

सेन्चुरी ईर्न्जी लिमिटेड

काठमाण्डौ महानगरपालिका – ९ , रातोपुल



हाडि खोला सुनकोशी ए साना जलविद्युत
आयोजना (९९७ किलोवाट)

वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

२०८२

संचालक समिति



डा श्री कृष्ण प्रसाद दुलाल
अध्यक्ष



श्री खडक बहादुर श्रेष्ठ
संचालक



श्री तिर्थ कुमार सिंह
संचालक



श्री अनु निरौला बस्नेत
संचालक



श्री विश्व प्रकाश गौतम
संचालक



श्री माधव राज घिमिरे
संचालक

सेन्चुरी इनर्जी लिमिटेड

का.म.न.पा. वडा नं. ९, काठमाडौं ।

आ. व. २०८१/८२ को वार्षिक साधारण सभा सम्बन्धी सूचना

प्रथम पटक प्रकाशित मिति : २०८२/०६/२३, दोश्रो पटक प्रकाशित मिति : २०८२/०६/२४

आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरु,

यस सेन्चुरी इनर्जी लिमिटेडको सञ्चालक समितिको मिति २०८०/०६/०७ को बैठकको निर्णयानुसार यस कम्पनीको ०८१/०८२ को साधारणसभा निम्न लिखित मिति, समय र स्थानमा देहायका विषयहरु उपर छलफल गरी निर्णय गर्न बस्ने भएको हुँदा सबै शेयरधनी महानुभावहरुलाई अनिवार्य उपस्थितीको जानकारीको लागि अनुरोध गरिएको छ ।

सभा बस्ने मिति, समय र स्थान :

मिति : २०८२ साल कार्तिक १५ गते, शनिवार वार (तदनुसार २०२५/११/०१)
स्थान : एटिक रेष्टुरेण्ट, ज्ञानेश्वर, काठमाडौं ।
समय : बिहानको ८:३० बजे ।

छलफलका विषयहरु :

क) साधारण प्रस्तावहरु :

- १) संचालक समितिको अध्यक्ष ज्यू बाट आ.व.२०८१/०८२ को वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन उपर छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने ।
- २) आ.व. २०८१/०८२ को लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदन सहित २०८२ आसाढ मसान्त सम्मको वित्तीय विवरण, सोही अवधिको वार्षिक विवरण सँग सम्बद्ध अनुसूची छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने बारे ।
- ३) कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ को दफा १११ बमोजिम आ.व. २०८२/०८३ को लागि लेखापरीक्षक नियुक्ती र निजको पारिश्रमिक निर्धारण गर्ने बारे ।

ख) विशेष प्रस्तावहरु :

- १) कम्पनीको पूँजीको संरचना परिवर्तन तथा पूँजी वृद्धि गर्न प्रबन्धपत्र संशोधन गर्ने सम्बन्धमा ।
- २) संचालक समितिबाट सिफारिस भए बमोजिम आ. व. २०८१/०८२ मा भएको कम्पनीको मुनाफाबाट कम्पनीको हालको चुक्ता पूँजीको १० प्रतिशत नगद लाभांश तथा २५ प्रतिशत बोनस शेयर गरि जम्मा ३५ प्रतिशत (कर सहित) लाभास वितरण गर्ने ।
- ३) हकप्रद शेयर वा जगेडा शेयर जारी गर्ने, सोको माग गर्ने तथा बाँडफाँड गर्ने सम्बन्धमा सम्पूर्ण प्रकृया संचालन गर्ने अधिकार सञ्चालक समितिलाई प्रदान गर्ने सम्बन्धमा ।
- ४) सर्वसाधारणलाई कम्पनीको साधारण शेयर जारी गर्ने सम्बन्धमा ।
- ५) साधारण शेयर जारी पश्चात् प्राप्त पूँजीको उपयोग सम्बन्धमा ।
- ६) कम्पनीको साधारण शेयर जारी गर्ने सम्बन्धमा आवश्यक कार्य गर्न सञ्चालक समितिलाई अख्तियारी दिने सम्बन्धमा ।
- ७) कम्पनीको प्रबन्धपत्र तथा नियमावलीमा आवश्यक संशोधन गर्ने सम्बन्धमा ।

ग) विविध ।

- १) प्रबन्धपत्र तथा नियमावलीमा संशोधन तथा कम्पनीको साधारण शेयर जारी गर्ने सम्बन्धमा नियमनकारी निकायबाट थपघट, परिवर्तन वा संशोधनको निर्देशन भएमा सोही बमोजिम थपघट, परिवर्तन वा संशोधन गर्नका लागि सञ्चालक समितिलाई अख्तियारी दिने सम्बन्धमा ।

सञ्चालक समितिको निर्णयानुसार
संचालक अध्यक्षकम्पनि सचिव

प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) फारम

श्री संचालक समिति

सेन्चुरी इनर्जी लिमिटेड

का.म.न.पा ९, रातोपुल काठमाण्डौ।

बिषय :- प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) नियुक्त गरेको सम्बन्धमा ।

महाशय

.....जिल्ला न.पा. / गा.पा. वडा नं..... मा बस्ने म /
हामी त्यस कम्पनीको शेयरधनीको हैसियतले मिति २०८२
कार्तिक १५ गते का दिन हुने २०८१/०८२ को वार्षिक साधारण सभामा म / हामी स्वयम उपस्थित
भई छलफल तथा निर्णयमा सहभागी हुन नसक्ने भएकोले उक्त सभामा मेरो / हाम्रो तर्फ बाट
भाग लिन तथा मतदान गर्नका लागिजिल्ला न.पा./ गा.पा. वडा नं.....
बस्ने श्रीलाई नियुक्त गरि पठाएको छु / छौ ।

प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त भएको व्यक्तिको

निवेदकको

दस्तखतको नमुना :-

दस्तखत

नामथर :-

नामथर :-

ठेगाना :-

ठेगाना :-

शेयरधनी नं :-

शेयरधनी नं :-

शेयर संख्या :-

शेयर संख्या :-

मिति :-

मिति :-

सेन्चुरी इनर्जी लिमिटेड

२०८१।०८२ को वार्षिक साधारण सभामा अध्यक्षज्यूको मन्तव्य

यस सेन्चुरी इनर्जी लिमिटेडको गरिमामय २०८१।०८२ को साधारण सभामा आफ्नो अमूल्य समय दिएर उपस्थित हुनुभएका **आदरणीय शेरधनी महानुभावहरू**, कम्पनिको निमन्त्रणा लाई स्विकार गरेर पाल्नु भएका अतिथि महानुभावहरू, नियमन निकायका प्रतिनिधी महानुभावहरू, कम्पनिका सञ्चालक मित्रहरू, कर्मचारीहरू तथा उपस्थित भद्र भलाद्मी सज्जनवृन्दहरूमा सञ्चालक समिती र मेरो व्यक्तिगत तर्फबाट यहाहरू सबैलाई न्यानो उपस्थितिका लागि हार्दिक कृतज्ञता सहित स्वागत अभिवादन व्यक्त गर्दछु । आज हामी केवल कम्पनिको वार्षिक प्रगति विवरण प्रस्तुत गर्न मात्र नभएर, हामी सबै मिलेर देखेको सपना, भोगेका चुनौतिहरू र हासिल गरेका सफलताहरूको उत्सव मनाउन एकै ठाउँमा भेला भएका छौ । तपाइहरूको अटुट विश्वास र निरन्तर सहायता नै हाम्रो उर्जाको मूल श्रोत हो, जसले हामीलाई हरेक आरोह, अवरोहमा अधि बढन प्रेरित गरिरहन्छ ।

आदरणीय शेरधनी महानुभावहरू,

एक शताब्दी भन्दा अघि, सन् १९११ मा जब फर्पिङबाट ५०० किलोवाट विजुली निकालेर काठमाण्डौंका महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रहरू भलमल्ल भएका थिए, त्यतिवेला हाम्रा पुर्खाहरूले शायदै सोचेका थिए होलान कि यहि विजुली एकदिन नेपालको आर्थिक समृद्धिको मूल आधार बन्नेछ । आज विश्व जलवायु परिवर्तनको विश्वव्यापी संकटसंग जुधिरहेको बेला, जलविद्युत केवल उर्जाको श्रोत मात्र रहेन, यो हाम्रो ग्रहलाई बचाउने एउटा पवित्र अभियान बनेको छ । यसको ज्वलन्त उदाहरण हाम्रो छिमेकी मूलुक चिन हो, जसले संसारलाई नै चकित पार्दै आज एकै ४०० गिगावाट - अर्थात ४ लाख मेगावाट) भन्दा बढि जलविद्युत क्षमता जडान गरि सकेको छ । विश्वकै सबैभन्दा ठूलो श्री गर्जेन बाँधभन्दा पनि झण्डै तीन गुणा शक्तिशाली, ६० गिगावाटको अर्को भिमकाय परियोजना तिब्बतमा निर्माण गर्ने महत्वकांक्षी योजना अघि बढाएको छ । त्यसैगरि, अर्को छिमेकी मूलुक भारतले आफ्नो विशाल उर्जा मागलाई सम्बोधन गर्न हालसम्म करिब ५० गिगावाट जलविद्युत उत्पादन गरिरहेको छ र आगामी दशकमा थप हजारौ मेगावाट निर्माण गर्ने लक्ष्य राखेको छ । सरसर्ती हेर्दा, आज विश्वभर करिब १३०० गीगावाट जलविद्युत सञ्चालनमा छ । यहि विशाल क्षेत्रिय परिवेश, नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण र निजी क्षेत्रको अथक प्रयासबाट हाम्रो कुल जडित क्षमता ३००० मेगावाट नाघ्न र वर्षायामको विजुली भारत निर्यात हुनु गौरवपूर्ण सुरुवात हो । जलविद्युत आयोजनाहरूले विजुली मात्र होइन, हाम्रो देशका दुर्गम क्षेत्रहरूमा विकासको उज्यालो पु-याउछन्, हजारौलाई रोजगारी दिन्छन् र कार्वन क्रेडिट जस्ता अन्तराष्ट्रिय व्यापार मार्फत देशलाई विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जन गर्ने अवसर प्रदान गर्दछन् । यो हाम्रो लागि व्यवसाय मात्र होइन, हाम्रा भावी पुस्तालाई एउटा सफा र समृद्ध नेपाल सुम्पिने संकल्पमा सानो साथ पनि हो ।

एक समय थियो, जब हामी घण्टौको लोडसेडिङमा बस्न विवश थियौ । त्यो अन्धकार लाई चिदै हामी उज्यालोको युगमा प्रवेश त गरेका छौ, तर हाम्रो यात्रा अबै सकिएको छैन । विशेषगरी, हिउँदमा घटदो नदिहरूको बहावसगै उत्पादनमा आउने कमिले हामीलाई परनिर्भरताको पिडाबोध गराइरहन्छ । अर्कोतर्फ, उत्पादित विजुलीलाई उपभोक्ताको घरदैलोसम्म पुर्याउने भरपर्दो प्रसारण तथा वितरण प्रणालीको अभाव हाम्रो अर्को प्रमुख चुनौती हो । जलविद्युत आयोजनाको एक विकासकर्ताको नाताले मैले देखेको, यसको समाधानका लागि केवल नदि प्रवाहि आयोजनाहरूमा मात्र सिमित नभएर, उर्जा सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित गर्ने जलाशययुक्त आयोजनाहरूको निर्माणमा राज्य र निजी क्षेत्र दुवैले जोड दिन अपरिहार्य छ । राज्यले उत्पादनसगै खपत बढाउने अभियान पनि संगसगै लैजानु पर्दछ ।

