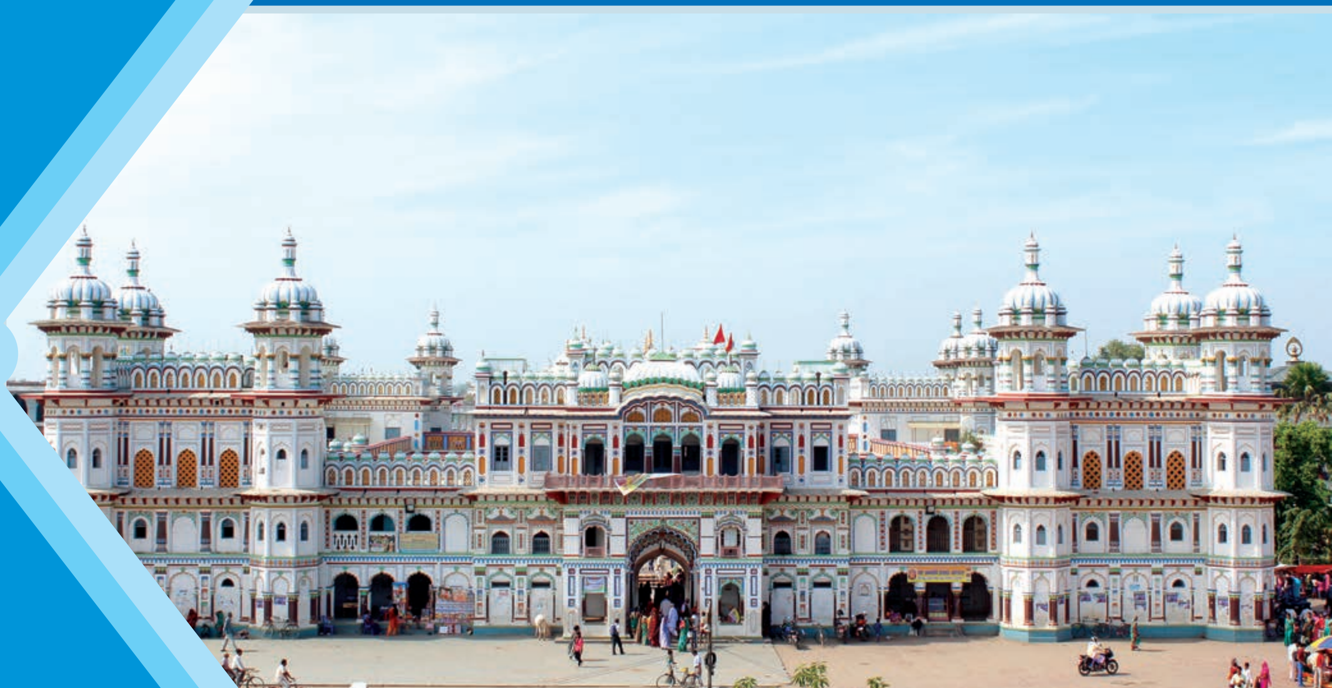
मल्टीपर्पस फाइनान्स लिमिटेड
Multipurpose Finance Limited

भरपर्दो वित्तीय सेवा

नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट 'ग' वर्गको इजाजतपत्रप्राप्त संस्था (प्रादेशिकस्तर, मधेश प्रदेश)

२८ औं वार्षिक साधारण सभा



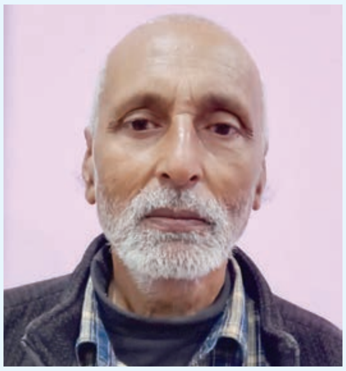
आ.व. २०८१/०८२

केन्द्रीय कार्यालय :
राजविराज न.पा.-४, नेता चौक
सप्तरी, मधेश प्रदेश, नेपाल
फोन नं. ०३१-५३११७०

कर्पोरेट कार्यालय :
जनकपुरधाम उ.म.न.पा.-४, विद्यापति चौक
धनुषा, मधेश प्रदेश, नेपाल, फोन नं. ०४१-५९११७०/७१
इमेल : info@multipurposefinance.com, Website : www.multipurposefinance.com

सञ्चालक समिति

श्री चन्दन अग्रवाल
अध्यक्ष (संस्थापक समूह)



श्री जय प्रकाश ठाकुर
सञ्चालक (संस्थापक समूह)

श्री अशोक साह
सञ्चालक (सर्वसाधारण समूह)

श्रीमती गृष्मा श्रेष्ठ
सञ्चालक (सर्वसाधारण समूह)

श्री महेश कुमार सिंह
सञ्चालक (स्वतन्त्र)

श्री रजनीश कुमार सिंह
प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत एवं कम्पनी सचिव

मल्टीपर्पस फाइनान्स लिमिटेड

राजविराज न.पा.–४, नेता चौक, सप्तरी, मधेश प्रदेश, नेपाल
फोन नं. ०३१–५३११७०

२८औं वार्षिक साधारण सभासम्बन्धी सूचना

प्रथम पटक प्रकाशित मिति २०८३/०४/२३

मिति २०८३/०४/२० गते बसेको सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक नं. ४६० को निर्णयानुसार निम्न लिखित मिति, समय र स्थानमा निम्न विषयहरू उपर छलफल गर्नको लागि यस वित्तीय संस्थाको २८ औं वार्षिक साधारण सभा बस्ने भएको हुँदा शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूको जानकारी तथा उपस्थितिको लागि यो सूचना प्रकाशित गरिएको छ :

१. सभा बस्ने मिति, समय र स्थान :

मिति : २०८३ साल भाद्र १६ गते मंगलबार (तदनुसार सेप्टेम्बर ०१, २०२६)

समय : बिहान ११:०० बजे

स्थान : वित्तीय संस्थाको केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, राजविराज, सप्तरी

२. छलफलका विषयहरू :

(क) सामान्य प्रस्तावहरू :

१. आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को सञ्चालक समितिको २८ औं वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन उपर छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने ।

२. लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदनसहितको २०८२ आषाढ मसान्तको वित्तीय अवस्थाको विवरण तथा आ.व. २०८१/८२ को नाफा वा नोक्सान विवरण र सोही अवधिको नगद प्रवाह विवरण लगायतका वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरणहरू छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने ।

३. लेखापरीक्षण समितिको सिफारिसबमोजिम आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को हरहिसाब लेखापरीक्षण गर्नको लागि लेखापरीक्षकको नियुक्ति गर्ने र निजको पारिश्रमिक निर्धारण गर्ने ।

(ख) विविध ।

सञ्चालक समितिको आज्ञाले
कम्पनी सचिव

साधारण सभासम्बन्धी सामान्य जानकारी

१. मिति २०८३।०५।०५ गतेका दिन १ दिन शेयर दाखिल खारेज दर्ता बन्द (Book Close) रहने छ। नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेन्ज लि. मा मिति २०८३।०५।०४ गतेसम्म कारोबार भई नियमानुसार शेयर नामसारी भई कायम शेयरधनीहरूले मात्र सो सभामा भाग लिन र मतदान गर्न सक्ने छन् ।

२. सभामा भाग लिन इच्छुक शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूलाई सभा हुने दिन शेयर प्रमाण पत्रमा उल्लेखित परिचय पत्र नं./हितग्राही खाता खोलिएको प्रमाणसहित वित्तीय संस्थाद्वारा जारी गरिएको प्रवेश पत्र साथमा लिई आउनुहुन अनुरोध छ। प्रवेश पत्र प्राप्त नगर्नु भएका शेयरधनीले आफ्नो कुनै एक सक्कल शेयर प्रमाण पत्र/हितग्राही खाता खोलिएको प्रमाण पत्र परिचय खुल्ने कुनै प्रमाण (जस्तै : नागरिकता प्रमाण पत्र वा अन्य कुनै फोटोसहितको परिचय पत्र) साथमा लिई आउनुहुन अनुरोध छ। सभामा भाग लिन प्रत्येक शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूले सभा हुने स्थानमा उपस्थित भई सभास्थलमा रहेको हाजिरी पुस्तिकामा दस्तखत गर्नुपर्ने छ। हाजिरी पुस्तिका बिहान १०:०० बजेदेखि खुल्ला रहने छ।

३. प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) नियुक्त गर्न चाहने शेयरधनीहरूले सम्पूर्ण शेयरको प्रतिनिधि पत्र (प्रोक्सी फाराम) भरी वित्तीय संस्थाको सभा शुरु हुनुभन्दा कम्तीमा ४८ घण्टा अगाडि वित्तीय संस्थाको कर्पोरेट कार्यालय, विद्यापति चौक, जनकपुरधाम, धनुषामा दर्ता गरिसक्नुपर्ने छ। यसरी प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) नियुक्त गरिएको व्यक्ति वित्तीय संस्थाको शेयरधनी हुनु अनिवार्य छ।

४. सभामा भाग लिन प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) नियुक्त गरिसकेपछि सम्बन्धित शेयरधनी स्वयं सभामा उपस्थित भई मतदान गर्न चाहेमा शेयरधनीले गरिदिएको प्रोक्सी स्वतः बदर हुने छ।

५. सर्वसम्मतबाट प्रतिनिधि चयन गरिएको अवस्थामा बाहेक एकभन्दा बढी व्यक्तिहरूको संयुक्त नाममा (साझा गरी) शेयर लिएको रहेछ भने शेयरधनीको दर्ता किताबमा दर्ता क्रमानुसार पहिलो नाममा उल्लेख भएको व्यक्ति एक जनाले मात्र सभामा भाग लिन सक्ने छ।

६. नाबालक वा विक्षिप्त शेयरधनीको तर्फबाट वित्तीय संस्थाको शेयरधनी दर्ता किताबमा संरक्षकको रूपमा नाम दर्ता भइरहेको व्यक्तिले मात्र सभामा भाग लिन सक्नुहुने छ। तर संरक्षक आफैँ शेयरधनी नभएमा संरक्षकको रूपमा नाम दर्ता भइरहेको व्यक्तिले मात्र सभामा भाग लिन सक्नुहुने छ। तर संरक्षक आफैँ शेयरधनी नभएमा संरक्षकले अरू शेयरधनीको प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) भई सभामा भाग लिन सक्नुहुने छैन।

७. कुनै संगठित संस्था वा कम्पनीले शेयर खरिद गरेको हकमा त्यस्ता संगठित संस्था वा कम्पनीले मनोनित गरेको प्रतिनिधिले शेयरवालाको हैसियतले सभामा भाग लिन सक्नुहुने छ।

८. प्रतिनिधि मुकरर गर्दा आफ्नो नाममा रहेको सम्पूर्ण शेयरको प्रतिनिधि एकै व्यक्तिलाई गर्नुपर्दछ। एकभन्दा बढी व्यक्तिलाई आधा-आधा वा अरू कुनै किसिमबाट छुट्याएर दिएमा बदर हुने छ।

९. छलफलका विषयसूचीमध्ये विविध शीर्षक अन्तर्गत छलफल गर्न इच्छुक शेयरधनीले सभा हुनुभन्दा ७ (सात) दिन अगावै छलफलको विषय कम्पनी सचिवमार्फत सञ्चालक समितिको अध्यक्षलाई लिखित रूपमा दिनुपर्ने छ। तर त्यस्ता विषयलाई छलफल र पारित हुने प्रस्तावको रूपमा समावेश गरिने छैन।

१०. शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूको जानकारीको लागि वित्तीय संस्थाको संक्षिप्त आर्थिक विवरण वित्तीय संस्थाको वेवसाइट : www.multipurposefinance.com मा प्रकाशित गरिएको छ। पूर्ण आर्थिक विवरण, नाफा-नोक्सान हिसाब, नगद प्रवाह विवरण, सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदन, वार्षिक साधारण सभामा प्रस्तुत छलफलका विषयहरूसहितको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन वित्तीय संस्थाको वेवसाइटमा प्रकाशित गरिने छ। अन्य विस्तृत जानकारीको लागि वित्तीय संस्थाको कर्पोरेट कार्यालयको फोन नं. ०४१-५९११७१ मा सम्पर्क राख्नुहुन वा वेवसाइट : www.multipurposefinance.com मा हेर्नुहुन अनुरोध छ।

मल्टीपर्पस फाइनान्स लिमिटेड

राजविराज न.पा.–४, नेता चौक, सप्तरी, मधेश प्रदेश, नेपाल
फोन नं. ०३१–५३११७०

प्रोक्सी फाराम

(कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ को दफा ७१ को उपदफा (३) सँग सम्बन्धित)

श्री सञ्चालक समिति
मल्टीपर्पस फाइनान्स लिमिटेड
राजविराज, सप्तरी ।

विषय : २८ औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गरेको बारे ।

महाशय,

.... जिल्ला .... पालिका वडा नं. .... बस्ने म/हामी .... ले त्यस कम्पनीको शेयरवालाको हैसियतले २०८३ साल भाद्र १६ गते मंगलवारका दिन हुने अट्ठाईसौं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा म/हामी स्वयम् उपस्थित भई छलफल तथा निर्णयमा सहभागी हुन नसक्ने भएकोले उक्त सभामा मेरो/हाम्रो तर्फबाट भाग लिन तथा मतदान गर्नको लागि .... जिल्ला .... पालिका वडा नं. .... बस्ने त्यस कम्पनीका शेयरवाला श्री .... शेयर प्रमाण पत्र नं./हितग्राही खाता नं. लाई मेरो/हाम्रो प्रतिनिधि मनोनित गरी पठाएको छु/छौं ।

	निवेदक
प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त भएको व्यक्तिको :	दस्तखत :
	नाम :
नाम :	ठेगाना :
दस्तखत :	शेयरधनी परिचय/हितग्राही खाता नं.:
शेयरधनी परिचय/हितग्राही खाता नं. :	शेयर संख्या :
	मिति : २०८३।०५।......

द्रष्टव्य : यो निवेदन साधारण सभा हुनुभन्दा कम्तीमा ४८ घण्टाअगावै वित्तीय संस्थाको कर्पोरेट कार्यालय जनकपुरधाम, धनुषामा दर्ता गरिसक्नुपर्ने छ ।

....

प्रवेश पत्र

मल्टीपर्पस फाइनान्स लिमिटेडको २८ औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा उपस्थित हुन जारी गरिएको प्रवेश पत्र ।

शेयरधनीको नाम :	शेयरधनी नं./हितग्राही खाता नं. :
शेयर प्रमाण पत्र नं. :	शेयर संख्या :
शेयरधनीको दस्तखत :	

द्रष्टव्य :

१. शेयरधनीहरूले माथि उल्लेखित सम्पूर्ण विवरण अनिवार्य रूपमा भर्नुहोला ।
२. सभाकक्षमा प्रवेश गर्न यो प्रवेश पत्र प्रस्तुत गर्न अनिवार्य छ ।

....
कम्पनी सचिव

मल्टीपर्पस फाइनान्स लिमिटेड

राजविराज न.पा.–४, नेता चौक, सप्तरी, मधेश प्रदेश, नेपाल
फोन नं. ०३१–५३११७०

सञ्चालक समितिका अध्यक्षज्यूको मन्तव्य
आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२

आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू,

मल्टीपर्पस फाइनान्स लिमिटेडको २८ औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा उपस्थित हुनुभएका सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू एवं उपस्थित अतिथि महानुभावहरूमा वित्तीय संस्था सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट हार्दिक स्वागत अभिवादन व्यक्त गर्दछु ।

विगत २८ वर्षदेखि समय-समयमा समग्र बजारमा देखिएको उतारचढावका बाबजुद पनि यहाँहरूको सहयोग र सद्भावका कारण वित्तीय संस्था निरन्तर प्रगतिपथतर्फ अघि बढिरहेको व्यहोरा यहाँहरूमाझ राख्न पाउँदा गौरवान्वित महसुस गरेको छु । समीक्षा वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा विदेशी मुद्राको संचितीको वृद्धिका कारण बाह्य क्षेत्र सुधारोन्मुख देखिए तापनि आन्तरिक मागमा आएको कमी, सरकारी राजस्वमा रहेको दबाब, समग्र बजारमा आएको निराशा तथा पूँजीगत खर्चको कमीले बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाको व्यवसाय विस्तार तथा कर्जा असुलीमा प्रभाव परेको छ । बैंकिङ क्षेत्रमा अत्यधिक तरलता रहँदा तथा निक्षेप र कर्जाको ब्याजदर निरन्तर ओरालो लाग्दा पनि कर्जा अपेक्षाकृत विस्तार हुन सकेको छैन । आर्थिक शिथिलताका कारण निष्कृय कर्जा अनुपात तथा गैरबैंकिङ सम्पत्ति बढेको छ । यस्तो अवस्थामा आगामी दिनमा वित्तीय संस्थाको व्यवसायलाई सही ढंगले व्यवस्थापन गर्दै लैजानु थप चुनौतीपूर्ण रहेता पनि वित्तीय संस्था व्यवस्थापन यस कार्यका लागि सक्षम रहेको विश्वास यहाँहरूलाई दिलाउन चाहन्छु ।

समीक्षा वर्षमा देखिएका विभिन्न चुनौतीहरूका बाबजुद समीक्षा आ.व. २०८१/८२ को अन्त्यसम्ममा वित्तीय संस्थाको निक्षेप गत वर्षको तुलनामा ६९.६४ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई रु. ३ अर्ब १७ करोड पुगेको छ । त्यस्तै कर्जामा गत वर्षभन्दा ३२.३१ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भई खुद कर्जा लगानी रु. १ अर्ब ९१ करोड पुगेको छ । यो अनुपात समग्र बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको कर्जा वृद्धिको अनुपातभन्दा धेरै रहेको छ । नोक्सानी व्यवस्था रकमको निरन्तर बढोत्तरी सँगसँगै वित्तीय संस्थामा अधिक तरलताको अवस्था कायम रहँदा खुद मुनाफामा अपेक्षित वृद्धि हुन नसकेको व्यहोरा जानकारी गराउन चाहन्छु । वित्तीय संस्थाले हालसम्म हासिल गरेका उपलब्धिहरू तथा गतिविधिहरूका बारेमा सञ्चालक समितिको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनमा विस्तृत रूपमा उल्लेख गरिएको छ । विभिन्न कोषहरूको लागि आवश्यक रकम छुट्याएपश्चात् कायम रहेको वितरणयोग्य मुनाफा अपेक्षित नरहेकोले बाँकी रकमलाई संचित मुनाफामा नै राख्ने प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ । हामीले खर्च र पूँजी दुवैको व्यवस्थापनमा कुशलता कायम गरेका कारण बैंकिङ क्षेत्रमा रहेको तीव्र प्रतिस्पर्धाका बीच पनि मल्टीपर्पस फाइनान्सले वित्तीय क्षेत्रमा आफ्नो सफल तथा फरक पहिचानलाई निरन्तरता दिन सक्षम रहेको यहाँहरूलाई विदितै छ । यसका लागि आ-आफ्नो ठाउँबाट महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान पुर्‍याउनुहुने वित्तीय संस्थाका कर्मचारीवर्ग, ग्राहकवर्ग, सम्पूर्ण शेयरधनी महानुभाव, शुभेच्छुक तथा अन्य सम्पूर्ण सम्बद्ध निकायहरूलाई धन्यवाद ज्ञापन गर्दछु ।

बैंकिङ क्षेत्रले समग्र अर्थतन्त्र र व्यक्तिको जीवनमा अहम् भूमिका खेल्ने हुनाले हामी हाम्रा ग्राहकवर्गलाई आवश्यक सेवाहरू सरल र सुलभ ढंगले प्रदान गर्दै देशको आर्थिक वृद्धिमा टेवा पुर्‍याउन प्रतिबद्ध रहेका छौं । यसका साथै हामीले संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व अन्तर्गत हाम्रा समुदायहरूको दिगो आर्थिक र सामाजिक विकासको प्रवर्द्धन गर्न योगदान गर्दै आइरहेका छौं र यसलाई निरन्तरता दिने नै छौं । वित्तीय संस्थाले देशको दिगो विकास (Sustainable Development) लाई मध्यनजर गर्दै आफ्ना प्राथमिकताहरू कृषि तथा विपन्नवर्गतर्फ पनि केन्द्रित गरी गतिविधि अघि बढाइरहने व्यहोरा जानकारी गराउँदछु । वित्तीय संस्थालाई सबल र विश्वसनीय बनाउनेतर्फ आवश्यक प्रविधि, जोखिम व्यवस्थापन, कर्मचारी व्यवस्थापन, सुदृढ एवं उत्कृष्ट सेवा सुविधाहरू आदिमा जोड दिने छौं । यस वित्तीय संस्थाले ग्राहकमैत्री तथा प्रभावकारी डिजिटल बैंकिङ सेवा विस्तारलाई समेत मुख्य प्राथमिकता दिई सोहीबमोजिम आफ्ना कामकारबाहीहरूलाई अघि बढाइरहने

छ । हामी यस वित्तीय संस्थाका भविष्यका योजनाहरू तथा रणनीतिहरूलाई सफल बनाउन कटिबद्ध छौं र वित्तीय संस्थाका योजना तथा रणनीतिहरूको सफल कार्यान्वयनले वित्तीय संस्थालाई सबल तथा सक्षम बनाउने कुरामा हामी विश्वस्त छौं ।

सभामा उपस्थित शेयरधनीज्यूहरू एवं अतिथिज्यूहरूप्रति हार्दिक कृतज्ञता व्यक्त गर्दै यहाँहरूबाट प्राप्त निरन्तर सहयोग तथा सद्भावका लागि आभार प्रकट गर्दछु । वित्तीय संस्थालाई प्राप्त अमूल्य मार्गदर्शनका लागि नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, नेपाल धितोपत्र बोर्ड, कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रारको कार्यालय, नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेन्ज लगायतका सम्पूर्ण नियामक निकायहरूलाई समेत धन्यवाद ज्ञापन गर्न चाहन्छु । साथै, वित्तीय संस्थाको सञ्चालक समितिको मार्गदर्शन, कर्मचारी साथीहरूको मेहनत र लगनशीलता, शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू, अन्य शुभचिन्तक एवं सरोकारवालाहरूबाट प्राप्त विश्वास एवं सुझावहरू निरन्तर र यथावत् कायम रहनेमा विश्वस्त छु ।

अन्त्यमा, यस गरिमामय २८ औं वार्षिक साधारणसभामा यहाँहरूलाई पुनः स्वागत गर्दै सबैको उत्तरोत्तर उन्नति र प्रगतिको कामना गर्दछु ।

धन्यवाद ।

चन्दन अग्रवाल
अध्यक्ष
२०८३।०५।१६

मल्टीपर्पस फाइनान्स लिमिटेड
राजविराज न.पा.–४, नेता चौक, सप्तरी, मधेश प्रदेश, नेपाल
फोन नं. ०३१–५३११७०

२८औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट प्रस्तुत

२८औं वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू,

यस वित्तीय संस्थाको २८ औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट यहाँहरूलाई स्वागत गर्न पाउँदा मलाई खुशी लागेको छ। यस वर्ष हाम्रो वित्तीय संस्थाले सञ्चालनको २७ वर्ष सफलतासाथ पूरा गरी २८ औं वर्षमा प्रवेश गरेकोमा हामी सबैले गौरवान्वित महसुस गरेका छौं। सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट म यहाँहरूसमक्ष सञ्चालक समितिको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनका साथै २०८२ आषाढ मसान्तको वित्तीय संस्थाको वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण वासलात, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को नाफा वा नोक्सानको विवरण, विस्तृत आयको विवरण, नगद प्रवाह विवरण, इक्विटीमा भएको परिवर्तनको विवरण सोसँग सम्बन्धित अनुसूचीहरू र वित्तीय संस्थाका विभिन्न क्रियाकलापहरू यस वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनसँगै अनुमोदनको लागि प्रस्तुत गरेको छु।

विगतमा हामीले धेरै कामहरू गरेका छौं र भविष्यमा गर्नुपर्ने यस्ता कार्यहरू अझ धेरै छन्। अहिले पनि हाम्रो अगाडि धेरै चुनौती तथा अवसरहरू छन्। विगतका अनुभवहरू तथा उपलब्धिले नेपालको बैंकिङ उद्योगमा नवीनता प्रदान गर्ने क्रमलाई निरन्तरता दिन सकिन्छ भन्ने कुरामा हामी दृढ छौं। देशको वर्तमान अवस्थालाई विश्लेषण गर्दै वित्तीय संस्थाले आउँदा दिनको लागि रणनीतिक योजना बनाई अगाडि बढ्ने लक्ष्य लिएको छ। हामीलाई विश्वास छ, आउँदा दिनहरूमा हाम्रो वित्तीय संस्था क्रमशः विभिन्न आधुनिक तथा प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक वित्तीय सेवाहरू प्रदान गर्न सक्ने वित्तीय संस्थाको रूपमा विकसित हुने छ।

यस गरिमामय सभामा यस वित्तीय संस्थाको उत्थान र प्रगतिका लागि आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूले विगतमा व्यक्त गर्नुभएका अभिव्यक्ति तथा अमूल्य रायसुझाव समेतलाई दृष्टिगत गरी गरिएको कार्यान्वयनको फलस्वरूप आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा यस वित्तीय संस्थाले प्रगति गर्न सकेको हो। यस वित्तीय संस्थाका उपलब्धिहरू र भविष्यका योजनाहरूका बारेमा आफ्ना शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूलाई जानकारी गराउनु हामीले आफ्नो परम कर्तव्य ठानेका छौं। त्यसैले, यहाँहरूको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्ने हामी सञ्चालकहरूका तर्फबाट वित्तीय संस्थाको आ.व. २०८१/८२ को विस्तृत प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्ने अनुमति चाहन्छौं।

१. आ.व. २०८१/८२ को कारोबारको सिंहावलोकन

क. वित्तीय स्थिति

वित्तीय संस्थाको २०८२ आषाढ मसान्तको संक्षिप्त वित्तीय स्थिति देहायबमोजिम रहेको छ।

रु. हजारमा

विवरण	आषाढ मसान्त		वृद्धि	
	२०८२	२०८१	रकम	प्रतिशत
चुक्ता पूँजी	६१०,२००	६१०,२००	–	–
जगेडा तथा कोष	११८,०७७	६८,४८१	४९,५९६	७२.४२
निक्षेप	३,१७२,७३९	१,८७०,२५०	१३०२,४८९	६९.६४
कुल कर्जा	१,९१०,४८२	१,४४३,९३३	४६६,५४९	३२.३१
लगानी	१,३०६,०२५	३०४,७३४	१,००१,२९१	३२८.५८

रु. हजारमा

शीर्षक/आ.व.	आ.व.		वृद्धि	
	२०८१/८२	२०८०/८१	रकम	प्रतिशत
ब्याज आम्दानी	२५३,१६०	२३३,३२६	१९,८३४	८.५०
ब्याज खर्च	१७७,२८७	१४६,४७७	३०,८१०	२१.०३
कमिशन तथा सञ्चालन आम्दानी	१५,८१६	११,८५७	३,९५९	३३.३९
अन्य सञ्चालन आम्दानी	५१,७२६	९,७२१	४२,००५	४३२.१०
कर्मचारी तथा सञ्चालन खर्च	५५,५४७	४४,०५२	११,४९५	२६.०९
सञ्चालन मुनाफा	१५,१६०	२०,८८७	(५,७२७)	(२७.४१)
खुद मुनाफा	१४,५४६	१०,४८५	४,०६१	३८.७३

१. पूँजीकोषको पर्याप्तता :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को अन्त्यमा पूँजीकोषको अनुपात १६.४४ प्रतिशत कायम रहेको छ जुन नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशनबमोजिम कायम गर्नुपर्ने न्यूनतम १० प्रतिशतभन्दा बढी रहेको छ।

२. सम्पत्तिको गुणस्तर :

वित्तीय संस्थाले आफ्नो कर्जाको गुणस्तरमा सम्झौता नगर्ने नीति रहेकोमा यस वर्ष (समीक्षा अवधिमा) बजारमा तरलता अभाव तथा आर्थिक कारोबारमा आएको संकुचनको कारण कर्जाहरूको समयमा ब्याज असुल नभएकोले गत आ.व. मा ४.३४ प्रतिशत रहेको कुल निष्कृय कर्जामा यस वर्ष बढ्न गई कुल कर्जामा निष्कृय कर्जा ६.०९ प्रतिशत हुन गएको छ।

