

HIMALAYAN REINSURANCE LIMITED

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Quarterly Financial Results for (Third Quarter), F.Y. 2080/81

Unaudited	Audited
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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Fig in NPR.

Particulars	At the end of this Quarter	At the end of Immediate Previous Year
Assets:		
Goodwill & Intangible Assets	42,139,195	12,977,916
Property and Equipment	61,007,561	64,854,238
Investment Properties	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets	36,476,992	9,817,353
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-
Investment in Associates	226,882,376	226,882,375
Investments	15,915,071,995	9,553,942,720
Loans	-	-
Reinsurance Assets	814,846,925	574,871,451
Current Tax Assets	25,189,814	-
Insurance Receivables	2,300,948,154	1,545,682,628
Other Assets	1,236,885,170	787,303,227
Other Financial Assets	186,401,306	45,142,424
Cash and Cash Equivalent	537,250,549	95,049,391
Total Assets	21,383,100,036	12,916,523,722
Equity:		
Share Capital	10,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
Share Application Money Pending Allotment	-	-
Share Premium	3,180,000,000	-
Special Reserves	921,120,165	455,565,765
Catastrophe Reserves	93,473,498	46,918,058
Retained Earnings	775,089,347	427,626,128
Other Equity	27,481,216	18,151,301
Total Equity	14,997,164,226	7,948,261,252
Liabilities:		
Provisions	12,691,045	16,364,228
Gross Insurance Contract Liabilities	5,906,667,258	4,501,947,085
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-
Insurance Payable	0	20,015,410
Current Tax Liabilities	-	134,704,144
Borrowings	-	-
Other Liabilities	160,011,530	168,072,500
Other Financial Liabilities	306,565,976	127,159,102
Total Liabilities	6,385,935,810	4,968,262,470
Total Equity and Liabilities	21,383,100,036	12,916,523,722

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

Fig in NPR.

Particulars	Current Year - Unaudited		Corresponding Previous Year - Unaudited	
	This Quarter	Upto this Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto this Quarter (YTD)
Income:				
Gross Earned Premiums	1,554,621,959	3,796,778,577	853,811,233	1,763,271,720
Premiums Ceded	59,739,152	305,844,650	78,894,300	204,510,013
Net Earned Premiums	1,494,882,807	3,490,933,927	774,916,933	1,558,761,707
Commission Income	-	-	-	-
Other Direct Income	8,916,943	8,916,943	-	122,497,396
Income from Investments and Loans	293,955,307	767,241,427	186,524,339	560,821,290
Net Gain/(Loss) on Fair Value Changes	-	-	-	-
Net Realised Gains/(Losses)	-	-	-	-
Other Income	5,605,165	5,900,453	(23,313)	-
Total Income	1,803,360,222	4,272,992,749	961,417,959	2,242,080,393
Expenses:				
Gross Claims Paid	416,788,419	1,054,304,720	105,508,323	247,261,501
Claims Ceded	-	-	-	-
Gross Change in Contract Liabilities	713,599,167	788,230,651	233,173,742	576,223,077
Change in Contract Liabilities Ceded to Reinsurers	259,370,842	239,975,474	-	-
Net Claims Incurred	871,016,745	1,602,559,897	338,682,066	823,484,578
Commission & Brokerage Expenses	332,881,594	888,035,744	258,746,585	501,975,010
Service Fees	10,920,919	30,736,986	7,601,100	29,238,883
Other Direct expenses	12,409,927	28,536,793	(1,936,811)	1,714,573
Employee Benefits Expenses	77,450,158	230,157,548	99,576,959	154,764,268
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	18,056,081	30,681,321	4,063,680	12,112,463
Impairment Losses	-	-	-	-
Other Operating Expenses	47,683,486	168,311,556	22,486,601	55,490,525
Finance Cost	1,902,675	1,902,675	-	-
Total Expenses	1,372,321,584	2,980,922,520	729,220,180	1,578,780,300
Net Profit/(Loss) For The Year Before Share of Net Profits of Associates Accounted for Using Equity Method and Tax	431,038,638	1,292,070,229	232,197,779	663,300,093
Share of Net Profit of Associates accounted using Equity Method	-	-	-	-
Profit Before Tax	431,038,638	1,292,070,229	232,197,779	663,300,093
Income Tax Expenses	129,311,591	360,961,430	69,659,334	198,990,028
Net Profit/(Loss) For The Year	301,727,047	931,108,800	162,538,445	464,310,065
Earning Per Share				
Basic EPS		12.41		8.84
Diluted EPS		12.41		8.84

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Fig in NPR.

