



# Medicare Hospital मेडिकेयर हस्पिटल



**आर्थिक वर्ष  
२०८१/२०८२ को  
लेखापरीक्षण भएको  
आर्थिक विवरणहरू**

# मेडिकेयर हस्पिटल लिमिटेड

(स्थापित: २०५३)

## संचालक समिति



डा. प्रदिप कुमार यादव

अध्यक्ष



श्री बिनय कुमार श्रेष्ठ

संचालक



श्री सेम राज लामिछाने

संचालक



श्री महल सागर श्रेष्ठ

संचालक



श्री दिनुका पोखेल

संचालक



डा. मणि राज पोखरेल

संचालक

### लेखा परिश्वक

तिर्थराज शिवाकोटी, एफसिए

प्रोप्राइटर

टि.आर.एस. एसोसियट्स

चाटर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्स

### कम्पनी सचिव

श्रीमती सुमित्रा मल्ल

**मेडिकेयर हस्पिटल लिमिटेडको**  
**सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट प्रस्तुत वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन**  
 (कम्पनी ऐन २०६३ को दफा १०९ अनुसार तयार पारिएको)

**आदरणीय शेयर धनी महानुभावज्यूहरू,**

यस मेडिकेयर हस्पिटल लिमिटेडको अठ्ठाइसौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा तपाइहरूलाई हार्दिक स्वागत अभिवादन गर्दछौं । यस अस्पतालले सफलताका साथ सहि दिशा तथा रणनीति लिदै अघि बढिरहेको हुँदा स्वास्थ्य सेवा क्षेत्रमा आफ्नो विश्वसनीयतालाई कायम राखी राम्रो छवि बनाउन सफल रहेको छ । आफूले उपलब्ध गराउँदै आएका सेवाहरूलाई अझै व्यवसायीक तथा विस्तृत गर्दै लैजाने दृढ संकल्पित एवं प्रयत्नरत छौं । यस अवसरमा कम्पनी ऐन २०६३ ले निर्दिष्ट गरे अनुसार सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को अस्पतालको क्रियाकलाप एवं आर्थिक गतिविधि तथा चालू आर्थिक वर्षको स्थितिको विवरण देहाय बमोजिम पेश गरिएको छ । अस्पतालको समीक्षा वर्ष २०८१/८२ को आम्दानी खर्चको तुलनात्मक विवरण निम्नानुसार रहेको छ ।

**१. विगत वर्षको कारोबारको सिंहावलोकन :-**

विवरण	आ.ब. ०८१।८२	आ.ब. ०८०।८१	(रु. लाखमा)
	(रकम)	(रकम)	वृद्धि/(कमी) प्रतिशत
कुल आम्दानी	५७८०.७५	५५०४.३४	५.०२
व्यवसायीक, सञ्चालन एवं प्रशासनिक खर्च	४०१५.९५	३८३१.६५	४.८१
<b>संचालन नाफा</b>	<b>१७६४.८०</b>	<b>१६७२.६९</b>	<b>५.५१</b>
ह्रास खर्च तथा पारे शोधन	३१७.६५	३११.०८	२.११
आयकर व्यवस्था	३६७.९३	३४५.७२	६.४२
डेफर्ड कर समायोजन	१.०८	(५.१८)	१२०.८५
<b>नाफा</b>	<b>१०७८.१४</b>	<b>१०२१.०७</b>	<b>५.५१</b>
व्यवसायीक सामाजिक जिम्मेवारी	१०.७८	१०.३१	४.५६
<b>बाँडफाँडका लागि उपलब्ध खुद नाफा</b>	<b>१०६७.३६</b>	<b>१०१०.७६</b>	<b>५.६०</b>

समीक्षा वर्षमा अधिकांश समयमा सामान्य कारोबार गर्न सफल भयौं तापनि बढ्दो महङ्गाई, पुराना भएका उपकरणहरूको मर्मत सम्भार, कर्मचारीहरूको श्रम सम्बन्धी विवादमा कानुनी परामर्श, अस्पतालले प्रयोग गरेको क्षेत्रफलमा वृद्धि भए सँगै सफाइ, धुलाई खर्च बढ्न गएको छ । साथै अस्पतालले फार्मेशी संचालन गर्न दर्ता शुल्क लगायतका फार्मेशिष्ठहरू माथी खर्च गर्नु पर्ने कारणले र अस्पतालको प्रारम्भीक वातावरणिय शुल्कादिका जस्ता प्रमुख कारणहरूले गर्दा पनि खर्च बढ्न गएको जानकारी गराउदछौं । साथै अस्पतालको कारोबार समेतमा वृद्धि भएको हुँदा गत वर्षको तुलनामा समीक्षा वर्षमा व्यवसाय,

संचालन एवं प्रशासनिक खर्चमा कुल ४.८१ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि हुन गएको छ । अस्पताल प्रति बिरामी पक्षहरूले देखाउनु भएको विश्वास र त्यो विश्वास आर्जन गर्न अस्पतालका चिकित्सकहरूले दिनु भएको स्तरीय सेवा र कर्मचारीहरूबाट भएको व्यवसायीक सक्रियताको कारण कारोबारमा सामान्य वृद्धिसँगै आम्दानीमा पनि ५.०२% ले वृद्धि भएको छ । यसै कारण संचालन नाफा ५.५१% ले वृद्धि गर्न सकिएको छ । समीक्षा वर्षमा करिब ३ करोड ४० लाख बराबरको सम्पत्ति थप भए सँगै नेपाल वित्तीय प्रतिवेदन मान (एन.एफ.आर.एस) अनुसार सम्पत्तिको लगतमा त्यसको अवशिष्ट मूल्य घटाइ उपयोग समयको आधारमा ह्रास खर्च गणना गरिएको हुँदा ह्रास खर्च तर्फ २.११%ले वृद्धि भएको छ । गत वर्षमा डेफर्ड कर समायोजन ५.१८ लाखले ऋणात्मक भएकोमा यस वर्ष १.०८ लाख मात्र अर्थात् १२०.८५% ले वृद्धि भएको छ र ऐन कानूनले निर्दिष्ट गरे अनुसार कर्मचारी बोनस, आयकर र व्यवसायीक सामाजिक दायित्व समायोजन व्यवस्था गरी समीक्षा वर्षमा शेयर धनी महानुभावहरूको लागि बाँडफाँड हिसाबमा अधिल्लो बर्षको तुलनामा ५.६०% ले वृद्धि भई रु.१०६७.३६ लाख सार्न सकिएको व्यहोरा सबै शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूलाई जानकारी गराउँदछौं ।

अस्पतालको सम्पत्ति तथा मुनाफा वृद्धि भएका कारण शुद्ध सम्पत्तिको स्थिति निम्नानुसार भएको छ :

विवरण	आ.ब. २०८१/८२	आ.ब. २०८०/८१	वृद्धि/(कमी) प्रतिशतमा
शुद्ध सम्पत्ति (नेट वर्थ - रु. लाखमा)	९८०५.९७	९४०२.८३	४.२९
प्रति शेयर (नेट वर्थ बुक भ्यालु - रुपैयाँमा)	२१७.९१	२०८.९५	४.२९
प्रति शेयर आय (अर्निङ्ग पर शेयर - रुपैयाँमा)	२३.९६	२२.६९	५.६०

समीक्षा वर्षको आर्थिक प्रतिवेदन अनुसार अस्पतालको गत वर्षको शुद्ध सम्पत्ति अर्थात् नेट वर्थ माथि दिइए बमोजिम ९४०२.८३ लाख बाट ४.२९% ले वृद्धि भई ९८०५.९७ लाख पुगेको छ । त्यसै गरी प्रति शेयर नेट वर्थ (शुद्ध सम्पत्ति) रु.२०८.९५ बाट ४.२९% ले वृद्धि भई रु.२१७.९१ पुगेको छ ।

