

Himalayan Life Insurance Limited
Manakamana Marg, Hattisar, Kathmandu, Contact No. 01-4441414

Quarterly Financial Results for 2nd Quarter, F.Y. 2080/81 B.S
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As on Poush 29, 2080

Particulars	Fig in NPR.	
	Unaudited	Unaudited
	At the end of this	At the end of
	Quarter	Immediate Previous
		Year
Assets:		
Goodwill & Intangible Assets	19,764,478	16,268,553
Property and Equipment	580,205,844	514,851,188
Investment Properties	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets	70,217,247	38,111,814
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-
Investment in Associates	-	-
Investments	58,803,214,332	52,914,820,000
Loans	6,505,102,895	5,717,328,000
Reinsurance Assets	-	
Current Tax Assets	2,172,136,670	1,699,287,031
Insurance Receivables	533,594,600	390,627,520
Other Assets	43,491,534	505,641,557
Other Financial Assets	1,837,231,980	453,584,850
Cash and Cash Equivalent	912,071,793	800,652,000
Total Assets	71,477,031,372	63,051,172,513
Equity:		
Share Capital	8,020,383,602	8,020,383,602
Share Application Money Pending Allotment	-	-

Share Premium	-	-
Catastrophe Reserves	481,146,513	446,540,000
Retained Earnings	1,301,322,799	744,480,800
Other Equity	72,288,679	319,063,598
Total Equity	9,875,141,594	9,530,468,000
Liabilities:		
Provisions	195,831,630	138,950,000
Gross Insurance Contract Liabilities	58,489,814,102	52,123,166,000
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-
Insurance Payable	278,427,341	184,603,513
Current Tax Liabilities	-	-
Borrowings	-	-
Other Liabilities	291,421,898	104,797,000
Other Financial Liabilities	2,346,394,807	969,188,000
Total Liabilities	61,601,889,778	53,520,704,513
Total Equity and Liabilities	71,477,031,372	63,051,172,513

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
For the Quarter Ended Poush 29, 2080

Fig in NPR.

Particulars	Current Year		Corresponding Previous Year	
	This Quarter	Upto this Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto this Quarter (YTD)
Income:				
Gross Earned Premiums	3,713,032,276	8,094,881,713	3,632,893,862	7,460,122,652
Premiums Ceded	(47,785,004)	(202,372,043)	(150,832,355)	(171,986,622)
Net Earned Premiums	3,665,247,272	7,892,509,670	3,482,061,507	7,288,136,030
Commission Income	-	-	-	-
Other Direct Income	15,456,939	43,439,969	32,990,397	62,559,081
Interest Income on Loan to Policyholders	128,193,344	333,027,520	113,520,893	222,389,136
Income from Investments and Loans	1,335,796,154	2,710,486,399	1,234,685,797	2,462,420,095

Net Gain/(Loss) on Fair Value Changes	-	-	-	-
Net Realised Gains/(Losses)	-	-	-	-
Other Income	8,527	8,527	23,800	23,800
Total Income	5,144,702,236	10,979,472,085	4,863,282,394	10,035,528,143
Expenses:				
Gross Benefits and Claims Paid	1,438,798,012	3,094,511,097	1,536,599,887	2,651,893,475
Claims Ceded	(60,489,271)	(88,120,124)	(82,987,396)	(105,621,457)
Gross Change in Contract Liabilities	2,913,721,404	6,197,459,861	2,429,958,705	5,456,517,431
Change in Contract Liabilities Ceded to Reinsurers	-	-	-	-
Net Benefits and Claims Paid	4,292,030,145	9,203,850,833	3,883,571,196	8,002,789,449
Commission Expenses	296,164,622	656,334,943	351,284,538	713,667,697
Service Fees	27,489,355	59,193,823	35,368,566	72,881,387
Other Direct expenses	-	-	128,312	128,312
Employee Benefits Expenses	227,533,748	429,589,608	220,431,146	471,763,023
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	13,230,427	25,949,599	11,684,748	26,056,029
Impairment Losses	74,219,300	74,219,300	(5,398,354)	-
Other Operating Expenses	109,369,148	184,271,159	167,400,140	371,113,885
Finance Cost	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses	5,040,036,744	10,633,409,265	4,664,470,293	9,658,399,781
Net Profit/(Loss) For The Year Before Share of Net Profits of Associates Accounted for Using Equity Method and Tax				
Share of Net Profit of Associates accounted using Equity Method	-	-	-	-
Profit Before Tax	104,665,492	346,062,820	198,812,102	377,128,362
Income Tax Expenses	-	-	-	-
Net Profit/(Loss) For The Year	104,665,492	346,062,820	198,812,102	377,128,362
Earning Per Share				
Basic EPS	5.22	8.63	10.56	10.02
Diluted EPS	5.22	8.63	10.56	10.02

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Quarter Ended Poush 29, 2080

Fig in NPR.