Particulars	Current Year - Unaudited		Corresponding Previous Year - Unaudited	
	This Quarter	Upto this Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto this Quarter (YTD)
Net Profit/(Loss) For The Year	301,727,047	931,108,800	162,538,445	464,310,065
Other Comprehensive Income	(61,624,163)	(62,205,824)	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	240,102,884	868,902,975	162,538,445	464,310,065

OTHER DETAILS

Particulars	Current Year - Unaudited	Previous Year - Unaudited
	Upto this Quarter (YTD)	Upto this Quarter (YTD)
1. Total Issued Policy Count (Only for Non Life and Non Micro Life)		
2. Total Renewed Policy Count (Only for Non Life and Non Micro Life)		
3. Total Claims Paid Count		
4. Outstanding Claims Count		
5. Long Term Investments (Amount)	10,315,476,450	7,219,474,000
6. Short Term Investments (Amount)	4,789,755,250	1,844,955,000

Note:

1. The above figures are unaudited and subject to change after audit finalization.
2. The total issued policy count, Total Renewed Policy Count, Total Claims Paid Count and Outstanding Claims Count is not applicable to a reinsurance company hence, not disclosed.

Disclosure as per Section 84(3) of Insurance Act, 2079

1. Solvency Ratio related disclosure: 2.06 (FY 2079/80).
2. Reinsurance related disclosure: The Company has made adequate retrocession arrangement to cover the risks assumed.
3. Details regarding legal proceeding: There are no legal cases filed against or by the Company.
4. Corporate Governance: The Company has complied with the Corporate Governance Directive issued by Nepal Insurance Authority.
5. The Company has complied with other applicable laws and directives issued by the regulatory bodies.

Disclosure as required by other regulatory bodies and Nepal Financial Reporting Standards

Publication of Information as Required by Securities Registration and Issuance Regulations, 2073

(Related to Schedule-14)

1. Financial Statement

a) Statements of Financial Position and statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Other Comprehensive Income for the quarterly period are published herewith.

b) Key Financial Ratios

Earnings per share (annualized Rs.)	12.41
P.E. Ratio	49.15
Net worth per share (Rs.)	149.97
Value of total assets per share (Rs.)	213.83

2. Managerial Analysis

a) The company has earned gross insurance premiums of Rs. 4,413 million by the end of Chaitra, the third quarter of 2080-081. The company has also generated income from investment by allocating the collected premium and reserved funds in the areas specified by the insurance authority.

b) The company has adopted the strategy of consolidating the domestic business and is taking steps in establishing itself in International market to enhance the inflow of overseas business.

3. Details of legal proceedings

No legal disputes arising from business dealings were initiated in this period.

4. Analysis of Share Transactions of Organized Institutions

Quarterly period share transaction details (Source Nepal Stock Exchange Ltd. website (www.nepalstock.com))

Maximum price (Rs.)	731.00
Minimum price (Rs.)	507.70
Final price (Rs.)	610.20
Total days of transaction	58
Number of transactions	635,729
Transaction amount (Rs.)	14,334,006,416

5. Problems and challenges

The economic recession has adversely affected the overall insurance sector. As the larger proportion of the business currently is from domestic market, the continuity of the recession might have some impact on the company for short period of time till the company establishes itself in the international market.

6. Corporate governance

The company adheres to the principles of good corporate governance. The company considers corporate governance as a means of ensuring business and operational excellence with commercialism and transparency. The company follows the prevailing law, the guidelines issued by the Insurance Authority, and the suggestions of the auditor in its work.