३. संस्थागत सुशासन :

वित्तीय संस्थामा संस्थागत सुशासन (Corporate Governance) को स्तरलाई उच्चतम राख्ने कुरामा वित्तीय संस्थाले महत्त्व दिने नीति बनाएको र आगामी वर्षमा पनि अत्यन्त उच्च कायम राख्ने कुरामा हामी प्रतिबद्ध छौं। प्रभावकारी संस्थागत सुशासनको कार्यान्वयनलाई प्राथमिकतामा राखी वित्तीय संस्थाका उद्देश्य, मूल्य मान्यता, आन्तरिक संरचना, व्यावहारिक सिद्धान्त र कर्मचारीका आचरण निर्धारण गरिएका छन्। सञ्चालक समितिका कामकारबाहीहरू तथा वित्तीय संस्थाका अन्य सबै क्रियाकलापहरूलाई पारदर्शीरूपमा सञ्चालन गरी संस्थागत सुशासनको विकास गर्न वित्तीय संस्था सदा क्रियाशील रहेको छ। नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक एवं अन्य सम्बद्ध निकायहरूबाट समय-समयमा जारी भएका नीति एवं निर्देशनलाई वित्तीय संस्थाले पूर्ण रूपमा लागु गर्दै आएको छ र आगामी दिनहरूमा पनि पूर्ण रूपमा लागु गरिने छ।

४. सूचना प्रविधि :

सूचना प्रविधिको विकासका साथै ग्राहकवर्गको चाहनालाई परिपूर्ति गर्न सूचना प्रविधिको उल्लेखनीय भूमिकालाई ध्यानमा राखी समीक्षा आ.व.मा वित्तीय संस्थाले ABBS, एस.एम.एस. बैंकिङ, मोवाइल बैंकिङ, क्यूआर कोडबाट अन्तरदेशीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय भुक्तानी, मोवाइल वालेट, टेलिफोन तथा मोवाइलको बिल भुक्तानी, मोवाइल रिचार्ज, बिजुली बिलको भुक्तानी, प्लेनको टिकट खरिद, स्कुल तथा कलेजको फी, सिनेमाको टिकट, शेयर खरिद-बिक्रीको भुक्तानी, एक खाताबाट अर्को खातामा डिजिटल माध्यम (IPS, Connect IPS / RTGS) बाट रकमान्तर सुविधा जस्ता प्रविधिमूलक सेवाहरू प्रदान गर्ने र आफ्नो सूचना प्रविधिमा समयानुकूल सुधार एवं विकास गर्दै लाने लक्ष्यअनुरूप विभिन्न किसिमका विद्युतीय सेवा दिने योजनाहरू कार्यान्वयनमा ल्याएका छौं। साथै, नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनबाट प्राप्त सुझाव र IS Audit बाट प्राप्त सुझावहरूको कार्यान्वयन गर्दै भविष्यमा समेत सूचना प्रविधिमा समयानुकूल सुधार एवं विकास गर्दै लाने लक्ष्य लिइएको छ।

५. आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली :

बैंकिङ व्यवसायमा निहित कर्जा, बजार, सञ्चालन तथा प्रविधि लगायतका जोखिमहरूलाई दृष्टिगत गरी वित्तीय संस्थाले आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीलाई दह्रो बनाउने नीति लिएको छ। यस सम्बन्धमा बैंकिङ

कारोबारका सबै क्षेत्रमा आवश्यक नीति, नियमहरू बनाई कार्यान्वयनमा ल्याइएको छ। त्यसै गरी वित्तीय संस्थाका कामकारबाहीहरू प्रचलित कानुनबमोजिम भए गरेको छ/छैन त्यसको यकिन गर्ने उद्देश्यले वित्तीय संस्थामा एउटा स्वतन्त्र (Independent) आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षक नियुक्त गरिएको। आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षकले त्रैमासिक रूपमा आफ्नो प्रतिवेदन लेखापरीक्षण समितिमार्फत सञ्चालक समितिमा पेश गर्ने व्यवस्था मिलाइएको छ।

ख. राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय परिस्थिति र यसका प्रभावहरू :

नेपाल सरकारले आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को बजेटमा ६ प्रतिशत आर्थिक वृद्धिको लक्ष्य तोकेको थियो। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा ४.६१ प्रतिशत आर्थिक वृद्धि हासिल भएको अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा ६ प्रतिशत आर्थिक वृद्धिको लक्ष्य रहेको छ।

समीक्षा आ.व. मा खासगरी कृषि क्षेत्र, राष्ट्रिय गौरवका तथा उच्च प्राथमिकता प्राप्त पूर्वाधार आयोजनाहरू, जलविद्युत्, पर्यटन लगायतको विस्तारले आर्थिक वृद्धिमा सकारात्मक प्रभाव पारेको अनुमान गरिएको छ। अघिल्ला दुई आर्थिक वर्षहरूमा उत्पादनमूलक उद्योग, निर्माण र थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यापार उपक्षेत्रहरू संकुचनमा गएकोमा आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा ती सबै उपक्षेत्रहरू विस्तार भएको अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा कृषि, उद्योग र सेवा क्षेत्रको अंश क्रमशः २५.१६ प्रतिशत, १२.८३ प्रतिशत र ६२.०१ प्रतिशत रहेको छ। समीक्षा वर्षमा कुल गार्हस्थ्य बचतको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनसँगको अनुपात ६.५५ प्रतिशत रहेको छ।

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा वार्षिक औसत उपभोक्ता मुद्रास्फीति ४.०६ प्रतिशत रहेको छ। अघिल्लो वर्ष सो मुद्रास्फीति ५.४४ प्रतिशत रहेको थियो। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा वार्षिक औसत थोक मुद्रास्फीति ३.८४ प्रतिशत रहेको छ। अघिल्लो आर्थिक वर्ष यस्तो मुद्रास्फीति ३.९२ प्रतिशत रहेको थियो।

कर्जा प्रवाह आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को ५.८ प्रतिशतको तुलनामा आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा ८.४ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ भने निक्षेप संकलन आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को १३ प्रतिशतको तुलनामा आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा १२.६ प्रतिशतले बढेको छ। देशको आर्थिक गतिविधिमा संकुचन आएका कारण आन्तरिक मागमा कमी भई कर्जामा अपेक्षाकृत वृद्धि (१२.५ प्रतिशतको प्रक्षेपण) भने हुन सकेन।

बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूले कायम गर्नुपर्ने अनिवार्य नगद मौज्दात अनुपात आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा ४ प्रतिशत यथावत् कायम राखिएको छ।

वैधानिक तरलता अनुपात वित्त कम्पनीहरूको लागि आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा ८ प्रतिशत यथावत् कायम राखिएको छ।

अन्तिम ऋणदाता सुविधा दरको रूपमा रहेको बैंक दरलाई आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा ६.० प्रतिशत कायम गरिएको छ।

विश्वको आर्थिक वृद्धिदरमा क्रमिक सुधार देखिए तापनि पछिल्लो समय बढ्दो भूराजनीतिक तनाव र ठूला अर्थतन्त्रहरूबीचको कठोर व्यापार नीतिको कारण अनिश्चितता बढेको छ। तथापि, विश्व मुद्रास्फीतिमा क्रमिक सुधार आई कोभिडपूर्वको स्थितिमा पुग्न लागेको अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मुद्रा कोषको विश्लेषण रहेको छ। अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मुद्रा कोषका अनुसार सन् २०२४ मा ३.३ प्रतिशतले विस्तार भएको विश्व अर्थतन्त्रको वृद्धिदर सन् २०२५ मा २.८ प्रतिशत रहने अनुमान रहेको छ। विश्व अर्थतन्त्रको मुद्रास्फीतिमा क्रमिक सुधार हुँदै गएको छ। सन् २०२४ मा विश्व मुद्रास्फीति ५.७ प्रतिशत रहेकोमा सन् २०२५ मा ४.३ प्रतिशतमा झर्ने कोषले प्रक्षेपण गरेको छ। आर्थिक वृद्धिदर र मुद्रास्फीति दुवै न्यून रहेका विश्वका अधिकांश मुलुकका केन्द्रीय बैंकहरूले आर्थिक विस्तारलाई सहयोग गर्न लचिलो मौद्रिक नीति अवलम्बन गर्न थालेका छन्।

ग. प्रतिवेदन तयार भएको मितिसम्म चालु वर्षको उपलब्धि र भविष्यमा गर्नुपर्ने कुराको सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समितिको धारणा :

चालु आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को आषाढ मसान्तसम्मको यस वित्तीय संस्थाको कारोबारको स्थिति निम्नानुसार रहेको छ।

यस वित्तीय संस्थाको २०८३ आषाढ मसान्तसम्म कुल निक्षेप रु. ३ अर्ब ७५ करोड ९० लाख र कुल कर्जा तथा सापट रु. २ अर्ब ३९ करोड ३९ लाख पुगेको छ ।

सेवा विस्तार :

यस वित्तीय संस्थाले आफ्नो पूँजीकोषलाई बढाउँदै लगी वित्तीय क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्दै लैजाने नीतिअनुरूप चालु आ.व.मा जगेडा तथा कोषहरूमा ७२.४२ प्रतिशतको वृद्धि भएको र शेयर प्रिमियमबाट रु. १ करोड ५ लाख ४० हजार आम्दानी गरी पूँजीकोषलाई बढाएको छ । पूँजीकोष बढ्दै जाँदा वित्तीय क्षमता पनि वृद्धि हुँदै जाने भएकोले कारोबारको दायरालाई अझ बढी फराकिलो पार्न सकिने छ । यसरी चुक्ता पूँजी तथा पूँजीकोष वृद्धि गर्दै लगी वित्तीय संस्थाको सम्पूर्ण कारोबार र कार्यक्षेत्र बढाउँदै लैजाने सोचाइ रहेको छ ।

वित्तीय संस्थाले आ.व. २०८२/८३ मा उपलब्ध स्रोतहरूको प्रभावकारी परिचालन गरी वित्तीय क्षेत्रमा आफ्नो विस्तार कायमै राख्ने छ । यस क्रममा वित्तीय संस्थाले हालका सेवाहरूको गुणस्तरमा वृद्धिका अलावा नयाँ सेवाहरूको सुरुवात तथा नयाँ बजारहरूमा प्रवेश गर्नेतर्फ कार्य अगाडि बढाइएको छ । लगानीका नयाँ क्षेत्रहरू पहिल्याउँदै जाने योजनाअनुसार वित्तीय संस्थाले समग्र कृषि क्षेत्रलाई प्राथमिकताको सूचीमा राखी कृषि क्षेत्रसँग सम्बन्धित उद्योगहरूमा लगानी थप विस्तार गर्ने जस अन्तर्गत कुखुरापालन, मत्स्यपालन, व्यावसायिक कृषि खेती तथा कृषि उपजको प्रशोधन, जडीबुटी उत्पादन तथा प्रशोधन र साना एवं मझौला उद्योगहरूको विकासमा विशेष जोड दिने लक्ष्य राखेको छ । हाम्रो वित्तीय संस्थाले कृषि क्षेत्र तथा साना तथा मझौला खालका कृषि तथा डेरी उद्योगहरूलाई लगानीमा प्रोत्साहन गर्ने उद्देश्यले नयाँ कार्ययोजना लागु गरेको छ । समीक्षा आ.व. मा धनुषा जिल्लाको जनकपुरधाम उपमहानगरपालिकाको पुल्चोक र महोत्तरी जिल्लाको सितापुर भंगहा नगरपालिकामा शाखा कार्यालय सञ्चालनमा ल्याइसकिएको छ । नयाँ शाखा समेत गरी वित्तीय संस्थाका १० वटा शाखा कार्यालय सञ्चालनमा रहेको जानकारी गराउन पाउँदा गौरवान्वित महसुस गरेको छु ।

हाल देशमा ३३ प्रतिशतभन्दा बढी जनसंख्या वित्तीय सेवाको उपभोगबाट बञ्चित रहेको अवस्थामा चाँडोभन्दा चाँडो ग्राहकको संख्या बढाउनेतर्फ आगामी दिनहरूमा यस वित्तीय संस्थाको निरन्तर प्रयास रहने छ । एकातर्फ कोभिड-१९ संक्रमणका कारण, रुस तथा युक्रेन युद्ध, इजरायल तथा हमास युद्ध, अमेरिका तथा इरान युद्ध, जेन-जी विद्रोहका कारण वित्तीय संस्थाहरूमा विगत आ.व.हरूमा तरलताको अभाव तथा अर्थतन्त्र संकुचनमा रहेकोमा विगत २४ महिनादेखि तरलताको अवस्था सहज भई अधिक तरलताको अवस्था कायम भई बजारमा अर्थतन्त्रमा संकुचनको कारण तथा मागमा आएको कमीको कारण अधिक तरलता भए पनि व्यापार व्यवसाय विगतको तुलनामा अत्यन्त असहज रूपमा सञ्चालन भइरहेकोले ऋणको माग वृद्धि हुन नसकेको, कर्जा तथा ब्याज असुली सुस्त रहेको, नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले ऋणीहरूलाई सहुलियत दिने उद्देश्यले बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको स्प्रेड दर पनि संकुचन गर्न निर्देशन दिएकोले वित्तीय संस्थाको कारोबार तथा आम्दानी संकुचित हुने छ भने अर्कोतर्फ देशको ठूलो जनसंख्या वित्तीय सेवाबाट बञ्चित पनि रहिरहेका छन् । तसर्थ, आम जनमानसमा उपयोगी हुने सेवाहरूको विकास गर्नेतर्फ वित्तीय संस्थाको विशेष ध्यान रहने छ । विगतका वर्षहरूदेखि वित्तीय संस्थाले साना निक्षेपका सेवाहरू लागु गर्नुको मुख्य उद्देश्य पनि यही नै रहेको छ । यस्ता निक्षेपहरू वित्तीय संस्थाका विभिन्न शाखाहरूबाट प्रभावकारी रूपमा परिचालन गर्न सकिन्छ भन्ने विश्वास लिइएको छ । सेवा वितरणका प्रणालीलाई सुहाउँदो निक्षेपका योजना नै भविष्यको सफलताको कारण हुने छ भन्ने धारणा यस वित्तीय संस्थाले लिएको छ । साथै, यस्तो लक्ष्यप्राप्तिको निमित्त प्रविधिको पनि प्रयोग बढाइने छ ।

वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको संख्यात्मक वृद्धिको अवस्थाबाट वित्तीय संस्थाको प्रतिस्पर्धी क्षमतालाई कायम राख्ने सम्बन्धमा थप आम्दानीका स्रोतहरू खोज्नुपर्ने रणनीति स्वाभाविक देखिन्छ । साथै, नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट जारी सेवा तथा सेवाशुल्क सम्बन्धी मार्गदर्शनलाई समेत ध्यानमा राखी हालका सेवाहरूमा थप शुल्क लगाउनुको साटो नयाँ सेवाहरू प्रदान गरी वा कारोबारमा वृद्धि गरी, नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशनको अधीनमा रही शेयर खरिद बिक्री, Mutual Fund मा लगानी, ट्रेजरी बिल तथा विकास ऋणपत्रहरूमा लगानी गरी आम्दानी वृद्धि गर्ने जस्ता लक्ष्य हासिल गर्न उपयुक्त देखिन्छ । त्यस्तै, खर्चतर्फ आम्दानीलाई आधार मानी खर्च व्यवस्थापन गर्नुपर्नेमा जोड दिइने

छ । यस सम्बन्धमा शाखाको आम्दानी गर्न सक्ने क्षमता हेरी आकार निर्धारण गर्ने, तिनीहरूलाई चाँडोभन्दा चाँडो नाफा दिने शाखामा परिणत गर्ने, प्रविधिको सहायताले कारोबार खर्च घटाउने, खर्चको निरन्तर अनुगमन गर्ने आदि गतिविधिहरू प्रमुख रहेका छन् ।

वित्तीय साक्षरता :

विदेशी मुलुकबाट विप्रेषणका कारण आम समुदायको आम्दानीमा भइरहेको वृद्धि तथा भविष्यमा आर्थिक रूपमा सुरक्षित रहन बचत गर्ने बानीको विकास गर्नुपर्ने खाँचोको सम्बन्धमा वित्तीय संस्थाले विभिन्न कार्यक्रमहरू गरेको छ । जस अन्तर्गत वित्तीय संस्थाका कर्मचारीहरू आफ्नो शाखा अन्तर्गत पर्ने कार्यक्षेत्रमा बैंकिङ बानी नभएका स्थानहरू चयन गरी समाजका मान्छेहरूलाई भेला गरी बचत गर्दाका फाइदा तथा बैंकिङ सम्बन्धी विभिन्न जानकारी तथा सूचनाहरू लिएर वित्तीय क्षेत्रमा जनसहभागिताको विकास गर्न वित्तीय साक्षरता अभियानमा सूचनामूलक कार्यक्रमका साथ जुटेका छौं । यस कार्यक्रमलाई आउँदा दिनमा पनि निरन्तरता दिई जनसहभागिता बढाई वित्तीय साक्षरता बढाउने कार्य जारी राखिने छ ।

प्रविधि विकास :

संस्थाको सूचना प्रविधिलाई प्रभावकारी रूपमा अद्यावधिक गर्दै आधुनिक सेवा विस्तार गर्दा लाग्ने समय र खर्चलाई किफायती बनाउँदै लैजाने प्रयास गरिएको छ । गत आर्थिक वर्षमा सोहीअनुरूप वित्तीय संस्थाको मोवाइल बैंकिङ सेवा शुरु गरिएको जसको माध्यमबाट ग्राहकहरूले आफ्नो खातामा हुने कुनै पनि कारोबारको एस.एम.एस. मार्फत अलर्ट जानकारी पाउने, क्यूआर कोड भुक्तानी अन्तरदेशीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय, मोवाइल वालेट, मोवाइलको रिचार्ज, मोवाइल र टेलिफोनको बिल भुक्तानी, केबलको भुक्तानी, बिजुली तथा खानेपानीको भुक्तानी, प्लेनको टिकट खरिद, शेयर खरिद-बिक्रीको भुक्तानी, कलेजको फी भुक्तानी, सिनेमाको टिकट खरिद र एक बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाबाट अर्को बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थामा रकमान्तरको सुविधा र चेक बुक तथा स्टेटमेन्टको सुविधा उपलब्ध गराइने छ र भविष्यमा सो सुविधाहरू अझ थप हुँदै जाने छन् । साथै, सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतंकवादी कार्यमा वित्तीय लगानी निवारण सम्बन्धी नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट जारी निर्देशनको पालनाको लागि Go-AML Software जडान गरी कार्यान्वयनमा ल्याइसकिएको छ ।

घ. वित्तीय संस्थाको औद्योगिक र व्यावसायिक सम्बन्ध :

वित्तीय संस्था व्यवस्थापन वित्तीय क्षेत्रमा लामो अनुभव प्राप्त व्यक्तिहरूबाट सञ्चालित छ । ग्राहकवर्गको आवश्यकतालाई केन्द्र बिन्दु मानेर संस्थाले गुणस्तरीय सेवा प्रदान गर्दै आइरहेको छ । जसले गर्दा ग्राहक र यस संस्थाको बीचमा सुमधुर सम्बन्ध कायम रहेको छ । कर्मचारीहरूलाई उच्च मनोबलका साथ काम गर्ने वातावरणको सिर्जना गरिएको छ । संस्थाको कारोबारसँग सम्बन्ध राख्ने ग्राहकवर्ग, संगठित संघसंस्थाहरू, औद्योगिक तथा व्यावसायिक संघसंस्थाहरू र शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूसँग पारस्परिक लाभ तथा पारदर्शिताको आधारमा सम्बन्धलाई अझ बढाउँदै लगिएको छ ।

ङ. सञ्चालक समितिमा भएको हेरफेर र सोको कारण :

यस वित्तीय संस्थाको सञ्चालक समितिमा संस्थापक समूहबाट ३ जना, सर्वसाधारण शेयरधनीको समूहबाट २ जना र स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालकको रूपमा १ जना गरी जम्मा ६ जना सञ्चालक रहने व्यवस्था रहेको छ । समीक्षा आ.व. मा सञ्चालक समितिमा कुनै हेरफेर नभएको व्यहोरा जानकारी गराइन्छ ।

च. वित्तीय संस्थाको कारोबारलाई असर पार्ने मुख्य कुराहरू :

(१) वित्तीय संस्थाबाट प्रदान गरिने दीर्घकालीन, मध्यकालीन लगानी र जमानतपत्र जारी गर्ने जस्ता गैरकोषीय सेवाहरू उपलब्ध गराउँदा हुन सक्ने सम्भावित जोखिमहरू ।

(२) नेपाल सरकार वा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था सम्बन्धी नीति-निर्देशनमा परिवर्तन गर्दा सिर्जना हुन सक्ने सम्भावित जोखिमहरू ।

(३) नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशनअनुसार ब्याजदरमा हुने परिवर्तन तथा थपघटले उत्पन्न हुन सक्ने सम्भावित जोखिमहरू ।

(४) राष्ट्रको आर्थिक, मौद्रिक तथा वित्तीय नीति परिवर्तनबाट सिर्जना हुन सक्ने सम्भावित जोखिमहरू ।
(५) यथासमयमा कर्जा असुली नभई उत्पन्न हुने आर्थिक जोखिमहरू ।
(६) कर्जा तथा लगानीको दायरा साँघुरिएर उत्पन्न हुन सक्ने जोखिमहरू ।
(७) अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय बजारमा हुने मन्दीबाट नेपाली बजारमा पर्न सक्ने असरबाट हुन सक्ने आर्थिक जोखिमहरू ।
(८) देशको आर्थिक अवस्थामा आउने उतारचढावबाट पर्न सक्ने जोखिमहरू ।
(९) पूँजी बजारको अवस्थामा आउने उतारचढावबाट पर्न सक्ने जोखिमहरू ।
(१०) देशको राजनीतिक अस्थिरताले पर्न सक्ने असरहरू ।
(११) तीव्रत्तर बैंकिङ प्रतिस्पर्धाका कारण पर्न सक्ने असरहरू ।
(१२) प्रविधिमा हुने परिवर्तनका कारण पर्न सक्ने असरहरू ।
(१३) देशमा महामारीको कारण वित्तीय कारोबारमा पर्न सक्ने असरहरू ।

वित्तीय संस्थाको कर्जा तथा सापट र लगानी खराब भई हुन सक्ने जोखिमहरूको लागि नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशानुसार वित्तीय संस्थाले कर्जा नोक्सानी व्यवस्था र लगानीमा सम्भावित हानि-नोक्सानी वापतको व्यवस्था जस्ता कोषहरूको व्यवस्था गरेको छ । वित्तीय संस्थाले वित्त बजारमा हुने प्रतिस्पर्धाको लागि जनशक्ति विकासमा आवश्यक ध्यान पुऱ्याएको छ । यसबाहेक व्यावसायिक जोखिमहरूबाट सिर्जना हुन सक्ने हानि-नोक्सानीको लागि व्यवस्थापन चनाखो भई सम्भावित हानि-नोक्सानी हुन नदिन वा कम गर्न सक्षम तथा प्रतिबद्ध छ ।

छ. लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा कुनै कैफियत उल्लेख भएको भए सो उपर सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिक्रिया :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा प्रतिकूल कैफियत उल्लेख भएको छैन र प्रारम्भिक लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेख भएका कैफियतहरूलाई लेखापरीक्षण समितिको सिफारिसमा सञ्चालक समितिको निर्णय तथा निर्देशानुसार सुधार गरिएको छ । लेखापरीक्षकले संस्थाको कारोबारबाट आफू सन्तुष्ट रहेको प्रतिवेदन दिनुभएको छ ।

ज. लाभांश बाँडफाँड गर्न सिफारिस गरिएको रकम :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को मुनाफाबाट लाभांश प्रस्ताव नगरिएको ।

झ. शेयर जफत भएको भए जफत भएको शेयर संख्या, त्यस्तो शेयरको अंकित मूल्य, त्यस्तो शेयर जफत हुनुभन्दा अगावै सो वापत वित्तीय संस्थाले प्राप्त गरेको जम्मा रकम र त्यस्तो शेयर जफत भएपछि सो बिक्री गरी वित्तीय संस्थाले प्राप्त गरेको रकम तथा जफत भएको शेयर वापत रकम फिर्ता गरेको भए सोको विवरण :

यस अवधिमा वित्तीय संस्थाले कुनै शेयर जफत गरेको छैन ।

ञ. विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा वित्तीय संस्था र यसको सहायक कम्पनीको कारोबार प्रगति र सो आर्थिक वर्षको अन्त्यमा रहेको स्थितिको पुनरावलोकन :

यस वित्तीय संस्थाको कुनै सहायक कम्पनी छैन । संस्थाको कारोबारको स्थिति र आर्थिक वर्षको अन्त्यमा रहेको स्थिति संलग्न वासलात, नाफा-नोक्सान हिसाब तथा नगद प्रवाह विवरणले स्पष्ट पार्दछ ।

ट. यस वित्तीय संस्था तथा यसको सहायक कम्पनीले आर्थिक वर्षमा सम्पन्न गरेका प्रमुख कारोबारहरू र सो अवधिमा वित्तीय संस्थाको कारोबारमा आएको कुनै महत्त्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन :

यस वित्तीय संस्थाका कुनै सहायक कम्पनीहरू छैनन् । वित्तीय संस्थाले आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा गरेको प्रमुख कारोबार र कारोबारमा आएको परिवर्तन संलग्न वासलात, नाफा-नोक्सान हिसाब, नगद प्रवाह विवरण र लेखा सम्बन्धी टिप्पणीहरूले स्पष्ट पार्दछ ।

ठ. विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा संस्थाका आधारभूत शेयरधनीहरूले संस्थालाई उपलब्ध गराएको जानकारी : छैन ।

ड. विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा वित्तीय संस्थाका सञ्चालक तथा पदाधिकारीहरूले लिएको शेयरको स्वामित्वको विवरण र संस्थाको शेयर कारोबारमा निजहरू संलग्न रहेको भए सो सम्बन्धमा निजहरूबाट वित्तीय संस्थाले प्राप्त गरेको जानकारी :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा वित्तीय संस्थाका सञ्चालकहरू तथा पदाधिकारीहरूले यस वित्तीय संस्थाको शेयर

नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशन तथा विद्यमान कानूनको प्रतिकूल हुने गरी स्वामित्वमा लिएको रेकर्डबाट देखिँदैन र यस वित्तीय संस्थालाई यस बारेमा कहीं कतैबाट जानकारी समेत प्राप्त भएको छैन ।

ढ. विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा संस्थासँग सम्बन्धित सम्झौताहरूमा कुनै सञ्चालक तथा निजको नजिकको नातेदारको व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थको बारेमा उपलब्ध गराइएको जानकारीको व्यहोरा :

जानकारी उपलब्ध भएको छैन ।

ण. संस्थाले आफ्नो शेयर आफैँले खरिद गरेको भए त्यसरी आफ्नो शेयर खरिद गर्नुको कारण त्यस्तो शेयरको संख्या र अंकित मूल्य तथा त्यसरी खरिद गरे वापत संस्थाले भुक्तानी गरेको रकम :

संस्थाले आफ्नो शेयर आफैं खरिद गरेको छैन ।

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

वित्तीय संस्थाको आफ्नो व्यवसाय विस्तारसँगै त्यसमा अन्तरनिहित जोखिमहरू न्यूनीकरण गर्नको लागि आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीको महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका रहेको हुन्छ । सोहीअनुरूप बैंकिङ व्यवसायमा निहित कर्जा, बजार तथा सञ्चालन लगायतका जोखिमहरूलाई मध्यनजर गर्दै वित्तीय संस्थाले आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीलाई दह्रो बनाउने नीति लिएको छ । यसै गरी सञ्चालन प्रक्रियातर्फ आर्थिक प्रशासन विनियमावली, कर्मचारी प्रशासन विनियमावली, कर्जा अपलेखन विनियमावली, कर्जा तथा लगानी नीति, बैंक जमानत नीति तथा निर्देशिका, सम्पत्ति तथा दायित्व जोखिम व्यवस्थापन नीति, वित्तीय स्रोत संकलन सम्बन्धी नीति, सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतंकवादी कार्यमा वित्तीय लगानी निवारण सम्बन्धी नीति, सूचना प्रविधि नीति, धितो मूल्यांकन निर्देशिका, शाखा कार्यालय सञ्चालन निर्देशिका, नगद व्यवस्थापन निर्देशिका, ग्राहक पहिचान कार्यविधि, सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व नीति, गुनासो व्यवस्थापन नीति तथा कार्यविधि, लगानी तथा कोष सञ्चालन कार्यविधि, मोवाइल बैंकिङ नीति तथा कार्यविधि, गैर बैंकिङ सम्पत्ति खरिद-बिक्री नीति, सुरक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी नीति तथा कार्यविधि तथा आवश्यक कार्यनिर्देशिकाहरू तयार गरी लागु गरिरहेको छ । यसको अलावा वित्तीय संस्थाले आवश्यकताअनुसार अन्य कार्यविधिहरू तयार गरी सोहीअनुरूप आफ्ना क्रियाकलापहरू सञ्चालन गरेको छ ।