आदरणीय शेरधनी महानुभावहरू,

शेर बजारको अनिश्चित उतारचढाव र घरजग्गा व्यवसायको अस्थिरताको तुलनामा, जलविद्युत क्षेत्रमा गरिएको लगानी ढुङ्गामा कुदिएको अक्षर जस्तै सुरक्षित र दिगो देखिएको छ । यसको एकमात्र कारण हो बजारको सुनिश्चितता । नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरणसंग हुने विद्युत खरिद विक्री सम्झौताले हाम्रो आम्दानीलाई दशकौसम्मको लागि ग्यारेन्टि गर्दछ । यो केवल एउटा आयोजनामा गरिएको लगानी होइन यो देशको भविष्यमा, भावी पुस्ताको उज्यालोमा र राष्ट्रिय स्वाभिमानमा गरिएको लगानी हो । एकपटक निर्माण सम्पन्न भएपछि सामान्य सञ्चालन खर्चमा जलविद्युत आयोजनाहरूले पुस्तौसम्म प्रतिफल दिइरहन्छन्, हाम्रै आयोजना, हाडिखोला साना जलविद्युत आयोजना (९९७ किलोवाट) ले सञ्चालनमा आएको आर्थिक वर्षबाट दिदैआइरहेको प्रतिफललाई यसको उदाहरणको रुपमा लिन सकिन्छ । शेरधनीहरूको दिर्घकालिन हितलाई ध्यानमा राखी प्रस्तुत आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१।०८२ को आर्जित मुनाफावाट चुक्ता पूँजीको १२ करोडको कर सहित १२.५ प्रतिशत दरले रु १,५०,००,०००। (अक्षरेपी एक करोड पचास लाख) नगद लाभांश वितरण गर्ने प्रस्ताव यस गरिमामय सभामा पेश गरेको छु । त्यसैले, जलविद्युतमा लगानी गर्ने भनेको क्षणिक नाफा कमाउन मात्र होइन, देशको आर्थिक विकासको महायज्ञमा आफ्नो तर्फबाट एउटा इटा थप्नु पनि हो ।

आदरणीय शेरधनी महानुभावहरू,

अब म यस कम्पनिको पहिलो फल, हाम्रो गौरव, हाडिखोला (सुनकोशी ए) साना जलविद्युत आयोजना (९९७ किलोवाट) को यथार्थता यहाहरू समक्ष राख्न चाहन्छु । यो आयोजना निर्माणको यात्रा कुनै युद्धभन्दा कम थिएन । विश्वव्यापी कोरोना महामारीको सकटका विच आयोजना

निर्माण सम्पन्नता गरे पनि संचालनको शुरुवात गर्न निकै सकस भएको, र निर्माण सामग्री र ब्याजदरमा भएको अस्वाभाविक वृद्धि जस्ता अनगिन्ति आधिबेहरीहरूको सामना गर्दै, हामीले यो आयोजना लाई २०७७ साल भाद्र १२ गतेदेखि सञ्चालनमा ल्याऔं र हाल सम्म निरन्तर ठूलो क्षति विना नै संचालन भइरहेको थियो । तर, हाम्रो संघर्ष यतिमै रोकिएन । २०७९ आषाढ २ गते को अप्रत्याशित बाढि र पहिरोको वितण्डाले आयोजनाको मुहानमा ठूलो क्षति साथै २०८० र २०८१ मा पहिरोको कारणले पाइपलाइनमा क्षति, आयोजना वाट उत्पादित विद्युत स्थानिय वितरण लाइनमा जोडिएको कारण वार्षिक ८०० घण्टा सम्म अवरुद्ध हुने अवस्था र सोहि कारण वार्षिक ५० लाख सम्मको आम्दानीमा क्षति नोक्सानी व्यहोर्न परेको तितो सत्य म यहाहरु समक्ष लुकाउन चाहन्त । तर, चुनौतिहरुसग भाग्ने होइन, जुध्ने हाम्रोसंकल्प छ । कम्पनिको सञ्चालक समिती तथा व्यवस्थापनले यो समस्याको स्थायी समाधानका लागि दिनरात लागि परिरहेको छ र त्यसैको प्रयास स्वरुप हामीले प्रसारण लाइन सुधारको पहल गर्दै नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण संग सयुक्त रुपमा करिब ५ किमी नया निर्माण सम्पन्न गर्यौ जसले गर्दा निरन्तर अवरुद्ध भइरहने प्रसारणमा केहि सुधार महशस गर्यौ । अबै हामी यस आयोजना वाट उत्पादित विद्युत लाई आफ्नै डेडिकेटेड प्रसारण लाइन निर्माण गरि नवनिर्मित बाढविसे सवस्टेसन मा जोडने योजना सहित कार्य अगाडि बढाइ रहेको जानकारी गराउदछौ । उक्त प्रसारण लाइन निर्माण पश्चात हामीले भोगिरहेको नोक्सानी न्युन भइ आगामी आर्थिक वर्षहरु देखि हाम्रो आयोजना विना अवरोध सञ्चालन हुनेछ र हामीले उक्त किसिमको नोक्सानी व्यहोर्न नपर्नेमा, यहाहरुलाई विश्वास दिलाउन चाहन्छु । त्यसपछि हाम्रो संचालनमा समग्र सुधार भइ थप प्रतिफल दिन सफल हुनेछौ ।

आदरणिय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरु,

एउटा आयोजनाको अनुभव र सफलतावाट उत्साहित हुदै हामीले भविष्यको नया अध्यायको रुपमा चम्पावति हाइड्रोपावर लिमिटेड द्वारा प्रवर्तित चेपेखोला साना जलविद्युत आयोजना (७ मेगावाट) मा रु १ करोडको लगानी गरिसकेका छौ जुन आयोजना ०८१।३।२५ वाट व्यवसायिक उत्पादन शुरु भइसकेको छ । हाल पनि निर्माणाधिन आयोजनाहरु संग लगानीका लागि वार्ता भइरहेको छ । लमजुङ स्थित न्यादि फिदी जलविद्युत आयोजना (२१.४० मेगावाट) मा १ करोड लगानीको लागी छलफल भइरहेको छ । मोरङ स्थित चिसाङ खोला साना जलविद्युत आयोजना (१.८० मेगावाट) पनि हाल प्रवर्धन गरि रहेको स्थानिय हरु सग मिलेर संयुक्त रुपमा लगानी सहित निर्माण गर्ने योजना अघि बढि रहेको छ । त्यस्तै संखुवासभा स्थित माथिल्लो माया खोला साना जलविद्युत आयोजना (५ मेगावाट) मा मुख्य लगानी सहित निर्माणमा सकृय रुपमा सहभागी हुनेगरि तयारी भइरहेको जानकारी यसै सभा मार्फत सबैलाई गराउदछु । माथिल्लो माया खोला साना जलविद्युत आयोजना निर्माणका लागि मेरो नेतृत्वमा माछापुच्छ्रे बैक लिमिटेड संग वित्तिय व्यवस्थापनको लागि प्रक्रिया अगाडि बढि रहेको छ र आगामी २ महिना भित्र सो ऋण सम्झौता गरिसक्ने योजना रहेको छ । साथै, सोहि आयोजनाको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने निजी जग्गा खरिद गरिसकिएको छ भने सरकारी जग्गाको भोगाधिकार स्विकृतीको लागि प्रक्रिया शुरु भइसकेको छ । यस आयोजना निर्माणको लागि हाम्रा सम्पूर्ण तयारीहरु जारी रहेको र हामी आउदो पौष भित्र निर्माण कार्य सुरु गर्ने लक्ष्य राखेका छौ । यस कम्पनि वाट लगानी गरिएका आयोजनाहरुको सफल सञ्चालनले हाम्रो कम्पनिको वित्तिय स्वास्थ्य लाई थप बलियो बनाउने र यहाहरुको लगानीमा अझ राम्रो प्रतिफल दिनेमा हामी विश्वस्त छौ ।

आदरणिय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरु,

हामीलाई थाहा छ, तपाइ हामी सबैजना कम्पनिको प्रारम्भिक शेयर निष्काशन (IPO) तथा नेप्सेमा सुचिकृतको लागि व्यग्र प्रतिक्रिया छौ । हामीले आयोजना प्रभावित क्षेत्रका वासिन्दा तथा सर्वसाधारणको लागि रु ३ करोड बराबरको ३ लाख कित्ता प्रारम्भिक शेयर (IPO) निष्कासन गर्न गत वर्ष को मंसिर १४ गते नै नेपाल धितोपत्र बोर्ड (SEBON) मा आवेदन दिइसकेका छौ । तर, बोर्डको प्रक्रियागत कारणले गर्दा स्विकृतिमा विलम्ब भएको छ । हालसालै नेपाल सरकार द्वारा जारी गरिएको SME निर्देशिका र सोहि कारण वाट कम्पनिमा पूजी वृद्धि गर्न आवश्यक देखिएकोले छ । अब कम्पनीको अधिकृत पूँजी रु २५.५० करोड र चुक्ता पूँजी रु २० करोड कायम गर्ने र सो पूजी वृद्धि प्रक्रिया लाई अघिल्लो पुरा गरि प्रारम्भिक शेयर निष्काशन लाई पुन निवेदन सहित छिटो भन्दा छिटो प्रक्रिया लाई टुड्याउने सोच बनाएका छौ । यहाहरुलाई जानकारी नै छ, यस प्रारम्भिक शेयर निष्काशन वाट आउने रकम र नपुग रकम यसै कम्पनिका इच्छुक शेयरधनिहरु वाट लगानी स्विकार गरि माथिल्लो माया खोला साना जलविद्युत आयोजना मा लगानी सहित नेतृत्व लिइ निर्माणमा परिचालन गर्नेछौ ।

अन्त्यमा,

यस कम्पनिको हालसम्मको यात्रा कुनै एक व्यक्तिको प्रयासले मात्र सम्भव भएको होइन यो हामी सबैको सामुहिक सपना र संकल्पको प्रतिफल हो । यस यात्रामा निरन्तर काँधमा काँध मिलाएर हिड्नु हुने मेरा आदरणिय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरु, सञ्चालक समितीका सहकर्मिहरु, वित्तिय साभेदार माछापुच्छ्रे बैक, नियमनकारी निकायहरु, स्थानिय जनप्रतिनिधीहरु र आयोजना क्षेत्रका वासिन्दाहरु तथा कम्पनिका कर्मचारी साथीहरु प्रति म हृदयदेखि नै कृतज्ञता व्यक्त गर्न चाहन्छु ।

आदरणिय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरु,

अब, म यस कम्पनिको आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१।८२ को आषाढ मसान्त सम्मको वासलात, नाफा-नोक्सान, नाफा नोक्सान बाडँफाडँ हिसाब, नगद प्रभाव विवरण लगायतका वित्तिय विवरणहरु सहितको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन यस गरिमामय सभामा छलफलको लागि प्रस्तुत गर्दछु । प्रस्तुत

वित्तिय विवरणहरु तथा प्रतिवेदनको अध्ययन पश्चात यहाँहरु बाट प्राप्त हुने रचनात्मक सुझाव, सहयोग र सद्भावले कम्पनिको भावी कार्यदिशा निर्धारण गर्न तथा कम्पनिको लक्ष्य प्राप्तीमा थप सहयोग पुग्ने छ भन्ने विश्वास लिएको छु ।

धन्यवाद ।

डा कृष्ण प्रसाद दुलाल

अध्यक्ष

२०८२।०७।५

सेन्चुरी इनर्जी लिमिटेड
०८१०८२ वार्षिक साधारण सभामा संचालक समितीको तर्फबाट अध्यक्षज्यद्वारा प्रस्तुत हुने
आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१०८२ को वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

कम्पनि ऐन, २०६३ को दफा १०९ को उपदफा ४ बमोजिम संचालक समितीको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन आ
व २०८१०८२