7. Declaration of the Chief Executive Officer on accuracy and completeness

I am aware for the accuracy of the information and details presented in this report. I also affirm that the details presented in this report are truthful, factual and complete and no details, information and information necessary for investors to make an informed decision have been concealed.

Himalayan Reinsurance Limited
Statement of Changes In Equity
For the Third Quarter ended Chaitra 2080

Fig. in NPR

Previous Year

Particulars	Ordinary Share Capital	Preference Shares	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Share Premium	Retained Earnings	Revaluation Reserve	Special Reserve	Capital Reserves	Catastrophe Reserve	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Reserve	Insurance Fund including Insurance Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Actuarial Reserve	Deferred Tax Reserve	Other Reserves	Total
Balance as at Shrawan 1, 2080	7,000,000,000	-	-	-	427,626,128	-	455,565,765	-	46,918,058	8,360,844	-	(18,827)	-	9,809,284	-	7,948,261,252
Prior period adjustment					-											-
Restated Balance as at Shrawan 1, 2080																
Profit/(Loss) For the Period					931,108,800											
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year, Net of Tax																
i) Changes in Fair Value of FVOCI Debt Instruments																-
ii) Gains/ (Losses) on Cash Flow Hedge																-
iii) Exchange differences on translation of Foreign Operation																-
iv) Changes in fair value of FVOCI Equity Instruments																-
v) Revaluation of Property and Equipment/ Intangible Assets																-
vi) Remeasurement of Post-Employment Benefit Obligations																-
Transfer to Special Reserve							-									-
Transfer to Reserves/ Funds					(583,626,752)		465,554,400		46,555,440	9,311,088						(62,205,824)
CSR Expenses																-
Transfer of Deferred Tax Reserves																-
Transfer of Depreciation on Revaluation of Property and Equipment																-
Transfer on Disposal of Property and Equipment																-
Transfer on Disposal of Equity Instruments Measured at FVTOCI																-
Share Issuance Costs																-
Contribution by/ Distribution to the owners of the Company																-
i) Bonus Share Issued																-
ii) Share Issue	3,000,000,000			3,180,000,000												6,180,000,000
iii) Cash Dividend																-
iv) Dividend Distribution Tax																-
v) Others (to be Specified)																-
Balance as at Chaitra End 2080	10,000,000,000	-	-	3,180,000,000	775,108,176	-	921,120,165	-	93,473,498	17,671,932	-	(18,827)	-	9,809,284	-	14,997,164,227

Himalayan Reinsurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the period ended Chaitra 30, 2080 (April 12, 2023)

1. Basis of Preparation

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements of the Company comprises of Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss and Statement of Other Comprehensive Income shown as two separate statements, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to the Financial Statements which have been prepared in accordance with the Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) issued by the Nepal Accounting Standards Board (ASB) and in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act , 2063, directives issued by Nepal Insurance Authority and required disclosures as per Securities Board of Nepal. The format used in the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements and disclosures made therein also complies with the specified formats prescribed in the directives of Nepal Insurance Authority.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The term NFRS, includes all the standards and the related interpretations which are consistently used.

(b) Basis of Measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for following Assets & Liabilities which have been measured at Fair Value amount:

- i. Certain Financial Assets and Liabilities which are required to be measured at fair value
- ii. Defined Employee Benefits
- iii. Insurance Contract Liabilities which are required to be determined using actuarial valuation for Liability Adequacy Test (LAT).

Historical cost is generally Fair Value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair Value is the price that would be received to sell an assets or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

In addition, for Financial Reporting purposes, Fair Value measurements are categorized into Level 1, or 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the Fair Value measurements are observable & the significance of the inputs to the Fair Value measurements in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 – Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical Assets or Liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2- Inputs are inputs ,other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the Asset or Liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3- Inputs are unobservable inputs for the Asset or Liability.