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

(रु. लाखमा)

विवरण	आ.ब. २०८१/८२	आ.ब. २०८०/८१	गत वर्षको तुलनामा वृद्धि/(कमी) प्रतिशत
बहिरङ्ग बिरामीहरू (ओपिडि पेसेन्ट)	८३१९८	८३११७	०.१०
अन्तरङ्ग बिरामीहरू (आईपिडि पेसेन्ट)	४६९८	४६९४	०.०९
शैया ओगटेको स्थिति (बेड अकुपेन्सी)	५२.५१	५३.४२	(१.७०)

गत वर्षको तुलनामा समीक्षा वर्षमा उपचारार्थ आएका बिरामीहरूको संख्या लगभग समान रहेको छ ।

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

विवरण	आ. ब. ०८१/८२	आ. ब. ०८०/८१	गत वर्षको तुलनामा वृद्धि/(कमी) प्रतिशत
आकस्मिक सेवा	१६४५८	१७७१०	(७.०७)
सघन उपचार	५३५	४९०	९.१८
सघन उपचारको क्रममा मृत्यु	५२	५५	(५.४५)
सफलता प्रतिशत सघन उपचार	९०.२८	८८.७७	१.७०

आकस्मिक सेवामा बिरामीको संख्या गत वर्षको तुलनामा ७.०७%ले कमी भएतापनि सघन उपचारमा बिरामीको संख्या ९.१८% ले वृद्धि भएको छ जसको असर अस्पतालको कारोबारमा पर्न गएको प्रस्ट देखिन्छ । समीक्षा वर्षमा गत वर्षको तुलनामा सघन उपचारको क्रममा मृत्यु हुनेको संख्या ३ जनाले कम भएको अर्थात् ५.४५% ले कम भएको छ भने ९०.२८%ले सफल सघन उपचार 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 वाह्य उपचार केन्द्रहरूको नयाँ प्रविधिसँग मेल खाने स्तरको भएमा बिरामीहरूको सेवामा पनि स्तरीयता कायम गर्न सकिने तथ्य सर्व विदितै छ । अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय बजारमा पर्ने मूल्य वृद्धि, अस्पतालले खपत गर्ने सामग्री तथा आयात गर्ने उपकरणहरूमा बढ्दो विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम दर, विश्व पटलमा ढुवानीमा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय बजारमा भएको मूल्य वृद्धि अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय 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 सहरहरूमा 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 । सरकारी नीतिले सरकारी कर्मचारी सरह तलब भत्ता सुविधा दिनु पर्ने हुँदा यसै वर्ष देखिनै खर्चहरू बढ्न सक्ने स्थिति यथावत् कायम नै छ । त्यसैले यस क्षेत्रमा प्रतिस्पर्धा अत्याधिक हुँदै जाने भई 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 :-**

अस्पतालले चालू आ.ब.को ३ महिनामा संचालन मुनाफा ३.३९ करोड तथा खुद मुनाफा रु.२.५४ करोड आर्जन गर्न सफल भएको छ । यस अस्पतालको २०८२ आषाढ सम्मका उपलब्धिहरू अगाडि भनिए झैं आ.ब. २०८०।८१ को तुलनामा प्रगतिशिल अवस्थामै रहे तापनि नयाँ सेवाहरू तथा अन्य थप परीक्षण सेवाहरू बढाउँदै लगी क्षमता वृद्धि गर्दै आम्दानी सुदृढ गर्ने तर्फ अस्पतालले आफ्नो तर्फबाट कार्य अगाडी बढाएको र अन्य नयाँ सेवाहरू सुचारु गर्न प्रयासरत रहने छ र राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा सरकारबाट गरिनु पर्ने कार्यको लागि पहल गरिनेछ । चिकित्सकहरूको विश्वास तथा आत्मबल वृद्धि गरी सेवाको स्तर वृद्धि गरिने छ । संचालक समितिको निर्णय अनुसार अस्पतालले निकट भविष्यमा नै सम्बन्धित निकायबाट स्वीकृत भई आएपछि सर्वसाधारणहरूमा सेयर जारी गर्ने र यसबाट थप पुँजी जम्मा हुने र त्यसको सदुपयोग गरि अस्पतालको क्रियाकलाप वृद्धिका लागि प्रयासहरू गरिने छ ।

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

अस्पतालको कर्मचारी संघ तथा कर्मचारीहरूसंग सूमधुर 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, स्वास्थ्य निर्देशनालय, वातावरण विभाग, स्वास्थ्य विभाग, 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 राख्दै आएको छ ।

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

समीक्षा वर्षमा सञ्चालक समितिमा पच्चीसौं साधारण सभाबाट ४ वर्षका लागि निर्वाचित हुनु भएका तथा यस वर्ष एक स्वतन्त्र संचालनक समेत २०८१ चैत्र २३को विशेष साधारण सभाद्वारा अनुमोदित भई तपसिल बमोजिमको संचालक समिति सदस्य रहनु भएको छ ।

सि.नं	आ.व. २०८१।८२ 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 पोख्रेल	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 पार्ने मुख्य जोखिम तथा चुनौती देहाय अनुसार रहेका छन्:

- क. अस्पतालमा उपचारार्थ आउने संख्यामा सामान्य प्रगति भएता पनि देशमा श्रृजना हुने सम्भाव्य परिस्थितिले अस्पताल आउने बिरामीहरू निर्धक्क भई आउने स्थिति भने नभएकोले कारोबारमा असर पर्न सक्ने देखिन्छ ।
- ख. नेपाल सरकारले जारी गर्ने ऐन, नियम, विद्यमान ऐन कानूनमा हुने संशोधन तथा नीतिमा परिवर्तनले निजी अस्पताल सञ्चालनमा अनुकूल वा प्रतिकूल असर पार्न सक्छ ।
- ग. अस्पतालले विदेशबाट आयात गरी खरिद गर्ने उपकरण तथा खर्च हुने सामानहरूमा भएको अन्तरराष्ट्रिय स्तरको मूल्य वृद्धि तथा विदेशी मुद्रा तथा विनियम दरमा भएको वृद्धि दरले पनि असर पर्न सक्छन् ।
- घ. विशिष्ट कृत (Specialized) चिकित्सा सेवा र अत्याधुनिक मेसिन औजार र समय सापेक्ष प्रविधिमा अद्यावधिक नगरिएमा अन्य अस्पतालसँग प्रतिस्पर्धा गर्न नसक्दा कारोबारमा असर पर्न सक्दछ ।
- ङ. देशको राजनैतिक तथा अन्य बाह्य कारणहरूले देशको अर्थतन्त्रमा पर्ने असरको कारण कारोबारमा असर पर्ने देखिन्छ ।

**७. अन्तर्निहित जोखिमहरू :-**

- क. कुनै पनि कारण प्राकृतिक या अन्य कारणले काठमाडौं उपत्यका आवागमनमा अवरोधक भएमा अस्पतालको सेवा प्रभावित भई आम्दानी कम हुन सक्छ ।
  - ख. प्राकृतिक प्रकोपले विपरीत परिस्थिति श्रृजना भई व्यवसायीक आम्दानीमा कमी हुन सक्ने ।
  - ग. नेपाल सरकारको समय समयमा हुने विभिन्न ऐन कानून परिमार्जन, स्वास्थ्य संस्था संचालन मापदण्ड २०७७, वातावरणीय लगायतका अन्य प्रेदेशिक सरकारी मापदण्डहरू तथा नीति निर्देशनका कारण सेवाहरू सञ्चालन प्रभावित गर्न सक्छ ।
- उपरोक्त जोखिमहरूलाई न्यूनिकरण गर्न अस्पतालद्वारा विभिन्न कदमहरू चालिदै आएको र आवश्यक व्यवस्था गरिएको हुँदा नै विभिन्न विपरीत परिस्थितिहरूमा पनि सामना गर्न सकिएको उदाहरण यहाँहरू समक्ष स्पष्ट 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 कैफियत बाहेक अरु कुनै नकारात्मकका सारभूत टिप्पणी कुराहरू लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा देखिएको छैन । प्राप्त प्रतिक्रियाहरू र सुझावहरूमा सञ्चालक समितिको ध्यान आकर्षण भएको छ र सधैंसुँ सुधारका निम्ति आवश्यक कदम चालिदै आएको छ ।