समितिहरू :

सञ्चालक समितिलाई नीति निर्देशन तथा वित्तीय संस्थाको क्रियाकलापलाई नियन्त्रण र अनुगमन गर्न सहयोग पुऱ्याउन सञ्चालक स्तरमा लेखापरीक्षण समिति, जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति, कर्मचारी सेवा सुविधा समिति र सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण निवारण सम्बन्धी समितिहरू कार्यरत रही आएका छन् ।

लेखापरीक्षण समिति :

वित्तीय संस्थाको गैर कार्यकारी सञ्चालकको संयोजकत्वमा ३ सदस्य रहेको लेखापरीक्षण समितिले वित्तीय संस्थाको वित्तीय स्थिति, आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण र जोखिम व्यवस्थापन व्यवस्था र लेखापरीक्षण कार्यक्रम आदिबारे नियमित समीक्षा गर्ने गर्दछ । यसले आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदन तथा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट हुने सुपरिवेक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा उल्लेखित विषयहरू सुधारका लागि व्यवस्थापनलाई आवश्यक सुझाव दिनुका साथै सञ्चालक समितिलाई सोको जानकारी नियमित रूपमा दिँदै आएको छ ।

जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति :

यस समितिको मुख्य उद्देश्य नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको एकीकृत निर्देशनले यस समितिलाई तोकेको काम, कर्तव्य र उत्तरदायित्व वहन गर्दै वित्तीय संस्थामा अन्तरनिहित तथा भविष्यमा आउन सक्ने विभिन्न जोखिमहरू (कर्जा, बजार, सञ्चालन, प्रविधि आदि) को पहिचान, अनुगमन तथा व्यवस्थापन गरी सञ्चालक समितिसमक्ष प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्ने तथा सो सम्बन्धमा व्यवस्थापनलाई आवश्यक सुझाव दिनु हो ।

सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण निवारण सम्बन्धी समिति :

सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण निवारण सम्बन्धी समिति एक सञ्चालक स्तरको समिति हो, जसको मुख्य उद्देश्य सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण निवारण सम्बन्धमा वित्तीय संस्थाले तर्जुमा गरेको नीति/नियम/मार्गदर्शनहरूको पुनरावलोकन गर्नु,

सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण, आतंकवादी क्रियाकलापमा वित्तीय लगानी, कर छली तथा भ्रष्टाचार सम्बन्धी जोखिम पहिचान तथा नियन्त्रण गर्न वित्तीय संस्थाले तयार गरेको संयन्त्रको आवधिक पुनरावलोकन गर्नु रहेको छ । यस समितिले सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतंकवादी क्रियाकलापमा वित्तीय लगानी तथा भ्रष्टाचार सम्बन्धी कानून, नियमनकारी निकायले तोकेको मापदण्ड र वित्तीय संस्थाका नीतिहरू कार्यान्वयन सम्बन्धमा व्यवस्थापनलाई आवश्यक सुझाव दिने तथा आवधिक रूपमा यस समितिले गरेका निर्णयहरूको तथा निर्णयबमोजिम भएका कार्यहरूको जानकारी सञ्चालक समितिसमक्ष प्रस्तुत गर्ने गर्दछ ।

त्यस्तै, व्यवस्थापकीय स्तरमा उच्च व्यवस्थापकहरू रहेको व्यवस्थापन समिति, सम्पत्ति तथा दायित्व व्यवस्थापन समिति, जनशक्ति व्यवस्थापन समिति, खरिद समिति आदि रहेका छन् । यी समितिहरूबाट वित्तीय संस्थाको विविध कारोबार तथा गतिविधिहरू सम्बन्धमा नियमित काम कारबाही हुँदै आएका छन् ।

थ. विगत आर्थिक वर्षको कुल व्यवस्थापन खर्चको विवरण :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा कुल व्यवस्थापन खर्चमध्ये कर्मचारी खर्चमा बोनस समेत रु. ३,७७,१३,५४८।०० र अन्य सञ्चालन खर्च रु. १,७८,३३,५७४।०० रहेको छ । जसको विस्तृत विवरण अनुसूची ४.३६ र ४.३७ मा उल्लेख भएको छ ।

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

यस संस्थाको सञ्चालक समितिले कम्पनी ऐन, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था सम्बन्धी ऐन तथा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशनको अधीनमा रही गैर कार्यकारी सञ्चालकको संयोजकत्वमा ३ सदस्यीय लेखापरीक्षण समिति गठन गरिएको छ ।

श्री महेश कुमार सिंह	संयोजक
श्री सुमन कुमार झा	सदस्य
श्री राकेश कुमार यादव	सदस्य सचिव

लेखापरीक्षण समितिका संयोजकलाई प्रति बैठक रु. ५,०००।०० प्रदान गर्ने गरिएको छ । समितिले आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदन, प्रारम्भिक लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदन र नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट प्राप्त प्रतिवेदन उपर छलफल गरी व्यवस्थापनलाई आवश्यक निर्देशन दिने र सञ्चालक समितिमा सिफारिस गर्ने गरेको छ । साथै समय-समयमा संस्थाको वित्तीय अवस्थाको बारेमा विस्तृत जानकारी लिई आवश्यक निर्देशन दिने गरेको छ ।

ध. सञ्चालक, प्रबन्ध सञ्चालक, कार्यकारी प्रमुख, वित्तीय संस्थाका आधारभूत शेयरधनी वा निजको नजिकका नातेदार वा निज संलग्न रहेको फर्म, कम्पनी वा संगठित संस्थाले वित्तीय संस्थालाई कुनै रकम बुझाउन बाँकी भए सो कुरा :

यस वित्तीय संस्थाको कुनै पनि पदाधिकारी, शेयरधनी वा निजको नातेदार वा निज संलग्न रहेको फर्म, कम्पनी वा संगठित संस्थाले यस वित्तीय संस्थालाई कुनै पनि रकम बुझाउन बाँकी रहेको छैन ।

न. सञ्चालक, प्रबन्ध सञ्चालक, कार्यकारी प्रमुख तथा पदाधिकारीहरूलाई भुक्तानी गरिएको पारिश्रमिक, भत्ता तथा सुविधाको रकम :

सञ्चालक समितिका सदस्यहरूलाई बैठक भत्ता र अन्य खर्च वापत रु. ८,५४,०००।०० भुक्तानी दिइएको छ । कार्यकारी प्रमुखलाई आ.व. २०८१।८२ मा तलब र भत्ता वापत रु. ३२,२०,७००।०० भुक्तानी दिइएको छ ।

प. शेयरधनीहरूले बुझिलिन बाँकी रहेको लाभांश रकम :

शेयरधनीहरूले बुझिलिन बाँकी रहेको लाभांश नरहेको ।

फ. कम्पनी ऐन २०६३ को दफा १४१ बमोजिम सम्पत्ति खरिद वा बिक्री गरेको कुराको विवरण : छैन ।

ब. कम्पनी ऐन २०६३ को दफा १७५ बमोजिम सम्बद्ध कम्पनी बीच भएको कारोबारको विवरण :

यस वित्तीय संस्थाको कुनै सम्बद्ध कम्पनी छैन ।

भ. कम्पनी ऐन तथा प्रचलित कानूनबमोजिम सञ्चालक समितिको प्रतिवेदनमा खुलाउनुपर्ने अन्य कुनै कुरा : छैन ।

म. अन्य आवश्यक कुराहरू :

शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूको लागि सूचना व्यवस्था : वित्तीय संस्थाले कारोबार सम्बन्धी सूचना आदानप्रदान गर्ने प्रक्रियालाई उच्च प्राथमिकता दिएको छ । यस सन्दर्भमा वित्तीय संस्थाले वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, त्रैमासिक प्रतिवेदन लगायत वित्तीय संस्थाका अन्य प्रगति विवरणहरू विभिन्न समाचार माध्यम एवं वित्तीय संस्थाको वेवसाइट www.multipurposefinance.com मार्फत जानकारी गराउने गरेको छ । वित्तीय संस्थामा समय-समयमा लगानीकर्ता तथा व्यक्तिगत रूपमा info@multipurposefinance.com र अन्य माध्यमबाट आएका विभिन्न जिज्ञासाहरूको उचित निष्कर्ष निकाल्ने उपयुक्त र महत्त्वपूर्ण थलो वार्षिक साधारण सभा भएकोले सबै शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूलाई सभामा सहभागी भई वित्तीय संस्थाको प्रगतिमा छलफल गर्न प्रोत्साहित गरेका छौं ।

अन्त्यमा,

सिङ्गो देशको आर्थिक अवस्था विविध कारणवश अस्थिर रहेको अवस्थामा पक्कै पनि बैंकिङ तथा वित्तीय क्षेत्रमा यसको नकारात्मक प्रभाव परेको तथ्य यहाँहरूलाई जानकारी नै छ । यस विषम परिस्थितिलाई मनन गरी बृहत् रूपमा कर्जा लगानी गरी ठूलो जोखिम उठाउनुको सट्टा यस वित्तीय संस्थाले भएको सम्पत्ति र लगानीहरूलाई व्यवस्थित गर्ने, नयाँ प्रविधि र उत्पादनहरूको खोजी गर्ने, राष्ट्रिय तथा क्षेत्रीय बैंकिङ सम्बन्धहरू विस्तार गर्ने, ग्राहकको सेवा स्तरमा वृद्धि गर्ने लगायत आफूलाई आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य रूपमा सुदृढ राख्ने कार्यहरूमा लागिरहेकै कारण हाम्रो संस्था आफ्नो सम्पत्ति तथा पूँजीबाट उच्चत्तम प्रतिफल आर्जन गर्न प्रयासरत रहेको छ । आगामी दिनमा पूँजीगत खर्चमा सुधार देशको आन्तरिक र बाह्य क्षेत्रमा आर्थिक सुधारको अपेक्षा गरिएको छ । देशमा स्थिरता, अर्थतन्त्रमा सुधार र शान्ति सुरक्षाको स्थिति सुदृढ हुँदै गएमा आ.व. २०८२/८३ को उपलब्धि दर सन्तोषजनक रहने विश्वास दिलाउन चाहन्छु । साथै, म सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट हाम्रा सबै शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू, ग्राहकवर्ग तथा शुभचिन्तकहरूलाई उहाँहरूको अटुट समर्थन तथा सहयोगका लागि हार्दिक कृतज्ञता व्यक्त गर्दछु । यो वित्तीय संस्था आज जुन अवस्थामा पुगेको छ त्यसको श्रेय यहाँहरूको निरन्तर र अमूल्य समर्थनलाई जान्छ । नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक तथा नेपाल सरकारको निरन्तर सहयोग र मार्गनिर्देशनको लागि म कृतज्ञता व्यक्त गर्न चाहन्छु । यसै अवसरमा वित्तीय संस्थाको सफलतामा महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेल्ने समस्त कर्मचारीहरूलाई पनि हार्दिक धन्यवाद दिन चाहन्छु ।

द.......................
महेश कुमार सिंह
सञ्चालक

द.......................
गृष्मा श्रेष्ठ
सञ्चालक

द...........................
अशोक साह
सञ्चालक

द.......................
जय प्रकाश ठाकुर
सञ्चालक

द.......................
चन्दन अग्रवाल
अध्यक्ष

मिति : २०८३।०५।१६

सूचीकृत संगठित संस्थाहरूको संस्थागत सुशासन सम्बन्धी निर्देशिका, २०७४ को दफा २०(३) तथा २०(४) को प्रयोजनको लागि प्रकाशित

सूचीकृत संगठित संस्थाहरूको संस्थागत सुशासन सम्बन्धी निर्देशिका, २०७४ को दफा २०(३) तथा २०(४) बमोजिमको प्रमाणीकरण

(क) ऐन, नियमावली तथा नियमनकारी निकायबाट समय-समयमा जारी भएको निर्देशन तथा निर्देशिकाबमोजिम गर्नुपर्ने कुरा,
अनुपालना गरिएको छ ।

(ख) नियमनकारी निकायले इजाजतपत्र जारी गर्दाको बखत तोकेका शर्तहरू,
अनुपालना गरिएको छ ।

(ग) नियमनकारी निकायले संस्थाको नियमन, निरीक्षण वा सुपरिवेक्षण गर्दा सम्बन्धित संस्थालाई दिइएको निर्देशन ।
अनुपालना गरिएको छ ।

(घ) पछिल्लो वार्षिक तथा विशेष साधारण सभा सम्पन्न भएको मिति :
यस वित्तीय संस्थाको मिति २०८१।०९।२८ गते २७ औं वार्षिक साधारण सभा सम्पन्न भएको थियो ।

(ङ) कर्मचारीहरूको संरचना, पदपूर्ति, वृत्ति विकास, तालिम, तलव, भत्ता तथा अन्य सुविधा, हाजिर र बिदा, आचारसंहिता लगायतका कुराहरू समेटिएको कर्मचारी सेवा शर्त विनियमावली व्यवस्था भए/नभएको :
नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट स्वीकृत भई कर्मचारी सेवा, शर्त, वृत्ति विकास आदि समेटिएको कर्मचारी सेवा विनियमावली, २०८० लागु गरिएको छ ।

(च) आर्थिक प्रशासन विनियमावली भए/नभएको :
आर्थिक प्रशासन विनियमावली, २०८० तर्जुमा गरी नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट स्वीकृत गराई लागु गरिएको छ ।

(छ) आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण कार्यविधि भए/नभएको :
वित्तीय संस्थाको आन्तरिक नियन्त्रणका लागि विभिन्न नीति तथा कार्यविधिहरू तर्जुमा गरी लागु गरिएको छ ।

(ज) आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीको लागि कुनै समिति गठन भए/नभएको गठन नभएको भए सोको कारण :
वित्तीय संस्थाको आन्तरिक नियन्त्रणका लागि व्यवस्थापकीय तहका समितिहरू तथा सञ्चालक समितिका विभिन्न उपसमितिहरू गठन गरिएको छ ।

Crowe

B.K. AGRAWAL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Saraswati Vatika
122 Pannahiti Marg, Sifal - Ward No. 7
P.O. Box 3761, Kathmandu, Nepal.
T: +977-1-4581865, 4567694, 4567568
E: bkag@crowe.com.np
W: www.crowe.com/np

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Multipurpose Finance Limited

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of M/s Multipurpose Finance Limited (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company') which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025), and the Statement of Profit or Loss, Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows attached thereto, for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other Explanatory Notes & information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statement read together with Notes forming part of the financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the Financial Position of the company as at Ashad 32, 2082 (July 16, 2025), and its Financial Performance, Changes in Equity, Cash Flow for the year then ended and a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) and comply with Companies Act, 2063 and Bank and Financial Institutions Act, 2073.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing (NSAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement* section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statement, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

S.N.	Key Audit Matters	How the matters were addressed in our Audit
1.	**Interest Income:** Interest income is a significant component of the Financial Institute (FI's) revenue and is recognized in accordance with the **NRB Guidance Note on Interest Income Recognition, 2025**, read with the **NFRS 9 Carve-out Alternative for BFIs** issued by ICAN. Interest recognition depends on the staging (Stage 1, 2 or 3) of financial assets. While interest for Stage 1 and Stage 2 loans is recognized on an accrual basis, interest on	Our Audit Procedures in respect of verification of interest income included: • Understanding the interest recognition process and related controls in the Core Banking System (CBS). • Evaluating whether interest income is generated and recognized in accordance with NRB guidelines and NFRS 9. • Reviewing the staging of loans and the basis of interest recognition.

B.K. AGRAWAL & CO. Kathmandu Chartered Accountants

S.N.	Key Audit Matters	How the matters were addressed in our Audit
	Stage 3 loans is recognized after adjusting accrued interest and interest suspense, resulting in recognition of only cash-based interest income during the period. As certain adjustments require manual intervention, there is a risk that the applicable guidelines may not be applied correctly, which could result in material misstatement of interest income. Accordingly, we considered this to be a Key Audit Matter.	• Testing manual interest adjustments on a sample basis. • Assessing management monitoring over interest income and loan portfolios. **Our Results:** Based on the audit procedures performed, we found the accounting policy and recognition of interest income to be appropriate and in accordance with the applicable accounting and regulatory requirements.
2.	**Impairment of Loans and Advances:** The Financial Institute measures impairment of loans and advances in accordance with **NRB Directive No. 4**, the **NRB Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Guidelines, 2024**, and the **NFRS 9 Carve-out Alternative for BFIs**. The impairment provision is measured as the higher of the amount determined under NRB prudential norms and the Expected Credit Loss model prescribed by NFRS 9. The estimation of impairment involves significant judgment in determining loan staging, probability of default, loss given default, exposure at default, and forward-looking information. It also requires complete and accurate data and appropriate assumptions. Due to the significance of management judgment and the complexity involved in the impairment calculation, we considered this to be a Key Audit Matter.	**Our audit procedures on impairment of loans and advances included:** Reviewing the loan classification and overdue status. Testing selected loan files for proper utilization, security and borrower status. • Evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of controls over impairment estimation. • Assessing the methodology and assumptions used for Expected Credit Loss calculations. • Testing the completeness and accuracy of data used in impairment computation. • Evaluating the reasonableness of loan staging and impairment provisions. **Our Results:** • Based on the work carried out as said above, we considered the impairment charge on loans and advances to be acceptable.
2.	**Information Technology General Controls** IT controls include recording of transactions, generating various reports in compliance with NRB guidelines and other compliances to regulations is an important part of the process. Such reporting is highly dependent on the effective working of Core Banking Software and other allied systems. We have considered this as key audit matter as any control lapses, validation failures, incorrect input data and wrong extraction of data may result in wrong reporting of data to the management, shareholders and regulators.	**Our Audit procedures on Information Technology General Controls included:** 1. Understanding the Core Banking Software and other allied systems used by the company for accounting and reporting purposes and control. 2. Understanding the process of feeding data in the system and conducting a walkthrough of the extraction of the financial information and statements from the IT systems existing in the company. 3. Walkthrough of access control of the users. 4. Reviewing the reports generated by the system on sample basis. **Our Results:** Based on the work carried out as said above, we considered the controls in the Information technology to be acceptable.

B. K. AGRAWAL & Co. ★ Chartered Accountants ★ Kathmandu

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

The company's management is responsible for the presentation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the company's Annual Report such as Report of Board of Directors/Chairman's Statement but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated above, any form of assurance conclusion there on in view of non-receipt of such other information to be part of Annual Report. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on audit work done by us on financial statement, the other information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements.

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

i. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements whether due to fraud, error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of the internal control.

ii. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

iii. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

iv. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidences obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditors' Report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidences obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

contd...

B. K. AGRAWAL & Co. Kathmandu Chartered Accountants

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

To the best of our knowledge and according to explanations given to us and from our examination of the books of accounts of company, necessary for the purposes of our audit to the extent for the scope of our audit:

i. We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of audit.

ii. In our opinion, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provision of Companies Act, 2063 and confirm to the books of accounts of the Company.

iii. The accounts and records of the Company have been maintained as required by law.

iv. Financial statements are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the Company.

v. The capital fund, risk bearing fund and the provision for possible impairment of assets of the Company are adequate as per the Directives issued by Nepal Rastra Bank.

vi. The operations of the Company are within its jurisdiction.

vii. The Company has not acted in a manner to jeopardize the interest and security of the depositors and investors.

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

ix. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Board of Directors, the representative or any employee of the Company has not acted contrary to the provision of law relating to accounts nor caused direct loss or damage to the Company deliberately or acted in a manner that would jeopardize the interest and security of the Company.

Kathmandu
Date: 2083.04.06

S.M. Shrestha, FCA
Partner
For: B.K. Agrawal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
UDIN: 260722CA004735N2GP

B. K. AGRAWAL & Co. ★ Kathmandu ★ Chartered Accountants

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Statement of Financial Position

As on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

Particulars	Note	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalent	4.1	315,621,347	561,142,236
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	4.2	145,101,135	68,288,376
Placement with Banks and Financial Institutions	4.3	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	4.4	-	-
Other trading assets	4.5	-	-
Loans and advances to B/Fis	4.6	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	4.7	1,910,482,273	1,443,933,256
Investment securities	4.8	1,306,025,412	304,733,940
Current tax assets	4.9	10,590,000	2,343,632
Investment in subsidiaries	4.10	-	-
Investment in associates	4.11	-	-
Investment property	4.12	16,388,313	11,623,000
Property and equipment	4.13	194,419,037	187,179,320
Goodwill and Intangible assets	4.14	1,139,849	1,539,002
Deferred tax assets	4.15	-	2,448,826
Other assets	4.16	62,677,312	16,306,024
Total Assets		**3,962,444,678**	**2,599,537,612**

Particulars	Note	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Liabilities			
Due to Banks and Financial Institutions	4.17	-	-
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	4.18	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	4.19	-	-
Deposits from customers	4.20	3,172,739,555	1,870,250,257
Borrowing	4.21	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	4.9	-	-
Provisions	4.22	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	4.15	5,073,906	-
Other Liabilities	4.23	42,078,499	39,501,276
Debt securities issued	4.24	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	4.25	-	-
Total Liabilities		**3,219,891,960**	**1,909,751,533**
Equity			
Share capital	4.26	610,200,000	610,200,000
Share premium		10,540,719	10,540,719
Retained earnings		3,735,060	563,800
Reserves	4.27	118,076,939	68,481,560
Total equity attributable to equity holders		**742,552,718**	**689,786,079**
Non-controlling interest		-	-
Total Equity		**742,552,718**	**689,786,079**
Total liabilities and equity		**3,962,444,678**	**2,599,537,612**
Contingent liabilities and commitment	4.28	-	-
Net assets value per share		121.69	113.04

For & on behalf of the Board

As per our attached report of even date

Rajnish Kumar Singh
Chief Executive Officer

Chandan Agrawal
Chairperson

Jay Prakash Thakur
Director

S.M. Shrestha, FCA
Partner
B.K Agrawal & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Ashok Sah
Director

Grishma Shrestha
Director

Mahesh Kumar Singh
Director

Place: Janakpurdham, Nepal
Date:

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Statement of Profit or Loss

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

Particulars	Note	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Interest income	4.29	253,159,874	233,325,950
Interest expense	4.30	177,286,942	146,477,466
Net interest income		**75,872,932**	**86,848,484**
Fee and commission income	4.31	15,815,859	11,857,852
Fee and commission expense	4.32	-	-
Net fee and commission income		**15,815,859**	**11,857,852**
Net interest, fee and commisson income		**91,688,791**	**98,706,336**
Net trading income	4.33	-	-
Other operating income	4.34	51,726,160	9,721,331
Total operating income		**143,414,951**	**108,427,667**
Impairment charge/ (reversal) for loans and other losses	4.35	63,926,683	37,124,246
Net operating income		**79,488,268**	**71,303,421**
Operating expense			
Personnel expenses	4.36	37,713,548	28,109,875
Other operating expenses	4.37	17,833,574	15,942,132
Depreciation & amortisation	4.38	8,781,225	6,364,517
Operating Profit		**15,159,921**	**20,886,897**
Non operating income	4.39	1,460,426	-
Non operating expense	4.40	-	-
Profit before income tax		**16,620,347**	**20,886,897**
Income tax expense	4.41		
Current Tax		11,069,921	10,303,616
Deferred Tax		(8,995,150)	98,025
Profit for the year		**14,545,576**	**10,485,256**
Profit attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Bank		14,545,576	10,485,256
Non-controlling interest		-	-
Profit for the year		**14,545,576**	**10,485,256**
Earnings per share			
Basic earnings per share		2.38	1.82
Diluted earnings per share		2.38	1.82

For & on behalf of the Board

As per our attached report of even date

Rajnish Kumar Singh
Chief Executive Officer

Chandan Agrawal
Chairperson

Jay Prakash Thakur
Director

S.M. Shrestha, FCA
Partner
B.K Agrawal & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Ashok Sah
Director

Grishma Shrestha
Director

Mahesh Kumar Singh
Director

Place: Janakpurdham, Nepal
Date:

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

As on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

Particulars	Note	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Profit for the year		**14,545,576**	**10,485,256**
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax			
a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Gains/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value		55,796,428	1,366,922
Gains/(losses) on revaluation		-	-
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		(736,821)	32,747
Income tax relating to above items		(16,517,882)	(419,901)
Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		**38,541,725**	**979,768**
b) Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedge		-	-
Exchange gains/(losses) (arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)			
Income tax relating to above items		-	-
Reclassify to profit or loss		-	-
Net other comprehensive income that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss		**-**	**-**
c) Share of other comprehensive income of associate accounted as per equity method		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		**38,541,725**	**979,768**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**53,087,301**	**11,465,024**

Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Bank		53,087,301	11,465,024
Non-controlling interest		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**53,087,301**	**11,465,024**

For & on behalf of the Board

As per our attached report of even date

Rajnish Kumar Singh
Chief Executive Officer

Chandan Agrawal
Chairperson

Jay Prakash Thakur
Director

S.M. Shrestha, FCA
Partner
B.K Agrawal & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Ashok Sah
Director

Grishma Shrestha
Director

Mahesh Kumar Singh
Director

Place: Janakpurdham, Nepal
Date:

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Statement of Distributable Profit or Loss

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

(As per NRB Regulations)

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Net profit or (loss) as per statement of profit or loss	**14,545,576**	**10,485,256**
Less: appropriations (-) / contributions (+):		
a. General reserve	(2,909,115)	(2,097,051)
b. Foregn exchange fluctuation fund	-	-
c. Capital redemption reserve	-	-
d. Corporate social responsibility fund	(145,456)	(104,853)
e. Employees' training fund	(610,205)	(188,868)
f. Investment Adjustment Transfer	(320,664)	755,668
g. Share issue expenses	-	(811,033)
h. Others		
Corporate Social Responsibility Utilisation	221,549	
Employee Training Fund Utilisation	749,083	
Profit or (loss) before regulatory adjustment	**11,530,768**	**8,039,119**
Regulatory adjustment :		
a. Interest receivable (-)/ previous accrued interest received (+)	(935,940)	(1,706,359)
b. Short loan loss provision in accounts (-)/ reversal (+)	-	-
c. Short provision for possible losses on investment (-)/ reversal (+)	-	-
d. Short loan loss provision on Non Banking Assets (-)/resersal (+)	(833,973)	213,256
e. Deferred tax assets recognised (-)/ reversal (+)	(5,954,405)	517,926
f. Goodwill recognised (-)/ impairment of Goodwill (+)	-	-
g. Bargain purchase gain recognised (-)/resersal (+)	-	-
h. Fair value loss recognised (-)/ reversal (+)	7,610,848	956,845
i. Decrease in depreciation expenses (-) / increase (+)	-	-
j. Acturial Loss	(390,100)	-
K. Other (Short term gain on sale of Investment)	(7,855,938)	(6,139,532)
Net Profit for the year 2081/82 available for distribution	**3,171,260**	**1,881,255**
Opening balance in retained earnings as on shrawan 1 2081	563,800	(1,317,455)
Less: Lease Adjustment as per NFRS 16	-	-
Add: Fair value adjustment due to disposal of equity investment	-	-
Less: Transfer to general reserve		-
Distribution:	-	-
Bonus shares issued	-	-
Cash Dividend Paid	-	-
Total Distributable profit or (loss) as on 32nd Ashasdh 2082	**3,735,060**	**563,800**
Annualised Distributable Profit/ Loss per share	**0.61**	**0.09**

For & on behalf of the Board

As per our attached report of even date

Rajnish Kumar Singh
Chief Executive Officer

Chandan Agrawal
Chairperson

Jay Prakash Thakur
Director

S.M. Shrestha, FCA
Partner
B.K Agrawal & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Ashok Sah
Director

Grishma Shrestha
Director

Mahesh Kumar Singh
Director

Place: Janakpurdham, Nepal
Date:

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Statement of Cash Flows

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

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Interest received	253,159,874	233,325,950
Fees and other income received	15,815,859	11,857,852
Dividend received	5,332,109	1,916,077
Receipts from other operating activities	47,854,477	8,749,839
Interest paid	(177,286,942)	(146,477,466)
Commission and fees paid	-	-
Cash payment to employees	(35,866,843)	(25,789,109)
Other expense paid	(18,570,433)	(16,495,473)
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**90,438,101**	**67,087,670**
(Increase)/Decrease in operating assets		
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	(76,812,759)	(1,515,191)
Placement with bank and financial institutions	-	-
Other trading assets	-	-
Loan and advances to bank and financial institutions	-	-
Loan and advances to customers	(530,475,700)	(298,511,173)
Other assets	(52,168,830)	417,970
Increase/ (Decrease) in operating liabilites		
Due to bank and financial institutions	-	-
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Deposit from customers	1,302,489,298	339,374,680
Borrowings	-	-
Other Liabilities	5,804,424	566,648
Net cash flow from operating activities before tax paid	**739,274,534**	**107,420,604**
Income taxes paid	(18,592,653)	(10,821,542)
Net cash flow from operating activities	**720,681,881**	**96,599,062**
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of investment securities	(3,561,423,671)	(182,903,203)
Receipts from sale of investment securities	2,615,608,004	32,188,012
Purchase of property and equipment	(15,395,790)	(1,211,327)
Receipt from sale of property and equipment	-	4,500
Purchase of intangible assets	(226,000)	(158,200)
Receipts from the sale of intangible assets	-	-
Investment properties	(4,765,313)	338,501
Receipts from the sale of investment properties	-	-
Interest received	-	-
Dividend received	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	**(966,202,770)**	**(151,741,717)**
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Receipt from issue of debt securities	-	-
Repayment of debt securities	-	-
Receipt from issue of subordinated liabilities	-	-
Repayment of Subordinated Liabilities	-	-
Receipt from issue of shares	-	168,740,719
Dividends paid	-	-
Interest paid	-	-
Other receipt/payment		(811,033)
Net cash from financing activities	**-**	**167,929,686**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(245,520,889)**	**112,787,031**
Cash and cash equivalents at Shrawan 01, 2081	561,142,236	448,355,205
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents held	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at Ashadh end 2082	**315,621,347**	**561,142,236**

For & on behalf of the Board

As per our attached report of even date

Rajnish Kumar Singh
Chief Executive Officer

Chandan Agrawal
Chairperson

Jay Prakash Thakur
Director

S.M. Shrestha, FCA
Partner
B.K Agrawal & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Ashok Sah
Director

Grishma Shrestha
Director

Mahesh Kumar Singh
Director

Place: Janakpurdham, Nepal
Date:

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Statement of Change in Equity

As on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

Particulars	Share Capital	Share Premium	General Reserve	Exchange Equalisation Reserve	Regulatory Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earning	Other Reserve	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total
Balance at Ashad 32, 2079 (16-Jul-2022)	**452,000,000.00**	**-**	**16,170,109.00**	**-**	**23,924,261.00**	**(11,218,455.00)**	**24,937,663.00**	**(8,017,994.00)**	**1,102,455.00**	**498,898,039.00**	**-**	**498,898,039.00**
Comprehensive Income for the FY 2079-80 (2022-23) :												
Profit for the year								**8,616,044.00**		**8,616,044.00**		**8,616,044.00**
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,856,610.00**	**-**	**-**	**102,752.00**	**2,959,362.00**	**-**	**2,959,362.00**
Gains/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	2,856,610.00	-	-	-	2,856,610.00	-	2,856,610.00
Gains/(losses) on revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gain / (loss) on defined benefit plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,752.00	102,752.00	-	102,752.00
Gain / (loss) on cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange gains / (losses) (arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,856,610.00**	**-**	**8,616,044.00**	**102,752.00**	**11,575,406.00**	**-**	**11,575,406.00**
Transfer to Reserves during the year	-	-	1,723,209.00	-	63,109.00	-	-	(2,239,573.00)	453,255.00	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserves during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000.00	(600,000.00)	-	-	-
Share Issue Expenses	-		-	-	-		-	(440,611.00)	-	(440,611.00)	-	(440,611.00)
Less: Prior period fair value adjustment	-		41,170.00	-	-	(205,849.00)	-	164,679.00	-	-	-	-
Transactions with Owners, directly recognized in Equity :												
Share issued								-	-	-	-	-
Dividend to equity holders												
Cash Dividend Paid	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonus shares issued	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Contributions by and Distributions	-	-	1,764,379.00	-	63,109.00	(205,849.00)	-	(1,915,505.00)	(146,745.00)	(440,611.00)	-	(440,611.00)
Balance at Ashad 31, 2080 (16-Jul-2023)	**452,000,000.00**	**-**	**17,934,488.00**	**-**	**23,987,370.00**	**(8,567,694.00)**	**24,937,663.00**	**(1,317,455.00)**	**1,058,462.00**	**510,032,834.00**	**-**	**510,032,834.00**
Comprehensive Income for the FY 2080-81 (2023-24) :												
Profit for the year								**10,485,256.00**		**10,485,256.00**		**10,485,256.00**
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax	**-**	**-**	**188,917.00**	**-**	**-**	**956,845.00**	**-**	**755,668.00**	**22,923.00**	**1,924,353.00**	**-**	**1,924,353.00**
Gains/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	956,845.00		-	-	956,845.00	-	956,845.00
Gains/(losses) on revaluation	-	-	-	-	-		-			-	-	-
Adjustment of investment sold during year	-	-	188,917.00	-	-	-	-	755,668.00	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gain / (loss) on defined benefit plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,923.00	22,923.00	-	22,923.00
Gain / (loss) on cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange gains / (losses) (arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**-**	**188,917.00**	**-**	**-**	**956,845.00**	**-**	**11,240,924.00**	**22,923.00**	**12,409,609.00**	**-**	**12,409,609.00**
Transfer to Reserves during the year	-	-	2,097,051.00	-	6,157,864.00	-	-	(8,548,636.00)	293,721.00	-	-	-
CRS fund										-		
Transfer from Reserves during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(Loss) On Provision For Non Banking Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share Issue Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(811,033.00)	-	(811,033.00)	-	(811,033.00)
Less: Prior period fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Utilisation of Staff training expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		(367,095.00)	(367,095.00)	-	(367,095.00)
Utilisation of CSR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(218,955.00)	(218,955.00)	-	(218,955.00)
Transactions with Owners, directly recognized in Equity :												
Share issued	158,200,000.00	10,540,719.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168,740,719.00	-	168,740,719.00
Share based Payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend to equity holders										-		-
Cash Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonus shares issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Contributions by and Distributions	158,200,000.00	10,540,719.00	2,097,051.00	-	6,157,864.00	-	-	(9,359,669.00)	(292,329.00)	167,343,636.00	-	167,343,636
Balance at Ashad 31, 2081 (15-Jul-2024)	**610,200,000.00**	**10,540,719.00**	**20,220,456.00**	**-**	**30,145,234.00**	**(7,610,849.00)**	**24,937,663.00**	**563,800.00**	**789,056.00**	**689,786,079.00**	**-**	**689,786,079.00**
Comprehensive Income for the FY 2081-82 (2024-25) :												
Profit for the year								**14,545,576.00**		**14,545,576.00**		**14,545,576.00**
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**39,057,500.00**	**-**	**(320,664.00)**	**(515,775.00)**	**38,221,061.00**	**-**	**38,221,061.00**
Gains/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	39,057,500.00		-	-	39,057,500.00	-	39,057,500.00
Gains/(losses) on revaluation	-	-	-	-	-		-			-	-	-
Adjustment of investment sold during year	-	-		-	-		-	(320,664.00)	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gain / (loss) on defined benefit plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(515,775.00)	(515,775.00)	-	(515,775.00)
Gain / (loss) on cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange gains / (losses) (arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**39,057,500.00**	**-**	**14,224,912.00**	**(515,775.00)**	**52,766,637.00**	**-**	**52,766,637 .00**
Transfer to Reserves during the year	-	-	2,909,115.00	-	8,359,508.13		-	(11,268,623.13)		-	-	-
Creation of CSR fund								(145,456.00)	145,456.00	-		
Creation of Training Fund								(610,205.00)	610,205.00			
Transfer from Reserves during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(Loss) On Provision For Non Banking Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share Issue Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Prior period fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilisation of Staff training expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	749,083.00	(749,083.00)	-	-	-
Utilisation of CSR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221,549.00	(221,549.00)	-	-	-
Transactions with Owners, directly recognized in Equity :												
Share issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share based Payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend to equity holders										-		-
Cash Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonus shares issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Contributions by and Distributions	-	-	2,909,115.00	-	8,359,508.13	-	-	(11,053,652.13)	(214,971.00)	-	-	-
Balance at Ashad 32, 2082 (16-Jul-2025)	**610,200,000.00**	**10,540,719.00**	**23,129,571.00**	**-**	**38,504,742.13**	**31,446,651.00**	**24,937,663.00**	**3,735,060.00**	**58,310.00**	**742,552,716.13**	**-**	**742,552,716.00**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

1. About Multipurpose Finance Limited:

1.1 Corporate information

Multipurpose Finance Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Financial Institution"), formerly known as Multipurpose Finance Limited, is a public limited company domiciled in Nepal. It was incorporated on BS 2053-10-10 (AD 1997-01-23) under then prevailing Companies Act, 2021(1964) of Nepal. It is a class "C" licensed financial institution regulated under the Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 2073(2017). It commenced operations as financial institution on 2054-11-17 (1998-03-01) and has its registered head office in Rajbiraj, Saptari, Nepal and corporate office at Janakpurdham, Dhanusha since 2079-01-02.

1.2 Principal activities of the Financial Institution

Principal activities of the Financial Institution comprise full-fledged financing services including financial intermediation, trade finance services, remittance and other ancillary banking services to a diverse clientele encompassing individuals and organizations.

2. Basis of Preparation:

The financial statements of the Finance Institution have been prepared on accrual basis of accounting except the Cash Flow information, which is prepared on a cash basis, using the direct method. The financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss and Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Notes to the Accounts of the group and separate financial statements as stated above of the Finance Institution. The accounting policies are consistently applied to all the years presented, except for the changes in accounting policies disclosed specifically.

2.1 Statement of Compliance:

The financial statements of the Financial Institution have been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) developed by the Accounting Standards Board, Nepal (ASBN) and pronounced for application by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN). These financial statements comply with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2063 and amendments thereto and also provide appropriate disclosures required under regulations of the Securities Exchange Board of Nepal (SEBON).

2.1.1 Reporting Pronouncements:

Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB), the Banks and Financial Institutions regulator of the country, has instructed banks and financial institutions to prepare their financial statements in accordance with NFRS effective from Financial Year 2074/75. NRB has also implemented standardized format of financial statements.

Accompanying financial statements for the year ended July 16, 2025 are the set of financial statements the Financial Institution has prepared in accordance with NFRS.

2.2 Reporting period and approval of financial statements:

The accompanying financial statements cover annual reporting period between July 16, 2024 and July 16, 2025 (the reporting period) and the status is reported as at the year-end date of July 16, 2025 (the report date). These financial statements, inclusive of comparative figures of July 15, 2024 have been approved and authorized for issue by the board of directors as per its decision dated 2083-04-20 and have recommended for its approval at the shareholders annual general meeting.

2.2.1 Responsibility For Financial Statements:

The board of directors of the Financial Institution is responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Financial Institution which reflects a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Financial Institution. The board is of the view that the financial statements in its entirety have been prepared in conformity with the prevailing financial reporting standards and the Companies Act of Nepal.

The board of directors acknowledges their responsibility for financial statements as set out in the 'Statement of Director's Responsibility' and in the certification on the statement of financial position.

These financial statements include the following components:

- Statement of Financial Position [SoFP] providing the information on the financial position of the Financial Institutionas at the end of the reporting period;
- Statement of Profit or Loss [SoPL] and Statement of Other Comprehensive Income [SoCI] providing the information on the financial performance of the Financial Institutionfor the reporting period;
- Statement of Changes in Equity [SoCE] reporting all changes in the shareholders' funds during the reporting period of the Financial Institution;
- Statement of Cash Flows [SoCF] providing the information to the users, on the ability of the Financial Institutionto generate cash and cash equivalents and utilization of those cash flows; and
- Notes to the financial statements comprising significant accounting policies, other disclosures and other explanatory information relevant to the study of financial statements.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency:

Financial statements are presented in Nepalese Rupees (NPR), the functional currency of Financial Institution. Assets and liabilities are presented in the order of liquidity in the statement of financial position. Incomes and expenses are classified 'by nature' in the presentation of statement of profit or loss. Cash flows from operations are derived using the direct method in the presentation of statement of cash flows.

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

2.4 Use of Estimates, assumptions and judgments:

Preparation of financial statements in conformity with NFRS required the Financial Institution's management to make critical judgments, estimates and assumptions such that could potentially have a material impact on the reported financial figures. These affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

On an ongoing basis the management reviews these estimates and underlying assumptions to ensure that they continue to be relevant and reasonable. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

The most significant areas of assumptions and estimation applied in the application of accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are listed hereinafter and their description follows:

- Fair value of financial instruments
- Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities
- Impairment losses on financial assets
- Impairment losses on non-financial assets
- Useful economic life of property and equipment
- Taxation and deferred tax
- Defined benefit obligations
- Provisions for liabilities, commitments and contingencies

Information about significant areas of estimation and critical judgments in applying accounting policies, other than those stated above and which have significant effects on the amount recognized in the financial statements are described in the respective areas.

2.4.1 Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, for which there is no observable market prices, are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of statistical models. The Financial Institution measures fair value using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of input used in making measurements.

2.4.2 New Standards in issue that has become effective from this year.

Implementation of NFRS 9 -Expected Credit Loss

The measurement of impairment losses across the categories of financial assets under Nepal Financial Reporting Standard - NFRS 9 on "Financial Instruments" (NFRS 9) requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses. Accordingly, Finance reviews its individually significant loans and advances portfolio at each reporting date to assess whether an impairment loss is to be recognized in the Income Statement. In particular, the Management's judgement is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment loss. In estimating these cash flows, Management makes judgements about a borrower's financial situation and the net realizable value of any underlying collateral (foreclosure) and expected cash from operations. Each impaired asset is assessed on its merits, and the workout strategy and estimate of cash flows considered recoverable. These estimates are based on assumptions about several factors and hence actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the impairment allowance made.

Following NFRS 9, the Finance's Expected Credit Loss (ECL) calculations are outputs of complex models with several underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of Finance's ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- Criteria for qualitatively assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) and if so, allowances for financial assets measured on a Lifetime Expected Credit Loss (LT - ECL) basis.
- Segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis.
- Various statistical formulas and the choice of inputs used in the development of ECL models.
- Associations between macroeconomic inputs, such as GDP growth, inflation, interest rates, exchange rates and unemployment and the effect of these inputs on Probability of Default (PDs).
- Forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings.
- Coupon rate of loan has been considered by the Finance as effective interest rate.

As such, the accuracy of the impairment provision depends on the model assumptions and parameters used in determining the ECL calculations. Further, Finance has assigned weightages for base (normal) case, best case and worst-case scenarios when assessing the probability weighted forward looking macro-economic indicators.

Impairment charges and other losses

Identification and measurement of impairment of financial assets

The institution applies NFRS 9 for the recognition and measurement of financial instruments, utilizing a forward-looking General ECL model to calculate impairment provisions for loans and receivables. Impairment provisions are not recognized for receivables that have not been accrued or accounted for.

Under NFRS 9, impairment assessments are categorized into two main approaches:

☐ Individual Impairment
☐ Collective Impairment

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

Individual Impairment

The Institution shall test objective evidence of impairment for Individually Significant Loans (ISL). If an ISL evaluated under the objective evidence test for impairment does not require an individual impairment provision, it is then assessed under the collective impairment framework having categorized within the appropriate risk bucket. Conversely, loans that have already undergone individual assessment and have been assigned an impairment provision are excluded from the collective impairment assessment. All Stage 3 assets shall be subject to individual impairment.

Modality for Cash Flow Estimations

- The Credit Business Departments and/or Recovery Department shall determine the most appropriate mode of recovery for all identified ISLs with objective evidence of the losses incurred and stage 3 assets.
- The Credit Business Departments and/or Recovery Department shall determine the future cash inflows of the ISL with objective evidence of impairment and stage 3 loans based on historical repayment patterns and anticipated future cash flows as agreed with the customer.
- The expected timing of the cash flows shall be estimated based on the current status of the recovery process.
- The basis of the assumption and methodology adopted to forecast future cash flows shall be approved by Head of Recovery Department.
- The future cash flows shall be estimated considering Forced Sales Value (FSV) of mortgaged/foreclosed properties considering the projections with substantial evidence.
- Valuation of mortgaged/foreclosed properties shall be done internally or through external valuators for the purpose of computation of ECL under this policy.

Measurement of ECL of ISLs

ECL is measured as the present value of cash shortfalls, which is the difference between the cash flows due to the entity under the contract and the cash flows the institution expects to receive. It is calculated by discounting the future cash flows using the contract interest rate or effective interest rate.

Collective Impairment

All contracts that are not subject to individual impairment shall be subject to collective impairment, determined by their respective segment classification

Staging

For the purposes of impairment and income recognition, financial assets under the scope of impairment requirement shall be classified into stage 1,2 or 3 within each portfolio segment.

Stage 1 - All loans and advances other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets and those required to be differently categorized by NRB guidelines, are classified at initial recognition as stage 1.

Stage 2 - Upon subsequent review, any loans, and advances where there is a significant increase in credit risk are classified as stage 2.

Stage 3 - Any loans and advances where an actual default has taken place are classified as stage 3.

Stage 1:

The Finance classifies loans and advances, under each segment, with the following characteristics as stage 1.

- Initially recognized financial instruments, unless it is purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets
- Financial instruments that do not have significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition
- Loans with DPD upto 30 days
- All other initially recognized financial instruments, unless it is purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets
- Financial instruments that have low credit risk at the reporting date. Such instruments include:
- All exposures on Nepal Government/Province/Local Level or NRB
- Exposures fully guaranteed by Nepal Government/Province/Local Level
- Foreign Sovereign exposures having rating BBB- and above from an external rating agency at the reporting date.
- All exposures on BIS, IMF, EC, ECB and multilateral development Finances with risk weight of 0% as defined in Capital Adequacy Framework.
- Debenture/bonds having rating of AA or above at reporting date from external credit rating agency.

Stage 2

The Finance shall classify loans and advances, under each segment, with following characteristics as stage 2:

- Financial instruments having significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition
- Financial instruments having contractual payments overdue for more than 30 days but not exceeding 90 days
- Loans classified under ‘Watchlist’ as per NRB Directive on prudential provisioning
- Loans granted to customers with negative net worth or net loss for 3 consecutive years (with exceptions for projects under construction)
- Loans granted to customers with Debt Equity Ratio greater than 80:20
- Loans granted to customers with inadequate Debt to Income Ratio.
- Loans granted to customers with loans at multiple Finances without forming consortium (> 2 billion)
- Loans granted to customers with non-performing loans at other BFIs
- Loans required to be classified as stage 2 by NRB, External Auditor or Internal Auditor.

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

- Loans without approved credit line or with credit line revoked by the Finance
- Loan that has been restructured/rescheduled but not classified as non-performing loan as per existing provisions of NRB directives. However, rescheduling of installment/EMI based loans resulting reduction in number of installments due to prepayments or change in number of installments due to change in interest rates under floating interest rate are not applicable.
- Claims on non-investment grade financial instruments i.e. with external credit rating of BB+ or below

Stage 3

The Finance shall classify loans and advances, under each segment, with following characteristics as stage 3:

- Financial instruments having contractual payments overdue for more than 90 days
- The Finance consider that the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Finance in full, without realizing security (if held). The indicators of unlikeliness to pay includes:
- The Finance puts credit obligation on non-accrued status
- The Finance consents to distressed restructuring of credit obligation resulting in reduction in financial obligation due to material forgiveness, postponement of principal, interest
- The Finance has filed for debtor's bankruptcy or a similar order in respect of the borrower's credit obligation
- The Finance sells a part of the credit obligation at a material credit-related economic loss.
- The debtor has sought or has been placed in bankruptcy or similar protection where this would avoid or delay repayment of the credit obligation.
- There is evidence that full repayment based on contractual terms is unlikely without Finance's realization of collateral regardless of whether the exposure is current or past due by few days
- Loan is classified as non-performing as per the NRB prudential provisioning directive.
- Loans granted to customers not in contact
- Loans granted to customers who has been found to misuse the Credit granted
- Loans granted to Business/Project not in operation
- Loans granted to blacklisted customers
- Diversion of Loan to related parties
- Loans with inadequate security coverage over loan
- Restructured/Rescheduled loans classified as NPA as per NRB Directives
- If any contingent liabilities (letters of credit, guarantees etc.) are converted into forced loans and are not recovered within 90 days of such booking.
- If any new facility which was not pre-agreed at the time of opening the Letter of Credit are provided to settle Trust Receipt Loans.
- Loans granted to customers based on a different set of financials for the same reporting period.
- Loans granted to customer who has obtained any facility from the Finance and provides the same to their related parties.
- Credit impaired financial instruments with objective evidence of impairment
- A financial instrument is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial instrument have occurred. Evidence that a financial instrument is credit- impaired includes observable data about the following events:
- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower.
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial re organization;
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial instrument because of financial difficulties; or
- the purchase or origination of a financial instrument at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.
- Credit impaired financial instruments defined by the Finance as per it's risk management practices.
- Initial staging classification and subsequent transfers from stage 1/2 to stage 2/3 of a loan shall be approved by CFO or his designate.

Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) financial assets:

Financial assets which are credit impaired on initial recognition are categorized within Stage 3 with a carrying value already reflecting the Life Time ECL.

Criteria or Indicators of Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR)

The following criteria or indicators shall be considered to assess SICR:

- More than 30 days past due
- Deterioration of relevant determinants of credit risk (eg future cash flows) for an individual obligor (or pool of obligors)
- Expectation of forbearance or restructuring due to financial difficulties
- Deterioration of prospects for sector or industries within which a borrower operates
- Borrowers affected by macroeconomic conditions based on reasonable and supportable forecasts.
- Modification of terms resulting in restructuring/rescheduling.
- Credit Quality Indicators determined as per internal credit assessment of performing loans which are subject to individual monitoring and review, are weaker than that in the initial recognition
- Both qualitative and quantitative factors shall be considered while assessing whether there has been significant increases in credit risk.
- Exposure on borrower whose business/project is not in operation with overdue of up to 30 days as at reporting date.

Transfer criteria between stages

- Transfer From Stage 2 to Stage 1: Where there is evidence of significant reduction in credit risk, the institution shall upgrade such exposure from Stage 2 to Stage 1.

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

- Transfer Out of Stage 3: Though the conditions for an exposure to be classified in Stage 3 no longer exist, the institution shall continue to monitor for a minimum probationary period of 90 days to upgrade from Stage 3.
- For restructured/rescheduled exposures: The institution shall monitor restructured/rescheduled exposures classified under Stage 3 for a minimum probationary period of 24 months before upgradation.

Upgrading of stages for exposures shall be executed by the Credit Risk Management Department.

Methodology of ECL Impairment

Life-time Expected Credit Losses

Lifetime ECLs represent the expected credit losses arising from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The institution shall estimate the likelihood of default occurring during the instrument's expected life.The expected life for measuring lifetime ECLs cannot exceed the maximum contractual period (including any extension options at the discretion of the customer) during which the entity is exposed to credit risk.

ECLs account for both the amount and timing of payments, so a credit loss may arise even if the holder expects to receive all contractual payments but at a later date.

For financial guarantee contracts, the guarantor is required to make payments only in the event of a default by the debtor. Therefore, the estimate of lifetime ECLs for such contracts is based on the present value of expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss, minus any amounts the guarantor expects to recover from the holder, debtor, or other parties. If the asset is fully guaranteed, the ECL estimate for the financial guarantee contract would align with the present value of the cash shortfall for the guaranteed asset.

Lifetime ECLs are recognized for contracts in Stage 2 and Stage 3, representing the expected credit losses arising from all potential default events over the expected life of the financial asset.

In the case of modified/restructured/renegotiated exposures, the assessment of increase in credit risk is done by comparing risk of default occurring at the reporting date based on modified contractual terms with risk of default occurring upon initial recognition based on original, unmodified contractual terms. The Institution does not move back to 12 month ECL unless there is sufficient evidence.

For purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets, only cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses since initial recognition is recognized.

12 month expected credit losses

The 12-month ECL represents a portion of the lifetime ECL, specifically the credit losses expected from default events that may occur within the 12 months following the reporting date. This estimate incorporates the PD during this period, or a shorter duration if the financial instrument's expected life is less than 12 months. For Stage 1 contracts, a 12-month ECL is recognized, which reflects the lifetime expected credit loss on the asset, weighted by the probability of default occurring within the next 12 months. This is distinct from the full lifetime ECL, which considers the entire duration of the financial instrument.For instruments with a maturity of less than 12 months, the 12-month ECL aligns with the credit losses expected over the remaining period to maturity.

Method of calculating ECL

The ECL computation methodology is as follows.

ECL = PD x LGD x EAD x DF

Where:

PD : Probability of Default

LGD : Loss Given Default

EAD : Exposure at Default

DF : Discount Factor

The institute computes ECL using three main components; a probability of default (PD), a loss given default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD) under the collective assessment. These parameters are generally derived from developed statistical models and historical data and then adjusted to reflect forward-looking information.

PD – The probability of default represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligations either over the next 12-months (12m PD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.

LGD – The loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time.

EAD – The exposure at default represents the expected exposure in the event of a default.

Estimation of PD

The PD represents the likelihood of default within a given time horizon (12 months for Stage 1 and lifetime for Stage 2 and 3).

Probability of default is computed using transition matrix as NFRS 9 requires point-in-time (PIT) PDs. Therefore, through-the-cycle (TTC) PDs needs to be converted into PIT PDs. Transition matrix based on days past due information for past 5 years is analyzed to establish TTC PDs and establish credit index based on the historical information. Year on year transition is taken into account on a monthly basis. All these PDs are calculated for the summarized product segments. The Institutions employs sound judgment consistent with generally accepted methods for economic analysis and forecasting supported by a sufficient set of data. The information used includes an unbiased consideration of relevant factors and their impact on creditworthiness and cash shortfalls. Relevant factors include those intrinsic to the Institution and its business or derived from external conditions.

Forward Looking Information – EFA Calculation

The Through-the-Cycle (TTC) PDs is converted into Point-in-Time (PIT) PDs using a scoring platform. This approach ensures

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

that accurate scores are assigned for deriving Point-in-Time PD rates specific to each product segment. Since the products are segmented into different categories for estimating forward-looking PD rates, the correlation between the default events of each product segment and the macroeconomic variables is calculated separately. This approach ensures that accurate scores are assigned for deriving Point-in-Time PD rates specific to each product segment.

The institution shall rely on broad range of quantitative forward-looking information as economic inputs such as the following in its Eco model. These inputs are mainly extracted from "World Economic Outlook Database" of International Monetary Fund (IMF) website.

Quantitative inputs	Code
Current Account Balance-Percent of GDP	CURR
Unemployment Rate-Unemployment, total (% of total labour force) (modelled ILO estimate)	UNEMP
Inflation, average consumer prices-Percent change	INF
Gross Domestic Product, constant prices-Percent change	GDP
Gross National Savings-Percent of GDP-(Units)	GNS
General Government Revenue-Percent of GDP-(Units)	REV
Gross Government Debt – Percent of GDP-(Units)	GGD

Following macroeconomic forecasts has been considered under Base Case:

Macro-economic indicator	FY 2081-82	FY 2082-83	FY 2083-84	FY 2084-85	FY 2085-86
Base Case					
GDP	4.50%	5.48%	5.04%	5.00%	5.00%
Inflation	4.84%	5.23%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Unemployment	11.07%	11.11%	11.14%	11.18%	11.21%
Current Account Balance, Percent of GDP	0.66%	-2.77%	-3.18%	-3.27%	-3.47%
General Government Revenue, Percent of GDP	19.45%	20.53%	21.47%	22.06%	22.44%
General Government Gross Debt, Percent of GDP	49.36%	49.78%	49.59%	49.35%	49.00%
Gross National Savings, Percent of GDP	36.98%	37.18%	36.83%	35.92%	35.16%

Estimation of LGD

LGD is the percentage of the loan that the institution expects to lose if the borrower defaults. It is influenced by factors such as collateral, recovery rates, and workout costs.