कम्पनिको संक्षिप्त परिचय :

सेन्चुरी इनर्जी लिमिटेड मिति २०६८।४।३१ मा एकल संस्थापक भएको कम्पनीका रुपमा दर्ता भएको हो साथै यस कम्पनिले ०८०।३।२१ वाट पब्लिक कम्पनिको रुपमा कारोबार गर्दै आएको छ । यस कम्पनिले सिन्धुपाल्चोक जिल्लाको त्रिपुरासुन्दरी गाउँपालिका वार्ड नं १ मा हाडिखोला साना जलविद्युत आयोजनाको निर्माण सम्पन्न गरि संचालन गर्दै आएको छ । यस आयोजनाको जडित क्षमता ९९७ किलोवाट रहेको छ । यस आयोजनाले २०७७ साल भाद्र १२ गतेदेखि व्यवसायिक रुपमा विद्युत उत्पादन गर्दै आएको छ । यस आयोजनाको Gross Head २५५ मिटर, नेट हेड २४५ मिटर र इन्टेक क्षेत्रको Catchment Area १९ वर्ग कि मि रहेको छ ।

क) विगत वर्षको कारोबारको सिंहलोकन :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०।०८१ र आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१।०८२ मा कम्पनिले गरेको आर्थिक कारोबारको मुख्य वित्तिय विवरणको तुलानात्मक अवस्था निम्न बमोजिम प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

क्र सं	विवरण	आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१।०८२ (रु)	आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०।०८१ (रु)	फरक (रु)
१	शेयर पूजी	१२,००,००,०००।००	१२,००,००,०००।००	-
२	जगेडा कोष	५,९५,२०,९२१।००	४,५०,६६,०८५।००	१,४४,५४,८३६।००
३	मध्यम तथा दीर्घकालिन ऋण	९,५७,४०,७३८।००	११,३८,८०,७३८।००	(१,८१,४०,०००।००)
४	स्थीर सम्पति	२२,४४,९५,८५०।००	२३,१४,०१,७२०।००	(६९,०५,८७०।००)
५	चालु सम्पति	८६,८५,४१९।००	५९,२६,३४६।००	२७,५९,०७३।००
६	नगद तथा बैंक मौज्दात	४,०४,२०,४४४।००	३,७५,५९,१०७।००	२८,६१,३३७।००
७	चालु दायित्व	१४,७१,५२७।००	६,१७,५८४।००	८,५३,९४३।००

यस कम्पनीको आर्थिक वर्ष ०८१।०८२ को वित्तिय विवरणहरु टि सुवास एण्ड एसोसियेट्स, चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्स द्वारा लेखापरिक्षण गरिएको छ । कम्पनिको दीर्घकालिन ऋण माछापुच्छ्रे बैंक लिमिटेडमा रहेको छ र २०८२ आषाढ मसान्त सम्म जम्मा रु ९,५७,४०,७३८।०० सावा ऋण तिर्न बाकि रहेको छ । सावा तथा व्याज भुक्तानी ०७७ भाद्र बाट शुरु भइ चालु आर्थिक वर्षको समेत २ वटा किस्ता वापत रु ६२,४०,०००। भुक्तानी भइसकेको छ ।

सि नं	महिना	आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१।०८२				
		दिन	कन्ट्रायाक्ट ईनर्जी	उत्पादन	उत्पादनमा फरक	कैफियत
१	श्रावण	३२	७४३,३६७.२३	६६७,८०३.३९	-७५,५६३.८४	न्युन उत्पादन
२	भाद्र	३१	६९७,६३३.००	६७७,२५९.००	-२०,३७४.००	न्युन उत्पादन
३	आश्विन	३०	६७५,१२८.७१	६७८,३५७.३३	३,२२८.६२	अधिक उत्पादन
४	कार्तिक	३०	६५२,६२४.००	५०७,६९७.१३	-१४४,९२६.८७	न्युन उत्पादन
५	मंसिर	३०	६९८,४०८.२९	७११,५०६.८६	१३,०९८.५७	अधिक उत्पादन
६	पौष	२९	६५२,६२४.७०	६५४,६६३.४०	२,००८.७०	अधिक उत्पादन
७	माघ	३०	६७५,१२८.२८	५८७,४४५.७२	-८७,६८२.५६	न्युन उत्पादन
८	फाल्गुण	२९	५८७,३८३.४०	५६६,५३७.५५	-२०,८४५.८५	न्युन उत्पादन
९	चैत्र	३१	४४५,०२२.५७	४४९,८७५.१५	४,८५२.५८	अधिक उत्पादन
१०	वैशाख	३१	६७४,२८१.००	५०४,०९२.६१	-१७०,१८८.३९	न्युन उत्पादन

११	जेष्ठ	३१	६९७,६३३.००	५५७,२५१.६९	-१४०,३८१.३१	न्यून उत्पादन
१२	आषाढ	३२	६९७,६३३.००	६६७,४४३.९४	-३०,१८९.०६	न्यून उत्पादन

यस आयोजनाले आर्थिक वर्ष ०८१।०८२ मा कुल कन्ट्रायाक्ट इनर्जीको ९१ प्रतिशत विद्युत उत्पादन गर्न सफल भएको छ ।

ख) राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तराष्ट्रिय परिस्थिती वाट कम्पनिको कारोबारलाई कुनै असर परेको भए सो असर :
असर नपरेको

ग) प्रतिवेदन तयार भएको मिति सम्म चालु वर्षको उपलब्धि र भविष्यमा गर्नुपर्ने कुराको सम्बन्धमा संचालक समितीको धारणा
आ ब ०८२।०८३ को आश्विन मसान्त सम्म यस कम्पनि द्वारा प्रवर्तित आयोजनाको उत्पादन यस प्रकार रहेको छ ।

महिन	कन्ट्रायाक्ट ईनर्जी	उत्पादन यनिट	बिक्री रु	कैफियत
२०८२ श्रावण	७२०,१३७.००	६७५,२२२.१०	३,६३२,६९४.९०	न्यून उत्पादन
२०८२ भाद्र	६९७,६३३.००	७०७,६४२.७५	३,७५३,२६५.५४	
२०८२ आश्विन	६९७,६३३.००	७००,७९३.१७	३,८५०,९३४.१६	

चालु आ व को २०८२ आश्विन मसान्त सम्म कन्ट्रायाक्ट इनर्जीको ९८ प्रतिशत विद्युत उत्पादन भएको छ । चालु आ व को प्रथम तिन महिनामा न्यून उत्पादनका कारण करिब रु २.५ लाख नोक्सान भएको छ ।

● कम्पनीको भावी योजना

अ) यस कम्पनिले सञ्चालन गरिरहेको हाडिखोला (सनकोशी ए) साना जलविद्युत आयोजना (९९७ किलोवाट) वाट सम्भव भए सम्म बढि विद्युत उत्पादन गर्न प्रविधिको उच्चतम प्रयोग, श्रोत साधनको व्यवस्थापन तथा परिचालन गर्ने ।

आ) जोखिम न्युनीकरणको लागी सम्भव भएसम्मका उपायहरु अवलम्बन गरि जोखिम न्युनीकरण सम्बन्धि कार्यहरु गर्ने ।

इ) सर्वसाधारणमा प्राथमिक शेयर निष्काशन गर्न धितोपत्र बोर्डमा परिमार्जन सहित पुन निवेदन दिइ स्विकृतीको लागि पहल गर्ने ।

ई) आयोजना वाट उत्पादित विद्युत स्थानिय प्रसारण लाइनमा जोडिएको कारण वाट आयोजना संचालनमा समस्या भइ वार्षिक करिब ६०० घण्टा पावर हाउस बन्द हुने अवस्था लाइ सुधार गर्न आफनै प्रसारण लाइन निमार्ण गरि नवनिर्मित बाह्रविसे सवस्टेशन मा जोड्न पहल गर्ने ।

उ) कम्पनिले निमार्णाधिन न्यादि फिदी (२१.४० मेगावाट) आयोजनामा चालु आर्थिक वर्ष भित्र रु १ करोड सम्मको लगानी गर्ने ।

ऊ) कम्पनि वाट जारी गरिने प्रारम्भिक शेयर निष्कासन वाट जम्मा हुने रकम तथा विद्यमान शेयर होल्डर हरु वाट रकम संकलन गरि माथिल्लो माया खोला साना जलविद्युत आयोजना (५ मेगावाट) तथा चिसाड खोला साना जलविद्युत आयोजना (१.८० मेगावाट) मा नेतृत्व सहित लगानी गर्नका लागी आवश्यक पहल गरि यहि आर्थिक वर्ष भित्र टुडगो लगाउने ।

घ) कम्पनिको औद्योगिक वा व्यावसायिक सम्बन्ध :

आयोजना निर्माण तथा संचालनका लागि सबैक्षेत्रको सहयोग आवश्यक पर्दछ । कम्पनीको व्यवसायिक सम्बन्ध मूलत नेपाल सरकार, उर्जा मन्त्रालय, विद्युत विकास विभाग, नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण, कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रको कार्यलय, उद्योग विभाग, बाह्रविसे नगरपालिका र त्रिपुरासुन्दरी गाउँपालिका तथा स्थानिय बासिन्दा, आयोजना सफलतापूर्वक संचालन गरिरहनका निम्ती प्राविधिक परामर्श प्रदान गरिरहनु भएका विभिन्न परामर्शदाताहरु संगको थप समधुर सम्बन्धले पनि कम्पनीले अझ सफलता हासिल गर्न सक्ने विश्वाससहित सम्बन्धलाई अझ बलियो बनाउन सदैव सजग रहदै आएको छै ।

ड) संचालक समितीमा भएको हेरफेर र सोको कारण :

प्रस्तुत वर्ष कम्पनिको संचालक समितीमा कुनै हेरफेर नभएको

च) कम्पनिको कारोबारलाई असर पार्ने मुख्य कुराहरु :

कम्पनिको कारोबारलाई असर पार्ने मुख्य कुराहरु देहाय अनुसार छन्

- नेपालको संविधान बमोजिम संघियता कार्यान्वयनका क्रममा संघिय सरकार ताथ प्रादेशिक सरकारले जारी गर्ने ऐन, कानुन, नियमहरु तथा विद्यमान ऐन कानुनमा हुने संशोधन तथा परिवर्तनले निजी क्षेत्रबाट प्रवर्धन गर्ने जलविद्युत आयोजनाको निर्माण तथा सञ्चालनमा अनुकुल / प्रतिकुल असर पार्न सक्ने ।

- बन्द, हडताल, चक्काजाम, नाकाबन्दी, जस्ता राजनीतिक घटनाक्रम, बाढि पहिरो, खडेरी, भुकम्प, आदि जस्ता अप्रत्याशित प्रकोप, साथै मुद्रास्फिती, इन्धनको मुल्य वृद्धि, बैकको व्याजदरमा वृद्धि, विनिमयदरमा परिवर्तन आदि आर्थिक वित्तीय कारणले पनि जलविद्युत आयोजनाहरुको विकासमा प्रतिकूल असर पार्दछ।
- **अन्तर्निहित जोखिमहरु:**
 - अ) खडेरी, अनावृष्टि, जलश्रोत मुहानमा अप्रत्याशित परिवर्तन, जलवायु परिवर्तनका कारण हुने अनेपेक्षित वातावरणिय परिवर्तन आदिका कारण पानीको श्रोतमा कमी आएमा उत्पादन क्षमता कमी आउन सक्ने।
 - आ) प्राकृतिक प्रकोप तथा नियन्त्रण बाहिरका परिस्थितीहरु सृजना भइ आयोजनाको भौतिक संरचना तथा उपकरणहरुमा क्षति पु-याएमा खर्च वृद्धि हुन सक्ने तथा व्यवसायिक आम्दानीमा कमी हुन सक्ने।
 - इ) प्रसारण लाइनमा हुन सक्ने प्राविधिक वा यान्त्रिक गडबडिका कारण उत्पादित विद्युत आपूर्ति अवरुद्ध हुनसक्ने।
 - ई) विद्युत केन्द्रमा जडित मेसिन तथा यान्त्रिक उपकरणमा हुने खराबीका कारण विद्युत उत्पादन तथा आपूर्ति अवरुद्ध हुनसक्ने।
 - उ) खपतमा समस्याका कारण विद्युत उत्पादनमा कटौती हुन सक्ने।