**९. लाभांश बाँडफाँडका लागि सिफारिस गरिएको रकम :-**

कम्पनीको संचालक समितिको मिति २०८२ कार्तिक ७ गते बसेको बैठकको निर्णय अनुसार आ.ब. २०८२ 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 १०.५२६३१५७९ प्रतिशत अर्थात् रु.४,७३,६८,४२१।०६ 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 २०८१/८२ मा कुनै पनि कित्ता शेयर जफत गरीएको 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: लाखमा

क्र.म	विवरण	आ.ब.	आ.ब.	आ.ब.	आ.ब.	आ.ब.
		२०७७/७८	२०७८/७९	२०७९/८०	२०८०/८१	२०८१/८२
१	स्थिर सम्पत्ति	४०२८.२४	४९१७.९५	९९८९.५०	९९४२.२०	९९६५.०१
२	चालू सम्पत्ति	४८७.८३	४९६.५०	१००९.०७	२२७२.८६	२६६९.४३
३	डेफर्ड कर समायोजन	३०.३७	५१.२४	(११७९.४९)	(११७४.३१)	(११७५.३८)
४	शेयर पुजी	२२४५.७६	२२४५.७६	२७००.००	४५००.००	४५००.००
५	जगेडा तथा संचित मुनाफा	१०७४.७०	१५५१.१०	५५८७.०२	४९०२.८३	५३०५.९७
६	दीर्घकालीन ऋण	२३३.६२	१२७.०९	-	-	-
७	दायित्व तथा व्यवस्था	९९२.३६	१५४१.७४	१५३२.०६	१६३७.९२	१६५३.०९

विगत ५ वर्षको संक्षिप्त नाफा नोक्सान विवरण

लाखमा

विवरण	आ.ब.	आ.ब.	आ.ब.	आ.ब.	आ.ब.
	२०७७/७८	२०७८/७९	२०७९/८०	२०८०/८१	२०८१/८२
उपचार सेवा बाट आम्दानी	३२६५.४८	४६२४.९९	४८६३.६३	५२७३.९८	५५४९.८३
अन्य आम्दानी	७७.२३	१०१.६०	१५९.९३	२३०.३६	२३०.९२
<b>कुल आम्दानी</b>	<b>३३४२.७१</b>	<b>४७२६.५९</b>	<b>५०२३.५६</b>	<b>५५०४.३४</b>	<b>५७८०.७५</b>
संचालन, प्रशासनिक तथा अन्य खर्च	२५७३.०६	३३०१.०८	३३८६.११	३६२१.१४	३८१२.५४
व्याज खर्च	२७.८०	६४.७७	६९.७७	५९.२२	४२.६२
हास कट्टी	२२९.१९	२९३.७४	३०७.५२	३११.०८	३१७.६५
कर्मचारी बोनस व्यवस्था	४६.६१	१०७.८९	१२३.७४	१५१.२९	१६०.७९
<b>आयकर अधिको मुनाफा</b>	<b>४६६.०५</b>	<b>९५९.११</b>	<b>११३६.४२</b>	<b>१३६१.६१</b>	<b>१४४७.१५</b>
आयकर व्यवस्था	११६.८३	२४७.२६	२९०.६७	३४५.७२	३६७.९३
डेफर्ड कर समायोजन	(०.७१)	(१३.२९)	(१४१.००)	(५.१८)	१.०८
<b>खुद नाफा/(नोक्सान)</b>	<b>३४९.९३</b>	<b>७२५.१४</b>	<b>९८६.७५</b>	<b>१०२१.०७</b>	<b>१०७८.१४</b>

१२. कम्पनी तथा त्यसका सहायक कम्पनीले आर्थिक वर्षमा सम्पन्न गरेको प्रमुख कारोबारहरू र सो अवधिमा कम्पनीको कारोबारमा आएको कुनै महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन :-

यस कम्पनीको कुनै पनि सहायक कम्पनी रहेको छैन । यस आर्थिक वर्षमा सम्पन्न गरेको प्रमुख आर्थिक कारोबार र सो अवधिमा कम्पनीको कारोबारमा आएको महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन संलग्न वासलात, नाफा नोक्सान, हिसाब र नगद प्रवाह विवरण तथा लेखा सम्बन्धी टिप्पणीले स्पष्ट पार्दछ ।

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. २०८१/८२ को अन्त सम्ममा यस कम्पनीको सञ्चालक तथा पदाधिकारीहरूको शेयर स्वामित्व किम्व बमोजिमको रहेको छ र निजहरू कम्पनीको शेयर कारोबारमा संलग्न रहेको पाइएको छैन ।

सञ्चालकहरूको नाम	पद	शेयर संख्या
डा. श्री प्रदिप कुमार यादव	सञ्चालक अध्यक्ष	३९५३१
श्री विनय कुमार श्रेष्ठ (सानिमा प्रा.लि.)	सञ्चालक सदस्य	६७६७६७
श्री खेमराज लामिछाने	सञ्चालक सदस्य	११२७९५
श्री महल सागर श्रेष्ठ (आश्विन मेडिकल कलेज एण्ड हस्पिटल प्रा. लि)	सञ्चालक सदस्य	२७५६५३
श्री दिनुका पोखरेल	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 अर्कित 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 चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट रहेका लेखा परीक्षण समितिको निर्देशन एवं अनुगमनमा कम्पनीको लेखा प्रणाली सञ्चालन हुँदै आएको छ ।

ख. आन्तरिक श्रम परीक्षण पनि गरिँदै आएको छ ।

ग. नियन्त्रण प्रणाली सबल बनाउन कर्मचारी सेवा सर्त सम्बन्धी विनियमावली २०७७, आर्थिक प्रशासन विनियमावली २०७८, खरिद समिति, मानव संसाधन समिति लगायतले आन्तरिक प्रणालीको प्रभावकारिता, समितिको लागि आवश्यक व्यवस्थापन गर्दै आएको छ तथा अन्य अनुकरणीय स्थापित सिद्धान्तहरू अनुसार सञ्चालन गरिने गरेको छ ।

१८. विगत आर्थिक वर्षको कुल व्यवस्थापन खर्चको विवरण :-

क्र.सं.	विवरण	(रु. लाखमा)		
		रकम ०८१/८२	रकम ०८०/८१	प्रतिशत वृद्धि/(कमी)
१.	कर्मचारीहरूलाई भुक्तानी	१२२६.१५	११७७.४०	४.१४
२.	अन्य कार्यालय सञ्चालक खर्च, भुक्तानी रकम	३७७.४४	३५७.५३	५.५७
	<b>जम्मा</b>	<b>१६०३.५९</b>	<b>१५३४.९३</b>	<b>४.४७</b>

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 सदस्यहरूले यस समीक्षा वर्षमा बैठक भत्ता बापत जम्मा रु.१५००० मात्र भुक्तानी गरिएको तर कुनै पारिश्रमिक तथा संचालक समिति बैठक भत्ता बाहेक अन्य कुनै भत्ता सुविधाहरू लिनु भएको छैन ।