Particulars	Current Year		Corresponding Previous Year	
	This Quarter	Upto this Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto this Quarter (YTD)
Net Profit/(Loss) For The Year	104,665,492	346,062,820	198,812,102	377,128,362
Other Comprehensive Income	163,528,682	(96,316,300)	(184,918,864)	(20,155,850)
Total Comprehensive Income	268,194,174	249,746,521	13,893,238	356,972,512

OTHER DETAILS

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
	Upto this Quarter (YTD)	Upto this Quarter (YTD)
1. Total inforce Policy count	384,897	555,325
2. First Year Premium (Including Single)	1,062,560,706	1,271,040,239
3. Single Premium	110,399,533	86,714,816
4. Renewal Premium	7,032,321,008	6,189,082,412
5. Total Benefits and Claims Paid in Count	1,372	3,826
6. Outstanding Benefits and Claims in Count	121	132
7. Declared Bonus rate (2078/79)	19-90	19-90
8. Interim bonus rate	19-90	19-90
9. Long Term Investments (Amount)	51,620,618,332	33,601,555,899
10. Short Term Investments (Amount)	7,182,596,000	15,475,679,908

Himalayan Life Insurance Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
For The Year Ended Poush 29, 2080
(For The Year Ended January 14, 2024)

Fig. in NPR

	Current Year	Previous Year
Cash Flow From Operating Activities:		
Cash Received		
Income From Insurance Premium	8,094,881,713	14,949,925,386
Income From Late Fee	-	-
Income From Re-Insurance Premium	-	-
Income From Re-Insurance Commission	-	-
Other Direct Income	43,439,969	78,636,038
Claim Recovery From Re-Insurers	88,120,124	104,574,998
Cash Paid		
Payment of Re-Insurance Premium	(17,686,457)	(86,064,385)
Payment of Re-Insurance Commission	-	-
Payment of Agent Commission	(576,326,934)	(2,650,930,502)
Payment of Medical Fees	(3,605,160)	(6,950,049)
Payment of Death Claims	(174,827,157)	(446,672,292)
Payment of Maturity Claims	(367,878,599)	(302,040,609)
Payment of Periodical Claims	(1,828,066,299)	(3,670,016,347)
Payment of Surrender Claims	(648,535,139)	(939,133,956)
Payment of Other Claims	(75,203,902)	(94,582,584)
Payment of Service Charge	(128,250,495)	(157,271,651)
Payment of Other Direct Expenses	-	(9,363,900)
Payment of Management Expenses	(528,354,156)	(1,398,210,054)
Payment of Staff Bonus	-	(89,249,562)
Payment of Income Taxes	-	-
Decrease/(Increase) in Current Assets	(737,313,826)	(226,797,306)
Increase/(Decrease) in Current Liabilities	1,676,219,005	(228,783,882)
Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities [1]	4,816,612,686	4,827,069,343
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Decrease/(Increase) in Intangible Assets	-	-
Decrease/(Increase) in Property, Plant & Equipment	(6,816,441)	(355,620,645)
Decrease/(Increase) in Investment Properties	-	-
Decrease/(Increase) in Investments in Subsidiaries	-	-
Decrease/(Increase) in Investments in Associates	-	-
Decrease/(Increase) in Government Securities	-	-
Decrease/(Increase) in Fixed Deposit of Banks & Financial Institutions	(5,257,110,948)	(6,695,500,000)
Decrease/(Increase) in Investment of Equity Shares	(742,187,575)	(294,456,748)
Decrease/(Increase) in Investment of Preference Shares/Debenture	(650,583,000)	(1,227,008,000)
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Investment	(55,285,633)	263,547,436
Decrease/(Increase) in Loan against Insurance Policies	(538,876,181)	(1,537,723,575)
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Loans & Advances	32,120,823	71,543,743
Interest Received in Investment	2,319,336,625	4,675,906,233
Dividend Received	12,886,097	8,242,768
Rent Income Received	-	-
Interest Received in Loans & Advances	179,515,424	365,166,606
Other Indirect Income/(Expenses)	1,807,917	11,535,059
Total Cash Flow From Investing Activities [2]	(4,705,192,892)	(4,714,367,123)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Equity Contribution	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Long Term Loans	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Short Term Loans	-	-
Payment of Finance Lease	-	-
Payment of Interest	-	-
Payment of Dividend	-	-
Payment of Dividend Distribution Tax	-	(19,018,423)
Total Cash Flow From Financing Activities [3]	-	(19,018,423)
Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash & Cash Equivalents [1+2+3]	111,419,793	93,683,797
Cash & Cash Equivalents At Beginning of The Year/Period	800,652,000	706,968,203
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents At End of The Year/Period	912,071,793	800,652,000
Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents		
Cash In Hand	-	-
Cheques In Hand	-	-
Term Deposit with Banks (with initial maturity upto 3 months)	-	-
Balance With Banks	912,071,793	800,652,000