(c) Use of Estimates

The preparation of these Financial Statements in conformity with NFRS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the reported balance of Assets & Liabilities, disclosures relating to Contingent Liabilities as at the date of the Financial Statements and the reported amounts of Income & Expenses for the year presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and

underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Changes in estimates are reflected in the Financial Statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

(d) Functional and Presentation Currency

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

(e) Going Concern

The financial statements are prepared on going concern basis. 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 while assessing the going concern basis. Furthermore, Board is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon Company's ability to continue as a going concern and they do not intend either to liquidate or to cease operation of it.

(f) Change in Accounting Policies

Accounting Policies are the specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by the Company in preparing and presenting financial statements. The Company is permitted to change an accounting policy only if the change is required by a standard or interpretation; or results in the financial statements providing reliable and more relevant information about the effects of transactions, other events or conditions on the entity's financial position, financial performance, or cash flow.

(g) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

NA

(h) Carve-outs

The Company has not applied any carve outs provided by the ASB.

(i) Presentation of financial statements

The assets and liabilities of the Company presented in the Statement of Financial Position are grouped by the nature and listed in an order that reflects their relative liquidity and maturity pattern.

(j) Offsetting

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 right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. Income and expenses are not offset in the Statement of Profit or Loss unless required or permitted by Nepalese Financial Reporting Standards or Interpretation (issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and Standard Interpretations Committee (SIC) and as specifically disclosed in the Significant Accounting Policies of the Company.

(k) Materiality and Aggregation

Each material class of similar items is presented separately in the Financial Statements. Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately, unless they are immaterial as permitted by the Nepal Accounting Standard-NAS 1 on 'Presentation of Financial Statements'.

Notes to the Financial Statements are presented in a systematic manner which ensures the understandability and comparability of Financial Statements of the Company. Understandability of the Financial Statements is not compromised by obscuring material information with immaterial information or by aggregating material items that have different natures or functions.

(l) Principles of Consolidation and Equity Accounting

i) Subsidiaries:

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the group.

The group combines the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries line by line by adding together items like assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. InterGroup transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group. Non-controlling interest in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of changes in equity and statement of financial position respectively. Notes to the Financial Statements are presented in a systematic manner which ensures the understandability and comparability of Financial Statements of the Company. Understandability of the Financial Statements is not compromised by obscuring material information with immaterial information or by aggregating material items that have different natures or functions.

ii) Associates:

Associates are all entities over which the group has significant influence but not control or joint control. This is generally the case where the group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognized at cost.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Property and Equipment

i) Recognition

Freehold land is carried at historical cost and other items of Property and Equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation when, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and it can be used for more than one year and the cost can be measured reliably.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it meets the recognition criteria as mentioned above. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

ii) Revaluation

After recognition as an assets, lands and buildings whose fair value can be measured reliably, have been carried at revalued amount at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are being performed to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not materially differ from its carrying amount as at the reporting date. Valuation of the land and buildings are undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

An increase in the carrying amount as a result of revaluation, is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation reserve. However, the increase is recognized in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognized in profit and loss. A decrease in the carrying amount as a result of revaluation, is recognized in profit or loss. However, the decrease is recognized in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset.

Additionally, accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred directly to retained earnings.

Difference between depreciation on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is transferred to retained earnings.

iii) Depreciation

Depreciation of Property and Equipment other than the Freehold Land i.e. the Company's Freehold Building, Plant & Machinery, Vehicles & Other Assets is provided on "Straight Line Method (SLM)/ Diminishing Balance Method ((DBM)" based on Useful Life estimated by technical expert of the management.

The Assets Useful Life/ Rate of Depreciation and Residual Values are reviewed at the Reporting date and the effect of any changes in estimates are accounted for on a prospective basis.