ग. कम्पनी ऐन २०६३ अनुसार अस्पतालको आ. व. २०८२।८३ को आर्थिक कारोबारको लेखा परीक्षण गर्न लेखा परीक्षक टि.आर.एस. एसोसियट्स, 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.०८२/०८३ 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 ।

*(Handwritten signature)*

२१. सञ्चालक, प्रबन्धक, कार्यकारी प्रमुख तथा पदाधिकारीहरूलाई भुक्तानी गरिएको पारिश्रमिक भत्ता तथा सुविधाको रकम :-

समीक्षा आ.ब.मा संचालकहरूलाई संचालक समितिको मात्र बैठक गरे बापत जम्मा रु. २,७५,०००।- (रुपैयाँ दुई लाख पचहत्तर हजार मात्र) मा लाग्ने अग्रिम कर कट्टी गरि भुक्तानी गरिएको छ ।

२२. सेयरधनीहरूले बुझिलिन बाँकी रहेको लाभांशको रकम :-

जम्मा रु. ३,६४,२९६।५२ (रुपैयाँ तिन लाख चौसट्टी हजार दुई सय सोह्र पैसा बाउन्न 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 ३४०.४७ लाखले थप भएका छन् जस मध्ये २९४.३४ लाखको मेसिनरी मेडिकल सर्जिकल उपकरणहरू पर्छन् जसमा मुख्यतया शल्यक्रिया विभागका लागि लेजर, यु.एस.जी मेसिन, बाल सघन उपचार कक्षको लागि भेन्टिलेटर लगायतका मेसिन तथा उपकरणहरू छन् भने फर्निचर, कम्प्युटर तथा कार्यालय उपकरणहरूमा करिब १३.१८ लाख तथा भवन निर्माण तर्फ ३१.९३ 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 कानून बमोजिम सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदन खुलाउनु पर्ने कुरा :-

सञ्चालक समितिले आफ्नो वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनमा पारदर्शी भई खुलाउनु पर्ने विषयका सम्बन्धमा सदैव सचेत रहने छ र त्यसमा अझ सकेसम्म स्पष्ट पाउँ लगिने छ । हाल निम्न कुराहरूका सम्बन्धमा निम्नानुसार थप स्पष्ट पारिएको छ ।

लेखा परीक्षण, जसका सम्बन्धमा माथि उल्लेख गरिए बमोजिम बाहेकका, मानव संसाधन समिति लगायतका अन्य उप समितिहरूमा रहेको सञ्चालकहरूलाई समीक्षा वर्षमा बैठक भत्ता उपलब्ध गराइएको छैन ।

२६. अन्य आवश्यक कुराहरू :-

क. अस्पतालको वर्तमान व्यवस्था :

अस्पतालमा अन्तरङ्ग, बहिरङ्ग, शल्यक्रिया, विभिन्न निदानात्मक परीक्षणहरू लगायतका कार्यहरूको अवस्थालाई दृष्टिगत गर्दा सन्तोष जनक रहेको छ । यसका आधारमा हालसम्मको आर्थिक अवस्था पनि राम्रो रहेको छ । आगामी वर्षमा मुनाफालाई बढाउन केही सकारात्मक कदमहरू चालिएका छन् र परिणाम पनि देख्न पाइनेमा विश्वस्त छौं ।

यस सम्बन्धमा चालू आर्थिक वर्षको प्रथम दुई महिनाको समीक्षा वर्षको सोही अवधि सँगको तुलनामा स्थिति निम्नानुसारको रहेको छ:

विवरण	आ.ब. २०८२/०८३	आ.ब. २०८१/०८२	गत वर्षको तुलनामा वृद्धि/(कमी) प्रतिशत
बहिरङ्ग बिरामीहरू (ओपिडि पेसेन्ट)	१९६६८	२०४७५	(३.९४)
अन्तरङ्ग बिरामीहरू (आईपिडि पेसेन्ट)	११५७	१२००	(३.५८)
इमर्जेन्सी बिरामीहरू	३७३६	४४४१	(१५.८७)
आइ.सी.यू बिरामीहरू	९८	१२७	(२२.८३)
शैया ओगटेको स्थिति (बेड अकुपेन्सी)	४८.३०	५४.८७	(११.९७)

प्रस्तुत आर्थिक वर्ष र चालू आर्थिक वर्षको सुरुको तिन महिनाको अस्पतालमा आउने बिरामीहरूको संख्या र सोबाट अस्पताललाई भएको आयलाई तुलनात्मक रूपले हेर्दा बहिरङ्ग बिरामीहरूको संख्यामा ३.९४ प्रतिशतले कमी हुन गएको छ भने अन्तरङ्ग बिरामीहरूको संख्यामा ३.५८ प्रतिशतले कमी भई शैया ओगटेको स्थितिमा ११.९७ प्रतिशतले कमी भएको छ भने आकस्मिक र सघन उपचारमा बिरामीको संख्या क्रमशः १५.८७% तथा २२.८३%ले कमी आएको छ । यसको मुख्य कारकमा यस अवधिमा भएको वृष्टि, बाढी पहिरो तथा आन्दोलन, कर्फ्यू आदि हुन् ।

यसै सन्दर्भमा चालू आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/०८३ को प्रथम तिन महिनाको आर्थिक कारोबारको स्थिति विगत वर्षको सोही अवधिको तुलनामा निम्नानुसारले कमि हुन गएको छ भने अनुमानित आय व्यय समेत संक्षिप्तमा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ । जसको फलस्वरूप गत वर्षको दाँजोमा चालू वर्षको प्रथम तिन महिनामा कूल आम्दानी ४.४३% ले वृद्धि हुनुका साथै, संचालन प्रशासन खर्चमा पनि ८.२६% वृद्धि भई संचालन नाफा ६.६३%ले कम भएको तल दिएको तालिकामा देख्न सकिन्छ ।

विवरण	आ. ब	आ. ब	आ. व	आ. ब	गत वर्ष र चालू आ.ब. को प्रथम तिन महिनाको वास्तविक आय / खर्च आदिको तुलना वृद्धि/(कमी) प्रतिशत
	२०८२/८३ वार्षिक अनुमानित	२०८२/८३ तिन महिनाको वास्तविक	२०८२/८३ तिन महिनाको अनुमानित	०८१/८२ तिन महिनाको वास्तविक	
कुल आम्दानी	६४२२.८७	१४७३.१४	१५६४.५६	१४१०.६७	४.४३
व्यवसायीक संचालन एवं प्रशासनिक खर्च	४९६३.७३	११३४.३१	१२९३.२३	१०४७.८०	८.२६
सञ्चालन नाफा	१४५९.१४	३३८.८३	२७१.३३	३६२.८७	(६.६३)
खुद नाफा (कर पछि) बाडफाडका लागि	१०९४.३५	२५४.९२	२०३.५०	२७२.१५	(६.६३)

सञ्चालन नाफामा व्याज खर्च, ह्रास खर्च, कर्मचारी बोनस तथा आयकर व्यवस्था कट्टा गरी गत वर्षको प्रथम तिन महिनाको खुद नाफा २७२.१५ लाख बाट घटेर २५४.९२ लाख भएको व्यहोरा जानकारी गराउँदछु । माथि उल्लेख भए बमोजिमको प्राकृतिक विपदहरूका र आन्दोलनहरू तथा अन्तराष्ट्रिय बजारमा परेको असरका कारण मुख्य वृद्धिका कारण अस्पतालमा सेवा लिन आउने संख्याहरू तथा कारोबारमा कमी आएकोमा आगामी दिनहरूमा यस्ता स्थिति नआई सामान्य अवस्था