उपरोक्त सम्भावित जोखिमहरुलाई न्युनिकरण गर्न उपकरणहरुको हास खर्चको व्यवस्थापनका साथै यस कम्पनिको जलविद्युत केन्द्रको सम्पूर्ण संरचना, मेसिन, औजार तथा उपकरणहरुको निर्माण जोखिमलाई न्युनिकरण गर्न विमा गरिएको छ। नियमित तथा आकस्मिक रुपमा मेसिनरी, उपकरण, सिभिल संरचना तथा प्रसारण लाइन आदिको निरीक्षण र मर्मत संभार गरिने व्यवस्था मिलाउनुका साथै जलविद्युत केन्द्रको नियमित मर्मत सम्भारको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने पार्ट पुर्जाको व्यवस्था गरि नियमित अनुगमन तथा निरीक्षणको व्यवस्था गरिएको छ।

छ) लेखापरिक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा कुनै कैफियत उल्लेख भएको भए सो उपर सञ्चालक समितीको प्रतिक्रिया:

लेखापरीक्षाण प्रतिवेदनमा नियमित कारोबारमा देखिएका सामान्य कैफियत, प्रतिक्रिया र सुझाव माथि सञ्चालक समितीको ध्यानाकर्षण भइ लेखापरिक्षक वाट प्राप्त भएका सुझाव, प्रतिक्रियाहरु कार्यान्वयन गर्न व्यवस्थापनलाई निर्देशन दिइएको छ।

ज) लाभांस बाडफाड गर्न सिफारिस गरिएको रकम:

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१।८२ आषाढ मसान्त सम्ममा कम्पनिले कमाएको मुनाफा वाट कुल चुक्ता पुजीको १० प्रतिशत नगद तथा २५ प्रतिशत बोनस शेयर गरि जम्मा ३५ प्रतिशत लाभांस (कर सहित) वितरण गर्ने प्रस्ताव यस सभामा पेश गरिएको छ।

झ) शेयर जफत भएको भए जफत भएको शेयर संख्या, त्यस्तो शेयरको अकित मूल्य, त्यस्तो शेयर जफत हुनुभन्दा अगावै सोवापत कम्पनिले प्राप्त गरेको जम्मा रकम र त्यस्तो शेयर जफत भएपछि सो शेयर बिक्री गरी कम्पनिले प्राप्त गरेको रकम तथा जफत भएको शेयर वापत रकम फिर्ता गरेको भए सोको विवरण:

यस आर्थिक वर्षमा कुनै पनि शेयर जफत सम्बन्धी कार्य भएको छैन।

ञ) विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्पनि र यसको सहायक कम्पनिको कारोबारको प्रगति र सो आर्थिक वर्षको अन्तमा रहेको स्थितीको पनरावलोकन:

यस कम्पनिको कुनै सहायक कम्पनि छैन। यस कम्पनिको कारोबारको प्रगति माथि उल्लेख भइ नै सकेको छ।

ट) कम्पनि तथा त्यसको सहायक कम्पनिले आर्थिक वर्षमा सम्पन्न गरेको प्रमुख कारोबारहरु र सो अवधिमा कम्पनिको कारोबारमा आएको कुनै महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन :

यस कम्पनिको कुनै सहायक कम्पनि छैन। यस कम्पनिले आर्थिक वर्षमा सम्पन्न गरेको प्रमुख आर्थिक कारोबार र सो अवधिमा कम्पनिको कारोबारमा आएको महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन संलग्न बासलात, नाफा नोक्सान हिसाब र नगद प्रभाव विवरण तथा लेखा सम्बन्धी टिप्पणीवाट स्पष्ट हुनेछ।

ठ) विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्पनिको आधारभूत शेयरधनीहरुले कम्पनिलाई उपलब्ध गराएको जानकारी :

विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्पनिको आधारभूत शेयरधनीहरुले कम्पनीलाई कुनै जानकारी उपलब्ध गराएको छैन।

ड) विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्पनिका सञ्चालक तथा पदाधिकारीहरूले तथा पदाधिकारीहरूले लिएको शेयरको स्वामित्वको विवरण र कम्पनिको शेयर कारोवारमा निजहरू संलग्न रहेको भए सो सम्बन्धमा निजहरू वाट कम्पनिले प्राप्त गरेको जानकारी:

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को अन्त सम्ममा यस कम्पनिका सञ्चालक तथा पदाधिकारीहरूको शेयर स्वामित्व निम्न बमोजिम रहेको र निजहरू कम्पनिको शेयर कारोवारमा संलग्न नरहेको ।

क्र.सं.	नाम थर	पद	शेयर संख्या
१	डा कृष्ण प्रसाद दुलाल	अध्यक्ष	४१,८००
२	खडक बहादुर श्रेष्ठ	संचालक	७४,८५०
३	तिर्थ कुमार सिंह	संचालक	४०,६२५
४	अनु निरौला बस्नेत	संचालक	४०,०००
५	विश्व प्रकाश गौतम	संचालक	५,५००
६	माधव राज घिमिरे	स्वतन्त्र संचालक	-

ढ) विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्पनिसंग सम्बन्धित सम्भौताहरूमा कुनै सञ्चालक तथा निजको नजिकको नातेदारको व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थको बारेमा उपलब्ध गराइएको जानकारी व्यहोरा :

त्यस प्रकारको जानकारी उपलब्ध नभएको ।

ण) कम्पनिले आफ्नो शेयर आफैले खरिद गरेको भए त्यसरी आफ्नो शेयर खरिद गरेको कारण, त्यस्तो शेयरको संख्या र अंकित मूल्य तथा त्यसरी शेयर खरिद गरे वापत कम्पनिले भुक्तानी गरेको रकम :

कम्पनिले आफ्नो शेयर आफैले खरिद गरेको छैन ।

त) आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली भए वा नभएको र भएको भए सोको विस्तृत विवरण :

कम्पनिको आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीलाई प्रभावकारी बनाइ सुव्यवस्थित रूपमा कारोवार सञ्चालन गर्नका लागि सञ्चालक समिती प्रतिबद्ध रहेको छ र समय समयमा संचालक सदस्यहरू नै स्थलगत निरीक्षण गरि कम्पनि व्यवस्थापनलाई आवश्यक निर्देशन दिने गरेको छ । समय समयमा आवश्यकता अनुसार कानुनी तथा वित्तीय परामर्शदाताहरूको समेत राय सुझावहरू लिइ आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीलाई परिष्कृत तथा समय सापेक्ष बनाउँदै लगेएको छ ।

थ) आर्थिक वर्षको कूल व्यवस्थापन खर्चको विवरण :

आ व २०८१/८२ को व्यवस्थापन खर्च तर्फ रु २०,९७,३८६। खर्च भएको छ ।

द) सञ्चालक प्रबन्ध सञ्चालक, कार्यकारी प्रमुख, कम्पनि आधारभुत शेयरधनि वा निजको नजिकको नातेदार वा निज संलग्न रहेको फर्म, कम्पनि वा संगठित संस्थाले कम्पनिलाइ कुनै रकम बुझाउन बाकि भए सो कुरा :

नभएको ।

ध) सञ्चालक, प्रबन्ध सञ्चालक, कार्यकारी प्रमुख तथा पदाधिकारीहरूलाई भुक्तानी गरिएको पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता तथा सुविधाको रकम :

आ व २०८१/८२ मा सञ्चालक समिती सदस्यहरूलाई बैठक भत्ता वापत कर सहित रु ३,३६,६००। भुक्तानी भएको छ । प्रति बैठक भत्ता वापत कर सहित अध्यक्ष तथा सञ्चालक लाइ रु ६००० भुक्तानी गर्ने गरिएको छ ।

न) शेयरधनीहरूले बुझिलिन बाकि रहेको लाभांशको रकम :

रु १६७,२९४।

प) दफा १४१ बमोजिम सम्पति खरिद वा विक्री गरेको कुराको विवरण :
नभएको

फ) दफा १७५ बमोजिम सम्बद्ध कम्पनि बीच भएको कारोबारको विवरण :
नभएको

ब) यस ऐन तथा प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम सञ्चालक समितीको प्रतिवेदनमा खुलाउन पर्ने अन्य कुनै कुरा :

नभएको ।

संस्थागत सुशासन

कम्पनिको संस्थागत सुशासन कायम राख्न व्यवस्थापन तथा संचालक समिती सदा प्रतिबद्ध रहेको छ । प्रचलित कानून र नियमन निकाय वाट जारी भएका सुशासन सम्बन्धी व्यवस्थाहरु तथा निर्देशिकाहरु पूर्ण पालना गरिएको छ । आन्तरिक र बाह्य लेखापरिक्षकहरुले दिनुभएको सल्लाह, सुझाव तथा निर्देशनहरुको पालना गर्ने गरिएको छ ।

लेखापरीक्षकको नियुक्ती :

आ व २०८१।८२ को लेखापरिक्षक श्री टि सुवाश एण्ड एसोशियट्स, चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्स नै आ व २०८२।८३ को लेखा परिक्षण गर्न योग्य देखिएकोले लेखापरिक्षक श्री टि सुवाश एण्ड एसोसिएट्स चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्स लाई नै रु ७५,०००। (कर बाहेक) पारिश्रमिक प्रदान गर्ने सहित नियुक्ती गर्ने प्रस्ताव स्विकृतीको लागि यस सभामा पेश गरिएको व्यवहोरा अनुरोध छ ।

संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व :

विवगत वर्षमा जस्तै यस वर्ष पनि कम्पनिले आयोजना प्रभावित क्षेत्रमा विभिन्न सहयोगात्मक कार्यक्रमहरु गर्दै आइरहेको छ । आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१।८२ मा कम्पनिले आयोजना प्रभावित क्षेत्रमा निम्न अनुसार कार्यहरु गरेको छ ।

क) बाह्रविसे नगरपालिका १ अन्तर्गत का दुई विधालयहरु लाई रु ३ लाख सहयोग उपलब्ध गराएको छ ।

ख) बाह्रविसे नगरपालिका अन्तर्गतको सेतो लागिगुरास युवा क्लब लाई रु १ लाख सहयोग उपलब्ध गराएको छ ।

ग) त्रिपुरासुन्दरी गाउँपालिका १ अन्तर्गत हाडि खोला वाट घोर्यली जाने वाटोमा पहिरो रोकथामका लागि ग्यावियन र ढुङ्गे पर्खाल लगाउने कार्य गरेको छ जसको खर्च जम्मा ८ लाख पचास हजार (भ्याट सहित) भएकोछ ।

घ) पहिरो रोकथामका लागि स्थानिय वन समिती संग सहकार्य गर्दै विभिन्न जातका करिब १ हजार विरुवाहरुको वृक्षारोपण गर्ने कार्य सम्पन्न गरेको छ ।

अन्त्यमा

कम्पनिको व्यवसायिक उद्देश्य पुरा गर्न यसको शेयर पूजीमा लगानी गरि जलविद्युत आयोजना निर्माणमा प्रत्यक्ष परोक्ष सहयोग गर्न हुने सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी मानुभावहरु, संचालक सहकर्मीहरु, निर्माण व्यवसायी कम्पनि तथा आपूर्ति एवं सेवा प्रदायक कम्पनिहरु, आयोजनाको वित्तीय आवश्यकता पूर्तिका लागि कर्जा लगानी गर्ने बैंक तथा वित्तिय संस्थाहरु, उत्पादित विद्युत उर्जा खरिद गर्ने नेपाल विद्युत प्राधिकरण, अनुमति पत्र प्रदायक उर्जा, जलश्रोत तथा सिंचाइ मन्त्रालय, नियमनकारी निकाय, विद्युत नियमन आयोग, विद्युत विकास विभाग, कम्पनि रजिष्टारको कार्यलय, उद्योग विभाग लगायत सम्बन्धित सरकारी तथा गैर सरहकारी निकायहरु, प्रभावित क्षेत्रका बासिन्दाहरु कम्पनिको काममा अथक मेहेनत गर्ने सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारी मित्रहरु लाई संचालक समिती प्रति देखाउन भएको सहयोग सद्भाव र विश्वासको लागि हृदयदेखि नै संचालक समिती तथा मेरो व्यक्तिगत तर्फ वाट धन्यवाद ज्ञापन गर्दछु ।

डा कृष्ण प्रसाद दुलाल

अध्यक्ष

मिति २०८२।०७।१५

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Century Energy Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Century Energy Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 32nd Ashad 2082, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to explanations provided to us, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at Ashad End 2082 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing (NSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ICAN's Handbook of Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. 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.