The LGD shall be calculated in following order:

(i) Historical actual recovery rates shall be used in first place.

(ii) If historical rates are unavailable, LGD shall be calculated based on valuation (prudential floors) for ECL calculation as outlined in NRB guideline considering disposal time and costs until expected disposal of collateral or assets. However, value of collateral or assets for loans that have defaulted and not realized within 5 years of default, shall not be used for determining loss or recovery rates.

(iii) If such net realizable value of collateral or other sources is reliably undeterminable or where the institution is unable to compute LGDs due to lack of data or inputs, LGD of 45 per cent for such credit exposures shall be applied with approval of Board of Directors.

Haircut to collateral value for recovery expense and non recovery shall be considered at the rates prescribed in ECL guidelines issued by Nepal Rastra Bankas follows:

Collateral Type	NRB Haircut
Cash Margin/Deposit Under Lien/Government Guarantee Value	10%
NRB/GON Bonds	2%
Gold/Silver	10%
Shares and Debentures	15%
Vehicles	25%
Guarantees of Top 1000 Banks/Multilateral Development Banks	25%
Land and/or Building	30%
Receivables	30%
Inventories and Fixed Assets	50%

Collateral values for each loan contract computed after applying haircuts as mentioned above is adjusted for historical observed loss rates on each category of collateral calculated based on historical data, historical experience of cash recovery from defaults (including settlements), cost and time of recoveries and all other relevant and suitable information. Where historical loss rates for any category of collateral couldn't be computed due to lack of availability of data, the loss rate of 45% or the rate prescribed by NRB Guidelines has been considered.

Estimation of EAD

EAD is the estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of the principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise and expected draw downs on committed facilities. For loans and receivables with contractual maturity loans balances is taken up to the remaining maturity based on the repayment pattern. For unutilized credits and other off-balance sheet items credit conversion factor is used to get the EAD.The calculation varies depending on the type of credit product. EAD for term loans is the estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of the principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise and expected draw downs on committed facilities.

For loans and advances with contractual maturity, loans balances is taken up to the remaining maturity based on the repayment pattern. Mainly year end balances in the repayment schedule are taken by discounting them to the reporting date using the Contractual Interest Rate. For undrawn credit lines and other Off- Balance Sheet Exposures, Credit Conversion Factor (CCF)

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

has been used to compute the EAD. A CCF is also applied to the unused credit limit, as borrowers are likely to draw down more credit before defaulting.

Credit Conversion Factors (CCF)
For undrawn credit lines and other Off- Balance Sheet Exposures, Credit Conversion Factor (CCF) has been used to compute the EAD. A CCF is also applied to the unused credit limit, as borrowers are likely to draw down more credit before defaulting. Where historical data required for computation of CCF is not available, the Credit Conversion Factors as specified by NRB Guidelines has been applied.

Scenario probability weighting
In order to capture the prevailing economic conditions into Economic Factor Adjustment (EFA) to incorporate the expected credit loss in determining the impairment for collectively assessed portfolios, the Institution used following weightages for the expected economic scenarios based on normal distribution curve:

Economic Scenario	New Weightages
Best	11%
Base	68%
Worst	21%

Impairment of investment in an equity instrument classified as fair value through other comprehensive income
Objective evidence of impairment of investment in an equity instrument is a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost. Impairment losses are recognized by reclassifying the losses accumulated in the fair value reserve in equity to profit or loss. The cumulative loss that is reclassified from equity to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss recognized previously in profit or loss.

2.4.3 Classification of financial assets and liabilities

Significant accounting policies of the Financial Institution provide scope for financial assets and financial liabilities to be recognized under different accounting classifications. These are either measured at fair value or at amortized cost and can be presented under any of the following accounting classifications based on specific circumstances.
- Financial assets or financial liabilities subsequently measured at Amortized Cost; or
- Financial assets or financial liabilities designated as at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL); or
- Financial assets or financial liabilities subsequently measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL); or
- Financial assets subsequently measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI).

Presentation and / or measurement of the amounts recognized in financial statements could be different for a particular financial asset or financial liability under any two different accounting classifications. The Financial Institution’s management exercise judgment in the application of appropriate accounting policy to achieve correct accounting classifications for its financial assets and financial liabilities.

2.4.4 Impairment losses on financial assets

Impairment loss on financial assets – loans and advances are determined at the higher of:

- Loan loss provision amount derived as prescribed in directive no. 02 of Nepal Rastra Bank; and
- Impairment loss amount determined as per expected loss model as per NFRS.

There arises a need for the Financial Institution’s management to apply judgment and estimation in assessing and determining the amount of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost. Some of the areas that require management judgment and estimation are listed herein below:
- selection of appropriate impairment assessment tool;
- defining individually significant assets;
- designing impairment assessment questionnaire;
- estimating future recoverable cash flows on financial asset; and
- adjusting results of historical data analysis to incorporate the economic conditions and portfolio factors that existed at the reporting date.

Exercise of judgment is an integral part of the impairment assessment process and the Financial Institution exercises its experienced judgment to adjust observable data for a Financial Institution of financial assets to reflect current circumstances. The use of reasonable estimates is an essential part of the preparation of financial statements and does not undermine their reliability.

2.4.5 Impairment losses on non-financial assets

At each reporting date, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances necessitates, the Financial Institution assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for a non-financial asset. This requires the estimation of the ‘Value in Use’ of such individual assets. Estimating the ‘Value in Use’ requires the management to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the asset and also to select a suitable discount rate to calculate the present value of the relevant cash flows. This valuation requires the management to make estimates about expected future cash flows and discount rates.

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

2.4.6 Useful economic life of property and equipment

The Financial Institution reviews the residual values, useful life and methods of depreciation of property and equipment at regular intervals. Judgment of the management is exercised in the estimation of these values, rates, methods.

2.4.7 Taxation and deferred tax

The Financial Institution is subject to income tax under Income Tax Act 2058. and amendments thereto, and due to the potential differences, that may exist between the Financial Institutions and the Income Tax Authorities with regard to the interpretation of complex tax provisions, management judgment is required to determine the total provision for current tax and deferred tax amounts.

Deferred tax assets are recognized in respect of tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which such losses can be utilized. Judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

2.4.8 Defined benefit obligations

The Financial Institution recognizes following two types of employee liabilities as defined benefit obligations:

a) Gratuity Liability
b) Accumulated Leave Liability

The cost of the defined benefit obligations is determined using actuarial valuation from an independent actuary. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, attrition rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases, etc.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of Nepal government bonds with maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation as may be available. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future salary increase rates. The Financial Institution reviews actuarial assumptions at each reporting date.

2.4.9 Provisions for liabilities, commitments and contingencies

The Financial Institution receives legal claims in the normal course of business. Management has made judgments as to the likelihood of any claim succeeding in making provisions. The time of concluding legal claims is uncertain, as is the amount of possible outflow of economic benefits. Timing and cost ultimately depend on the due processes in respective legal jurisdictions.

All discernible risks are accounted for in determining the amount of all known liabilities. Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events or present obligations where the transfer of economic benefit is not probable or cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the statement of financial position but are disclosed unless they are remote. Additional disclosure on this is stated in Note 5.6.

Information about significant areas of estimation and critical judgments in applying accounting policies, other than those stated above, and which have significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are described in respective notes.

2.5 Changes in Accounting Policies:

The Financial Institution has consistently applied the accounting policies for all periods reported in the financial statements. There were no changes in accounting policy in the reporting period.

2.6 New Standard issued but not yet effective:

The standards and interpretation that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the financial Institutation's financial statements are discussed below. The FIs intends to adopt these standards, if applicable when they become effective.

2.7 New Standards and Interpretations not adopted:

New standards on revenue recognition, financial instrument accounting, leasing have been issued by IASB which could represent significant changes to accounting requirements in the future.

a.NFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'

In July 2014, the IASB issued NFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', which is the comprehensive standard to replace IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement', and includes requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. (Effects and implications have been discussed above in 2.6). It has not been applied as it is yet to be adopted by ICAN.

Carves out issued by ICAN adopted in Financial Statement:

i. Carves out relating to Impairment related to NAS 39- Financial Instruments:

A. Impairment:

In para 58, an entity shall assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a Financial Asset or Group of Financial Assets measured at amortized cost is impaired. If any such evidence exists, the entity shall apply Paragraphs 63 to determine the amount of any impairment loss unless the entity is FIs or banks registered as per FIs and Financial Institution Act, 2073. Such entities shall measure impairment loss on loan and advances as the higher of amount derived as per norms prescribed by Nepal Rastra Bank for Loan Loss provision and amount determined as per Paragraph 63, and shall apply paragraph 63 to measure the impairment loss on financial assets other than loans and advances. The entity shall disclose the impairment loss as per this carve-out and the amount of impairment loss determined as per paragraph 63.

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

B. Impracticability to determine transaction cost of all previous years which is part of effective cost rate:
In para 9, The Effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or when appropriate shorter period to the net carrying amount of the Financial Asset or Financial Liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate, an entity shall estimate cash flows considering all contractual terms of the Financial Instrument(for example, prepayment, call and similar options) but shall not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received, unless it is immaterial or impracticable to determine reliably, between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (see NAS 18 Revenue), transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. There is a presumption that the cash flows and the expected life of a group of similar financial instruments can be estimated reliably. However, in those rare cases when it is not possible to examine reliably the cash flows or the expected life of financial instrument (or group of financial instruments), the entity shall use the contractual cash flows over the full contractual term of the financial instrument (or group of financial instruments).

C. Impracticability to determine interest income on amortized cost:
In para AG 93, once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written- down as a result of impairment loss, interest income is thereafter recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. Interest income shall be calculated by applying effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset unless the financial asset is written of either partially or fully.

2.8 Discounting:
The Financial Institution calculates amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability using the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts throughout the expected life of a financial asset or a financial liability to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. If expected life cannot be determined reliably, then the contractual life is used.In case where the Financial Institution assesses that the transaction amount of a financial asset or a financial liability does not represent its fair value, the related future cash flows are discounted at prevailing interest rate to determine the initial fair value.

2.9 Going Concern:
The management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Financial Institution’s ability to continue as a going concern, such as restrictions or plans to curtail operations. Therefore, the financial statements of the Financial Institution continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

2.10 Materiality:
The FIsfor the preparation of financial statements determines materiality based on the nature or magnitude, or both. Materiality is a pervasive constraint in financial reporting because it is pertinent to all of the qualitative characteristics.

2.11 Offsetting:
In the Statement of Financial Position, financial assets and financial liabilities are netted off 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 liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are not netted off in the Statement of Profit or Loss unless required or permitted by an Accounting Standard or Interpretation and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policy of the Financial Institution.

2.12 Rounding
The amounts in the financial statements are rounded off to the nearest Rupees, except where otherwise indicated as permitted by NAS 1 – “Presentation of Financial Statements”.

2.13 Comparative information
Accounting policies are consistently applied across all periods reported. The presentation and classification of financial figures relating to previous period are regrouped or reclassified where relevant to facilitate consistent presentation and better comparability.

2.14 Events after the reporting date
Events after the reporting date are those events, favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue.All material and important events that occurred after the reporting date have been considered and appropriate disclosures have been made in line with NAS 10 – “Events After the Reporting Period”. Explanatory information on events after the reporting date is presented in Note 5.10.

3. Significant Accounting Policies:

3.1 Basis of measurement:
The financial information has been prepared under the historical cost basis, except the following material items in the Statement of Financial Position:

- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value (FVTOIC).
- Employee defined benefit obligations of Gratuity and Leave Encashment Eligibility are measured in accordance with provision contained in NAS 19 based on report of the Actuary.

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

3.2 Basis of consolidation:

The Financial Institution's financial statements comprise stand-alone financial statements only it has no subsidiary companies that require consolidation.

a. Business combination: None
b. Non-controlling interest (NCI): None
c. Subsidiaries: None
d. Loss of control: None
e. Special Purpose Entity (SPE): None
f. Transaction elimination on consolidation: None

3.3 Cash and cash Equivalent:

Cash and cash equivalent comprise of the total amount of cash-in-hand, balances with other FIs and financial institutions, money at call and short notice, and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the licensed institution in the management of its short-term commitments. Restricted deposits are not included in cash and cash equivalents. These are measured at amortized cost and presented as a line item on the face of Statement of Financial Position (SoFP).

3.4 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities:

Financial assets refer to assets that arise from contractual agreements on future cash flows or from owning equity instruments of another entity. Since financial assets derive their value from a contractual claim, these are non-physical in form and are usually regarded as being more liquid than other tangible assets. Common examples of financial assets are cash, cash equivalents, FIs balances, placements, investments in debt and equity instruments, derivative assets and loans and advances

Financial liabilities are obligations that arise from contractual agreements and that require settlement by way of delivering cash or another financial asset. Settlement could also require exchanging other financial assets or financial liabilities under potentially unfavorable conditions. Settlement may also be made by issuing own equity instruments. Common examples of financial liabilities are due to banks, derivative liabilities, deposit accounts, money market borrowings and debt capital instruments.

The contractual agreements, generally referred to as financial instruments, are characterized by the existence of counter parties and the contract terms give rise to a financial asset to one counterparty and a corresponding financial liability or equity instrument to the other counterparty.

3.4.1 Date of recognition of financial instruments:

All financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized in the Statement of Financial Position when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

3.4.2 Initial recognition and measurement of financial instruments

All financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

3.4.3 Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are classified based on how the asset is measured subsequent to its initial recognition as per NFRS 9 – "Financial Instrument". Accordingly, at the time of initial recognition, financial assets are classified as:

- financial assets subsequently measured at amortized cost, and
- financial assets subsequently measured at fair value.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets are arrived at on the basis of both the following criteria:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial assets, and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

3.4.4 Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified based on how the liability is measured subsequent to its initial recognition as per NFRS 9 – "Financial Instrument". Accordingly, at the time of initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified as:

- subsequently measured at FVTPL, or
- subsequently measured at amortized cost.

3.4.5 Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities are at the election of management and determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Reclassification of financial assets is done if and only if the business model objective for the financial asset changes so its previous model assessment would no longer apply.

NFRS 9 does not permit reclassification in the following cases:

- for equity investments measured at FVTOCI; and
- where the fair value option has been exercised in any circumstance for a financial asset or a financial liability.

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

3.4.6 De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities:

3.4.6.1 De-recognition of financial assets

The Financial Institution derecognizes a financial asset, or where applicable a part of financial asset or part of a Financial Institution of similar financial assets, when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or
- the Financial Institution transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred; or
- the Financial Institution transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred; or
- either the Financial Institution has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- the Financial Institution has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

Where there is the Financial Institution's continuing involvement that takes the form of guaranteeing the transferred asset, the extent of the continuing involvement is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration received by the Financial Institution and which it could be required to repay.

3.4.6.2 De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Financial Institution derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability.

The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as a disposal gain or loss.

3.4.7 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities:

'Fair Value' is the price that would be received on sell of an asset or paid for transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- in the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- in the absence of principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Financial Institution.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interests.

A fair value measurement takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

Fair Value of non-financial assets such as land and building are derived based on reports of independent professional property valuators.

3.4.8 Financial Assets measured at amortized cost - Loans & Advances under NFRS 9:

Loans and advances to banks, financial institutions, and customers have been measured at amortized cost in accordance with NFRS 9. As permitted by the carve-out provided by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN) until FY 2082/83, the contractual coupon rate has been applied as the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) for the purpose of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) computation.

The summary of ECL coverage ratio on loans and advances is as follows:

Financial Statement Item	Gross Carrying Amount			ECL Provision		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Loans and Advances	1,657,248,982	132,062,745	200,802,010	20,287,177	13,003,868	45,113,093

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

Analysis of Loans & Advances

Particular	As on Ashad End 2082					
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	ECL Amount	Total ECL Coverage %
Loans and advances at amortised cost						
Consumption Loans	698,938,709.00	20,601,840.00	25,575,411.00	745,115,960	14508207.98	1.95%
Wholesaler & Retailer	313,766,136.00	59,611,731.00	118,646,353.00	492,024,220	41322777	8.40%
Other Services	6,775,280.00	-	-	6,775,280	42,609	0.63%
Construction	-	-	10,700,000.00	10,700,000	2383073	22.27%
Agricultural and Forest Related	485,387,479.00	30,935,084.00	13,773,816.00	530,096,379	11017308	2.08%
Fishery Related	17,676,854.00	-	-	17,676,854	123473	0.70%
Metal Products, Machinary & Electronic Equipment & Assemblage	10,568,344.00	-	13,100,000.00	23,668,344	3077517	13.00%
Tourism Service	15,283,922.00	13,372,994.00	3,811,165.00	32,468,081	1132082	3.49%
Non-food Production Related	13,484,686.00	-	-	13,484,686	72,937	0.54%
Agriculture, Forestry & Bevarage Production Related	1,572,264.00	-	12,001,887.00	13,574,151	2750428	20.26%
Others	22,269,406.00	-	1,793,378.00	24,062,784	665484	2.77%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	71,525,901	7,541,096	1,400,000	80,466,997	1308242	1.63%
Total Loan and advances	**1,657,248,981**	**132,062,745**	**200,802,010**	**1,990,113,736**	**78,404,138**	3.94%
Impairment Allowance under NFRS 9	**20,287,176.98**	**13,003,868.00**	**45,113,093.00**	**78,404,138**		

Interest income has been recognized in line with the Guidance Note on Interest Income Recognition, 2025 issued by Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB).

3.4.8.1 Loan loss provision amount as prescribed in directive no. 02 of Nepal Rastra Bank

Impairment loss on financial assets – loans and advances are determined at the higher of:

- Loan loss provision amount derived as prescribed in directive no.02/81 of Nepal Rastra Bank; and
- Impairment loss amount determined as per Expected Credit Loss Model as per NFRS.

As a result, financial institution has recognized Loan loss provision amount derived as prescribed in directive no. 02/81issued by Nepal Rastra Bank because this amount is higher than Impairment of financial assets has been assessed under paragraph 5.5 of NFRS 9 and relevant NRB Directives. In accordance with Clause 16 of NFRS 9 – Expected Credit Loss Related Guidelines, 2024 and ICAN's carve-out, impairment has been recognized at the higher of (i) ECL computed under NFRS 9 and (ii) loan loss provisions as per NRB Directives..

Details of such impairment are as mentioned below:

Particulars	FY 2081-82	FY 2080-81
Gross loan and advances to customers excluding staff loans and accrued interest	1,990,113,737	1,487,350,471
Loan loss provision as per NRB Directive	123,408,959	59,482,276
Loan loss provision as per NFRS (ECL)	78,404,138	7,814,937
Loan loss revision recognized (whichever is higher)	**123,408,959**	**59,482,276**

Note: The Impairment for FY 2081-82 is calculated as per Expected Credit Loss model under NFRS 9, whereas for the previous FY 2080-81, it was calculated based on the Incurred Loss Model under NAS 39.

3.4.8.2 Loan to employees at below market interest rate

The Financial Institutions generally provides loans to its employees at below market interest rate. This asset is bifurcated and recognized as two different elements viz. a prepaid employee benefit and a loan asset. Initially fair value of a loan to an employee is estimated by discounting the future loan repayments using a market rate of interest. The initial difference between the transaction price of the loan and its fair value is recognized as employee benefit. The remaining part of the loan receivable is accounted for as a financial asset subsequently measured at amortized cost.

The prepaid employee benefit element is accounted for as short-term employee benefit under NAS 19 – "Employee Benefits". The balance in prepaid employee benefit is amortized over the full term of the loan with corresponding expense recognition determined at the difference between:

- the interest income for the period applying effective interest rate on the fair value of the loan; and
- the interest payable by the employee.

Since the differential interest amount between market interest rate and employee loan interest rate is not substantial or materially high, the asset is not bifurcated and recognized as two different elements viz. a prepaid employee benefit and a loan asset in this year.

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

3.5 Trading assets

Trading assets are those assets that are acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term, or held as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit. It includes non-derivative financial assets such as government bonds, NRB bonds, domestic corporate bonds, treasury bills, equities, etc. held primarily for trading purpose. If a trading asset is a debt instrument, it is subject to the same accounting policy applied to financial assets measured at amortized cost. If a trading asset is an equity instrument, it is subject to the same accounting policy applied to financial assets measured at FVTPL.

3.6 Derivative assets and derivative liabilities

A derivative is a financial instrument whose value changes in response to the change in an underlying variable such as an interest rate, commodity or security price, or index; that requires no initial investment, or one that is smaller than would be required for a contract with similar response to changes in market factors; and that is settled at a future date.

Forward contracts are the contracts to purchase or sell a specific quantity of a financial instrument, a commodity, or a foreign currency at a specified price determined at the outset, with delivery or settlement at a specified future date. Settlement is at maturity by actual delivery of the item specified in the contract, or by a net cash settlement.

All freestanding contacts that are considered derivatives for accounting purposes are carried at fair value on the statement of financial position regardless of whether they are held for trading or non-trading purposes. Changes in fair value on derivatives held for trading are included in net gains/ (losses) from financial instruments in fair value through profit or loss on financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Finance Company doesn’t deal with any derivative financial instruments.

3.7 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property and equipment are tangible items that are held for and used in the provision of services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used for more than one year period. The Financial Institution applies NAS 16 – “Property, Plant and Equipment” in the accounting of property and equipment.

Additional information on property and equipment with a reconciliation of carrying amounts, accumulated amortization at the beginning and at the end of the periods is presented in Note 4.13.

3.7.1 Basis of recognition

Property and equipment are recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Financial Institution and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

3.7.2 Basis of measurement

An item of property and equipment that qualifies for recognition as an asset is initially measured at its cost. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and eligible subsequent costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits of the expenditure will flow to the Financial Institution. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located and capitalized borrowing costs. Purchased software which is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of Computer Equipment.

3.7.3 Cost model

The Financial Institution applies the cost model to all property and equipment and records these at cost of purchase together with any incidental expenses thereon, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the equipment when that cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met.

3.7.4 Revaluation model

The Finance Company has not applied the revaluation model to the any class of freehold land and buildings or other assets. Such properties are carried at a previously recognized GAAP Amount.

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

The decrease recognized in other comprehensive income reduces the amount accumulated in equity under capital reserves. Any balance remaining in the revaluation reserve in respect of an asset is transferred directly to retained earnings on retirement or disposal of the asset.

Subsequent Cost

The subsequent cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item, if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within that part will flow to the Finance Company and it can be reliably measured. The cost of day to day servicing of property, plant and equipment are charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred.

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

3.7.5 De-recognition

The carrying amount of an item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of an asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in the profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognized. When replacement costs are recognized in the carrying amount of an item of property and equipment, the remaining carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized.

3.7.6 Capital work-in-progress

These are expenses of a capital nature directly incurred in the construction of buildings and system development, awaiting capitalization. These are stated in the Statement of Financial Position at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Capital work-in-progress is transferred to the relevant asset when it is available for use, i.e., when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

3.7.7 Depreciation

The Financial Institution provides depreciation from the date the assets are available for use up to the date of disposal. The assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the periods appropriate to the estimated useful life, based on the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the Financial Institution other than disclosed separately.

Class of Fixed Assets	Estimated Useful Life
Freehold Building	Up to 50 years
Motor Vehicles	Up to 10 years
Plant and Machinery	Up to 10 years
Furniture & Fixture	Up to 10 years
Office Equipment	Up to 10 years
Right of Use Assets	Up to 20 years

Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale or the date that the asset is de-recognized. Depreciation does not cease when the assets become idle or is retired from active use unless the asset is fully depreciated. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

3.7.8 Changes in estimates

The asset's residual values, useful life and methods of depreciation are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

3.8 Goodwill and Intangible assets

3.8.1 Goodwill

Goodwill that arises on the acquisition of Subsidiaries is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the financial institution's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

At the reporting date, the financial institution does not have intangible asset in the form of goodwill, arising on business combination.

3.8.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance, which are held for and used in the provision of services, for earlier lives written rental to others or for administrative purposes. The financial institution applies NAS 38 – "Intangible Assets" in accounting for its intangible assets.

The financial institution recognizes an intangible asset when:

- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably;
- there is control over the asset as a result of past events (for example, purchase or self-creation); and
- future economic benefits (inflows of cash or other assets) are expected from the asset.

Intangibles can be acquired by separate purchase; as part of a business combination; by a government grant; by exchange of assets; or by self-creation (internal generation).

3.8.3 Computer software

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

Additional information on intangible assets with a reconciliation of carrying amounts, accumulated amortization at the beginning and at the end of the periods is presented in Note 4.14.

3.8.4 Intangible assets with indefinite useful lifes

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life are not amortized but are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the Cash Generating Unit level as appropriate, when circumstances indicate that the carrying value is impaired. The useful life of

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the 'indefinite life assessment' continues to remain valid. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.
At the reporting date the Financial Institution does not have intangible assets with indefinite useful life.

3.8.5 De-recognition of intangible assets

Intangible assets are de-recognized on disposal or when future economic benefits are no more expected from their use. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceed and the carrying amount of the asset. Such a gain or loss is recognized in the profit or loss.

3.8.6 Amortization and impairment of intangible assets

The useful life of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or infinite. Except for goodwill other intangible assets with finite life are amortized on a straight-line basis in the statement of profit or loss from the date when the asset is available for use, over the best estimate of the useful economic life based on a pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the Financial Institution. Amortization methods, useful life, residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate. The Financial Institution assumes that there is no residual value for its intangible assets.

Class of Intangible Assets	Estimated Useful Life
IT Software	Up to 5 years

Intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Expenditure on an intangible item that was initially recognized as an expense by the Financial Institution in previous annual financial statements or interim financial statements are not recognized as part of the cost of an intangible asset at a later date. Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. Goodwill and intangible assets with infinite useful life such as license are not amortized, but are assessed for impairment annually. The assessment of infinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the infinite life continues to be supportable.

3.9 Investment property

Investment property is property (land or a building or part of a building or both) held (by the owner or by the lessee under a finance lease) to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both but not for sale in the ordinary course of business.

Measurement

Investment property is accounted for under Cost Model in the Financial Statements. Accordingly, after recognition as an asset, the property is carried at its cost, less impairment losses. If any property is reclassified to investment property due to changes in its use, fair value of such property at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting.

De-recognition

Investment properties are derecognized when they are disposed of or permanently withdrawn from use since no future economic benefits are expected. Transfers are made to and from investment property only when there is a change in use. When the use of a property changes such that it is reclassified as Property, Plant and Equipment, its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting.

Investment in Associates

Associates are those entities in which the Finance Institution has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Investments in associate entities are accounted for using the equity method (equity accounted investees) and are recognized initially at cost. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs.

The Finance Institution doesn't have any associates. The Finance Institution considers that mere representation of the Finance Institution in Board of Directors doesn't indicate significant influence.

3.10 Income Tax

Tax expense is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current and deferred taxes. The Financial Institution applies NAS 12 – "Income Taxes" for the accounting of Income Tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss, except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly in equity or directly in other comprehensive income. Tax expense relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income is recognized in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income.

3.10.1 Current Tax

Current tax comprises the amount of income taxes payable (or recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (or tax loss) for the reporting period, and any amount adjusted to the tax payable (or receivable) in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

The Financial Institution has determined tax provision for the reported period based on its accounting profit for that period, and incorporating the effects of adjustments for taxation purpose as required under the Income Tax Act 2002 A.D. (2058 B.S.) and amendments thereto, using a corporate tax rate of 30.00%.

The Financial Institution recognizes a current tax liability to the extent that the current tax expense for current and prior periods remain unpaid. Conversely, a current tax asset is recognized if the tax paid in respect of current and prior periods exceed the amount payable for those periods. Explanatory information on current tax calculation is stated in Note 4.41.

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

3.10.2 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized at the reporting date in respect of temporary differences between:

- the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes; and
- the amounts used for taxation purposes (i.e., tax base).

Deferred tax is not recognized for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carried forward unused tax credits and carried forward unused tax losses (if any), to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax liabilities are the amounts of income taxes payable in future periods in respect of 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 the related tax benefit will be realized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they will be reversed, using tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Deferred tax income or expense relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in Other Comprehensive Income.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority. Explanatory information on deferred tax calculation is stated in Note 4.15.