Notes:

Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared using Direct Method.
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

a) **Segmental Information for the quarter ended Poush 29, 2080 (January 14, 2024)**

Segment information is presented in respect of the Company's business segments. Management of the Company has identified portfolio as business segment and the Company's internal reporting structure is also based on portfolio. Performance is measured based on segment profit as management believes that it is most relevant in evaluating the results of segment relative to other entities that operate within these industries.

The Company operates predominantly in Nepal and accordingly, the Management of the Company is of the view that the financial information by geographical segments of the Company's operation is not necessary to be presented.

Particulars	Endowment	Anticipated Endowment	Endowment Cum Whole Life	Without Profit Endowment	Whole Life	Foreign Employment Term	Other Term	Special Term	Others (to be Specified)	Inter Segment Elimination	Total
Income:											
Gross Earned Premiums	4,287,368,444	3,250,693,755	527,303,928	24,560,891	-	-	4,954,696	-	-	-	8,094,881,713
Premiums Ceded	(107,184,211)	(81,267,344)	(13,182,598)	(614,022)	-	-	(123,867)	-	-	-	(202,372,043)
Inter-Segment Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Earned Premiums	4,180,184,232	3,169,426,411	514,121,330	23,946,869	-	-	4,830,828	-	-	-	7,892,509,670
Commission Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income from Investments and Loans	2,242,596,077	183,652,791	172,579,383	9,365,899	-	7,237,304	101,601	-	-	-	2,615,533,055
Net Gains/ (Losses) on Fair Value Changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Realised Gains/ (Losses)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Income	22,928,756	16,078,746	4,321,001	23,380	-	-	88,086	-	-	-	43,439,969
Total Segmental Income	6,445,709,065	3,369,157,948	691,021,714	33,336,148	-	7,237,304	5,020,515	-	-	-	10,551,482,694
Expenses:											
Gross Benefits and Claims Paid	865,819,791	2,083,425,229	119,329,089	6,720,021	-	15,920,765	3,296,203	-	-	-	3,094,511,097
Claims Ceded	(81,104,030)	-	-	-	-	(7,016,094)	-	-	-	-	(88,120,124)
Gross Change in Contract Liabilities	4,922,956,749	772,020,136	484,548,745	23,043,463	-	(4,956,367)	(152,866)	-	-	-	6,197,459,861
Change in Contract Liabilities Ceded to Reinsurers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Benefits and Claims Paid	5,707,672,509	2,855,445,365	603,877,834	29,763,484	-	3,948,304	3,143,337	-	-	-	9,203,850,833
Commission Expenses	359,241,248	250,831,489	44,254,651	1,726,335	-	-	281,220	-	-	-	656,334,943
Service Fees	30,185,957	24,936,123	3,855,910	179,602	-	-	36,231	-	-	-	59,193,823
Employee Benefits Expenses	185,890,710	141,974,950	22,857,923	1,079,506	-	-	221,276	-	-	-	352,024,365
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	12,332,699	9,419,160	1,516,482	71,619	-	-	14,680	-	-	-	23,354,639
Impairment Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	96,462,904	54,623,012	9,513,430	1,682,533	-	-	317,521	-	-	-	162,599,399
Finance Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Segmental Expenses	6,391,786,027	3,337,230,098	685,876,230	34,503,078	-	3,948,304	4,014,265	-	-	-	10,457,358,002
Total Segmental Results	53,923,039	31,927,850	5,145,484	(1,166,930)	-	3,289,000	1,006,250	-	-	-	94,124,693

Himalayan Life Insurance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Quarter Ended Poush 29, 2080 (January 14, 2024)

1. General Information

Himalayan Life Insurance Limited (herein after referred to as the 'Company') was established through the merger of three former life insurance companies: PrimeLife Insurance Company Limited, Gurans Life Insurance Company Limited and Union Life Insurance Company Limited. The requisite approvals for the merger of these three companies were successfully secured from the Nepal Insurance Authority on April 26, 2023, the Nepal Securities Board on May 3, 2023 and the Office of the Company Registrar on May 3, 2023. Commencing its unified business operation under the banner "Himalayan Life Insurance Limited" on May 9, 2023.