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

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

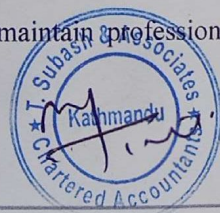
In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As a part of audit in accordance with NSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional



skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement

As per Companies Act 2063, based on our audit carried out on sampling basis, we report that, in our opinion:

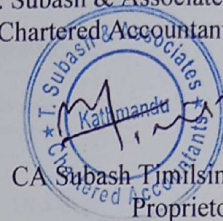
- We have obtained information and explanations asked for, which, to the best knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- In our opinion the company has kept proper books of accounts as required by law so far, as appears from our examination of those books.
- In our opinion, statement of financial position, profit or loss, other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows, have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2063 and are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the company.
- To the best of our information and according to explanation given to us and so far appeared from our examination of the books of account of the company, we have not come across cases where Board of Directors or any employees of the company have acted contrary to the provisions of law relating to the accounts or committed any misappropriation or caused loss or damage to the company.



- We have not come across any fraudulence in the accounts so far as it appears from our examination of the books of account.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is CA Subash Timilsina.

For and on behalf of T. Subash & Associates,
Chartered Accountants



CA Subash Timilsina
Proprietor
COP: 1190

Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

Date: 2082-06-05

UDIN No: 250921CA01749d9Ud5

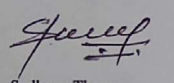
Century Energy Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As at 32nd Ashad 2082 (16 July 2025)

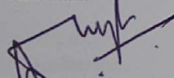
Amount in NPR

Particulars	Schedule	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Assets			
Non Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	4.1	214,495,850	221,401,720
Right-of-use Assets	4.2	-	-
Defered Tax Assets	4.3	-	-
Financial Assets			
Investment	4.4	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total Non Current Assets (A)		224,495,850	231,401,720
Current Assets			
Inventories	4.5	-	-
Financial Assets			
Trade & Other Receivables	4.6	8,685,419	5,926,346
Advances & Deposits	4.7	3,131,473	4,677,233
Cash & Cash Equivalent	4.8	40,420,444	37,559,107
Total Current Assets (B)		52,237,336	48,162,686
Total Assets (A+B)		276,733,186	279,564,406
Equity & Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	4.9	120,000,000	120,000,000
Retained Earnings	4.10	59,520,921	45,066,085
Total Equity (C)		179,520,921	165,066,085
Non Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Long Term Borrowings	4.11	95,740,738	113,880,738
Lease Liability	4.12	-	-
Total Non current liabilities (D)		95,740,738	113,880,738
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade & Other Payables	4.13	95,536	260,290
Short Term Borrowings	4.14	-	-
Other Liabilities & Provisions	4.15	1,375,991	357,293
Total Current Liabilities (E)		1,471,527	617,584
Total Equity & Liabilities (C+D+E)		276,733,186	279,564,406
Net Assets Value Per Share		149.60	137.56

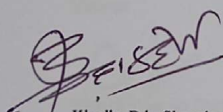
Schedules and explanatory notes forms integral part of financial statement

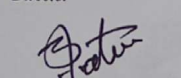
As per our report of even date

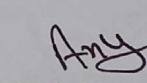

Sadhana Thapa
Accountant

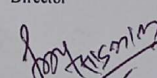

Tripathi Kumar Singh
Director

Date: 2082.05.19
Place: Kathmandu


Khadka Pdr. Shrestha
Director


Vishow Prakash Gautam
Director


Anu Niraula Basnet
Director


Krishna Prasad Dulal
Chairman


CA Subash Timilsina
Proprietor
T. Subash & Associates
Chartered Accountants

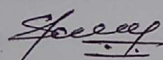


Century Energy Limited
Statement of Profit or Loss
For the year ended 32nd Ashad 2082 (16 July 2025)

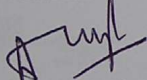
Particulars	Notes	For the period 2081-82	For the period 2080-81
Revenue from Operations	4.16	52,099,678	47,691,905
Direct Expenses	4.17	6,347,688	4,555,649
Gross Margin		45,751,990	43,136,256
Employee Benefit Expenses	4.18	4,294,732	607,879
Administrative Expenses	4.19	2,097,386	1,064,320
Selling and Distribution Expenses	4.20	29,916	-
Depreciation & Amortization	4.21	8,644,476	8,333,891
Profit/(Loss) From Operation		30,685,480	33,130,166
Other Income	4.22	2,669,712	23,516
Finance Cost	4.23	8,700,357	12,624,060
Net Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		24,654,835	20,529,622
Provision for Income Tax		-	5,879
Deferred Tax Expense / (Income)		-	-
Prior Period Tax Adjustment		-	-
Net Profit/(Loss) After Tax		24,654,835	20,523,743
Other Comprehensive Income			
1. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
a) Remeasurement of defined benefit plan		-	-
b) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
2. Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
a) Revaluation surplus		-	-
b) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income		24,654,835	20,523,743
Basic Earning Per Share		20.55	17.10
Diluted Earning Per Share		20.55	17.10

Schedules and explanatory notes forms integral part of financial statement

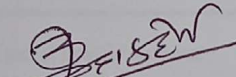
As per our report of even date



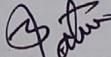
Sadhana Thapa
Accountant



Tirtha Kumar Singh
Director



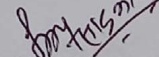
Khadka Bdr. Shrestha
Director



Vishow Prakash Gautam
Director



Anu Niraula Basnet
Director



Krishna Prasad Dulal
Chairman



CA Subash Timilsina
Proprietor
T. Subash & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Date: 2082.05.19
Place: Kathmandu

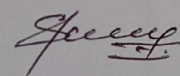


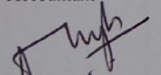
Century Energy Limited
Cash Flow Statement
For the year ended 32nd Ashad 2082 (16 July 2025)

Particulars	Amount in NPR	
	For the period 2081-82	For the period 2080-81
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net profit/(Loss) after tax	24,654,835	20,523,743
Depreciation & Amortization	8,644,476	8,333,891
Interest Expenses	8,700,357	12,624,060
(Gain)/Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	-	-
Interest Income	(325,039)	(23,516)
Prior Period Adjustments	-	(43,703)
Deferred Tax Expense / (Income)	-	-
Cash flow from Operating activities before working capital changes	41,674,629	41,414,475
Adjustments for Working Capital Changes:		
Change in operating assets	(1,213,313)	(10,141,701)
Change in operating liabilities	853,943	(5,092,042)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	41,315,259	26,180,731
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	(1,738,606)	(9,121,097)
Decrease/ (Increase) in ROU Assets	-	-
Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-
Interest received	325,039	23,516
Dividend Paid	(10,200,000)	(8,346,621)
Net Cash Flow From Investing Activities	(11,613,567)	(17,444,202)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Increase/(Decrease) in Share Capital	-	40,706,500
Increase/(Decrease) in Borrowings	(18,140,000)	(14,636,200)
Increase/(Decrease) in Share Application Money	-	(1,090,000)
Interest Expenses	(8,700,357)	(12,624,060)
Lease Payment under NFRS 16	-	-
Net Cash Flow From Financing Activities	(26,840,357)	12,356,240
Net increase in Cash and Cash equivalents	2,861,336	21,092,769
Cash and Cash Equivalents : Opening	37,559,108	16,466,339
Cash and Cash Equivalents : Closing	40,420,444	37,559,108

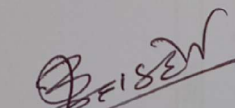
Schedules and explanatory notes forms integral part of financial statement

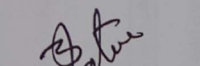
As per our report of even date


Sadhana Thapa
Accountant

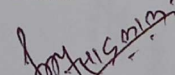

Tirtha Kumar Singh
Director

Date: 2082.05.19
Place: Kathmandu


Khadka Bdr. Shrestha
Director


Vishow Prakash Gautam
Director


Anu Niraula Basnet
Director


Krishna Prasad Dulal
Chairman


CA Subash Timilsina
Proprietor
T. Subash & Associates
Chartered Accountants

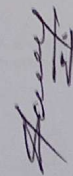


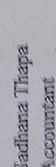
Century Energy Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 32nd Ashad 2082 (16 July 2025)

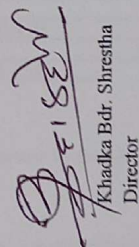
Particulars	Share Capital	Share Premium	General Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Total
Balance as at Ashad 31, 2081	120,000,000	-	45,066,085	-	165,066,085
Profit / (Loss) for the Year	-	-	24,654,835	-	24,654,835
Earlier Years' Taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Prior Period Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend to shareholders	-	-	(10,200,000)	-	(10,200,000)
Shares Issued	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at Ashad 32, 2082	120,000,000	-	59,520,921	-	179,520,921

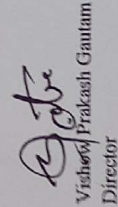
Schedules and explanatory notes forms integral part of financial statement

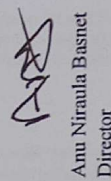
As per our report of even date

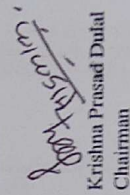

Sadhana Thapa
Accountant


Tirtha Kumar Singh
Director


Khadka Bdr. Shrestha
Director


Vishnu Prakash Gautam
Director


Anu Niraula Basnet
Director


Krishna Prasad Dulal
Chairman



CA Subash Jimsima
Proprietor
T. Subash & Associates
Chartered Accountants



Date: 2082.05.19
Place: Kathmandu

Century Energy Limited
Kathmandu Nepal

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended on Ashadh 32, 2082

1 Reporting Entity: General Information

M/s Century Energy Limited is a limited liability company registered in Nepal under the Company Act, 2063. Its registration number is 85626 dated 31st Shrawan 2068. The registered office of the company is located at Ratopool, KMC-9, Kathmandu. The company was converted into public limited company on 2080/03/21 with new registration number 314933.

The company operates 997 kW hydropower plant at Sindupalchowk known as "Hadikhola Sunkoshi A Small Hydropower Project" as per the terms of license issued by Ministry of Energy. This project is constructed on Build, Own, Operate, (BOT) model. The PPA is valid for the period of 30 years. After the expiry of PPA, new PPA would be done on mutual agreements. The generated electricity is sold to the Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) as per rate agreed upon in the power purchase Agreement (PPA). The annual energy generation as per the PPA with NEA is 78.78 GWh. Commercial Operation Date (COD) is 12th Bhadra, 2077. The power generated from the project is evacuated to distribution lines near to Powerhouse in Sindupalchowk District.