3.11 Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities

3.11.1 Deposits from customers and BFIs

The Financial Institution presents deposit accounts held by customers and those held by BFIs in the Financial Institution under respective line items in the face of the consolidated statement of financial position. These are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

3.11.2 Debt securities issued

The Financial Institution presents debt securities, debenture issued by the Financial Institution under this line item. These are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. The Financial Institution does not have any debt securities issued at the reporting date.

3.11.3 Subordinated liabilities

These comprise of liabilities subordinated, at the event of winding up, to the claims of depositors, debt securities issued and other creditors. Items eligible for presentation under this line item include redeemable preference share, subordinated notes issued, borrowings etc. These are subject to the same accounting policies applied to financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. The Financial Institution does not have any subordinated liabilities at the reporting date.

3.12 Provisions

The Financial Institution applies NAS 37 – “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets” in the accounting of provisions.

3.12.1 Provisions for onerous contracts

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Financial Institution from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured as the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. The Financial Institution does not have any onerous contracts at the reporting date.

3.12.2 Other provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Financial Institution has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.
The amount of Provisions is determined by discounting the expected future cash outflows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as interest expense in profit or loss.

3.13 Revenue recognition

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits during the period arising from the course of the ordinary activities of an entity when those inflows result in increases in equity, other than increases relating to contributions from equity participants. Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is not recognized during the period in which its recoverability of income is not probable. The Bank's revenue comprises of-
- Interest Income
'- Fees and Commission
'- Dividend Income

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

'- Net Trading Income
'- Net income from other financial instrument at fair value through Profit or Loss

3.13.1 Interest income

Interest income is recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method. An effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of financial asset or liability to the carrying amount of the asset or liability. The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all transaction costs fees and points paid or received that are integral parts of the effective interest. The transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets.
Interest income presented in the statement of profit or loss includes:

- Interest income on financial assets measured at amortized cost is calculated on an effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets unless the financial asset is written off either partially or fully. These financial assets include loans and advances including staff loans, investments in government securities, investments in corporate bonds, investments in NRB Bond and deposit instruments, inter-bank lending, etc.
- NFRS 9 requires recognition of interest income on the financial assets measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate. Nepal Rastra Bank has on July 27, 2025, issued Guidance Note on Interest Recognition, 2025 wherein it has provided transitional arrangement plan towards full implementation for NFRS 9. This guideline allows banks and financial institutions to recognise interest on loans and advances based on coupon rate of interest for the financial year 2081-82 and 2082-83 and thereafter from the financial year 2083-84 use the effective interest rate on loans and advances.
- This guideline aims to advance towards full implementation of NFRS 9, the interest income recognition practice will be transitioned as follows:

Interest income	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
	(FY 2081/82)	(FY 2082/83)	(FY 2083/84)
Stage 1 and Stage 2 Financial Assets	Based on coupon interest rate on principal outstanding for all financial assets (accrual basis)	Based on coupon interest rate applied on principal outstanding for all financial assets (accrual basis)	Based on effective interest rate applied on gross carrying amounts for all financial assets except for old term loans Based on deemed effective interest rate applied for old term loans only (where integral fees have already been recognized as income in previous years)
Stage 3 or Purchased or Originated Credit impaired financial assets	Based on cash basis approach (incremental) Coupon interest rate applied on principal outstanding	Based on cash basis approach (incremental) Coupon interest rate applied on principal outstanding	Based on amortised cost as per NFRS 9 Deemed Effective interest rate for old term loans is calculated without taking into account integral fees already booked and is applied on amortised cost Effective interest rate of all financial assets other than old term loans is to be calculated based on integral fees obtained and also considering discounts, premiums and other integral costs and is applied on amortised cost.

The Finance has used this provision of this guideline to recognise interest on loans and advances by using the coupon rate of interest instead of the effective rate of interest.

Further, Interest income on Loans and Advances is recognized as per the guideline on recognition of interest income,2019 issued by NRB.

Fig. NPR

Particulars	FY 2081-82
Total AIR - Current Year	29,040,869
Interest Recognition Suspended	15,334,830
Accrued Income Recognized	13,706,039
Interest Received Till Shrawan 2082	-

Details of interest income on loan and advances:

Fig. NPR

Particulars	2082 Ashad 32	2081 Ashad 31
Cash received during the year	228,114,300	214,399,247
Closing Accrued Income	13,711,848	12,069,613
Opening Accrued Income	12,069,613	6,633,646
Income recognized during the year	**229,756,535**	**219,835,214**

Financial institution has provided rebate on interest charges during the year ended 32ndAshad 2082.

3.13.2 Fees and commission income

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. These fees include Service fees, Loan administrative fees and Commission income. Fees and Commission Income being the transaction costs is integral to the effective interest rate on financial asset. However, as per the Carve out issued by ICAN regarding the treatment of fee and commission in EIR rate, fees to be considered for EIR computation unless it is impracticable to determine reliably. Since, such transaction costs are not identifiable for separate customer and therefore being impracticable, they have not been considered when computing EIR. They have been booked on accrual basis except commission on guarantees issued by the bank which is recognized as income over the period of the guarantee. Other fee and commission income are recognized on accrual basis.

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

3.13.3 Dividend income

Dividend incomes are recognized on actual receive basis. Usually this is the ex-dividend date for equity securities. Dividends are presented in net trading income, net income from other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss or other revenue based on the underlying classification of the equity investment.

3.13.4 Net trading income

Net trading income comprises gains less losses relating to trading assets and liabilities, and includes all realized interest, dividend and foreign exchange differences as well as unrealized changes in fair value of trading assets and liabilities.

3.13.5 Net income from other financial instrument at fair value through Profit or Loss

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss are included in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Contractual interest income and expense on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss is recognized within net interest income.

3.14 Interest expense

Interest expense is recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. Interest expense is borne on inter-FIs borrowings, deposit from customers, debenture issued, refinance borrowing, etc.

3.15 Employee Benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by employees. The Financial Institution's remuneration package includes both short term and long-term benefits and comprise of items such as salary, allowances, paid leave, accumulated leave, gratuity, provident fund and annual statutory bonus.

The Financial Institution applies NAS 19 – "Employee Benefits" in accounting of all employee benefits and recognizes the followings in its financial statements:

- a liability when an employee has provided service in exchange for employee benefits to be paid in the future; and
- an expense when the Financial Institution consumes the economic benefit arising from service provided by an employee in exchange for employee benefits.

We have considered liability of employee benefits as per the actuarial report.

3.15.1 Short term employee benefits

These are employee benefits which fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. This includes salary, allowances, medical insurance, statutory bonus to employees, etc. These are measured on an undiscounted basis and are charged to profit or loss in the period the services are received. Prepaid benefits on loans advanced to employees at below-market interest rate are amortized over the full period of the loan. Financial Institution has not advanced any loan to employees at below market interest rate.

3.15.2 Defined contribution plan (DCP)

DCPs are post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The Financial Institution has one DCP in the form of 'Provident Fund'.

Contributions by the Financial Institution to a DCP in proportion to the services rendered by its employees are recognized as incurred in profit or loss in the same period. If there stands any payable to the DCP at the reporting date, a corresponding liability is also recognized in the SoFP.

3.15.3 Defined benefit plans (DBP)

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Financial Institution has one DBP in the form of 'Gratuity'.

3.15.3.1 Description of DBP – Gratuity

The Gratuity benefits for the permanent staffs are provided as per existing employees byelaws. The new Labour Act 2074 is applicable from Bhadra 19, 2074 which requires payment of minimum Gratuity of at least 8.33% of basic salary to all staff (equal to one-month basic salary per year).

The Finance Institution has provided gratuity based on New Labour Act 2074.

An actuarial valuation is to be carried out every year to ascertain the full liability under gratuity.

Finance Institution's obligation in respect of defined benefit obligation is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned for their service in the current and prior periods and discounting that benefit to determine its present value, then deducting the fair value of any plan assets to determine the net amount to be shown in the Statement of Financial Position. The value of a defined benefit asset is restricted to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reduction on the future contributions to the plan. In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirement that apply to any plan in Finance Institution. An economic benefit is available to Finance Institution if it is realizable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of the plan liabilities.

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

Finance Institution determines the interest expense on the defined benefit liability by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit liability at the beginning of the annual period to the defined benefit liability at the beginning of the annual period. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on government bonds that have maturity dates approximating to the terms of Finance Company's obligations.

The increase in gratuity liabilities attributable to the services provided by employees during the year (current service cost) has been recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss under 'Personnel Expenses' together with the net interest expense. Finance Institution recognizes the total actuarial gain and loss that arises in calculating Finance Institution's obligation in respect of gratuity in other comprehensive income during the period in which it occurs.

The demographic assumptions underlying the valuation are retirement age (58 years), early withdrawal from service and retirement on medical grounds.

3.15.4 Other long term employee benefits

The Financial Institution has recognized accumulated leave liability, in respect of accrued leave which is expected to be utilized by employees in periods beyond one year from the reporting date, as other long term employee benefits.

3.15.5 Terminal benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Financial Institution can no longer withdraw the offer ofthose benefits and when the Financial Institution recognizes costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be wholly settled within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted. The Financial Institution does not have any terminal benefit plan for the reporting period.

3.16 Leases

NFRS 16 – Leases has introduced a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

For any new contracts entered into, the Finance Company considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that convey the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. To apply this definition, the Finance Institution assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- The contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Finance Institution.
- The Finance Institution has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract.
- The Finance Institution has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use.
- Finance Institution assesses whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

3.16.1 Measurement and Recognition of Lease as Lessee

At lease commencement date, The Finance Institution recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Finance Institution, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The Finance Institution depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Finance Institution also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At the commencement date, the Finance Institution measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Finance Institution's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest.

It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Finance Institution has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognizing a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognized as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

On the statement of financial position, right-of-use assets have been included in property, plant and equipment and lease liabilities have been included in other liabilities.

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

Expenses recognized as per NFRS 16: **Fig. NPR**

Particulars	Amount
Interest Expense	1,072,870
Depreciation	2,927,075
Right of Use Assets (ROU)	**28,662,904**
Addition during the year	-
Gross Right of Use Assets (ROU)	**28,662,904**
Accumulated Depreciation - ROU	5,897,885
Net Right of Use Assets (ROU)	**22,765,019**
Lease Payment during the year	3,250,244

As per NFRS 16 – Leases, if the lessee elects to apply this standard, the lessee shall recognize a lease liability at the date of initial application for leases previously classified as an operating lease applying NAS 17 and recognize a right-of-use asset at the date of initial application for leases previously classified as an operating lease applying NAS 17. Accordingly, the Finance Institution has measured the lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

3.17 Foreign Currency translation

All foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency, which is Nepalese Rupees, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates when the transactions were affected.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to Nepalese Rupees using the spot foreign exchange rate ruling at that date and all differences arising on non-trading activities are taken to 'Other Operating Income' in the Statement of Profit or Loss. The foreign currency gains or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the end of the reporting period.

Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items in foreign currency measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange differences arising on the settlement or reporting of monetary items at rates different from those which were initially recorded are dealt with in the Statement of Profit or Loss. However, foreign currency differences arising on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Forward exchange contracts are valued at the forward market rates ruling on the reporting date. Both unrealized losses and gains are reflected in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

However, no such contracts have been entered by the Finance Institution.

3.18 Financial guarantee and loan commitment

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due. Financial guarantee contracts may have various legal forms, such as a guarantee, some types of letter of credit, etc. Where the Finance Company has confirmed its intention to provide funds to a customer or on behalf of a customer in the form of loans, overdrafts etc. whether cancellable or not and the Finance Company had not made payments at the reporting date, those instruments are included in these financial statements as commitments.

3.19 Share capital

Ordinary shares in the Financial Institution are recognized at the amount paid per ordinary share. Financial Institution's shares are listed at Nepal Stock Exchange Ltd. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to one vote per share at general meetings of the Financial Institution and are entitled to receive the annual dividend payments. The Financial Institution does not have any other form of share capital (preference shares, convertible instruments, share based payments, etc.) apart from the ordinary shares.

Shareholding Ratio are as follow: **Fig. NPR**

Particulars	No of shares	Holding Ratio(%)	Amount
1.Promoter	3,112,020	51%	311,202,000
2.Public	2,989,980	49%	298,998,000
Total	**6,102,000**	**100%**	**610,200,000**

There are a number of statutory and non-statutory reserve headings maintained by the Financial Institution in order to comply with regulatory framework and other operational requirements. The various reserve headings are explained hereinafter:

3.20 Share premium

The amount of money collected on issue of shares in excess of its face value shall be presented under this heading. The outstanding amount in this account shall not be considered eligible for distribution of cash dividend.

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

Fig. NPR

Particulars	2081/82	2080/81
Opening Balance	10,540,719	-
Add: Addition during the year	-	10,540,719
Add: Adjustment	-	-
Closing Reserve	**10,540,719**	**10,540,719**

3.21 Retained earnings

The accumulated profits which has not been distributed to shareholders and has been ploughed back in the licensed institution's operations and is free for distribution of dividend to the shareholders shall be presented under this heading.

3.22 Reserves

Licensed institution shall include the amounts received from allocation of profits or retained earnings in connection with maintaining reserves or created from any other process. Normally, amount shall be credited to this heading having debited the accumulated profit and while using these reserves, the concerned reserve account shall have to be debited. Followings are the additional clarification of account head under reserve.

3.22.1 General reserve

This is a statutory reserve and is a compliance requirement of NRB directive no. 4/81 and stipulations of BAFIA. The Financial Institution is required to appropriate a minimum 20% of current year's net profit into this heading each year until it becomes double of paid-up capital and then after a minimum 10% of profit each year. This reserve is not available for distribution to shareholders in any form and requires specific approval of the central FIs for any transfers from this heading. The Financial Institution has consistently appropriated the required amount from each year's profit into this heading. There is no such statutory requirement for the Subsidiary.

Movement of General Reserve are as follow: **Fig. NPR**

Particulars	2081/82	2080/81
Opening Reserve	20,220,456	17,934,488
Add: Addition during the year	2,909,115	2,097,051
Add: Fair value adjustment addition	-	188,917
Closing Reserve	**23,129,571**	**20,220,456**

3.22.2 Exchange equalization reserve

Exchange equalization reserve is a statutory reserve. A bank which has earned foreign exchange revaluation gain on foreign currency other than India currency has to allocate 25 percent of such revaluation gain to this reserve as per provision of the Bank and Financial Institution Act. Any amount allocated to exchange equalization reserve as per the provision of the Bank and Financial Institutions Act.

There is no such statutory requirement for the Financial Institution and no movement of Exchange equalization reserve during the year.

Fig. NPR

Particulars	2081/82	2080/81
Opening Reserve	-	-
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Add: Adjustment	-	-
Closing Reserve	**-**	**-**

3.22.3 Corporate Social Responsibility Fund

This is a statutory reserve and is a compliance requirement of NRB directive 11/81. The Financial Institution is required to appropriate an amount equivalent to 1% of net profit into this fund annually. The fund is created towards funding the Financial Institution's corporate social responsibility expenditure during the subsequent year. Balance in this fund is directly reclassified to retained earnings in the subsequent year to the extent of payments made under corporate social responsibility activities.

Movement of CSR are as follow: **Fig. NPR**

Particulars	2081/82	2080/81
Opening Reserve	406,871	520,973
Add: Addition during the year	145,456	104,853
Less: Expensed during the year	(221,549)	(218,955)
Closing Reserve	**330,778**	**406,871**

3.22.4 Capital Redemption Reserve

This head shall include the statutory reserve created for making payment towards Redeemable Non-Convertible Preference Shares.There is no movement in capital redemption reserve during the year.

Fig. NPR

Particulars	2081/82	2080/81
Opening Reserve	-	-
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Less: Adjustment during the year	-	-
Closing Reserve	**-**	**-**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

3.22.5 Regulatory Reserve

As per the NRB Directive No: 4/81, the Financial Institution is required to credit an amount equal to the adjustments made as per NFRS while preparing the Opening Statement of Financial Position and NFRS compliant financial statements of succeeding years to the Regulatory Reserve The amount shall be transferred from Retained Earning to the Regulatory Reserve in the Statement of Changes in Equity.Accordingly, the Finance has credited the following amounts:

Fig. NPR

Particulars	2081/82	2080/81
Opening Reserve	30,145,234	23,987,370
Add: Accrued Interest receivable increase	935,940	1,706,359
Add: Interest income after Ashad end net of tax	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Deferred Tax Assets	5,954,405	(517,926)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Non Banking Assets	833,973	(213,256)
Add: Fair value loss	(7,610,848)	(956,845)
Add: Short term Gain on sale of Investment	7,855,938	6,139,532
Add: Acturial Loss	390,100	
Closing Reserve	**38,504,742**	**30,145,234**

Detailed Movement of Regulatory Reserve has been shown in 3.22.5.1

3.22.5.1 Regulatory Reserve

As per **Directive of NRB**, bank is required to maintained statutory reserve in the transition to NFRS from previous GAAP. The Financial Institution (FIs) is required to reclassify all amounts that are resultant of re-measurement adjustment and that are recognized in retained earning into this reserve heading.

The amount reclassified to this reserve includes re-measurement adjustments such as interest income recognized against interest receivables, amount of deferred tax assets, Fair value reserve for investment, and amount of goodwill recognized under NFRS etc. The bank has compiled with this regulatory requirement.

Movement in Regulatory Reserve are as follows:

FY	Interest receivable	Short loan loss provision	Short provision for possible losses on investment	Short Provision on NBA	Deferred Tax Assets/ Liabilities	Goodwill	Gain on Bargain Purchase	Actuarial Loss Recognized	Fair Value Loss Recognized in OCI	Other	Total
2075/76	2,085,321.00	-	-	6,312,349.00	936,516.00	-	-	-	-	278,782.00	9,612,968.00
2076/77	836,649.00	-	-	(1,781,000.00)	(822,559.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,766,910.00)
2077/78	112,152.00	-	-	(430,000.00)	383,075.00	-	-	-	758,312.00	459,200.00	1,282,739.00
2078/79	1,754,782.00	-	-	(728,882.00)	3,309,420.00	-	-	-	10,460,143.00	-	14,795,463.00
2079/80	(609,707.00)	-	-	4,163,279.00	(839,701.00)	-	-	-	(2,650,762.00)	-	63,109.00
2080/81	1,706,359.00	-	-	(213,256.00)	(517,926.00)	-	-	-	(956,845.00)	6,139,532.00	6,157,864.00
2081/82	935,940.00	-	-	833,973.00	5,954,405.00	-	-	390,100.00	(7,610,848.00)	7,855,938.00	8,359,508.00
Total	**6,821,496.00**	**-**	**-**	**8,156,463.00**	**8,403,230.00**	**-**	**-**	**390,100.00**	**-**	**14,733,452.00**	**38,504,741.00**

3.22.6 Investment adjustment reserve

This is a statutory reserve heading and is a compliance requirement of NRB directive. The Financial Institution is required to maintain balance in this reserve heading which is calculated at fixed percentages of the cost of equity investments that are not held for trading. Changes in this reserve requirement are reclassified to retained earnings.

There is no change in the investment adjustment reserve.

Fig. NPR

Particulars	**2081/82**	**2080/81**
Opening Reserve	-	-
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Add: Adjustment	-	-
Closing Reserve	**-**	**-**

3.22.7 Capital Reserve

The capital reserve represents the amount of those reserves which are in nature of capital and which shall not be available for distribution of cash dividend. The amount from share forfeiture due to non-payment of remaining amount for the unpaid shares, capital grants received in cash or kind, capital reserve arising out of merger and acquisition etc should be presented under this heading.

Fig. NPR

Particulars	2081/82	2080/81
Opening Reserve	-	-
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Add: Adjustment	-	-
Closing Reserve	**-**	**-**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

3.22.8 Asset revaluation reserve

This is a non-statutory reserve and is a requirement in the application of accounting policy for non-financial assets such as property, equipment, investment property and intangible assets that are measured following a re-valuation model. Revaluation reserves often serve as a cushion against unexpected losses but may not be fully available to absorb unexpected losses due to the subsequent deterioration in market values and tax consequences of revaluation. The Financial Institution have amount Rs. 2,49,37,663 under asset revaluation reserve.

Movement of Assets Revaluation Reserve are as follow: **Fig. NPR**

Particulars	2081/82	2080/81
Opening Reserve	24,937,663	24,937,663
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Less: Expensed during the year	-	-
Closing Reserve	**24,937,663**	**24,937,663**

3.22.9 Fair value reserve

This is a non-statutory reserve and is a requirement in the application of accounting policy for financial assets. NFRS 9 requires that cumulative net change in the fair value of financial assets measured at FVTOCI is recognized under fair value reserve heading until the fair valued asset is de-recognized. Any realized fair value changes upon disposal of the re-valued asset are reclassified from this reserve heading to retained earnings.

Financial institution has recognized under fair value reserve Rs. 3,14,46,651 as fair value gain recognized through other comprehensive income.

Movement of Fair Value Reserve are as follow: **Fig. NPR**

Particulars	2081/82	2080/81
Opening Reserve	(7,610,849)	(8,567,694)
Add: Addition during the year	39,057,500	956,845
Less: Adjustment of fair value of last year	-	-
Less: Expensed during the year	-	-
Closing Reserve	**31,446,651**	**(7,610,849)**

3.22.10 Special reserve

This is a statutory reserve and is a compliance requirement of NRB directives. The Financial Institution is required to appropriate an amount equivalent to 100% of capitalized portion of interest income on borrowing accounts where credit facility was rescheduled or restructured, following the after effects of the great earthquake that struck the nation in April 2015.Fund in this account can be reclassified to retained earnings upon full and final repayment of the credit facility.

There is no change in special reserve.

Fig. NPR

Particulars	2081/82	2080/81
Opening Reserve	67,642.00	67,642.00
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Less: Adjustment during the year	-	-
Closing Reserve	**67,642.00**	**67,642.00**

3.22.11 Employee Training Reserve

The staff training fund has been created as required by NRB Directives amounting to 3% of staff salary costs of the previous year and hence Rs. 49,991 has been appropriated accordingly.

Fig. NPR

Particulars	2081/82	2080/81
Opening Reserve	188,868.48	367,094.84
Add: Addition during the year	610,205.31	553,181.64
Less: Expensed during the year	(749,082.60)	(731,408.00)
Closing Reserve	**49,991.00**	**188,868.48**

3.22.12 Actuarial gain / loss reserve

This is a non-statutory reserve and is a requirement in the application of accounting policy for employee benefits. NAS 19 requires that actuarial gain or loss resultant of the change in actuarial assumptions used to value defined benefit obligations be presented under this reserve heading. Any change in this reserve heading is recognized through other comprehensive income and is not an appropriation of net profit.

Fig. NPR

Particulars	2081/82	2080/81
Opening Reserve	125,675	102,752.00
Add: Addition during the year	(515,775)	22,923
Less: Expensed during the year	-	-
Closing Reserve	**(390,100)**	**125,675**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

3.22.13 Other reserve

Any reserve created with specific or non-specific purpose (except stated in above) shall be presented under this by disclosing accounting heads.There is no movement of other reserve during the year.

Fig. NPR

Particulars	2081/82	2080/81
Opening Reserve	-	-
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Less: Expensed during the year	-	-
Closing Reserve	**-**	**-**

3.23 Earnings per share including diluted

The Financial Institution calculates basic and diluted Earnings per Share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares as required under Nepal Accounting Standards – NAS 33 on “Earnings per Share”. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss that is attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Financial Institution by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the reported period. Diluted EPS is calculated by adjusting the profit or loss that is attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Financial Institution and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, such as share options granted to employees and hybrid capital instruments.

The Financial Institution has its paid-up capital of Rs. 61.02 Crores as on 32ndAshad 2082.

Earning per share **Fig. NPR**

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Earning attributable to equity shareholders	14,545,576	10,485,256
Basic number of shares	6,102,000	5,771,127
Weighted average number of shares for the period (P.Y Restated)	6,102,000	5,771,127
Basic Earning per share (P.Y Restated)	2.38	1.82
Diluted Earning per share (P.Y Restated)	2.38	1.82

3.24 Segment reporting

The Financial Institution discloses information on operating segments to enable users of financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the Financial Institution’s business activities and that of the economic environment in which the Financial Institution operates.

3.25 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Financial Institution reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than investment properties and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there exists any indication of impairment. Where any indication of impairment exists, the Financial Institution makes an estimation of the asset’s recoverable amount.

The ‘recoverable amount’ of an asset is the greater of its ‘Value in Use’ and its ‘Fair Value’ less costs to sell. In determining the ‘Value in use’, future cash flow estimates are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining ‘Fair Value’ less cost to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used.

An impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the estimated recoverable amount from that asset. The impairment loss is recognized through expense charge in profit or loss with a corresponding write down in the carrying value of the asset. Conversely, subsequent reversal of impairment charge is also recognized when a subsequent assessment of the asset’s recoverable amount results in a reduction in previously recognized impairment loss for that asset.

3.26 Statement of cash flows

The Financial Institution has reported its cash flow statement applying the ‘Direct Method’ in accordance with NAS 07 – “Statement of Cash Flows”. Application of the direct method in presenting cash flow statement discloses major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments, thereby provides information which may be useful in estimating future cash flows of an entity.

‘Cash and Cash Equivalents’, as referred to in the statement of cash flows are the same as presented on the face of the consolidated statement of financial position. ‘Cash Flows’ are inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents.

The statement of cash flows reports cash flows during the period classified by operating, investing and financing activities as defined hereunder:

- **Operating Activities:** are the principal revenue generating activities of the reporting entity and other activities that are not classified as investing or financing activities.
- **Investing Activities:** are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other long-term investments.
- **Financing Activities:** are activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed equity and borrowed capital of the Financial Institution.