Useful Life of Property and Equipment based on SLM/DBM is categorized as stated below:

List of Assets Categories	Useful Life (In Years)
Land	Not Applicable
Buildings	20
Leasehold Improvement	Lease Period
Furniture & Fixture	4
Computers and IT Equipment	4
Officer Equipment	4
Vehicles	5
Other Assets	4

iv) Derecognition

An item of Property and Equipment is derecognized up to disposal or when no Future Economic Benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of Property and Equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the Asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

v) Impairment of Assets

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the Asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets. Assets that suffer an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period. In case of such reversal, the carrying amount of the asset is increased so as not to exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had there been no impairment loss.

vi) Capital Work-In-Progress

These are expenses of capital nature directly incurred in the construction of buildings, major plant and machinery and system development which are to be capitalized. Capital Work in Progress would be transferred to the relevant asset when it is available for use. Capital Work in Progress is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

(b) Goodwill & Intangible Assets

i) Recognition

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in Statement of profit or loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Subsequent expenditure on intangible 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 incurred.

Goodwill on business combination is recognized on the acquisition date at the excess of (a) over (b) below:

(a) The aggregate of:

1. The consideration transferred measured in accordance with the NFRS 3, which generally requires acquisition-date fair value.
2. The amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree measured in accordance with the NFRS 3, and
3. In a business combination achieved in stages, the acquisition-date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree.

(b) The net of the acquisition date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

ii) Amortization

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

Amortization is recognized in statement of profit or loss on Straight Line Method (SLM) over the estimated useful life of the intangible assets/ Diminishing Balance Method (DBM), from the date that is available for use since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

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

List of Assets Categories	Useful Life (In Years) for SLM
Soft wares	5
Licenses	License Period

iii) Derecognition

An Intangible Asset is derecognized when no Future Economic Benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the Asset. Any Gain or Loss arising on the derecognition is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the Asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

iv) Impairment of Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that Intangible Assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. An impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

(c) Investment Properties

Cost Model

Property that is held for rental income or for capital appreciation or both, is classified as investment property. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including related transaction cost. It is subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred.

Land is carried at historical cost, however, buildings are depreciated over their estimated useful lives as mentioned above.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of, or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the year of retirement or disposal.

Transfer are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property, the Company accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under PPE up to the date of change in use.

OR

Fair Value Model

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market condition at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the statement of profit or loss in the year in which they arise, including the corresponding tax effect.

The fair value of investment property is determined by an external, independent property valuer, having appropriate recognized professional qualification and recent experience in the location and category by property being valued.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the year of retirement or disposal.

Transfer is made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property, the Company accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under PPE up to the date of change in use.

(d) Cash & Cash Equivalent

Cash & Cash Equivalent includes Cash in Hand, Cheque in Hand, Bank Balances and short term deposits with a maturity of three months or less.

(e) Financial Assets

i)Initial Recognition & Measurement

Financial Assets are recognized when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the Financial Instrument. The Company determines the classification of its Financial Assets at initial recognition.

When Financial Assets are recognized initially, they are measured at Fair Value, plus, in the case of Financial Assets not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the Financial Asset. Transaction costs of Financial Assets carried at Fair Value through Profit or Loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

ii)Subsequent Measurement

a) Financial Assets carried at Amortized Cost (AC)

A Financial Asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income in these financial assets is measured using an effective interest rate method.

b) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A Financial Asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling Financial Assets and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These financial assets are measured at fair value and changes are taken to the statement of other comprehensive income.

c) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Financial Assets which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL.

iii)De-Recognition

A Financial Asset is derecognized only when the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the Financial Assets. Where the Company has transferred an Asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the Financial Asset. In such cases, the Financial Asset is derecognized. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the Financial Asset, the Financial Asset is not derecognized. Where the Company retains control of the Financial Asset, the Asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the Financial Asset.

iv)Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, there is objective evidence of impairment because of one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

(f) Financial Liabilities

i)Initial Recognition & Measurement

Financial Liabilities are recognized when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the Financial Instrument. The Company determines the classification of its Financial Liabilities at initial recognition. All Financial Liabilities are recognized initially at Fair Value, plus, in the case of Financial Liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the issue of the Financial Liability.

ii)Subsequent Measurement

After initial recognition, Financial Liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Method.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the date of Statement of Financial Position, the carrying amounts approximate Fair Value due to short maturity of these instruments.

iii)De-Recognition

A Financial Liability is de-recognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing Financial Liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

(g) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Statement of Financial Position where there is 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.