The company does not have any subsidiary, or an interest in associate or joint venture

2 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the company have been prepared on accrual basis of accounting except the cash flow, which is prepared on a cash basis, using the direct method. The financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss and Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to the Financial Statement of the company.

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) as published by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) Nepal and pronounced by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN).

These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented except otherwise stated.

2.2 Reporting period and approval of financial statements

2.2.1 Reporting Period

The Company has, for the preparation of financial statements, adopted the NFRS pronounced by ASB with effect from fiscal year 2080-81. To comply the NFRS provisions following dates have been considered, in terms of first-time adoption.

Relevant Financial Statement	Nepalese Calendar	English Calendar
Comparative SFP* Date	Ashad 31, 2081	July 15, 2024
Comparative reporting period	1 Shrawan 2081 - 32 Ashad 2082	July 16, 2023 - July 15, 2024
SFP* Date	Ashad 32, 2082	July 16, 2025
Reporting period	1 Shrawan 2081 - 32 Ashad 2082	July 16, 2024 - July 16, 2025

*SFP- Statement of Financial Position

2.2.2 Responsibility of Preparation of Financial Statements

The Board of Directors acknowledges the responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements of "Century Energy Limited" in accordance with NFRS and in conformity with the applicable laws.

2.2.3 Presentation of Financial Statements

The assets and liabilities of entity presented in the statement of Financial Position are grouped in an order of liquidity.

The statement of profit or loss has been prepared using classification 'by nature' method. The cash flows from operation within the statement of cash flows have been derived using the indirect method.

The accounting financial policies have been consistently applied by entity with those of the year in accordance with NAS 01 Presentation of Financial statements, except those which had to be changed as a result of application of the new NFRS. Further, comparative information is reclassified wherever necessary to comply with the current presentation.

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Nepalese Rupees (NPR) which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in NPR have been rounded to the nearest rupee except where indicated otherwise.

2.4 Materiality and Aggregation

In compliance with Nepal Accounting Standard, NAS 01 Presentation of Financial Statements, each material class of similar items is presented separately in the Financial statements. Items of dissimilar nature or functions too are presented separately unless they are immaterial.



Century Energy Limited
Kathmandu Nepal

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements
For the year ended on Ashadh 32, 2082

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial position only when there is a legally enforceable recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are not offset in the statement of Profit or Loss unless required or permitted by an accounting Standard.

2.5 Use of Estimates, Assumptions and Judgements

The Company, under NFRS, has applied accounting policies that are most appropriate and suit its circumstances and operating environment. Further, the Company has made judgments in respect of items where the choice of specific policy, accounting estimate or assumption to be followed could materially affect the financial statements. This may later be determined that a different choice could have been more appropriate.

The accounting policies have been included in the relevant notes for each item of the financial statements and the effect and nature of the changes, if any, have been disclosed.

The Company has made estimates and assumptions that will affect the assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and profit or loss as reported in the financial statements. The Company applies estimates in preparing and presenting the financial statements and such estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed periodically. The revision to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and are applied prospectively.

Disclosures of the accounting estimates have been included in the relevant sections of the notes wherever the estimates have been applied along with the nature and effect of changes of accounting estimates, if any.

2.6 Going Concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, as the Board of the Company is satisfied that the Company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. In making this assessment, the Board of Directors have considered a wide range of information relating to present and future conditions, including future projections of profitability, cash flows and capital resources.

2.7 Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation and amortization is calculated over the estimated useful lives of the assets. An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2.8 Changes in Accounting Policies

The company has applied several amendments to standards for the first time during the year ended 31 Ashad 2081. The company has prepared the opening statement of financial position as per Nepal Financial Reporting Standard (NFRS) as at Shrawan 1, 2080 (16 July 2023) (the transition date) by recognizing all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by NFRS, not recognizing the items of assets or liabilities which are not permitted by NFRS, by reclassifying items from previous GAAP to NFRS as required by NFRS and applying NFRS in measurement of recognized assets and liabilities.

2.9 Reporting Pronouncements

The company has, for the preparation of financial statements, adopted the NFRS 2018 pronounced for implementation by ICAN effective on July 16, 2020. The NFRS confirm, in all material respect, to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) on 01 January 2018.

2.10 New Reporting Standards in issue but not yet effective

For the reporting of financial instruments, NAS 32 Financial Instruments-Presentation, NAS 39 Financial Instruments-Recognition and Measurements and NFRS 7 Financial Instruments-Disclosures have been applied. NFRS 9 has been complied for the classification of Financial Instruments.

A number of new standards and amendments to the existing standards and interpretations have been issued by IASB after the pronouncements of NFRS with varying effective dates. Those become applicable when ASB Nepal incorporates them within NFRS.

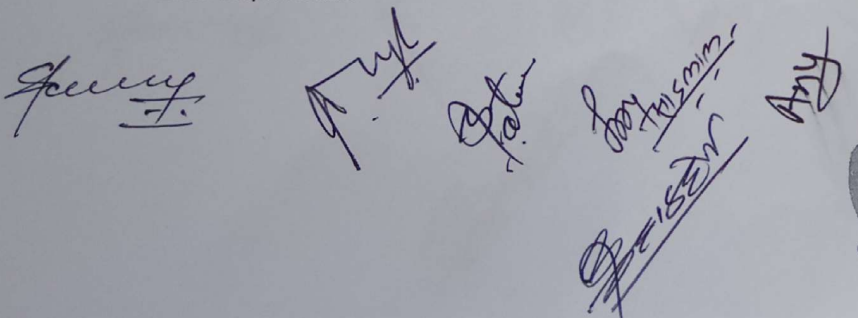
A significant impact on classification and measurement including impairment of financial instruments, will arise as a result of application of NFRS 9.

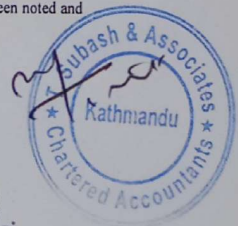
2.11 Discounting

Discounting has been applied where assets and liabilities are non-current and the impact of the discounting is material. The Discounting rate is generally taken based on market interest rate, risk free rate plus risk premium or specific standards guidance. However the Company doesnot have any sort of Borrowing from Bank or other parties. Hence for simplicity purpose the discounting rate is taken as 10%.

2.15 Limitation of NFRS Implementation

Wherever the information is not adequately available, and/or it is impracticable to develop, such exception to NFRS implementation has been noted and disclosed in respective sections.





Century Energy Limited
Kathmandu Nepal

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended on Ashadh 32, 2082

3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property Plant and Equipment has been changed as the company has complied with IFRIC 12 and recognized the Expenditure incurred for Hadikhola Sunkoshi A Small Hydropower Project as Intangible Assets.
Intangible Assets has been recognized for the hydropower construction cost as the company has Implemented the IFRIC 12.

Recognition and Measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

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

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property or equipment (calculated as 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. Repairs and maintenance are expensed as and when incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property and equipment less their estimated residual values using the written down value method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognized in profit or loss. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Entity will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful Life (in Years)	Depreciation Method
Building	5%	WDV
Office Equipment, Furniture & Fixture and Computer & Accessories	25%	WDV
Plant & Machinery and Other Assets	20%	WDV
Vehicle	10%	WDV

Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognized.

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

3.2 Intangible Assets

Software acquired by the Company is measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as and when incurred.

Software is amortized on a straight line basis in the statement of profit or loss over its estimated useful life, from the date on which it is available for use. Management has estimated the useful life of intangible for the current and comparative periods which are as follows:

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

3.3 Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition, Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Initial Recognition

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized on Entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades which means purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Recognition and Initial Measurement of Financial Instruments

The classification of financial instruments at the initial recognition depends on their purpose and characteristics and the management's intention in acquiring them. All financial instruments are measured initially at their fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to acquisition or issue of such financial instruments except in the case of such financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, as per the Nepal Accounting Standard (Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement). Transaction cost in relation to financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are dealt with the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement of Financial Assets

At the inception, a financial asset is classified into one of the following:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
 - Financial Assets Held for Trading
 - Financial Assets designated at fair value through profit or loss
- Held to Maturity Financial Assets
- Loans and Receivables
- Financial Assets Available for Sale

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



Century Energy Limited
Kathmandu Nepal

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended on Ashadh 32, 2082

a. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

A financial asset is classified as fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading or is designated at fair value through profit or loss.

i. Financial Assets Held for Trading

Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term or holds as a part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by Entity that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Nepal Accounting Standard NAS 39 (Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement).

Financial assets held for trading are recorded in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in 'Net trading income'. Dividend income is recorded in 'Net trading income' when the right to receive the payment has been established. Interest income earned from financial assets classified as held for trading is recorded under 'Interest income: Financial assets held for trading' using the effective interest rate. Entity evaluates its held for trading asset portfolio, other than derivatives, to determine whether the intention to sell them in the near future is still appropriate. When Entity is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets and management's intention to sell them in the foreseeable future significantly changes, entity may elect to reclassify these financial assets. Financial assets held for trading include instruments such as government securities and equity instruments that have been acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

ii. Financial Assets designated at fair value through profit or loss

Entity designates financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in the following circumstances:

>>such designation eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets.

>>The assets are part of a group of Financial are managed and their with a documented the assets or recognition assets, financial liabilities or both, which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with documented risk management or investment strategy.

>>The assets contains one or more embedded derivatives that significantly modify the cash flows that would otherwise have been required under the contract.

Financials assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the statement of Financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in 'Net gain or loss on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or losses' in the statement of profit or Loss. Interest earned is accrued under 'Interest income', using the effective interest rate method, while dividend income is recorded under 'other operating income' when the right to receive the payment has been established.

The Entity has not designated any financial assets upon initial recognition as designated at fair value through profit or loss.

b. Held to Maturity Financial Assets

Held to Maturity Financial Assets are non-derivative determinable payments and fixed maturities which the Entity has the intention and ability to hold to maturity. After the initial measurement, held to maturity financial investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate, less impairment. The amortization is included in 'Interest income' in the statement of profit or loss. The loss arising from the impairment of such investments are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

c. Loans and Receivables

Loans and Receivables include non-derivate financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

>>Those that the Entity intends to sell immediately or in the near term and those that the Entity, upon initial recognition, designates as fair value through profit or loss.

>>Those that the Entity, upon recognition, designates as available for sale.

>>Those for which the Entity may not recover substantially all of its initial investment through contractual cash flows, other than because of credit deterioration.

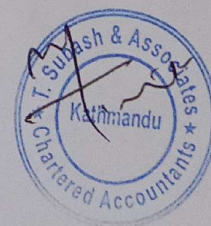
After initial measurement, loans and receivables financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate, less allowance for impairment. The amortization is included in 'Interest Income' in the statement of Profit or Loss.

d. Financial Assets Available for Sale

Available for sale financial assets include equity and debt securities. Equity Investments classified as 'Available for Sale' are those which are neither classified as 'Held for Trading' nor 'Designated at fair value through profit or loss'.

After initial measurement, available for sale financial investments are subsequently measured at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized directly in equity through other comprehensive income/expense in the 'Available for sale reserve'. When the investment is disposed of the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss under 'Other operating income'. Where Entity holds more than one investment in the same security, they are deemed to be disposed of on a first-in-first-out basis. Interest earned whilst holding 'Available for sale financial investments' is reported as 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate.