The registered office of the Company is located at Hattisar, Kathmandu. The Company's shares are listed on Nepal Stock Exchange Ltd.

2. Basis of Preparation

a. Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) issued by the Nepal Accounting Standards Board (ASB), as per the provisions of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal Act, 1997. These confirm, in material respect, to NFRS as issued by the Nepal Accounting Standards Board. 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 & 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 & services.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued.....)

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

In 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 measurement 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, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the reported balances 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 years 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 a 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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued.....)

to continue as a going concern and they do not intend either to liquidate or to cease operations of it.

f. Changes 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 flows.

g. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting standards issued and effective:

NFRS 2018-other than NFRS 17, and NAS-29

Accounting standards issued and non-effective:

NFRS 9, NFRS 14, NFRS 15, NFRS 16, NFRS 17, and NAS-29

3. Significant Accounting Policies

This note provides a list of the significant policies adopted in the preparation of these Financial Statements.

a. Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

i. Recognition

Freehold land is carried at historical cost and other items of property, plant 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 statement of profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued.....)

ii. Depreciation

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment other than Freehold Land i.e. the Company's Freehold Building, Plant & Machinery, Vehicles & Other Assets is provided on "Straight Line Method (SLM)" 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, Plant and Equipment based on SLM is categorized as prescribed by the ACB.

iii. De-recognition

An item of Property and Equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no Future Economic Benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the Asset. Any Gain or Loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of Property 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.

iv. 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.

v. 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued.....)

b. 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.

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 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, from the date that it is available for use since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end. 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 is categorized as stated below:

List of Asset Categories	Useful Life (In Years) for SLM
Software	5 Years or License Period whichever is lower

iii. De-recognition

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 de-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued.....)

recognition 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 and 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.

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.

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to PPE, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If PPE becomes an investment property, the Company accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under PPE up to the date of change in use.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued.....)

d. Cash & Cash Equivalent

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, Cash & Cash Equivalents includes Cash 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 at Amortized Cost (AC)

A Financial Asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective 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 from these financial assets is measured using effective interest rate method.

B. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

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 statement of other comprehensive income.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued.....)

C. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

A Financial Asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL. These financial assets are measured at fair value and changes are taken to statement of profit or loss.

iii. De-recognition

A Financial Asset is derecognized only when the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the Financial Asset. 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 a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued.....)

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 reinsurers. 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 re-insurer. If a reinsurance asset is impaired, the company reduces the carrying amount accordingly and is recognized in statement of profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued.....)

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 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 of bonus shares.

ii. Catastrophe Reserves

The Company has allocated catastrophe reserve for the amount which is 10% of the distributable profit for the year as per Regulator's Directive.

iii. Fair Value Reserves

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.

iv. Regulatory Reserve

Reserve created out of net profit in line with different circulars issued by Insurance Board.

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. Cash Flow Hedge Reserves

The exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with all or a component of a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction, and could affect profit or loss. Reserve represent effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in other comprehensive income.

vii. Revaluation Reserves

Reserve created against revaluation gain on property, plant & equipment & intangible assets, other than the reversal of earlier revaluation losses charged to profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued.....)

viii. Other Reserves

Reserve other than above reserves, for e.g. deferred tax reserve, others (to be specified) are categorized under other reserves.

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. Un-apportioned Surplus

Un-apportioned surpluses where the amount are yet to be allocated or distributed to either policyholders or shareholders by the end of the financial period, and held within the insurance contract liabilities.

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 life 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.

l. 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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued.....)

expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the Statement of Financial Position.

ii. Post – Employment Benefits

- Defined Contribution Plan

The Company pays Provident Fund contributions to publicly administered Provident 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 Expense 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:

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued.....)

- 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

Gross premiums are recognized as soon as the amount of the premiums can be reliably measured. First premium is recognized from inception date. At the end of the financial year, all due premiums are accounted for to the extent that they can be reliably measured.

ii. Unearned Premium Reserve

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 rata 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 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.