(h) Reinsurance Assets

Reinsurance assets are the assets which are created against insurance contract liabilities of the amount which are recoverable from the reinsurer. These assets are created for the reinsurer's share of insurance contract liabilities.

A reinsurance asset is impaired if there is objective evidence, as a result of an event that occurred after the initial recognition of the reinsurance asset, that the Company may not receive all amounts due to it under the terms of the contract, and the event has a reliably measurable impact on the amount that the company will receive from the reinsurer. If a reinsurance asset is impaired, the company reduces the carrying amount accordingly and is recognized in statement of profit or loss.

(i) Equity

Financial Instruments issued by the Company are classified as Equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a Financial Liability or Financial Asset.

(j) Reserves and Funds

i) Share Application Money Pending Allotment: If the company is yet to allot the shares already issued as on reporting date, the amount is presented under this heading.

ii) Share Premium: If the Company issues share capital at premium it receives extra amount other than share capital such amount is transferred to share premium. The amount in share premium is allowed for distribution subject to provisions of company act & regulatory requirement.

ii) Catastrophe Reserve: The Company has allocated catastrophe reserve for the amount which is 10% of the net profit for the year as per Regulator's Directive.

iii) Fair Value Reserve: The Company has policy of creating fair value reserve equal to the amount of Fair Value Gain recognized in statement of other comprehensive income as per regulator's directive.

v) Actuarial Reserves: Reserve against actuarial gain or loss on present value of defined benefit obligation resulting from, experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred); and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions.

vi) Revaluation Reserves: Reserve created against revaluation gain on property, plant & equipments & intangible assets, other than the reversal of earlier revaluation losses charged to profit or loss.

vii) Special Reserve: The Company has allocated special reserve for the amount which is 50% of the net profit every year as per Regulator's Directive.

viii) Other Reserves: Other reserve includes deferred tax reserve created against deferred tax assets routed through SOPL.

(k) Insurance Contract Liabilities

i) Provision for unearned premiums

Unearned premiums reserve represents the portion of the premium written in the year but relating to the unexpired term of coverage.

Change in reserve for unearned insurance premium represents the net portion of the gross written premium transferred to the unearned premium reserve during the year to cover the unexpired period of the policies.

ii) Outstanding claims provisions

Outstanding claims provisions are based on the estimated ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at the statement of financial position date, whether reported or not, together with related claims handling costs.

iii) Provision for claim incurred but not reported (IBNR)

Significant delays are experienced in the notification and settlement of certain types of claims, the ultimate cost of which cannot be known with certainty at the statement of financial position date.

The liability is calculated at the reporting date using a range of standard actuarial claim projection techniques, based on empirical data and current assumptions that may include a margin for adverse deviation.

Liability adequacy

At each reporting date, the Company reviews its unexpired risk and a liability adequacy test is performed to determine whether there is any overall excess of expected claims and deferred acquisition costs over unearned premiums. The calculation uses current estimates of future contractual cash flows after taking account of the investment return expected to arise on assets relating to the relevant insurance technical provisions. If these estimates show that the carrying amount of the unearned premiums is inadequate, the deficiency is recognized in the statement of profit or loss by setting up a provision for liability.

(I) Employee Benefits

i) Short Term Obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligation in the Statement of Financial Position.

ii) Post-Employment Benefits

-Defined Contribution Plan

The Company pays Provident Fund contributions to publicly administered Provident Funds/Social Security Funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contribution are recognized as Employee Benefit Expenses when they are due.