हुनेमा र आगामी दिनहरूमा अनुमान अनुसारको कारोबार गर्नेमा ब्यवस्थापन आशावादि रहेको जानकारी गराउन चाहन्छौं । यस चालू आर्थिक वर्षमा कर्मचारी बोनस, कर, ह्रास आदि कट्टी गरी करिब रु.१०९४.३५ लाख खुद मुनाफा गर्न सकिने अपेक्षा गरेका छौं जुन यस वर्षको प्रथम तिन महिनाको प्रवृत्ति र आगामी दिनहरूमा सामान्य स्थिति रहनेछ भन्ने हाम्रो अपेक्षाको आधारमा सफलीभूत हुनेमा विश्वस्त छौं ।

#### ख. भावी योजना :


“स्वास्थ्य संस्था स्थापना तथा स्तरोन्नती मापदण्ड २०७७” अनुसार अस्पतालको स्वामित्वमा रहेको हालको क्षेत्रफल वृद्धि गर्ने, विरामीहरूका 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 महानुभावज्यूहरूलाई 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 ।

००धन्यवाद।

  
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सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट  
डा. प्रदिप कुमार यादव  
अध्यक्ष

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF MEDICARE HOSPITAL LIMITED CHABAHIL, KATHMANDU, NEPAL.

#### 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 of the Statement of Financial Position as at 32nd Ashad, 2082 (corresponding to 16<sup>th</sup> July 2025) and the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Cash Flows, and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

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 2082, 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 the auditor's professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the audit 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 (NFRS), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the company 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 of 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 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 Kartik 2082



Tirthara Shiwakoti, FCA  
Proprietor  
T.R.S. Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
UDIN: 251104CA01325HRqJA

**Medicare Hospital Limited**  
Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal


**Statement of Financial Position**  
As at 32nd Ashad 2082 (16th July 2025)

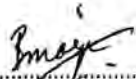
(All amounts are in NPR except stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, Plant & Equipment	4.8	996,254,098	994,022,625
Capital Work in Progress	4.8.1	-	-
Intangible Assets	4.9	246,990	197,270
Other Non-Current Assets	4.10	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets	4.21	-	-
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>996,501,088</b>	<b>994,219,895</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Investments	4.11	-	-
Trade Receivables	4.12	8,967,398	5,165,377
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4.13	206,259,428	175,683,979
Loans and Advances	4.14	6,818,216	6,790,448
Other Current Assets	4.15	44,898,337	39,546,001
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>266,943,380</b>	<b>227,285,805</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>1,263,444,468</b>	<b>1,221,505,700</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity Share Capital	4.16	450,000,000	450,000,000
Reserve & Surplus	4.17	530,597,199	490,283,282
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>980,597,199</b>	<b>940,283,282</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	4.18	-	-
Lease Liability	4.19	42,882,074	45,953,567
Other Non-Current Liabilities	4.20	10,010,164	9,803,607
Deferred Tax Liabilities	4.21	117,538,638	117,430,886
<b>Total Non - Current Liabilities</b>		<b>170,430,875</b>	<b>173,188,060</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	4.18	-	-
Lease Liability	4.19	1,741,209	1,255,925
Other Financial Liabilities	4.22	52,465,508	51,069,319
Other Current Liabilities	4.23	5,096,054	7,067,460
Provisions	4.24	53,113,623	48,641,654
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>112,416,394</b>	<b>108,034,359</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>282,847,270</b>	<b>281,222,419</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>1,263,444,468</b>	<b>1,221,505,700</b>

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

As per our report of even date,

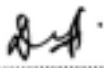
  
Dr. Pradip Kumar Yadav  
Chairman

  
Binaya Kumar Shrestha  
Director

  
Khem Raj Lamichhane  
Director

  
Tirthankar Shrivastava, FCA  
For  
T.R.S. Associates  
Chartered Accountants

  
Mahal Sagar Shrestha  
Director

  
Dinuka Pokhrel  
Director

  
Dr. Mani Raj Pokharel  
Director

  
Dibakar Dhoj Khudka  
Finance Manager

Place: Kathmandu  
Date: 7th Kartik 2082

**Medicare Hospital Limited**  
Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal

**Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**

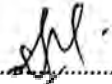
For the period ended Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

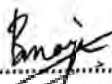
(All amounts are in NPR except stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note	Current Year	Previous Year
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from Operation	4.1	554,983,685	527,397,524
Other Income	4.2	23,091,609	23,036,312
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>578,075,294</b>	<b>550,433,836</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Hospital Operation Cost	4.3	236,974,243	223,749,006
Employee Benefit Expenses	4.4	122,614,805	117,740,282
Finance Cost	4.5	4,261,595	5,922,381
Other Administrative Expenses	4.6	37,744,664	35,753,343
Depreciation and Amortization	4.8 & 4.9	31,765,419	31,107,922
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>433,360,725</b>	<b>414,272,934</b>
<b>Profit Before Tax</b>		<b>144,714,568</b>	<b>136,160,902</b>
Current Tax	4.7	36,792,899	34,572,424
Deferred Tax	4.7	107,752	(518,400)
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>107,813,918</b>	<b>102,106,879</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income/(loss)</b>			
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss and their related income tax effects:</b>			
Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment		-	-
Income tax relating to above item		-	-
<b>Other Comprehensive Income/(loss)</b>		-	-
<b>Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss and their related income tax effects:</b>			
<b>Total Other Comprehensive income for the year</b>		-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>		<b>107,813,918</b>	<b>102,106,879</b>
<b>Earning Per Share</b>			
Basic EPS		23.96	22.69
Diluted EPS		23.96	22.69

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 Kartik 2082

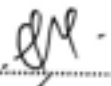
**Medicare Hospital Limited**  
**Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal**

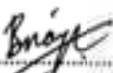
**Statement of Cash Flow**  
**For the period ended Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)**  
*(All amounts are in NPR except stated otherwise)*

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
<b>A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Net Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	144,714,568	136,160,902
<b>Add/Less:</b>		
Depreciation and Amortization	31,765,419	31,107,922
Finance Income	(1,779,484)	(1,037,933)
Finance Cost	4,261,595	5,922,381
(Gain)/Loss on Disposal of Assets	-	341,328
Tax Paid	(33,512,665)	(42,501,672)
<b>Cash flow from Operating Activities before changes in Working Capital</b>	<b>145,449,434</b>	<b>129,992,928</b>
(Increase)/Decrease in Current Assets	(9,082,126)	(6,945,342)
Increase/(Decrease) in Current Liabilities	1,101,801	7,404,318
<b>Net Cash From Operating Activities</b>	<b>137,469,109</b>	<b>130,451,905</b>
<b>B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities</b>		
Purchase of Property Plant and Equipments	(33,944,912)	(26,943,183)
Capital Work-In progress	-	-
Purchase of Intangible Assets	(101,700)	(226,000)
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipments	-	450,585
<b>Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities</b>	<b>(34,046,612)</b>	<b>(26,718,598)</b>
<b>C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities</b>		
Lease Liability	(3,071,493.09)	(1,255,925)
Non-Current Liabilities	206,557	(8,418)
Interest paid	(4,261,595)	(5,922,381)
Dividend paid	(67,500,000)	(170,526,316)
Finance Income	1,779,484	1,037,933
Increase in Share Capital	-	180,000,000
Expenses from CSR Reserves	-	-
<b>Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities</b>	<b>(72,847,047)</b>	<b>3,324,894</b>
<b>Total Cash Flow (A+B+C)</b>	<b>30,575,450</b>	<b>107,058,201</b>
Effect of Foreign exchange	-	-
Opening Cash & Bank Balances	175,683,979	68,625,778
<b>Closing Cash &amp; Bank Balances</b>	<b>206,259,428</b>	<b>175,683,979</b>