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

iv. 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.

v. 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 commissions that are an integral part

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued.....)

of the effective yield of the financial asset are recognized as an adjustment to the EIR of the instrument.

Investment income also includes dividends when the right to receive payment is established.

vi. 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. Benefit, Claims & Expenses**i. Gross Benefits and Claims**

Benefits and claims includes the cost of all claims arising during the year, including external claims handling costs that are directly related to processing and settlements of claims. Benefits and claims that are incurred during the financial year are recognized when a claimable event occurs and/or the insurer is notified. Death, surrender and other benefits without due dates are treated as claims payable, on the date of receipt of intimation of death of the assured or occurrence of contingency covered.

ii. Reinsurance Claims

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

o. Product Classification

Insurance contracts are those contracts when the Company (the insurer) has accepted significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholders) by agreeing to compensate the policyholders if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholders. As a general guideline, the Company determines whether it has significant insurance risk by comparing

benefits paid with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued.....)

i. Endowment

This is a with profit plan that makes provisions for the family of the Life Assured in event of his/her early death and also assures a lump sum at a desired age on maturity. It costs moderate premiums, has high liquidity and is savings oriented. This plan is appropriate for people of all ages and social groups who wish to protect their families from a financial setback that may occur owing to their demise.

ii. Anticipated

This scheme provides for specific periodic payments of partial survival benefits during the term of the policy itself so long as the policy holder is alive. It is therefore suitable to meet specified financial requirements needed for occasions like Brata bandha, Academic Graduations etc. An important feature of plan is that in the event of death at any time within the policy term, the death claim comprises full sum

assured without deducting any of the survival benefit amounts, which have already been paid. It is also with profit plan.

iii. Endowment Cum Whole Life

This plan is a combination of Endowment Assurance and Whole Life with profit plan. It provides financial protection against death throughout the lifetime of the life assured with the provision of payment of a lump sum at the maturity of the policy to the assured in case of his survival.

iv. Whole Life

Whole Life is a type of life insurance contract that provides insurance coverage of the contract holder for his or her entire life. Upon the inevitable death of the contract holder, the insurance payout is made to the contract's beneficiaries. These policies also include a savings component, which accumulates a cash value. This cash value is one of the key elements of whole life insurance.

v. Foreign Employment Term

The main objective of foreign employment term is providing insurance for financial assistance if there is death or elimination of any insured due to work or staying abroad.

vi. Other Term

Term life insurance, also known as pure life insurance, is life insurance that guarantees payment of a stated death benefit during a specified term. Once the term expires, the policyholder can renew it for another term, convert the policy to permanent coverage, or allow the policy to terminate.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued.....)

vii. Special Term

Special Term insurance is a modified version of term insurance with added benefits.

viii. Others to be Specified

Life insurance policies other than above mentioned products are classified as others.

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 are 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

Finance Lease

Leases in which the Company has substantial portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as Finance Leases. Assets acquired under Finance Leases are capitalized at the lower of the Fair Value of the Leased Assets at the inception of the Lease Term & the Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments. Lease Payments are apportioned between the Finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The Finance Charge is allocated to periods during the Lease Term at a constant periodic Rate of Interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Operating Lease

Leases in which the Company doesn't have substantial portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as Operating Leases. Payment made under Operating Leases are charged to Statement of Profit & Loss on a Straight Line Basis.

s. Income Taxes

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued.....)

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 differences between the carrying amounts of Assets & Liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position and their tax bases.

Deferred Tax Assets & Liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of Assets & Liabilities and their carrying amount in Financial Statements, except when the Deferred Tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an Asset or Liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable Profits or Loss at the time of the transaction.

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

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

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 and 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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued.....)

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 expense.

Provisions for Contingent Liability are recognized in the books as 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.

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.

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 assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued.....)

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.

4. Related Party Disclosure

a. Identify Related Parties:

During the reporting period, the company identified following related parties:

Holding Company: Not Applicable

Subsidiaries: Not Applicable

Associates: Not Applicable

Fellow Subsidiaries:

Key Management Personnel:

Mr. Sulav Agrawal	Chairperson
Mr. Vivek Dugar	Director
Mr. Saurabh Dugar	Director
Mr. Rajeeb Prasad Pyakurel	Director
Ms. Pramila K.C.	Director
Mr. Digambar Jha	Director
Mr. Sachin Acharya	Director
Manoj Kumar Lal Karn	CEO