-Defined Benefit Plan

For Defined Benefit Plan, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with Actuarial Valuations being carried out at each Statement of Financial Position. Actuarial Gains & Losses are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur. Past service cost is recognized immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested and otherwise is amortized on a Straight-Line Basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the Statement of Financial Position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognized past service cost, as reduced by the Fair Value of plan Assets (If Any). Any Asset resulting from this calculation is limited to past service cost, plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the plan.

iii) Long Term Employee Benefits

The liabilities for un-availed earned leaves are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. Leave Encashment has been computed using Actuarial Assumptions and these are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the year using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the year that have terms approximating to the terms of assumptions.

iv) Termination

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary retirement in exchange of these benefits. The Company recognizes termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates:

- a) When the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and
- b) When the entity recognizes costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of NAS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits. The termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer in case of voluntary retirement scheme.

(m) Revenue Recognition

i) Gross Premium

Premium is accounted based on accounts rendered by ceding companies upon receipt of accounts. At the end period, estimates are made for the accounts not received within 3 months of the end of the financial year, based on available information and current trends.

Premium on non-proportional contracts are recognized when due.

In case of pool business, where the Company is a member, only the Company's share is recorded in the books of accounts.

Premiums earned are generally recognized in income over the contract period in proportion to the amount of reinsurance provided.

- ##### **ii) Unearned Premium Reserves**
- Unearned premiums are those proportions of premiums written in a year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date. Unearned premiums are calculated on a pro rate basis. The proportion attributable to subsequent periods is deferred as a provision for unearned premiums.

iii) Premiums on Reinsurance Accepted

Premium on reinsurance accepted comprise the total premiums payable for the whole cover provided by contracts entered into the period and are recognized on the date on which the Company accepts the risk (facultative business). For proportional contracts, premiums are recognized on the basis of accounts received. Premiums include any adjustments arising in the accounting period in respect of reinsurance contracts incepting in prior accounting periods. Unearned reinsurance premiums are those proportions of premiums written in a year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date.

Reinsurance premiums and claims on the face of the statement of profit or loss have been presented as negative items within premiums and claims, respectively, because this is consistent with how the business is managed.

iv) Reinsurance Premium

Direct Reinsurance premiums comprise the total premiums payable for the whole cover provided by contracts entered into the period and are recognized on the date on which the policy incepts. Premiums include any adjustments arising in the accounting period in respect of reinsurance contracts incepting in prior accounting periods.

Unearned reinsurance premiums are those proportions of premiums written in a year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date. Unearned reinsurance premiums are deferred over the term of the underlying direct insurance policies for risks- attaching contracts and over the term of the reinsurance contract for losses occurring contracts.

Reinsurance premiums and claims on the face of the statement of profit or loss have been presented as negative items within premiums and net claims, respectively, because this is consistent with how the business is managed.

v) Commission Income

Commission Income is recognized on accrual basis. If the income is for future periods, then they are deferred and recognized over those future periods.

vi) Investment Income

Interest income is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as it accrues and is calculated by using the EIR method. Fees and commission that are an integral part of the effective yield of the financial asset are recognized as an adjustment to the EIR of the instrument.

vii) Net realized gains and losses

Net realized gains and losses recorded in the statement of profit or loss include gains and losses on financial assets and properties. Gains and losses on the sale of investments are calculated as the difference between net sales proceeds and the original or amortized cost and are recorded on occurrence of the sale transaction.

(n) Claims and Expenses

i) Gross Claims

Claims include the cost of all claims arising during the year, including external claims handling costs that are directly related to processing and settlement of claims. Claims that are incurred during the financial year are recognized when a claimable event occurs and/or the insurer is notified.

ii) Reinsurance Claims

Reinsurance claims are recognized when the related gross insurance claim is recognized according to the term of the relevant contracts.