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

As per our report of even date,


  
 Dr. Pradip Kumar Yadav  
 Chairman

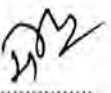
  
 Binaya Kumar Shrestha  
 Director

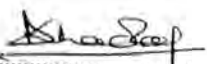
  
 Khem Raj Lamichhane  
 Director

  
 Tirthani 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 Kartik 2082

**Medicare Hospital Limited**  
Chababil, Kathmandu, Nepal

**Statement of Changes in Equity**

For the period ended Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

(All amounts are in NPR except stated otherwise)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Property Revaluation Reserve	Corporate Social Responsibility Reserve	Total Equity
<b>Balance as at Ashad 31, 2080 (July 15, 2023)</b>	<b>270,000,000</b>	<b>143,339,190</b>	<b>411,517,844</b>	<b>3,845,684</b>	<b>828,702,718</b>
Adjustments for Prior Period Items	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on Revaluation of Property	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the period	-	102,106,879	-	-	102,106,879
Transfer to Corporate Social Responsibility Reserve	-	(1,031,666)	-	1,031,666	-
Expenses from Corporate Social Responsibility Reserve	-	-	-	-	-
Payment of Dividend	-	(38,740,616)	-	-	(38,740,616)
Bonus Share	131,785,700	(131,785,700)	-	-	-
Issue of Share Capital	48,214,300	-	-	-	48,214,300
<b>Balance as at Ashad 31, 2081 (July 15, 2024)</b>	<b>450,000,000</b>	<b>73,888,087</b>	<b>411,517,844</b>	<b>4,877,350</b>	<b>940,283,282</b>
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	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)</b>	<b>450,000,000</b>	<b>113,123,866</b>	<b>411,517,844</b>	<b>5,955,490</b>	<b>980,597,199</b>

For & on behalf of the Management


  
Dr. Pradip Kumar Yadav  
Chairman


  
Binaya Kumar Shrestha  
Director

  
Khem Raj Lamichhane  
Director

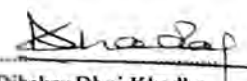
As per our report of even date:

  
T. R. S. Associates  
Chartered Accountants

  
Mahal Sagar Shrestha  
Director

  
Dinuka Pokhrel  
Director

  
Dr. Mani Raj Pokharel  
Director

  
Dittakar Dhoj Khadka  
Finance Manager

Place: Kathmandu  
Date: 7th Kartik 2082

Medicare Hospital Limited  
Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal

Notes forming part of accounts for the period ended Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

4.1 Revenue from Operation

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Hospital Income	554,983,685	527,397,524
<b>Total</b>	<b>554,983,685</b>	<b>527,397,524</b>

4.2 Other Income

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Income from Electricity	180,525	200,820
Interest Income	1,779,484	1,037,933
Gain on Sale of Assets	-	150,183
Other Income	2,100	8,236
Rental Income	21,129,500	21,639,140
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,091,609</b>	<b>23,036,312</b>

4.3 Hospital Operation Cost

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Hospital Supplies	26,509,118	24,627,822
Doctor Counseling Fee	172,470,413	165,456,103
Pathology Expenses	37,994,713	33,665,082
<b>Total</b>	<b>236,974,243</b>	<b>223,749,006</b>

4.4 Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Salary and Allowances	92,731,006	89,920,266
Leave Expenses	2,827,671	1,927,152
Employee Bonus	16,079,396	15,128,989
Retirement Fund Contribution	10,976,732	10,763,875
<b>Total</b>	<b>122,614,805</b>	<b>117,740,282</b>

4.5 Finance Cost

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Interest on Borrowings	-	-
Interest on Lease	4,261,595	5,922,381
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,261,595</b>	<b>5,922,381</b>

Msc  
Mr. Thulsi  
Mr. S. S.

Mr. S. S.

Mr. S. S.

Mr. S. S.



**Medicare Hospital Limited**  
**Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal**

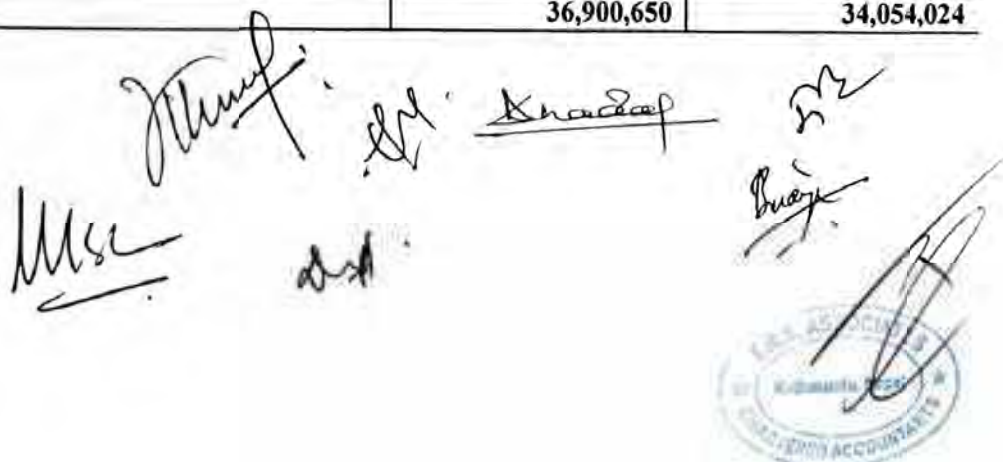
Notes forming part of accounts for the period ended Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

**4.6 Other Administrative Expenses**

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Advertisement Expenses	182,305	147,716
AGM Expenses	235,855	133,175
Audit Expenses	54,319	35,350
Audit Fee- Statutory, Internal	565,000	565,000
Bank Charges	420,044	431,216
BOD Meeting Allowances and Expenses	290,000	206,000
Cleaning and Sanitation Expenses	10,685,474	9,792,326
Compensation- Court Case	241,328	-
Consultancy Fee	1,191,445	291,266
Donation	-	2,100
Duties and Tax	5,462,618	3,056,467
Fuel Expenses	820,714	691,831
Insurance Premium	395,395	358,901
Internet and Telephone Expenses	845,230	657,066
Legal Expenses	378,927	1,077,521
Loss on Sale of Assets	-	491,511
Meeting Expenses	45,115	65,732
Office Expenses	187,643	203,696
Postage and Courier Expenses	10,455	9,990
Printing & Stationery	932,544	880,107
Program Expenses	223,411	242,965
Renew and Registration Expenses	220,613	325,059
Repair and Maintenance Expenses	4,714,659	6,818,344
Security Expenses	3,430,861	3,075,188
Software AMC	318,895	333,491
Training Expenses	4,000	13,780
Transportation Expenses	64,789	41,543
Water and Electricity Expenses	5,823,025	5,806,003
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,744,664</b>	<b>35,753,343</b>

**4.7 Tax Expenses**

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Current Year Tax	36,792,899	34,572,424
Deferred Tax	107,752	(518,400)
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,900,650</b>	<b>34,054,024</b>


  
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**Medicare Hospital Limited**  
**Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal**

Notes forming part of accounts for the period ended Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

**4.8 Property, Plant and Equipment**

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Medical and Surgical Equipments	Machinery and Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Computer and Office Equipments	Vehicles	Right-of-Use Assets	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>									
Balance as at Ashad 31, 2081	695,600,000	222,645,209	268,880,585	20,449,768	14,278,564	22,545,943	5,382,791	49,448,059	1,299,230,919
Additions									
Acquisition	-	3,192,830	28,834,062	600,030	427,806	890,183	-	-	33,944,912
Capitalisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/ adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</b>									
Balance as at Ashad 31, 2081	-	73,162,791	175,228,488	15,293,758	9,911,355	15,540,674	4,383,594	11,687,634	305,208,294
Depreciation	-	7,544,229	16,384,350	791,599	1,135,593	1,837,338	199,839	3,820,491.09	31,713,439
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses/reversals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/ adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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
<b>Net Carrying Amount</b>									
As at Ashad 31, 2081	695,600,000	149,482,418	93,652,097	5,156,010	4,367,209	7,005,269	999,197	37,760,425	994,022,625
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