[Handwritten signatures and stamps]



Century Energy Limited
Kathmandu Nepal

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended on Ashadh 32, 2082

Classification and Subsequent Measurement of Financial Liabilities

At the inception, a financial liabilities is classified into one of the following:

- a. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
 - i. Financial Liabilities Held for Trading
 - ii. Financial Liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss
- b. Financial Liabilities at amortized cost

a Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as fair value through profit or loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

i. Financial Liabilities Held for Trading

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term or holds as a part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by Entity that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Nepal Accounting Standard NAS 39 (Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement).

ii. Financial Liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

Entity designates financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in the following circumstances:

- >> such designation eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring the liabilities.
- >> The liabilities are part of a group of Financial are managed and their with a documented the assets or recognition assets, financial liabilities or both, which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with documented risk management or investment strategy.
- >> The liabilities contains one or more embedded derivatives that significantly modify the cash flows that would otherwise have been required under the contract.

b Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

Financial instruments issued by entity that are not classified as fair value through profit or loss are classified as financial liabilities at amortized cost, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in Entity having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to another Entity, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another Entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Entity or settling the obligation by delivering variable number of Entity's own equity instruments.

After initial recognition, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortization is included in 'Interest Expenses' in the Statement of Profit or Loss. Gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss when the liabilities are derecognized.

De-recognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

a De-recognition of Financial Assets

Entity derecognizes a financial asset (or where applicable a part of financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) when :

- >> The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- >> Entity has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or
- >> Entity has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through arrangement and either Entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or nor retained the control of the asset.

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 derecognized) and the sum of the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income recognized in profit or loss.

When Entity has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Entity's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, Entity also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that Entity has retained.

[Handwritten signatures and stamps]

[Century Energy Ltd. logo]



Century Energy Limited
Kathmandu Nepal

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended on Ashadh 32, 2082

b De-recognition of Financial Liability

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 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 profit or loss.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under NFRS/NAS's, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Entity's trading activity.

Fair Value Measurement

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 in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Entity has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Entity measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Entity uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Entity determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognized in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

Identification and Measurement of Impairment

At each reporting date, the Entity assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset(s) and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows of the asset(s) that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes:

- >>significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- >>default or delinquency of the borrower or issuer;
- >>the restructuring of a loan or advance by the entity on terms that entity would not consider otherwise;
- >>indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy;
- >>the disappearance of an active market for a security; or
- >>observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the group, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the group.

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 specific asset and 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 costs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the assets original effective interest rate.

If the terms of 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 assets shall be derecognized. If the cash flow of the renegotiated assets are substantially different, then 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 derecognition 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.

[Handwritten signatures and stamps]

[Circular stamp: T. Subash & Associates, Kathmandu, Chartered Accountants]

[Century Energy Ltd. logo]

Century Energy Limited
Kathmandu Nepal

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended on Ashadh 32, 2082

>>If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition 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 derecognition. This amount is discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

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

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

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

3.4 Investment in Associates

An associate is an entity over which the investor has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control of those policies. If an entity holds directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee, it is presumed to be having significant influence.

The company does not have any Investment in Associates as on the reporting date.

3.5 Leases

The new standard NFRS 16 has been adopted by the company. Presentation and disclosure has been done as per the provision of financing lessee as per modified approach : Alternative-2, where comparative information will not be adjusted. The incremental borrowing rate of 10% is taken.

3.6 Receivables and Payables

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

3.7 Inventory

Cost of inventories comprise of cost of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs in bringing the asset to the location and condition intended to be used by management. Inventories are stated at lower of cost or Net realizable value as per NAS 02. Net Realizable value represents the estimated selling price of the inventory less any estimated costs to sell.

3.8 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.

3.9 Revenue Recognition

3.9.1 Revenue Recognition for Medical and Educational Services

NAS 18 on 'Revenue' requires revenue to be recognized when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transactions will flow to the entity and the amount can be measured reliably. It requires that the entity has transferred the risks and rewards of ownership of the goods to the buyer.

Revenue from the sales of medical Service and educational course in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of return, trade discount and volume rebates. Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence exists, that the significant risks and rewards of the ownership has been transferred to the customer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of the goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

3.9.2 Dividend Income, Interest Income and Other Income

Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognized in the statement of profit or loss when right to receive is established. Management determines the right to receive is established when shareholders approve the resolution of dividend distribution by the entity at general meeting of shareholders.



Century Energy Limited
Kathmandu Nepal

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended on Ashadh 32, 2082

Interest Income and Expenses

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity and the amount can be measured reliably.

Other Income

Other incomes are recognized when it is probable that consideration associated with the transaction will flow to the company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

3.9.3 Income Tax

As per Nepal Accounting Standard- NAS 12 (Income Taxes) tax expense is the aggregate amount included in determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current and deferred taxation. Income Tax expense is recognized in the statement of Profit or Loss, except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income in which case it is recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income. Income Tax expenses comprises of current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in Equity or Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

3.9.3.1 Current Tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of reporting period.

3.9.3.2 Deferred Tax

Deferred Tax is computed for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, which is the amount attributed to those assets and liabilities for tax purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted on the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates applicable at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities using tax rates at the balance sheet date.

The principal temporary difference arise from depreciation of fixed assets, provision for retirement benefit, provision for leave encashment, allowance for inventory obsolescence and other provisions.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

3.10 Employee Benefits

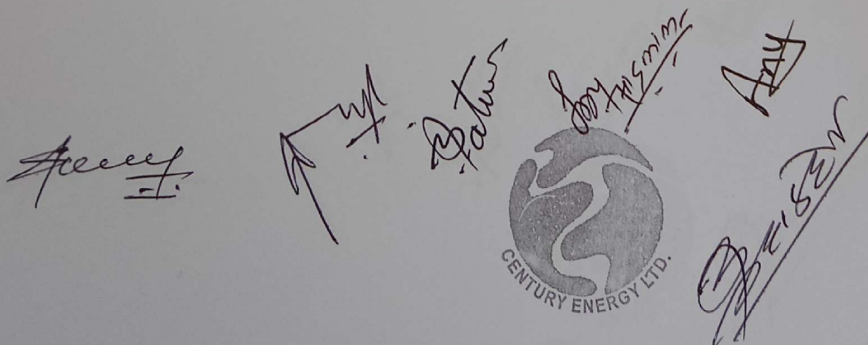
Employee Benefits, except regular salary and benefits are accounted on accrual basis. Employee benefit liabilities like accumulated leave, gratuity are accounted as per the provisions in the Labour Act.

3.10.1 Defined Contribution Plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligations to pay a further amount. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as expense in the profit or loss as and when due.

Social Security Fund

The Company is not registered in Social Security Fund under the Social Security Act 2074 wherein company shall deposit 31 % of basic salary to the fund as a contribution of employer and the employee.

The bottom section of the page contains several handwritten signatures and official stamps. On the left, there are three distinct handwritten signatures. In the center, there is a circular stamp of Century Energy Ltd. with a stylized 'C' logo. To the right of the company stamp, there are more handwritten signatures. On the far right, there is a circular blue stamp of 'Gubash & Associates' Chartered Accountants, Kathmandu, with a signature across it.

Century Energy Limited
Kathmandu Nepal

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended on Ashadh 32, 2082

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

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence 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 end of 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.

The company has not received any government grants till date.

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.

The costs have been charged to Intangible Assets under Development since the asset is yet to come into operation.

3.14 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

As per Industrial Enterprises Act 2076, 1% of net profit shall be allocated to Corporate Social Responsibility Fund and such amount shall be utilized as prescribed. However, the company has not followed such provision.

3.15 Earnings per share

Earnings per share is the portion of company's profit allocated to each outstanding share of common stock. Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit/ (loss) for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year as per the NAS.

[Handwritten signatures and stamps]

[Circular stamp: Subash & Associates, Kathmandu, Chartered Accountants]

[Century Energy Ltd. logo]

Century Energy Limited
Kathmandu Nepal

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended on Ashadh 32, 2082

3.16 Statement of Cash Flows

The Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared using the "Indirect Method" of preparing Cash Flows in accordance with the Nepal Accounting Standard-(NAS 7) "statement of Cash Flows".

Cash and cash equivalents comprise short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible for known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.17 Subsequent Events

Events after the reporting period are those events, favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date the Financial Statements are authorized for issue.

All material and important events that occurred after the reporting date have been considered and appropriate disclosures if any are made in Note to the Financial Statements.

3.18 Segment Reporting

NFRS 08 Segment Reporting is applicable to:

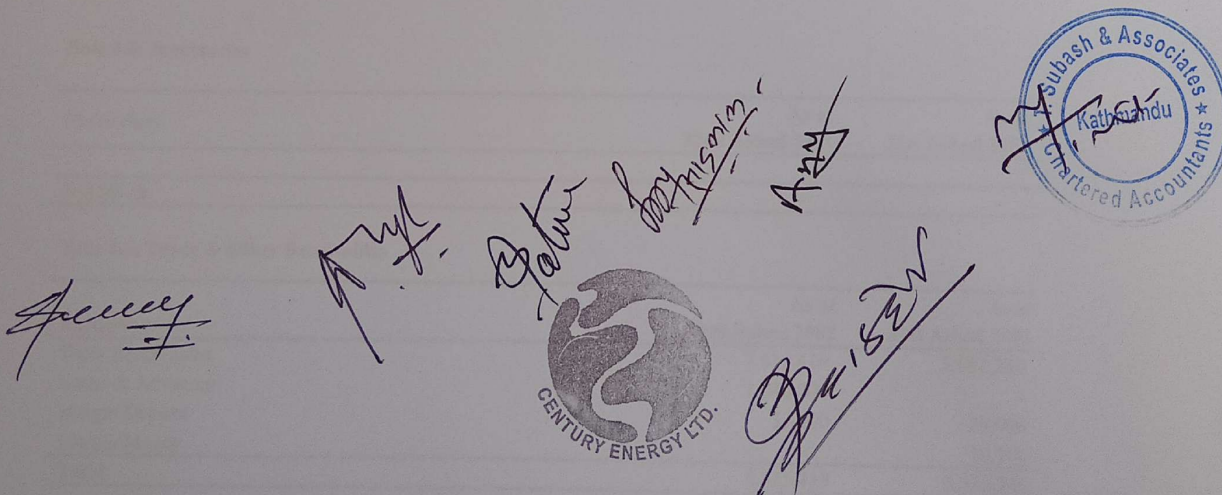
a) the separate or individual financial statement of an entity;

i) whose debt or equity instruments are traded in public market or

ii) that files, or is in the process of filing its financial statement with security commission or other regulatory organization for the purpose of issuing any class of instruments in public market.

3.19 Comparative Information

The comparative information are re-classified wherever necessary to conform with the current year's classification in order to provide a better presentation. The details of such re-classifications have been provided in Notes to the financial statements wherever required.

The bottom section of the page contains several handwritten signatures and a circular stamp. The stamp is blue and reads "Subash & Associates", "Kathmandu", and "Chartered Accountants". There are also several handwritten signatures in black ink, some of which appear to be "Subash" and "Rajendra". In the center, there is a circular logo for "CENTURY ENERGY LTD." featuring a stylized 'C' and 'E'.