(o) Product Classification

The Company has following portfolios under which it operates its business:

i) Property Portfolio – Property insurance business means the business of affecting and carrying out contracts of insurance, otherwise than incidental to some other class of insurance business against loss or damage to property due to fire, explosion, storm and other occurrences customarily included among the risks insured against in the property/fire insurance business.

ii) Motor Portfolio - Motor insurance business means the business of affecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against loss of, or damage to, or arising out of or in connection with the use of, motor vehicles, inclusive of third-party risks but exclusive of transit risks.

iii) Marine Portfolio - Marine insurance business means the business of affecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against loss of consignment of goods during transit.

iv) Engineering Portfolio - Engineering insurance business means the insurance that provides economic safeguard to the risks faced by the ongoing construction project, installation project, and machines and equipment in project operation.

v) Micro Portfolio - Micro Insurance protects against loss of or damage to crops or livestock. It has great potential to provide value to low-income farmers and their communities, both by protecting farmers when shocks occur and by encouraging greater investment in crops.

vi) Aviation Portfolio – Aviation Insurance provides coverage for hull losses as well as liability for passenger injuries, environmental and third-party damage caused by aircraft accidents.

vii) Cattle and Crop Portfolio - Cattle and Crop Insurance provides insurance against loss of or damage to Cattle and crops.

viii) Miscellaneous Portfolio – All the insurance business which doesn't fall in above categories fall under miscellaneous insurance business. Group Personal Accidents, Medical Insurances, Professional indemnity insurance etc. fall under this category of business.

ix) Life Portfolio: The term nature of the life insurance business falls under this category of business.

(p) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets is substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in statement of profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(q) Cash Flow Statement

Cash Flows are reported using the direct method, whereby major classes of cash receipts and cash payments are disclosed as cash flows.

(r) Leases

The lease liability has been accounted for under NFRS 16 “Leases”. For all the significant lease, the Right-of-Use assets has been recognized at its initial recognition under cash model. The Lease liability has been recognized at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payment has been discounted at the incremental borrowing rate in lease which is%.

After the commencement date, the right of use asset has been measured using cost model. The lease liability has been increased to reflect interest on the lease liability & has been reduced by the lease payment.

The lease assets having the lease liability of equal to or less thanlacs present value at inception has been considered as low value and for those lease the expenses has been recognized under straight line basis.

(s) Income Taxes

Income Tax Expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable & Deferred Tax.

i) Current Tax

Current Tax Expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for Current Income Tax is made for the Tax Liability payable on Taxable Income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

ii) Deferred Tax

Deferred Tax is recognized on temporary difference between the carrying amounts of Assets and Liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position and their Tax Base. Deferred Tax Assets & Liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of Assets & Liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable Profit nor Loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred Tax Assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible Temporary difference and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred Tax Liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable Temporary Difference.

The carrying amount of Deferred Tax Assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the Deferred Tax Asset to be utilized.

(t) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets

i) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate to determine the present value is a Pre-Tax Rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expenses.

Provisions for Contingent Liability are recognized in the books a matter of abundant precaution and conservative approach based on management's best estimate. However, Management believes that chances of these matters going against the company are remote and there will not be any probable cash outflow.

ii) Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Liabilities are recognized only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for. Contingent liabilities are not recognized but disclosed in the Financial Statements.

iii) Contingent Assets

Contingent assets where it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company are not recognized but disclosed in the Financial Statements.

(u) Functional Currency & Foreign Currency Transactions

The Financial Statements of the Company are presented in Nepalese Rupees, which is the Company's Functional Currency. In preparing the Financial Statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the Company's Functional Currency i.e. Foreign Currencies are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The rates of exchange have been taken from www.nrb.org.np and xe.com.

Monetary items such as receivables and payables in foreign currencies are converted using the closing rates of exchange at the balance sheet. Exchange gain/loss out of such conversion is recognized in Profit & Loss Account.

(v) Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the company by the Weighted Average Number of equity shares outstanding during the Financial Year.

For diluted earnings per share, the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue is adjusted to assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(w) Operating Segment

Operating Segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) as defined by NFRS 8, "Operating Segment".

Company's Income & Expenses including interest are considered as part of un-allocable Income & Expenses which are not identifiable to any business segment. Company's Asset & Liabilities are considered as part of un-allocable Assets & Liabilities which are not identifiable to any business.