**4.8.1 Capital Work in Progress**

Particulars	As at Ashad 32, 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Capital Work in Progress- Building	-	-
Total	-	-



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**Medicare Hospital Limited**  
**Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal**

Notes forming part of accounts for the period ended Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

**4.9 Intangible Assets**

Particulars	Accounting Software	Other Software	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>			
<b>Balance as at Ashad 31, 2081</b>	<b>2,155,102</b>	-	<b>2,155,102</b>
Additions	101,700	-	101,700
Acquisition	-	-	-
Capitalisation	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-
Revaluation	-	-	-
Transfer/ adjustments	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at Ashad 32, 2082</b>	<b>2,256,802</b>	-	<b>2,256,802</b>
<b>Accumulated amortization and impairment</b>			
<b>Balance as at Ashad 31, 2081</b>	<b>1,957,832</b>	-	<b>1,957,832</b>
Amortization	51,980	-	51,980
Disposals	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-
Impairment losses/reversals	-	-	-
Transfer/ adjustments	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at Ashad 32, 2082</b>	<b>2,009,812</b>	-	<b>2,009,812</b>
<b>Net Carrying Amount</b>			
<b>Balance as at Ashad 31, 2081</b>	<b>197,270</b>	-	<b>197,270</b>
<b>Balance as at Ashad 32, 2082</b>	<b>246,990</b>	-	<b>246,990</b>



*MCC*

*SP*

*Ashad 32*

*Thunf*

*B*

*Braj*

*SP*

**Medicare Hospital Limited**  
**Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal**

Notes forming part of accounts for the period ended Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

**4.10 Other Non-Current Assets**

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

**4.11 Investments**

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
<b>Non-Current</b>		
Investment in Shares	-	-
<b>Sub-Total</b>	-	-
<b>Current</b>		
Term Deposit With Banks	-	-
<b>Sub-Total</b>	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

**4.12 Trade Receivables**

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Unsecured Sundry Debtors	8,967,398	5,165,377
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,967,398</b>	<b>5,165,377</b>

**4.13 Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Current Account	205,174,056	174,545,955
Card Balance	68,475	100,430
Cash Balances	1,016,897	1,037,593
<b>Total</b>	<b>206,259,428</b>	<b>175,683,979</b>

**4.14 Loans and Advances**

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Deposits	2,260,470	3,016,507
Advance Payment to Suppliers	3,536,153	3,312,357
Prepaid Expenses	708,234	345,865
Other Advances	313,360	115,720
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,818,216</b>	<b>6,790,448</b>



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**Medicare Hospital Limited**  
**Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal**

Notes forming part of accounts for the period ended Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

**4.15 Other Current Assets**

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Inventory of Goods	6,966,064	6,467,171
Advance Income Tax	37,932,273	33,178,830
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,898,337</b>	<b>39,646,001</b>

**4.16 Equity Share Capital**

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Authorised capital of Rs. 100 Each	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Issued capital of Rs. 100 Each	562,500,000	450,000,000
Paid up capital of Rs. 100 Each	450,000,000	450,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>450,000,000</b>	<b>450,000,000</b>

**4.16.1 Share ownership detail**

The shareholding pattern on the company is as follows

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
<b>Shareholder</b>		
Domestic organized institutions	21.17%	21.17%
Nepali Citizens	78.83%	78.83%
Foreign	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**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 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Opening Share Capital	450,000,000	270,000,000
Add: Issuance of Share	-	180,000,000
Add: Calls in advance	-	-
<b>Closing Share capital</b>	<b>450,000,000</b>	<b>450,000,000</b>



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**Medicare Hospital Limited**  
**Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal**

Notes forming part of accounts for the period ended Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

**4.17 Reserve and Surplus**

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
<b>Retained Earnings</b>		
Balance upto Last Year	73,888,087	143,339,191
Add: This Year Profit / (Loss)	107,813,918	102,106,879
Less: Adjustment for Prior Period Items	-	-
Less: Transferred to Other Reserves	(1,078,139)	(1,031,666)
Less: Distribution of Dividend and Issue of Bonus Shares	(67,500,000)	(170,526,316)
<b>Balance at Year End</b>	<b>113,123,866</b>	<b>73,888,087</b>
<b>Property Revaluation Reserve</b>		
Balance upto Last Year	411,517,844	411,517,844
Add: Revaluation Surplus	-	-
<b>Balance at Year End</b>	<b>411,517,844</b>	<b>411,517,844</b>
<b>Corporate Social Responsibility Reserve</b>		
Balance upto Last Year	4,877,350	3,845,684
Add: Transferred from Current Year Profit	1,078,139	1,031,666
Less: Expenses During the Year	-	-
<b>Balance at Year End</b>	<b>5,955,490</b>	<b>4,877,350</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>530,597,199</b>	<b>490,283,282</b>

**4.18 Borrowings**

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
<b>Non-Current</b>		
Term Loan	-	-
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Current</b>		
Working Capital Loan	-	-
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**4.19 Lease Liability**

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
<b>Non-Current</b>		
Lease Liability	42,882,074	45,953,567
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>42,882,074</b>	<b>45,953,567</b>
<b>Current</b>		
Lease Liability	1,741,209	1,255,925
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,741,209</b>	<b>1,255,925</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,623,282</b>	<b>47,209,492</b>

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**Medicare Hospital Limited**  
**Chabahil, Kathmandu, Nepal**

Notes forming part of accounts for the period ended Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025)

**4.20 Other Non-Current Liabilities**

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Employee Leave Payable	10,010,164	9,803,607
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,010,164</b>	<b>9,803,607</b>

**4.21 Deferred Tax Liabilities/(Assets)**

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Deferred Tax Liabilities	117,538,638	117,430,886
Deferred Tax (Assets)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,538,638</b>	<b>117,430,886</b>

**4.22 Other Financial Liabilities**

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Sundry Creditors	36,551,405	28,244,299
Salary Payable to Employee	-	6,580,072
Dividend Payable to Shareholders	364,217	405,900
Payable to Doctors	12,743,969	10,511,314
Retention Money Payable	823,323	2,068,882
Payable for Expenses	-	56,932
Deposit from Others	-	206,388
Deposit from Patient	1,982,595	1,603,802
Social Security Fund Payable	-	1,391,730
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,465,508</b>	<b>51,069,319</b>

**4.23 Other Current Liabilities**

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Employee Leave Payable	1,973,332	1,671,573
Local tax Payable	-	2,612,065
TDS Payable	3,122,722	2,783,823
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,096,054</b>	<b>7,067,460</b>

**4.24 Provisions**

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Employee Bonus Provision	16,079,396	15,128,989
Income Tax Provision	36,792,899	33,512,665
Provision for Legal claim	241,328	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,113,623</b>	<b>48,641,654</b>



*Misc*

*SA*

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*SA*

**Medicare Hospital Limited**  
**Chabahil Chowk, Kathmandu, Nepal**

**Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the period ended 32<sup>nd</sup> Ashad, 2082**

**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 Chowk, 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 Company follows the Nepali financial year based on the Nepali calendar. The Financial Statements cover the period between 1<sup>st</sup> Shrawan, 2081 to 32<sup>nd</sup> Ashad, 2082 whereas comparative figures cover the period from 1<sup>st</sup> Shrawan, 2080 to 31<sup>st</sup> Ashad, 2081.