Century Energy Limited
Schedule Forming parts of Statement of Financial Position as at 32nd Ashad 2082

Note 4.1: Property, Plant & Equipment

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Gross Block	247,554,127	245,815,521
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	33,058,277	24,413,802
Net Block	214,495,850	221,401,720

Note 4.2: Right-of-use Assets

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Right-of-use Assets		
Less: Accumulated Amortization		
Total	-	-

Note 4.3: Deferred Tax Assets

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Opening Deferred Tax Assets		
Less: Charge for the year		
Total	-	-

Note 4.4: Investment

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Share Investment	10,000,000	10,000,000
Net Block	10,000,000	10,000,000

Note 4.5: Inventories

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Net Block	-	-

Note 4.6: Trade & Other Receivables

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Trade Receivables	7,612,419	5,887,246
Loans & Advances	1,040,000	-
Margin Deposit	33,000	29,000
Margin Money	-	10,100
Total	8,685,419	5,926,346

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature



Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature



Century Energy Limited

Schedule Forming parts of Statement of Financial Position as at 32nd Ashad 2082

Note 4.7: Advances & Deposits

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Staff Advance	181,227	41,227
Office Advance	558,684	1,269,434
Advance to Suppliers		
BP Construction	1,592,873	1,592,873
B Fouress Pvt. Ltd.	-	132,124
Care Rating Nepal Limited	-	75,000
Neco Insurance Limited	-	628,445
Sundhara Nirman Sewa Pvt. Ltd	-	299,366
Prepaid Insurance	760,707	635,237
Advance Tax	37,982	3,527
Total	3,131,473	4,677,233

Note 4.8: Cash & Cash Equivalent

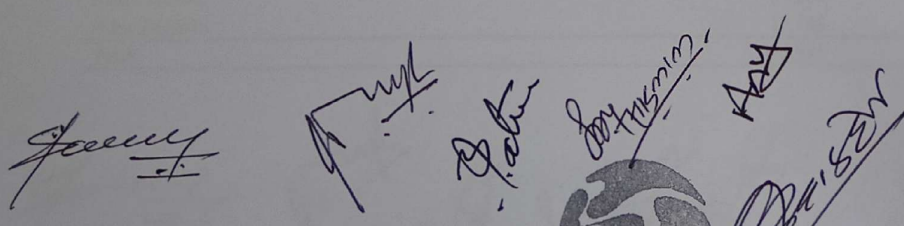
Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Cash Balance	-	-
Bank Balance	40,420,444	37,559,107
Total	40,420,444	37,559,107

Note 4.9: Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Authorised:		
1,500,000 Ordinary shares @ Rs. 100	150,000,000	150,000,000
Issued:		
1,500,000 Ordinary shares @ Rs. 100	150,000,000	150,000,000
Paid up :		
1,200,000 Ordinary shares @ Rs. 100	120,000,000	120,000,000
Total	120,000,000	120,000,000

Note 4.10: Retained Earnings

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Opening Balance	45,066,085	32,888,964
Prior Period Adjustments	-	-
Profit/ Loss transferred from Income Statement	24,654,835	20,523,743
Less: Dividend	(10,200,000)	(417,321)
Less: Bonus Share	-	(7,929,300)
Total	59,520,921	45,066,085





Century Energy Limited
Schedule Forming parts of Statement of Financial Position as at 32nd Ashad 2082

Note 4.11: Long Term Borrowings

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Long Term Loan	95,740,738	113,880,738
Total	95,740,738	113,880,738

Note 4.12: Lease Liability

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Present Value of Lease Liability under NFRS-16		
Add: Interest Expenses for the Period		
Less: Payment During the Year		
Total	-	-

Note 4.13: Trade & Other Payables

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Sundhara Nirman Sewa Pvt. Ltd	633	-
Retention Money Payable	94,903	94,903
Staff Salary Payable	-	165,386
Total	95,536	260,289

Note 4.14: Short Term Borrowings

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
	-	-
Total	-	-

Note 4.15: Other Liabilities & Provisions

Particulars	As at 32nd Ashad 2082	As at 31st Ashad 2081
Duties & Tax Payable		
SST Payable	14,290	-
TDS Payable	35,134	172,664
TDS on Rent Payable	6,000	-
Provision for Income Tax	-	5,879
Other Payable		
Audit Fee Payable	83,625	55,750
Dividend Payable	167,294	114,000
CIT Payable	3,500	9,000
Salary Payable	1,000,000	-
Rent Payable	54,000	-
Other Payables	12,148	-
Total	1,375,991	357,293

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]
CENTURY ENERGY LTD.

[Signature]
Subash & Associates
Kathmandu
Chartered Accountants

FY 2081-82

Note 4.1.1: Property, Plant & Equipment and Depreciation

Century Energy Limited
Schedule Forming Part of Statement of Financial Position

Particulars	Block A		Block B	Block C	Block D	Block E	Total
	Land	Building	Furniture, Equipment & Computer	Vehicles	Other Assets	Project Assets	
Opening Gross Value 01/04/2081	690,100	4,959,433	741,258	141,796	27,360	239,255,574	245,815,521
Opening Balance (WDV) 01/04/2081	690,100	4,253,470	339,263	103,369	14,241	216,001,277	221,401,720
Addition at full value-							
Up to Poush	-	-	-	-	-	204,926	257,132
Up to Chaitra	-	-	-	-	-	1,364,473	1,364,473
Up to Ashad	-	-	117,001	-	-	-	117,001
Total	-	-	117,001	-	-	1,569,399	1,738,606
Absorbed Addition							
Up to Poush - Full	-	-	-	-	-	204,926	257,132
Up to Chaitra - 2/3rd	-	-	-	-	-	909,649	909,649
Up to Ashad-1/3rd	-	-	39,000	-	-	-	39,000
Total absorbed addition	-	-	39,000	-	-	-	39,000
Total Depreciable Value	690,100	4,253,470	378,263	103,369	14,241	217,115,851	1,205,781
Less- Sold/disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Value of Asset Sold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation of Asset Sold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WDV of Asset Sold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciable Basis	690,100	4,253,470	378,263	103,369	14,241	217,115,851	52,206
Depreciation Rate	0%	5%	25%	20%	15%	-	-
Depreciation for the period	-	212,673	87,417	10,337	2,848	8,329,326	1,874
Additional 1/3 depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total depreciation for the period	-	212,673	87,417	10,337	2,848	8,329,326	1,874
Depreciation base for next year	690,100	4,040,797	368,847	93,032	11,392	209,241,350	50,332
Closing Gross Value as on 32/03/2082	690,100	4,959,433	858,259	141,796	27,360	240,824,973	52,206
Accumulated Depreciation 31/03/2081	-	705,963	401,995	38,427	13,120	23,254,297	-
Accumulated depreciation 32/03/2082	-	918,636	489,412	48,764	15,968	31,583,623	1,874
							33,058,277

Schedules and explanatory notes forms integral part of financial statement

As per our report of even date

Sadhana Thapa
Sadhana Thapa
Accountant

Khadka Bdr. Shrestha
Khadka Bdr. Shrestha
Director

Anu Niraula Basnet
Anu Niraula Basnet
Director



Tirtha Kumar Singh
Tirtha Kumar Singh
Director

Vishw Prakash Gautam
Vishw Prakash Gautam
Director

Krishna Prasad Dulal
Krishna Prasad Dulal
Chairman



Date: 2082.05.19
Place: Kathmandu

Century Energy Limited
Schedule Forming the part of Statement of Profit or Loss

Note 4.16: Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For the period 2081-82	For the period 2080-81
Sales of Electricity	52,099,678	47,691,905
Total	52,099,678	47,691,905

Note 4.17: Direct Expenses

Particulars	For the period 2081-82	For the period 2080-81
Fuel Expenses	112,620	96,137
Construction Expenses	-	93,747
Plant Operation Expenses	114,612	71,744
Medical Expenses	1,000	-
Electricity Expenses	46,887	34,025
Salary-Site	33,529	2,627,869
Site Expenses	399,738	51,220
Insurance Expenses	700,093	442,106
CSR Expenses	300,000	350,000
Service Allowance	-	50,000
Vehicle Expenses	93,906	189,500
Labour Expenses	-	384,441
Site Visit Expenses	50,000	97,815
Repair & Maintenance	4,495,303	67,045
Total	6,347,688	4,555,649

Note 4.18: Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	For the period 2081-82	For the period 2080-81
Salary Expenses	4,291,532	579,079
Uniform Expenses	3,200	28,800
Total	4,294,732	607,879

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



Century Energy Limited
Schedule Forming the part of Statement of Profit or Loss

Note 4.19: Administrative Expenses

Particulars	For the period 2081-82	For the period 2080-81
Meeting Allowance	480,000	210,000
Audit Fee	84,750	56,500
Office Expenses	299,782	72,983
Operating Lease Expenses	60,000	60,000
Communication Expenses	810	62,250
Consultancy Charge	163,000	226,000
Fine & Penalty	24,059	6,237
Legal Charges	55,935	73,450
Puza Expenses	54,000	-
Registration & Renew Charges	20,000	142,240
IPO Expenses	421,000	100,000
Printing & stationery	14,175	17,605
Newspaper, Books, Journals	32,124	37,055
Miscellaneous Expenses	38,127	-
Mess Expenses	166,275	-
Site Monitoring Expenses	183,350	-
Total	2,097,386	1,064,320

Note 4.20: Selling and Distribution Expenses

Particulars	For the period 2081-82	For the period 2080-81
Advertisement Expenses	29,916	-
Commission Expenses	-	-
Total	29,916	-

Note 4.21: Depreciation & Amortization

Particulars	For the period 2081-82	For the period 2080-81
Depreciation of PPE	313,276	348,880
Amortization of Intangible Assets	8,331,200	7,985,011
Total	8,644,476	8,333,891

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



Century Energy Limited
Schedule Forming the part of Statement of Profit or Loss

Note 4.22: Other Income

Particulars	For the period 2081-82	For the period 2080-81
Interest Income	325,039	23,516
Other Income	2,344,673	-
Total	2,669,712	23,516

Note 4.23: Finance Cost

Particulars	For the period 2081-82	For the period 2080-81
Bank Charges & Commission	185,091	211,507.27
Interest Expenses	8,515,265	12,412,553
Total	8,700,357	12,624,060

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten signature]



Century Energy Limited
Kathmandu Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Period commencing on Shrawan 1, 2081 and ending on Ashad 32, 2082

5.1 Financial Risk Management, Objective and Policies

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies.

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

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

A. CURRENCY RISK

The Company is subject to the risk that changes in foreign currency values impact the Company's imports of raw material and property, plant and equipment. The Company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures in the current financial year

B. CREDIT RISK

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

C. INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. In order to balance the Company's position with regards to interest income and interest expense and to manage the interest rate risk, it performs a comprehensive interest rate risk management. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk as at the respective reporting dates.

D. LIQUIDITY RISK

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

In order to control liquidity risk and for better working capital management, the company has made arrangement adequate level of OD facility for short term financing and maintained a reserve account for any future contingencies. The Company's Finance department regularly monitors the cash position to ensure it has sufficient cash on-going basis to meet operational needs.

5.2 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

The Company's aim to translate profitable growth to superior cash generation through efficient capital management. The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditor, and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The Company's focus is on keeping strong total equity base to ensure independence, security, as well as a high financial flexibility for potential future borrowings, if required, without impacting the risk profile of the Company. The Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure. The management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to shareholders. The Company's goal is to continue to be able to return excess liquidity to shareholders by continuing to distribute dividends in future periods.

5.3 SEGMENT REPORTING

The Chief Executive Officer and functional managers of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by NFRS 8, Operating Segments. The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicator.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



Century Energy Limited
Kathmandu Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

For the Period commencing on Shrawan 1, 2081 and ending on Ashad 32, 2082

5.4 Related Party Transactions

The company identifies following as the related parties under the requirements of NAS 24.

- i) Holding/Subsidiary of the company
- ii) The key management personnel and directors of the entity.

i) Transaction with holding/Subsidiary

The company does not have any subsidiary company neither is the holding of any company.

ii) Transactions with and Payments to directors/KMPs/ Shareholders of the company

No transaction has been done with related party of the company during the year.

5.5 Events Occuring after Reporting Date

No any such events were reported after the reporting date till the date of audit report which needs to be disclosed separately.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]



[Handwritten signatures]