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

4.1 Cash and Cash Equivalent

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Cash in Hand	31,478,176	18,110,830
Balances with BFIs (Domestic BFIs)	284,143,171	543,031,406
Money at call and short notice	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	**315,621,347**	**561,142,236**

4.2 Due from Nepal Rastra Bank

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Statutory balances with NRB	145,101,135	68,288,376
Securities purchased under resale agreement	-	-
Other deposit and receivable from NRB	-	-
Total	**145,101,135**	**68,288,376**

4.3 Placements with Banks and Financial Instutions

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Placement with domestic B/FIs	-	-
Placement with foreign B/FIs	-	-
Less: Allowances for impairment	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

4.4 Derivative financial instruments

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Held for trading	**-**	**-**
Interest rate swap	-	-
Currency swap	-	-
Forward exchange contract	-	-
Others	-	-
Held for risk management	**-**	**-**
Interest rate swap	-	-
Currency swap	-	-
Forward exchange contract	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

4.5 Other trading assets

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Treasury bills	-	-
Government bonds	-	-
NRB bonds	-	-
Domestic corporate bonds	-	-
Equities	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	-	-
Pledged	-	-
Not pledged	-	-

4.6 Loans and advances to BFIs

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Loans to microfinance institutions	-	-
Other	-	-
Less: Allowances for impairment	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to the Financial Statements as on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

4.6.1 Allowances for Impairment

Balance at Sawan 1	-	-
Impairment losss for the year:		
Charge for the year	-	-
Recoveries/reversal	-	-
Amount written off	-	-
Balance at Ashad end	**-**	**-**

4.7 Loans and advances to customers

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Loans and Advances measured at Amortized Cost	2,033,891,232	1,503,415,532
Less: Impairment Allowances	(123,408,959)	(59,482,276)
Collective Impairment	(23,542,884)	(23,547,857)
Individual Impairment	(99,866,075)	(35,934,419)
Net Amount	**1,910,482,273**	**1,443,933,256**
Loans and Advances measured at FVTPL	-	-
Total	**1,910,482,273**	**1,443,933,256**

4.7.1: Analysis of Loans and Advances - By Product

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Product		
Term loans	784,219,922	385,681,024
Overdraft	568,167,859	587,274,861
Trust receipt/Import loans	-	-
Demand and other working capital Loans	-	-
Personal residential loans	30,771,551	26,138,372
Real estate loans	53,801,125	39,847,829
Margin lending loans	-	-
Hire purchase loans	7,000,360	3,251,746
Subsidized Loan loans	-	-
Deprived sector loans	99,895,806	81,324,388
Agricultual & Irrigation loans	-	-
Bills purchased	-	-
Staff Loan	30,071,456	3,995,449
Other	446,257,114	363,832,251
Sub-Total	**2,020,185,193**	**1,491,345,920**
Interest receivable	13,706,039	12,069,613
Grand Total	**2,033,891,232**	**1,503,415,532**

4.7.2: Analysis of loans and advances - By Currency

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Nepalese Rupee	2,033,891,232	1,503,415,532
Indian Rupee	-	-
United State Dollar	-	-
Great Britain Pound	-	-
Euro	-	-
Japanese Yen	-	-
Chinese Yuan	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	**2,033,891,232**	**1,503,415,532**

4.7.3: Analysis of Loans and Advances - By Collateral

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Secured		
Movable/Immovable Assets	2,000,091,657	1,463,936,846
Gold and silver	-	-
Guarantee of domestic B/Fis	-	-
Government guarantee	-	-
Guarantee of international rated bank	-	-
Collateral of export document	-	-

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

Collateral of fixed deposit receipt	33,799,575	39,478,686
Collateral of Government securities	-	-
Counter guarantee	-	-
Personal guarantee	-	-
Other	-	-
Subtotal	**2,033,891,232**	**1,503,415,532**
Unsecured	-	-
Grand Total	**2,033,891,232**	**1,503,415,532**

4.7.4: Allowances for Impairment

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Specific allowances for impairment		
Balance at Sawan 1	35,934,419	4,462,000
Impairment loss for the year:	63,931,656	31,472,419
Charge for the year	-	-
Recoveries/reversal during the year	63,931,656	31,472,419
Write-offs	-	-
Exchange rate variance on foreign currency impairment	-	-
Other movement	-	-
Balance at Ashad end	**99,866,075**	**35,934,419**
Collective allowances for impairment		
Balance at Sawan 1	23,547,857	17,896,030
Impairment loss for the year:	(4,973)	5,651,827
Charge/(reversal) for the year	(4,973)	5,651,827
Exchange rate variance on foreign currency impairment	-	-
Other movement	-	-
Balance at Ashad end	**23,542,884**	**23,547,857**
Total Allowances for Impairment	**123,408,959**	**59,482,276**

4.8 Investment Securities

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Investment securities measured at amortized cost		
Investments in Bonds & Bills	**959,519,835**	**87,078,298**
Government Bonds	20,000,000	20,000,000
Inv. In Treasury Bills	939,519,835	67,078,298
Investment in equity measured at FVTOCI	**346,505,577**	**217,655,642**
Quoted Equity	158,171,852	104,281,186
Unquoted Equity	106,694,500	50,194,500
Mutual Fund Units	81,639,225	63,179,956
Total	**1,306,025,412**	**304,733,940**

4.8.1: Investment Securities measured at Amortized Cost

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Debt Securities	-	-
Government bonds	20,000,000	20,000,000
Government treasury bills	939,519,835	67,078,298
Nepal Rastra Bank bonds	-	-
Nepal Rastra Bank deposits instruments	-	-
Other	-	-
Less: Specific Allowances for Impairment	-	-
Total	**959,519,835**	**87,078,298**

4.8.2: Investment in Equity measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Equity Instruments		
Quoted Equity Shares	158,171,852	104,281,186
Unquoted Equity Shares	106,694,500	50,194,500
Mutul Fund Units	81,639,225	63,179,956
Total	**346,505,577**	**217,655,642**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

4.8.3: Information relating to investment in equities

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082		31 Ashad 2081	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
Investment in quoted equity	**116,858,287**	**158,171,852**	**112,208,680**	**104,281,186**
1. Api Power Company Ltd (Nil shares @ 100 paidup)	-	-	235,282	260,142
2. Asian Life Insurance Co. Limited (5,501 shares @ 100 paidup)	3,766,461	2,805,510	8,012,888	7,290,969
3. Chhimek Laghubitta Bikas Bank Limited (1,229 shares @ 100 paidup)	1,285,120	1,274,473	1,285,120	1,024,200
4. Chilime Hydropower Company Limited (Nil shares @ 100 paidup)	-	-	6,116,701	6,574,170
5. Deprosc Laghubitta Sanstha Limited (794 shares @ 100 paidup)	918,273	701,102	918,273	610,566
6. Global IME Laghubitta Bittya Sanstha Ltd (1,803 shares @ 100 paidup)	3,599,273	2,378,157	3,599,273	2,461,095
7. Himalyan Everest Insurance Co.Ltd (Nil shares @ 100 paidup)	-	-	3,844,931	3,758,504
8. Infinity Laghubitta Bittya Sanstha Ltd (1,532 shares @ 100 paidup)	1,929,309	1,417,100	1,929,309	1,832,272
9. Mithila Laghubitta Bikas Bank Ltd (537 shares @ 100 paidup)	870,751	851,145	3,262,478	2,774,749
10. National Life Insurance Co. Ltd (461 shares @ 100 paidup)	385,202	292,735	385,202	263,585
11. Neco Insurance Co. Ltd. (2,482 shares @ 100 paidup)	2,273,832	1,772,148	2,224,132	1,659,460
12. Nirdhan Uthan Bank Ltd (2,465 shares @ 100 paidup)	2,822,730	1,898,050	2,822,730	1,754,834
13. NMB Microfinance Bittiya sanstha Ltd (2,004 shares @ 100 paidup)	2,390,667	1,500,996	2,390,667	1,523,040
14. Prabhu Insurance Ltd (2109 shares @ 100 paidup)	1,527,193	1,954,832	1,527,193	1,662,738
15. Siddhartha Premier Insurance Limited (SPIL) (2,610 shares @ 100 paidup)	2,577,346	2,241,990	2,577,346	2,244,339
16. Himalayan Life Insurance Limited (HLI) (740 shares @ 100 paidup)	458,420	299,700	458,420	253,759
17. Sagarmatha Insurance Co. Ltd (748 shares @ 100 paidup)	834,977	552,772	834,977	543,796
18. Sanima Mai Hydropower Ltd. (19358 shares @ 100 paidup)	9,320,226	12,098,750	279,351	369,716
19. Shikhar Insurance Co. Ltd. (996 shares @ 100 paidup)	1,328,886	774,390	1,328,886	654,315
20. Surya Life Insurance Company Limited (4,900 shares @ 100 paidup)	3,438,850	2,180,990	3,438,850	2,106,510
21. Swabalamban Bikas Bank Ltd (351 shares @ 100 paidup)	362,427	309,231	362,427	288,580

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

22. Swarojgar Laghu Bitta Bikas Bank Ltd (NIL shares @ 100 paidup)	-	-	1,215,589	1,110,555
23. Vijaya laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Ltd. (1296 shares @ 100 paidup)	1,712,975	1,140,480	1,712,975	1,347,840
24. Nepal Life Insurance Com Ltd (1405 shares @ 100 paidup)	6,011	1,090,280	9,323,829	8,641,240
25. CEDB Hydropower Development Compant Ltd (17393 shares @ 100 paidup)	25,896,778	46,004,485	27,694,660	28,060,549
26. Hydroelectricity Investment and Development Co. Limited (28000 shares @ 100 paidup)	4,636,691	5,927,600	2,500,000	2,703,750
27. Reliable Nepal Life InsuranceLtd (2561 shares @ 100 paidup)	1,039,628	1,221,597	6,895,327	7,838,212
28. Sun Nepal Life Insurance Company Limited (NIL shares @ 100 paidup)	-	-	794,267	761,837
29.IME Life Insurance Company Limited (2,797 shares @ 100 paidup)	1,223,398	1,293,613	1,223,398	1,013,814
30. Himalayan Reinsurance Limited (NIL shares @ 100 paidup)	-	-	2,732,705	2,610,000
31. VisionLumbini Urja Limited (100,000 Shares of Rs 100 each)	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
32. Prabhu Mahalaxmi Life Incurance Limited (594 Shares of Rs 100 each)	281,493	310,662	281,493	282,050
33. Radhi Bidhyut Co Ltd (44324 Shares of Rs 100 each)	16,366,441	35,858,116	-	-
34. Ngadi Group Power Limited (19000 Shares of Rs 100 each)	5,380,980	7,581,000	-	-
35. SAHAS URJA LIMITED (11000 Shares of Rs 100 each)	5,868,308	7,062,000	-	-
36. Soaltee Hotel Limited (9327 Shares of Rs 100 each)	4,355,641	5,377,948	-	-
Investment in unquoted equity	**106,694,500**	**106,694,500**	**50,194,500**	**50,194,500**
1. Vision Lumbini Urja Company (Seti Nadi Jalbidhut 25W) (100,000 Shares of Rs 100 each)	-	-	-	-
2. Nepal clearing House Ltd (3,784 Shares of Rs 100 each)	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
3. Credit Information Bureau (CIB) (11,813 Shares of Rs 100 each)	94,500	94,500	94,500	94,500
4. APPOLO HYDROPOWER PVT LTD (50,000 Shares of Rs 100 each)	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
5. Shree Nagar Agritech Industries Ltd (100,000 Shares of Rs 100 each)	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
6. RELIABLE VENTURE CAPITAL LIMITED (70,000 Shares of Rs 1000 each)	70,000,000	70,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000
7. Janaki Garden Hotel & Resort (200,000 Shares of Rs 100 each)	20,000,000	20,000,000	-	-
8. National Banking Institute Ltd (15,000 Shares of Rs 100 each)	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	-

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

Investment in Mutual Fund Units	**78,029,000**	**81,639,225**	**66,125,100**	**63,179,956**
1. Prabhu Select Fund (6,46,060 units of Rs 10 each)	6,250,600	7,300,478	10,000,000	9,790,000
2. MMF1 (436,340 units of Rs 10 each)	4,363,400	4,180,137	4,363,400	3,368,545
3. NBF3 (NIL units of Rs 10 each)	-	-	166,700	130,026
4. NMBSBFE (9,500 units of Rs 10 each)	95,000	104,310	95,000	93,385
5. RMF1 (5,00,000 units of Rs 10 each)	5,000,000	4,980,000	5,000,000	4,080,000
6. Kumari Yojana Ltd (400,000 Shares of Rs 10 each)	4,000,000	4,004,000	4,000,000	3,868,000
7. NMB Saral Bachat Mutual Fund (1,785,000 Shares of Rs 10 each)	17,970,000	20,581,050	20,000,000	20,120,000
8. Sanima Growth Fund (SGF) (500,000 Shares of Rs 10 each)	5,000,000	5,160,000	5,000,000	5,070,000
9. Nabil Flexi Cap Fund(NFCF) (NIL units of Rs 10 each)	-	-	5,000,000	5,000,000
10. Prabhu Smart Fund (35,000 Shares of Rs 10 each)	350,000	404,250	10,000,000	9,610,000
11. NIC ASIA GROUTH FUND (250,000 Shares of Rs 10 each)	2,500,000	2,495,000	2,500,000	2,050,000
12. GARIMA SAMRIDDHI YOJANA (250,000 Shares of Rs 10 each)	2,500,000	2,500,000	-	-
13. RELIABLE SAMRIDDHI YOJANA (20,00,000 Shares of Rs 10 each)	20,000,000	19,940,000	-	-
14. Muktinath Mutual Fund 1 (1,000,000 Shares of Rs 10 each)	10,000,000	9,990,000	-	-
Total	**301,581,787**	**346,505,577**	**228,528,280**	**217,655,642**

4.9 Current tax assets

Particulars	**32 Ashad 2082**	**31 Ashad 2081**
Current tax assets	-	-
Current year income tax assets	21,659,921	12,647,248
Tax assets of prior periods	-	-
Current tax liabilities	-	-
Current year income tax liabilities	11,069,921	10,303,616
Tax liabilities of prior periods	-	-
Total	**10,590,000**	**2,343,632**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

4.10 Investment in Subsidiaries

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Investment in quoted subsidiaries	-	-
Investment in unquoted subsidiaries	-	-
Total Investment	-	-
Less: Impairment allowances	-	-
Net carrying amount	**-**	**-**

4.10.1: Investment in quoted subsidiaries

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
	CostFair Value	**CostFair Value**
…………………………………………..……… Ltd.		
………………………………Shares of Rs……… each		
…………………………………………..……… Ltd.		
………………………………Shares of Rs……… each		
Total		

4.10.2: Investment in unquoted subsidiaries

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
	CostFair Value	**CostFair Value**
…………………………………………..……… Ltd.		
………………………………Shares of Rs……… each		
…………………………………………..……… Ltd.		
………………………………Shares of Rs……… each		
Total		

4.10.3: Information relating to subsidiaries of the finance

Particulars	Percentage of ownership held by the finance	
	32 Ashad 2082	**31 Ashad 2081**
	-	**-**
……………….Ltd. …………shares of Rs. …….each	-	-

4.10.4: Non Controlling Interest of Subsidiries

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	
	…….Ltd	**…… Ltd**
Equity interest held by NCI (%)	-	-
Profit/(loss) allocated during the year	-	-
Accumulated balances of NCI as on Ashad end 2081	-	-
Dividend paid to NCI	-	-

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	
	…….Ltd	…… Ltd
Equity interest held by NCI (%)	-	-
Profit/(loss) allocated during the year	-	-
Accumulated balances of NCI as on Ashad end 2081	-	-
Dividend paid to NCI	-	-

4.1 Investment in Associates

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Investment in quoted associates	-	-
Investment in unquoted associates	-	-
Total Investment	-	-
Less: Impairment Allowances	-	-
Net Carrying Amount	**-**	**-**

4.11.1: Investment in quoted associates

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
	CostFair Value	CostFair Value
…………………………………………………… Ltd.		
………………………………Shares of Rs……… each		
…………………………………………………… Ltd.		
………………………………Shares of Rs……… each		
Total		

4.11.2: Investment in unquoted associates

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
	CostFair Value	CostFair Value
…………………………………………………… Ltd.		
………………………………Shares of Rs……… each		
…………………………………………………… Ltd.		
………………………………Shares of Rs……… each		
Total		

4.11.3: Information relating to associates of the finance

Particulars	Percentage of Ownership held by finance	
	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
…………………………………………………… Ltd.	-	-
…………………………………………………… Ltd.	-	-
…………………………………………………… Ltd.	-	-
…………………………………………………… Ltd.	-	-

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

4.11.4: Equity value of associates

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
………………………………………………..……… Ltd.	-	-
………………………………………………..……… Ltd.	-	-
Total		

4.12 Investment properties

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Investment properties measured at fair value		
Balance as on Shrawan 01,	-	-
Addition/disposal during the year	-	-
Net changes in fair value during the year	-	-
Adjustment/transfer	-	-
Net amount	-	-
Investment properties measured at cost		
Balance as on Shrawan 01,	11,623,000	11,961,501
Addition/disposal during the year	4,765,313	(338,501)
Adjustment/transfer	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Accumulated impairment loss	-	-
Net amount	**16,388,313**	**11,623,000**
Total	**16,388,313**	**11,623,000**

4.12.1 Details of Investment Properties

Details	NBA recognised Date	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Ashok Kumar Yadav	2075.12.29	87,500	87,500
ChandikaAuto Mobiles	2075.12.29	800,000	800,000
Bhubneshwari Devi Baesya	2075.12.29	966,700	966,700
Sanjay Das	2075.12.29	650,000	650,000
Surendra Prashad Sahu Teli	2079.12.13	-	1,600,000
Priyanka Hotel	2080.03.13	-	-
Pariyar DeviChaudhary	2080.03.13	-	-
Raj Kumari Biswakarma	2080.03.13	537,800	537,800
Radheshyam Ram	2080.03.13	-	-
Gulab Devi Ram	2080.03.13	1,130,500	1,130,500
Ram Sakhi Devi Haluwai	2080.10.29	2,625,500	2,625,500
Dashrath Chaudhary	2081.03.30	2,247,000	3,225,000
Chandra Bishwakarma	2081.12.11	3,269,000	
Nagendra Prasad Sah	2081.12.11	939,313	
Sujit Kumar Thakur	2082.03.22	960,000	
Sunil Kumar Jha	2082.03.22	2,175,000	
Total		**16,388,313**	**11,623,000**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

4.13 Property and Equipment

Particulars	Land	Building	Capital Work in Progress	ROU	Leasehold Properties	Computer & Accessories	Vehicles	Furnitures & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Total Ashad End 2082	Total Ashad End 2081
Cost											
Balance as on Ashad end 2079	**126,337,663**	**6,459,810**	**-**	**22,954,301**	**16,780,109**	**6,095,932**	**9,361,019**	**2,738,443**	**4,755,085**	**195,482,362**	**195,482,362**
Addition during the Year											
Acquisition	-	-		2,616,613	1,926,588	1,708,848	243,000	104,011	1,473,421	8,072,481	8,072,481
Capitalization	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment/ Revaluation on Fair Value	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on Ashad end 2080	**126,337,663**	**6,459,810**	**-**	**25,570,914**	**18,706,697**	**7,804,780**	**9,604,019**	**2,842,454**	**6,228,506**	**203,554,843**	**203,554,843**
Addition during the Year											
Acquisition	-	-		-	-	448,870	244,000	195,287	323,170	1,211,327	1,211,327
Capitalization	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	(4,500)	(4,500)	(4,500)
Adjustment/ Revaluation on Fair Value	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on Ashad end 2081	**126,337,663**	**6,459,810**	**-**	**25,570,914**	**18,706,697**	**8,253,650**	**9,848,019**	**3,037,741**	**6,547,176**	**204,761,670**	**204,761,670**
Addition during the Year											
Acquisition	-	-	305,100	3,091,990	3,787,400	1,477,790	825,900	900,755	5,006,854	15,395,789	15,395,789
Capitalization	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment/ Revaluation on Fair Value	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on Ashad end 2082	**126,337,663**	**6,459,810**	**305,100**	**28,662,904**	**22,494,097**	**9,731,440**	**10,673,919**	**3,938,496**	**11,554,030**	**220,157,459**	**220,157,459**
Depreciation and Impairment											
As on Ashad end 2079	**-**	**2,259,123**		**508,019**	**279,464**	**1,115,959**	**948,543**	**746,750**	**397,275**	**6,255,133**	**6,255,133**
Impairment for the year											
Depreciation charge for the year	-	127,714		1,194,089	1,760,652	679,253	932,481	262,935	502,869	5,459,993	5,459,993
Disposals	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment for the year	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As on Ashad end 2080	**-**	**2,386,837**	**-**	**1,702,108**	**2,040,116**	**1,795,212**	**1,881,024**	**1,009,685**	**900,144**	**11,715,126**	**11,715,126**
Impairment for the year	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	127,714		1,268,702	1,870,670	750,141	961,799	272,380	615,818	5,867,224	5,867,224
Disposals	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment for the year	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As on Ashad end 2081	**-**	**2,514,551**	**-**	**2,970,810**	**3,910,786**	**2,545,353**	**2,842,823**	**1,282,065**	**1,515,962**	**17,582,350**	**17,582,350**
Impairment for the year	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	127,714	-	2,927,075	2,082,966	839,747	1,001,121	338,841	838,608	8,156,072	8,156,072
Disposals	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment for the year	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As on Ashad end 2082	**-**	**2,642,265**	**-**	**5,897,885**	**5,993,752**	**3,385,100**	**3,843,944**	**1,620,906**	**2,354,570**	**25,738,422**	**25,738,422**
Capital Work in Progress	**-**	**-**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net Book Value											
As on Ashad end 2079	**126,337,663**	**4,200,687**	**-**	**22,446,282**	**16,500,645**	**4,979,973**	**8,412,476**	**1,991,693**	**4,357,810**	**189,227,229**	**30,274,613**
As on Ashad end 2080	**126,337,663**	**4,072,973**	**-**	**23,868,806**	**16,666,581**	**6,009,568**	**7,722,995**	**1,832,769**	**5,328,362**	**191,839,717**	**189,227,229**
As on Ashad end 2081	**126,337,663**	**3,945,259**	**-**	**22,600,104**	**14,795,911**	**5,708,297**	**7,005,196**	**1,755,676**	**5,031,214**	**187,179,320**	**191,839,717**
As on Ashad end 2082	**126,337,663**	**3,817,545**	**305,100**	**22,765,019**	**16,500,345**	**6,346,340**	**6,829,975**	**2,317,590**	**9,199,460**	**194,419,037**	**187,179,320**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

4.14 Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Particulars	Goodwill	Software		Other	Total Ashad end
		Purchased	Developed		
Cost					
Balance as on Ashad end 2079	**-**	**2,400,152**	-	-	**2,400,152**
Addition during the Year					
Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-
Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment/ Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on Ashad end 2080	**-**	**2,400,152**	**-**	**-**	**2,400,152**
					-
Addition during the Year					
Acquisition		158,200	-	-	158,200
Capitalization		-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year		-	-	-	-
Adjustment/ Revaluation		-	-	-	-
Balance as on Ashad end 2081		**2,558,352**	-	-	**2,558,352**
					-
Addition during the Year					
Acquisition		226,000	-	-	226,000
Capitalization		-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year		-	-	-	-
Adjustment/ Revaluation		-	-	-	-
Balance as on Ashad end 2082		**2,784,352**	-	-	**2,784,352**
Amortisation and Impairment					
As on Ashad end 2079		**42,026**	-	-	**42,026**
Amortisation charge for the year		480,030	-	-	480,030
Impairment for the year		-	-	-	-
Disposals		-	-	-	-
Adjustment		-	-	-	-
As on Ashad end 2080		**522,056**	-	-	**522,057**
Amortisation charge for the year		497,293	-	-	497,293
Impairment for the year		-	-	-	-
Disposals		-	-	-	-
Adjustment		-	-	-	-
As on Ashad end 2081		**1,019,349**	-	-	**1,019,350**
Amortisation charge for the year		625,153	-	-	625,153
Impairment for the year		-	-	-	-
Disposals		-	-	-	-
Adjustment		-	-	-	-
As on Ashad end 2082		**1,644,502**	-	-	**1,644,503**
Capital Work in Progress		-	-	-	-
Net book value					
As on Ashad end 2079		**2,358,126**	**-**	**-**	**2,358,126**
As on Ashad end 2080		**1,878,096**	**-**	**-**	**1,878,095**
As on Ashad end 2081		**1,539,003**	**-**	**-**	**1,539,002**
As on Ashad end 2082		**1,139,850**	**-**	**-**	**1,139,849**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

4.15 Deferred Tax

Particulars	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Current FY 2080-81 Net Deferred Tax Assets /(Liabilities)
Deferred tax on temporary differences on following items			
Loans and Advances to B/Fis	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-
Investment properties	-	-	-
Investment securities	-	-	-
Property and Equipment	-	(2,633,281)	(2,633,281)
Employees' Defined Benefit Plan	1,874,177	-	1,874,177
Lease liabilities	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-
Acturial Gain	-	(53,861)	(53,861)
Fair Value Reserve	3,261,791	-	3,261,791
Deferred tax on temporary differences	**5,135,968**	**(2,687,142)**	**2,448,826**
Deferred tax on carry forward of unused tax losses			-
Deferred tax due to changes in tax rate			-
Net Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities) as on year end of 2081			
Deferred tax expense/ (income) recognized in profit or loss			759,104
Deferred tax expense/ (income) recognized in other comprehensive income			
Deferred tax expense/ (income) recognized directly in equity			
Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities) as on Shrawan 01, 2080			2,966,752
Origination/(Reversal) during the year			**517,926**

Deferred tax expense/ (income) recognized in profit or loss	
Deferred tax expense/ (income) recognized in other comprehensive income	
Deferred tax expense/ (income) recognized directly in equity	

Particulars	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Current FY 2081-82 Net Deferred Tax Assets /(Liabilities)
Deferred tax on temporary differences on following items			
Loans and Advances to B/Fis	-	-	-
Loans and Advances to Customers	7,170,982	-	7,170,982
Investment properties	-	-	-
Investment securities	-	(13,477,137)	(13,477,137)
Property and Equipment	-	(2,369,736)	(2,369,736)
Employees' Defined Benefit Plan	2,793,750	-	2,793,750
Lease liabilities & Right to Use Assets (Net)	808,235	-	808,235
Provisions LLP	-	-	-
Deferred tax on temporary differences	**10,772,967**	**(15,846,873)**	**(5,073,906)**
Deferred tax on carry forward of unused tax losses			-
Deferred tax due to changes in tax rate			-
Net Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities) as on year end of 2082			
Deferred tax expense/ (income) recognized in profit or loss			(8,403,231)
Deferred tax expense/ (income) recognized in other comprehensive income			
Deferred tax expense/ (income) recognized directly in equity			
Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities) as on Shrawan 01, 2081			2,448,826
Origination/(Reversal) during the year			**7,522,732**

Deferred tax expense/ (income) recognized in profit or loss	
Deferred tax expense/ (income) recognized in other comprehensive income	
Deferred tax expense/ (income) recognized directly in equity	

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

4.16 Other Assets

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Assets held for sale	-	-
Bills receivable	-	-
Accounts Receivable	452,010	452,010
Accrued Income	-	-
Prepayments and Deposits	557,356	411,002
Income tax deposit	-	-
Deferred employee expenditure	-	-
Other Assets	61,667,946	15,443,012
Total	**62,677,312**	**16,306,024**

4.17Due to Banks and Financial Institutions

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Money Market Deposits	-	-
Interbank borrowing	-	-
Other deposits from BFIs	-	-
Settlement and clearing accounts	-	-
Other deposits from BFIs	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

4.18 Due to Nepal Rastra Bank

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Refinance from NRB	-	-
Standing Liquidity Facility	-	-
Lender of last report facility from NRB	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreement	-	-
Other payable to NRB	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

4.19 Derivative Financial Instruments

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Held for Trading		
Interest Rate Swap	-	-
Currency swap	-	-
Forward exchange contract	-	-
Other	-	-
Held for Trading		
Interest Rate Swap	-	-
Forward exchange contract	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

4.20 Deposits from customers

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Institutional customers:		
Term deposits	730,099,000	291,431,000
Call deposits	228,854,379	107,921,063
Current deposits	59,248,751	176,176,641
Other	-	-
Individual customers:		
Term Deposits	1,204,644,548	777,152,438
Saving Deposits	906,504,944	497,059,772
Current deposits	43,387,933	20,509,343
Other	-	-
Total	**3,172,739,555**	**1,870,250,257**

4.20.1: Currency wise analysis of deposit from customers

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Nepalese rupee	3,172,739,555	1,870,250,257
Indian rupee	-	-
United State dollar	-	-
Great Britian pound	-	-
Euro	-	-
Japanese yen	-	-
Chinese yen	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	**3,172,739,555**	**1,870,250,257**
Accrued interest payable	-	-
Total Customer deposit including accrued interst payable		**1,870,250,257**

4.21 Borrowing

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Domestic Borrowing		
Nepal Government	-	-
Other Institutions	-	-
Other	-	-
Sub Total	-	-
Foreign Borrowing		
Foreign Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-
Multilateral Development Banks	-	-
Other Institutions	-	-
Sub Total	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

4.22 Provisions

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Provisions for redundancy	-	-
Provisions for restructuring	-	-
Pending legal issues and tax litigation	-	-
Onerous Contracts	-	-
Other Provision	-	-
	-	**-**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

4.22.1: Movement in Provision

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Balance at Shrawan 01 (start of year)	-	-
Provisions made during the year	-	-
Provisions used during the year	-	-
Provisions reversed during the year	-	-
Unwind of Discount	-	-
Balance at Ashad end (end of year)	-	-

4.23 Other liabilities

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Liabilities for emloyees defined benefit obligations		2,572,344
Liabilities for long service leave	**5,308,264**	3,674,913
Short-term employee benefits	-	-
Bills payable	-	-
Creditors and accruals	-	-
Interest payable on deposits	658	50,046
Interest payable on borrowing	-	-
Liabilities on deferred grant income	-	-
Unpaid Dividend	-	-
Liabilities under Finance Lease	**25,459,135**	26,004,944
Employee bonus payable	1,846,705	2,320,766
Other Liabilities:		
Other Liabilities	**5,459,500**	4,878,263
Total	**42,078,499**	**39,501,276**

4.23.1: Defined Benefit Liabilities (Gratuity)

The amount recognized in the statement of financial position are as follows:

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Present value of unfunded obligations	4,004,237	2,572,344
Present value of funded obligations	-	-
Total present value of obligations	4,004,237	2,572,344
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Present value of net obligations	4,004,237	2,572,344
Recognized liability for defined benefit obligations	**4,004,237**	**2,572,344**

4.23.2: Plan Assets

Plan Assets comprise	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Equity securities	-	-
Government bonds	-	-
Bank deposit	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

4.23.3: Movement in present value of defined benefit Obligations

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Defined benefit obligations at thebeginning of Shrawan		
Actuarial (losses)/gain	966,300	(278,766)
Benefit paid by the plan	(1,112,538)	-
Current Service cost & Interest	3,211,483	2,596,696
Defined benefit obligations at Ashad end	**9,312,502**	**6,247,257**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