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

The Financial Statements have been adopted by the BOD vide its meeting dated 7<sup>th</sup> Kartik 2082 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.

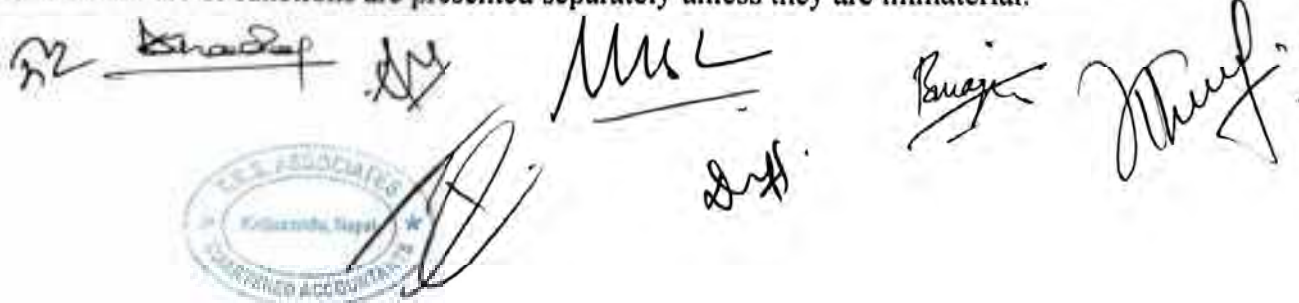
Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis with historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in current and future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

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### 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 is 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.

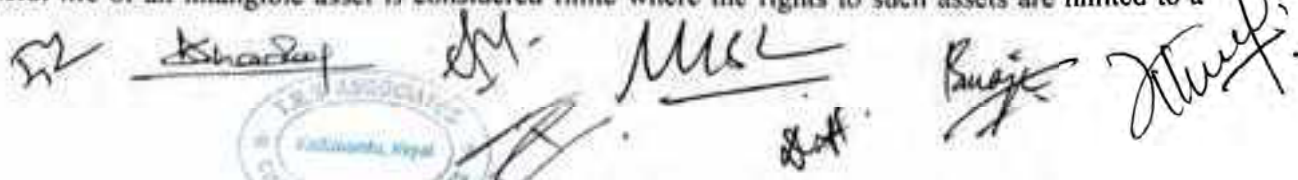
### 3.2. Capital Work in Progress

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

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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

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### 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

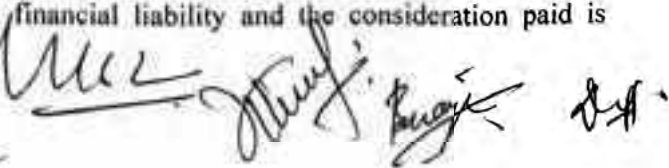
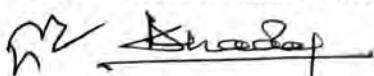
Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred 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 categorises assets or liabilities carried on the reporting sheet at fair value using a three-level hierarchy. Assets or liabilities are categorised 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 categorised 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 uncollateralised assets. A description of these adjustments is set out as under.

These valuation techniques involve management judgement and estimates 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.

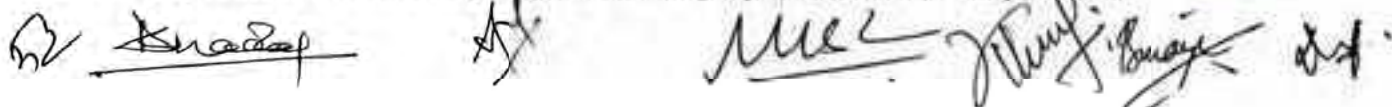
##### Level 3

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:

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- 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.

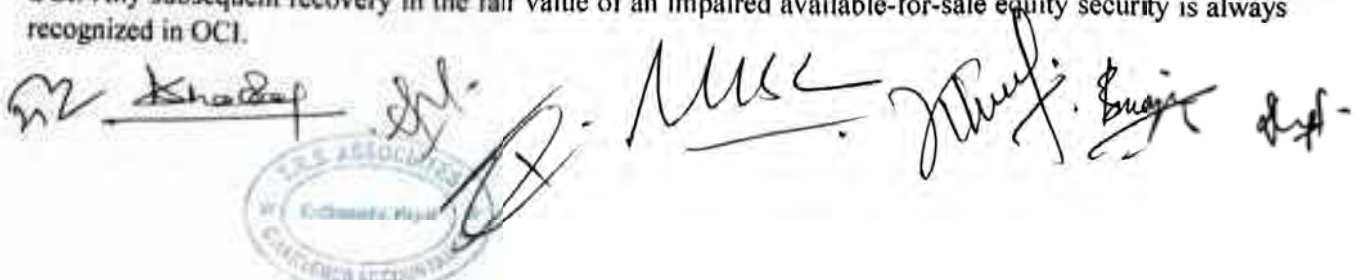
If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognized. If the cash flows of the renegotiated asset are substantially 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 recognised 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.


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### 3.7. Investment Property

#### Accounting Policies

Investment properties are land or building or both other than those classified as property and equipment under NAS 16 – “Property, Plant and Equipment”; and assets classified as non-current assets held for sale under NFRS 5 – “Non-Current Assets Held for Sale & 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 non-current asset 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 in 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.

*M. Shafiq* *AS* *MBC* *AS* *Imay* *AS*



### 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	13-14 years	20%

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 an 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 beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. 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.

The bottom of the page features several handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink. From left to right, there is a signature that appears to be 'M. Subedi', followed by 'M.S.C.', 'J.S.', 'Rajendra', and a large, stylized signature that looks like 'M. Subedi'.

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.

Disclosure required as per para 53 of NFRS 16 are:

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Right-of-Use Asset	33,939,934
Lease Liability (Non-Current)	42,882,074
Lease Liability (Current)	1,741,209
Depreciation on Right-of-Use Asset	3,820,491



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Lease Payment	6,847,805
Interest on lease liabilities	4,261,595

### 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 the reporting date, the company has inventories worth Rs. 69,66,064.

### 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.

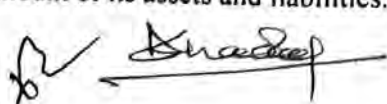
#### Deferred Tax

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.

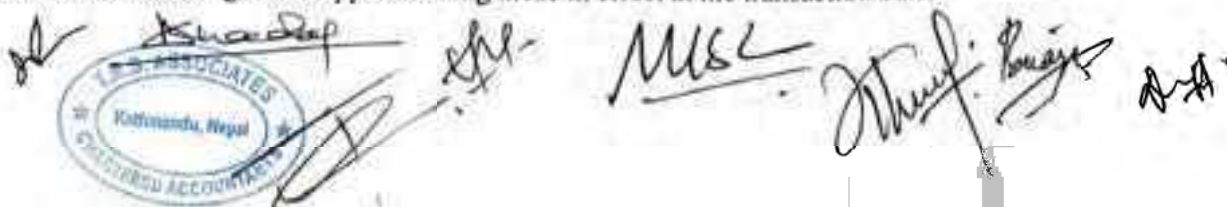
#### Interest Income

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 refers 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 includes 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
Mr. Hari Bhakta Sigdel	General Manager
Mr. Dibakar Dhoj Khadka	Finance Manager
Mr. Muna Bhandari Thapa	Matron



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**(b) Key Management Personnel Compensation:**

Particulars	Current Period	Previous Period
Short-term employee benefits	56,27,373.80	5,398,118.80
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

**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.

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 Prior Period Adjustment**

The previous year's income tax expense has increased by Rs. 1,059,759 as the tax payable originally recorded was understated by the same amount in the income tax return.

**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.

*[Handwritten signatures and stamps]*

*[Circular stamp: T.S. ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants]*