Poush 2081, and the final verdict is pending. Management of the company believes that the decision would be in favor of the company.

Similarly, case was lodged against the company by the employees of hospital. Labor court has decided in the favor of employees. The hospital has now appealed to Supreme court and the final verdict is pending. The possible contingent liability is NPR 4,841,521.

Except for the matters disclosed above, there are no cases relating to contingent liability where the company is involved.

4.27 Events after the Reporting Period

No circumstances have arisen since the reporting date which would require adjustments to, or disclosure in the financial statements.

4.28 Proposed Dividend

The Board of Directors meeting of the Company held on 7th Aswin 2083 has proposed a cash dividend of 31.5789 % (inclusive of tax) on the paid-up capital of the Company distributable from retained earnings. The dividend will be distributed to shareholders upon approval by Annual General Meeting of the Company.

4.29 Re-grouping and re-arrangement

Previous year's figures are re-grouped and re-arranged as necessary to facilitate the comparison of the figures of financial statements.