4.23.4 Movement in the fair value ofPlan Assets

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of Shrawan		
Contribution paid into the plan	-	-
Benefits paid during the year	-	-
Actuarial (losses) gains	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at Ashad end	**-**	**-**

4.23.5: Amount recognized in profit or loss

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Current Service Costs	2,737,136	2,320,825
Interest on obligation	474,347	275,871
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Total	**3,211,483**	**2,596,696**

4.23.6: Amount recognized in other comprehensive income

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(736,821)	32,747
Total	**(736,821)**	**32,747**

4.23.7: Actuarial assumptions

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Discount rate	0.09	0.09
Expected return on plan asset	-	-
Future salary increase	0.08	0.08
Withdrawal rate	0.08	0.08
Retirement Age	58 Years	58 Years

4.24 Debt securities issued

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Debt securities issued designated as at fair value through profit or loss		-
Debt securities issued at amortised cost	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

4.25 Subordinated Liabilities

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Redeemable preference shares	-	-
Irredemable cumulative preference shares (liabilities component)		-
Other	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

4.26 Share capital

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Ordinary shares	610,200,000	610,200,000
Convertible preference shares (equity component only)	-	-
Irredeemable preference shares (equity component only)		
Perpetual debt (equity component only)	-	-
Total	**610,200,000**	**610,200,000**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

4.26.1: Ordinary Shares

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Authorized Capital	800,000,000	800,000,000
- 8,000,000 Ordinary Shares @ NPR 100 each		
Issued Capital	610,200,000	610,200,000
- 61,02,000 Ordinary Shares @ NPR 100 each		
Subscribed and paid up capital	610,200,000	610,200,000
- 61,02,000 Ordinary Shares @ NPR 100 each		
Total	**610,200,000**	**610,200,000**

4.26.2: Ordinary share ownership

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082		31 Ashad 2081	
	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount
Domestic ownership		610,200,000		610,200,000
Nepal Government		-		-
"A" class licensed institutions		-		-
Other licensed institutions		-		-
Other Institutions		-		-
Public - 49%		298,998,000		298,998,000
Promoter- 51%		311,202,000		311,202,000
Foreign ownership		-		-
Total		**610,200,000**		**610,200,000**

4.26.3: Details of more than 0.5% ordinary share ownership:

Name	2081-82		
	Shares	Amount	%
Promotor Shares			
Reliable Nepal Life Insurance Limited	778,136	77,813,600	12.75%
Bishal Pandit	459,069	45,906,900	7.52%
United Ajod Insurance Limited	250,971	25,097,100	4.11%
Ranjeet Babu Prasad	213,952	21,395,200	3.51%
Menka Singh	199,734	19,973,400	3.27%
Dip Narayan Shah	119,081	11,908,100	1.95%
Arvind Kumar Vats	118,641	11,864,100	1.94%
Chandan Agrawal	103,865	10,386,500	1.70%
Manju Kumari Sudi Mahaseth	64,965	6,496,500	1.06%
Preety Raj Shrestha	64,965	6,496,500	1.06%
Navneet Mishra	61,506	6,150,600	1.01%
Ajit Kumar Mishra	48,412	4,841,200	0.79%
Puskar Pandit	39,031	3,903,100	0.64%
Paro Kumari	33,389	3,338,900	0.55%
Nirmal Shah	32,547	3,254,700	0.53%
Public Shares			
Atul Kucheria	60,722	6,072,200	1.00%
Shree Ganesh Properties And Investments Pvt.Ltd	57,680	5,768,000	0.95%
Shanta Man Shrestha	52,000	5,200,000	0.85%
Arbind Tulachan	41,531	4,153,100	0.68%
Tarun Kucheria	37,493	3,749,300	0.61%
Menka Singh	35,246	3,524,600	0.58%
Total	**2,872,936**	**287,293,600**	**47.08%**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

4.27 Reserves

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Statutory general reserve	23,129,571	20,220,456
Exchange equalization reserve	-	-
Corporate social responsibility reserve	330,779	406,871
Capital redemption reserve	-	-
Regulatory reserve	38,504,742	30,145,234
Investment adjustment reserve	-	-
Capital Reserve	-	-
Assets Revaluation reserve	24,937,663	24,937,663
Fair value reserve	31,446,651	(7,610,849)
Dividend equalization reserve	-	-
Special reserve	67,642	67,642
Employee Training Reserve	49,991	188,868
Acturial Gain Reserve	(390,100)	125,675
Other	-	-
Total	**118,076,939**	**68,481,560**

4.28 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Contingent liabilities	-	-
Undrawn and undisbursed facilities	-	-
Capital commitment	-	-
Lease Commitment	-	-
Litigation	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

4.28.1: Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Acceptance and documentary credit	-	-
Bills For Collection	-	-
Forward Exchange Contracts	-	-
Guarantees	-	-
Underwriting Commitment	-	-
Other commitments	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

4.28.2: Undrawn and undisbursed facilities

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Undisbursed amount of loans	-	-
Undrawn limits of Overdrafts	-	-
Undrawn limits of credit cards	-	-
undrawn limits of letter of credit	-	-
Undrawn limits of guarantee	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

4.28.3: Capital commitments

Capital expenditure approved by relevant authority of the company but provision has not been made in financial statements.

Capital commitment in relation to Property & Equipment

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Approved and contracted for	-	-
Approved but not contracted for	-	-
Sub - Total	-	-
Capital commitments in relation to Intangible assets		
Approved and contracted for	-	-
Approved but not contracted for	-	-
Sub - Total	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

4.28.4: Lease Commitments

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Operating Lease commitments**		
Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease, where the bank is lessee		
Not Later than 1 Year	-	-
Later than 1 Year but not later than 5 Year	-	-
Later than 5 Year	-	-
Sub total	-	-
Finance Lease Commitment		
Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease, where the bank is lessee		
Not Later than 1 Year	-	-
Later than 1 Year but not later than 5 Year	-	-
Later than 5 Year	-	-
Sub total	-	-
Grand Total		

* Lease Commitments are not disclosed as Lease Accounting as per NFRS-16 has been done.

** All Operating lease are cancellable on providing information in advance to lessor.

4.28.5: Litigation

NoPending Litigation

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

4.29 Interest Income

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Cash and cash equivalent	6,707,121	9,917,946
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Placement with bank and financial insitutions	-	-
Loans and advances to banks and financial institutions	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	229,756,535	219,835,214
Investment securities	15,670,095	3,251,003
Loan and Advance to Staff	1,026,123	40,763
Other Interest Income	-	281,024
Total interest income	**253,159,874**	**233,325,950**

4.30 Interest Expenses

	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Due to bank and financial institutions	-	1,092,737
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Deposits from customers	176,367,216	144,931,111
Borrowing Charges	-	-
Debt securities issued	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-
Other Interest Rebate	919,726	453,618
Total Interest expense	**177,286,942**	**146,477,466**

4.31 Fees and Commission Income

	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Loan administration fees	14,061,836	10,176,048
Service fees	-	-
Consortium fees	-	-
Commitment fees	-	-
DD/TT/Swift Fees	-	-
Credit card/ATM issuance and renewal fees	-	-
Prepayment and swap fees	-	-
Investment Banking Fees	-	-
Assets Management Fees	-	-
Brokerage Fees	-	-
Remittances	865,091	473,426
Commission on Letter of Credit	-	-
Commission on guarantee contracts issued	-	-
Commission on share underwriting/issue	-	-
Locker rental	-	-
Other fees and commission Income	888,932	1,208,378
Total Fees and Commission Income	**15,815,859**	**11,857,852**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

4.32 Fees and Commission Expense

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
ATM management fees	-	-
VISA/Master card fees	-	-
Guarantee commission	-	-
Brokerage	-	-
DD/TT/Swift fees		
Remittance fees and commission	-	-
Other fees and commission expense	-	-
Total Fees and Commission Expense	**-**	**-**

4.33 Net Trading income

	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Changes in fair value of trading assets	-	-
Gain/loss on disposal of trading assets	-	-
Interest income on trading assets	-	-
Dividend income on trading assets	-	-
Gain/loss foreign exchange transaction	-	-
Other	-	-
Net trading income	**-**	**-**

4.34 Other Operating Income

	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Foreign exchange revaluation gain	-	-
Gain/Loss on sale of investment securities	45,315,801	7,262,871
Fair value gain/loss on investment properties	-	-
Dividend on equity instrument	5,332,109	1,916,077
Gain/loss on sale of property and equipment	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of investment property	1,078,250	542,383
Operating lease income	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of gold and silver	-	-
Locker rent	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	**51,726,160**	**9,721,331**

4.35 Impairment charge/(reversal) for loan and other losses

	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Impairment charge/(reversal) on loan and advances to B/Fis	-	-
Impairment charge/(reversal) on loan and advances to customers	63,926,683	37,124,246
Impairment charge/(reversal) on financial Investment	-	-
Impairment charge/(reversal) on placement with bank and financial institutions		
Impairment charge/(reversal) on property and equipment	-	-
Impairment charge/(reversal) on goodwill and intangible assets	-	-
Impairment charge/(reversal) on investment properties	-	-
Total	**63,926,683**	**37,124,246**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

4.36 Personnel Expenses

Particulars	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Salary	17,980,512	13,350,914
Allowances	9,768,946	6,989,263
Gratuity Expense	1,363,899	1,106,272
Provident Fund	1,703,601	1,238,901
Uniform	-	-
Training and development expenses	749,083	364,313
Leave encashment	2,077,745	1,244,405
Medical	1,348,546	1,013,671
Insurance	146,427	104,425
Employees incentives	-	-
Cash-settled share-based payments	-	-
Pension expenses	-	-
Finance expense under NFRSs	-	-
Other expenses related to staff	728,084	376,945
Subtotal	**35,866,843**	**25,789,109**
Employees Bonus	1,846,705	2,320,766
Grand total	**37,713,548**	**28,109,875**

4.37 Other Operating Expense

	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Directors' fee	854,000	761,000
Directors' expense	446,144	439,025
Auditors' remuneration(including internal audit fee)	593,250	536,750
Other audit related expenses	543,027	352,653
Professional and legal expense	151,338	339,585
Office administration expense	13,679,363	10,514,191
Operating lease expense	-	-
Finance Expense under Lease	1,072,870	2,864,257
Operating expense of investment properties	-	-
CSR Expenses	221,549	-
Onerous lease provisions	-	-
Other Expenses	272,033	134,671
Total	**17,833,574**	**15,942,132**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

4.37.1 Office administration expense

	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Repair & Maintenance	458,162	393,109
Electricity & Water	1,563,266	1,068,856
Insurance	1,275,307	973,859
Postage, Telex, Telephone, Internet & Fax	1,981,562	1,577,848
Travelling Allowances & Expenses	601,751	555,129
Miscellaneous Expenses	34,047	57,727
Share issue expenses	-	-
Registration and Renewal Expense	83,651	89,570
Fixed Assets Write off	-	-
Fuel Expenses	701,160	596,340
Printing & Stationery	1,461,364	934,767
AGM Expenses	130,713	153,447
AMC Charges	1,411,276	1,232,316
Office Cleaning Expenses	77,448	55,824
NFIA Membership Expenses	110,000	100,000
NEPSE Membership Expenses	100,000	50,000
Other Membership Expenses	-	25,000
Internal Security Expenses	2,491,986	1,710,516
SEBON Expenses	-	-
Donation Expenses	5,920	8,610
Inaguration Expenses	-	-
Hospitality Expenses	493,016	343,760
Kitchen Expenses	409,271	310,908
Pooja Expenses	72,224	47,705
Bank Commission And Charge Expenses	4,810	9,287
Fine-Penalties	-	15,400
Books & Periodicals	32,630	13,470
Advertisements and Business Promotions	179,799	190,743
Total	**13,679,363**	**10,514,191**

4.38 Depreciation and Amortisation

	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Depreciation on property and equipment	8,156,072	5,867,224
Depreciation on investment property	-	-
Amortization of intangible assets	625,153	497,293
Total	**8,781,225**	**6,364,517**

4.39 Non Operating Income

	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Recovery of loan written off	-	-
Other income	1,460,426	-
Total	**1,460,426**	**-**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

4.40 Non Operating Expenses

	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Loan written off	-	-
Redundancy provision	-	-
Expense of restructuring	-	-
Other expense	-	-
Total	**-**	-

4.41 Income Tax Expenses

	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Current tax expense		
Current year	11,069,921	10,303,616
Adjustments for prior years	-	-
Deferred tax expense	-	-
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(8,995,150)	98,025
Changes in tax rate	-	-
Recognition of previously unrecognized tax losses	-	-
Total income tax expense	**2,074,771**	**10,401,641**

4.41.1: Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit

	32 Ashad 2082	31 Ashad 2081
Profit before tax stated in Statement of Profit or Loss	**16,620,347**	**20,886,897**
Adjustments for NFRS remeasurements excluded in current tax		
- incremental interest income on loans and advances (accrual accounting)		
- reversal of loss provision on investment securities	-	-
Profit before tax prior to remeasurements required under NFRS	**16,620,347**	**20,886,897**
Add: Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible for tax purpose		
Donation	5,920	8,610
Gratuity Provision	1,363,899	1,106,272
Leave Encashment Provision	2,077,745	1,244,405
Other	-	51,041
Loan loss provision	63,926,683	37,124,246
Fine and Penalty	-	15,400
Depreciation charged as Company Act	8,781,225	6,364,517
Adjustment of Fair value of Investment Sold	-	944,585
Impairment of Assets	-	-
Last year bonus upaid balance	-	-
Repair & Maintenance as per Books	458,162	-
Excess of finance cost and actual payment of rent	(2,177,373)	302,859
Less: Tax effect on exempt income		
Gratuity Actually paid	(668,827)	-
Leave Encashment Actually paid	(443,711)	-
Excess Loan loss provision as per income tax act	(40,023,411)	(25,698,163)
Depreciation charged as per Income Tax	(6,909,986)	(6,101,078)
Share issue expenses	-	(811,033)
Non- Taxable Income	(320,664)	-
Employee training expenses	-	(367,095)
Repair & Maintenance as per Tax	(458,162)	-
Dividend Income	(5,332,109)	(726,077)
Taxable Income	**36,899,738**	**34,345,386**
Current Tax Expense @ 30% of taxable income	11,069,921	10,303,616
Previos year tax expenses	-	-
Deferrred Tax Expense/ (Income)	(8,995,150)	98,025
Total income tax expense	**2,074,771**	**10,401,641**
Effective tax rate	**0.30**	**0.30**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

5. Disclosure & Additional Information

5.1 Risk Management:

Introduction and Overview:

In Compliance with Nepal Rastra Bank Directive on 6 "Corporate Governance", the Board of financial institution of MPFL has established a Risk Management Committee with clear terms of reference. As at the date of this report, the Risk Management Committee compromised of following:

S.No.	Member of Risk Management Committee	Designation
1	Gehnath Dhungana	Coordinator
2	Mahesh Kumar Singh	Member
3	Prabhash Jha	Member
4	Suman Kumar Jha	Member Secretary

The Committees meets at least four times annually. The committee oversees and reviews the fundamental prudential risks.

Risk is inherent in the financial institution’s activities but is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the financial institution’s continuing profitability and each individual within the financial institution is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities.

Governance Framework:

Risk Management Committee of the financial institution has formed to review the credit risk, Market risk, and liquidity risk of the institution. Apart form thisinstitution has formed the Assets and Liability Management Committee to monitor liquidity risk as well as market risk, AML CFT committee in order to monitor the operational risk The committee and subcommittee has effectively discharged their duties and responsibility.

The Financial Institution’s risk management framework are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Financial Institution’s to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Through its , the Financial Institution’s seeks to efficiently manage credit, market and liquidity risks which arise directly through the Financial Institution’s commercial activities as well as operational , regulatory and reputational risks whicharise as a normal consequences of any business undertaking. As part of this framework, the Financial Institution’s uses a set of principles that describes its risk management culture. The institution, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Major risk area and mitigation mechanism is as given below:

5.1.1 Credit Risk:

Credit risk is the potential for loss due to failure of counterpartyto meet its obligation to pay the financial institution in accordance with agreed term.

Risk is an inherent feature of any business and it drives an entity towards income generation. Likewise, Risk management objective of the financial institution is to strike balance between risk and return, and ensure optimum Risk-adjusted return on capital. A reasonable level of return is essential for sustainability of the business. However, taking higher risk in search of higher earnings may have chances to result in failure of business. Thus effective risk management is a must for business success. Towards this end MPFL has implemented robust risk management architecture as well as policies and processes approved by the Board of Directors. These encompass independent identification, measurement and management of risks across various facets of financial institution's operation.

Board level risk management committee has been set up under NRB Directive for ensuring/reviewing financial institution's risk appetite are in line with the policies and CRO acts as member secretary. CRO closely monitors and report on credit related risks in ALCO & RMC meeting.

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

5.1 Introduction and Overview contd…

5.1.2 Market Risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices and equity prices. The institution classifies exposures to market risk into either trading or non–trading portfolios and manages each of those portfolios separately.

Market Risks are discussed at Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) of the Financial Institution's and even discussed at respective division level on open position on daily basis. The limits for open position are controlled, level wise which ensures in-depth knowledge of the market and movement before taking decision (by choice). The reports on such aspects are well discussed and dealt in ALCO. The committee ensures functioning of the jobs in line with the policies and procedures and suggests/recommends for necessary steps collectively to address the risk on interest rate movement, exchange rate movement and equity price changes. Most of the market operations (investments) are done from the Treasury Department which reports to the Chief ExecutiveOfficer and exposure accounting including booking of income/expense is done from Departmentwhich reports to the Chief Executive Officer. The institution assesses the open position on daily basis and calculates risk exposure for allocation of required capital in line with Basel provisions. Likely impact on earnings due to change in the market condition and change in the standing of the counterparty are well assessed periodically and necessary actions are taken as appropriate. TFO is equipped with advanced dealing platform for timely and effectively concluding the deals. Similarly the unit is equipped with modern and advanced information system on global news, market movements and any incidents so that institution can manage and maintain the position favorably.

The Financial Institution'shas been working continuously towards risk diversification of its assets base so as to achieve better portfolio mix and to protect/enhance the overall risk on its loan book. The strategic focus of mapping business is gradually reducing high-risk assets and increasing low risk exposures.

The Risk subject to this requirement are:

a) **Interest Rate Risk**
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

b) **Currency Risk**
Foreign exchange risk is potential for the institution to experience volatility in the value of its assets, liabilities and solvency and to suffer actual financial losses as a result of changes in value between the currencies of its assets liabilities and its reporting currency.

c) **Equity price risk**
The risk of fluctuation in fair values or future cash flows of a financial instrument due to a change in market prices, other than those occurring due to interest rate risk or currency risk, is referred to as equity price risk. Accordingly, the equity price risk affects the Institution's investments in equity instruments.

5.1.3 Liquidity Risk:

Liquidity risk occurs when an institution cannot meet its short-term debt obligations. The investor or entity might be unable to convert an asset into cash without giving up capital and income due to a lack of buyers or an inefficient market. The institution has developed internal control processes and contingency plans for managing liquidity risk. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure additional funding if required. The Liquidity Risk is managed by ALCO.The ALCO has developed the Unified Treasury circular for overall liquidity management of institution.

5.1.4 Additional Disclosure

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

5.1.3.1 Classification of Assets and Liabilities based on maturity

Amount in NRs.

As on Ashad 2082

S.No.	Particulars	1-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 - 270 Days	271 - 365 Days	Over 1 Year	No Stated maturity	Total Amount
	Financial Assets							
1	Cash Balance	31,478,176	-	-	-	-	-	31,478,176
2	Balance with Banks & FIs	284,143,171	-	-	-	-	-	284,143,171
3	Investment in Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Call Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Government Securities	959,519,835	-	-	-	-	-	959,519,835
6	Nepal Rastra Bank Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Inter Bank & FI Lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Loans & Advances	166,162,710	199,395,252	132,930,168	166,162,710	1,325,462,898	-	1,990,113,738
9	Interest Receivable	13,706,039	-	-	-	-	-	13,706,039
	Accrued Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Others	62,677,312	-	-	-	-	-	62,677,312
	Total Financial Assets (A)	**1,517,687,243**	**199,395,252**	**132,930,168**	**166,162,710**	**1,325,462,898**	**-**	**3,341,638,271**
	Financial Liabilities							-
11	Current Deposits	102,636,684	-	-	-	-	-	102,636,684
12	Saving Deposits	906,504,944	-	-	-	-	-	906,504,944
13	Fixed Deposits	147,698,301	478,406,977	39,659,000	865,903,771	403,075,499		1,934,743,548
14	Call Deposits	228,854,379	-	-	-	-	-	228,854,379
15	Debentures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Borrowings:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Other Liabilities and Provisions							
	(a) Sundry Creditors	658	-	-	-	-	-	658
	(b) Employees bonus Payable	1,846,705	-	-	-	-	-	1,846,705
	(c) Bills Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(d) Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(e) Unpaid dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(f) Interest payable on deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Others	40,231,136	-	-	-		-	40,231,136
	Total Financial Liabilities (B)	**1,427,772,807**	**478,406,977**	**39,659,000**	**865,903,771**	**403,075,499**	**-**	**3,214,818,054**
	Net Financial Assets (A-B)	**89,914,436**	**(279,011,725)**	**93,271,168**	**(699,741,061)**	**922,387,399**	**-**	**126,820,217**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

Amount in NRs.

As on Ashad 2081

S.No.	Particulars	1-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 - 270 Days	271 - 365 Days	Over 1 Year	No Stated maturity	Total Amount
Assets								
1	Cash Balance	18,110,830	-	-	-	-	-	18,110,830
2	Balance with Banks & FIs	543,031,406	-	-	-	-	-	543,031,406
3	Investment in Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Call Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Government Securities	87,078,298	-	-	-	-	-	87,078,298
6	Nepal Rastra Bank Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Inter Bank & FI Lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Loans & Advances	4,685,251	8,604,224	1,037,000	250,838,310	1,222,185,688	-	1,487,350,473
9	Interest Receivable	12,069,613	-	-	-	-	-	12,069,613
	Accrued Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Others	16,306,024	-	-	-	-	-	16,306,024
	Total Assets (A)	**681,281,422**	**8,604,224**	**1,037,000**	**250,838,310**	**1,222,185,688**	**-**	**2,163,946,644**
Liabilities								
11	Current Deposits	196,685,984	-	-	-	-	-	196,685,984
12	Saving Deposits	497,059,772	-	-	-	-	-	497,059,772
13	Fixed Deposits	156,984,922	-	303,277,740	12,731,600	593,796,937	1,892,238	1,068,683,438
15	Call Deposits	107,921,063	-	-	-	-	-	107,921,063
14	Debentures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Borrowings:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Other Liabilities and Provisions							
	(a) Sundry Creditors	50,046	-	-	-	-	-	50,046
	(b) Employees bonus Payable	2,320,766	-	-	-	-	-	2,320,766
	(c) Bills Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(d) Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(e) Unpaid dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(f) Interest payable on deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Others	37,130,464	-	-	-		-	37,130,464
	Total Liabilities (B)	**998,153,017**	**-**	**303,277,740**	**12,731,600**	**593,796,937**	**1,892,238**	**1,909,851,533**
	Net Financial Assets (A-B)	**(316,871,595)**	**8,604,224**	**(302,240,740)**	**238,106,710**	**628,388,751**	**(1,892,238)**	**254,095,111**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

5.2 Capital Management:

5.2.1 Qualitative Disclosures- The Company has formulated

The Financial Institution has formulated and implemented the "Internal Capital Adequacy Framework 2018" (ICAAP 2008) which has been approved by the Board of Directors. The ICAAP 2018 is a system of sound, effective, and complete strategies and processes that allows the FIs to assess and maintain, ongoing basis, the amounts, types and distribution of internal capital that the FIs considers adequate to cover the nature and level of risk to which the FIs is or might be exposed to.

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) shall also include requirement to have robust governance arrangements, efficient process of managing all material risks and an effective regime for assessing and maintaining adequate and economic capital at the FIs where economic capital (economically needed capital) refers to the amount of capital required for the FIs's business operations and for financing the associated risks.

ICAAP 2018 shall provide policy and procedural guidelines for the calculation of internal capital adequacy by prescribing appropriate methodologies, techniques and procedures to assess the capital adequacy requirements in relation to the FI's risk profile and effectiveness of its risk management, control environment and strategic planning.

The Board shall be primarily responsible for ensuring the current and future capital needs of the FIs in relation to strategic objectives. The management shall review and understand the nature and level of various risks that the FIs is confronting in the course of different business activities and how this risk relates to capital levels and accordingly implement sound risk management framework specifying control measures to tackle each risk factor.

5.2.2 Quantitative disclosures

a. Capital Structure and Capital Adequacy

<u>Financial Year 2081/82 (2024/25)</u>

(Amounts in NPR '000)

	2081/82	2080/81
(A) Core Capital	**479,731**	**597,752**
1) Paid up Capital (Ordinary Shares)	610,200	610,200
2) Proposed Bonus Shares	-	-
3) Share Premium	10,541	10,541
4) Irredeemablepreference shares	-	-
5) General Reserve Fund	23,130	20,220
6) Accumulated profit/(loss)	3,735	564
7) Amount of profit and loss of the current fiscal year as shown in the balance-sheet	-	-
8) Capital Redemption Reserve Fund	-	-
9) Capital Adjustment Fund	-	-
10) Calls in advance	-	-
11) Other free reserves	-	-
To be deducted	**(167,874)**	**(43,773)**
• Amount for goodwill	-	-
• Deferred Tax Assets	-	2,449
• Amount invested in shares and security in excess of limits	155,182	25,875
• Amount invested in security of the company having financial interests	1,222	7,838
• Fictitious Asset	-	-
• Amount invested in purchase of land and houses for self use ignoring directives of this Bank	-	-
• Amount invested in land development and housing construction in excess of limits	-	-
• Investment in Equity of Licensed Financial Institution	11,471	-
• The credit and other facilities made available to the persons and organizations banned by the prevailing laws	-	-
• Negative Balance of Reserve Accounts	-	7,611

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

(B) Supplementary capital	**27,057**	**15,029**
1) Provisions of loan loss made for pass loan	23,543	15,029
2) Additional loan loss provision	-	-
3) Hybrid capital instruments	-	-
4) Unsecured subordinated term debt	-	-
5) Exchange Equalization Fund	-	-
6) Assets revaluation Fund	-	-
7) Investment adjustment Fund	-	-
8) Accrued Interest Receivable on pass loan included in Regulatory Reserve	3,514	-
9) Interest Capitalized Reserve included in Regulatory Reserve	-	-
8) Other Reserve	-	-
(C) Total Capital Fund (A+B)	**506,788**	**612,781**
(D) Minimum capital Fund to be maintained based on risk weight assets		
Capital Adequacy (10%)	16.44%	24.51%
Core Capital (6%)	15.56%	23.90%
Capital Fund (more/less) by %	6.44%	14.51%
Core Capital (more/less) by %	9.56%	17.90%

i) Capital Adequacy Ratio

Capital Adequacy Ratio of the bank as on 16th July 2025 stood at 16.44%.

ii) Summary of FIs's internal approach to assess the adequacy of capital to support current and future activities, if applicable

The BF/Isprepares a long term 5 year's Strategy Plan and to achieve the long term plans the FIsprepares annual Budgets/Operating/ Tactical plans as stipulated in the Budget Policy and strategy Document of the FIs. To ensure that the FIs capital adequacy commensurate to demand of the FIs 's capital required by the business planning, the Management and the Board prudently and proactively engage on ongoing process of capital and risk assessment, stress testing and scenarios testing, monitoring and reporting as per the ICAAP 2018.

The FIshas also formulated and implemented “Stress Testing Guidelines 2015” in order to assess of the vulnerability of the FIs under various stress situations typically, application of “what if ” scenarios, especially in the problematic identification of low frequency but high severity events and identifying expected and unexpected losses. It focuses on capturing the impact of large, but still plausible events and understanding the overall risk profile in a coherent and consistent framework, including impact analysis on earnings, solvency and liquidity.

A formal monitoring and reporting mechanism have been established to provide the senior management necessary information on the risk profile, trends, and the capital requirements as per ICAAP 2018 and Stress Testing Guidelines. Such reports are being prepared on a monthly and quarterly basis and circulated to relevant business units/departments, Integrated Risk Department (IRMD), and tabled in Assets Liability Committee (ALCO) meeting.

Further quarterly reports are presented to the Risk Management Committee and the Board for review and discussions.

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

5.2.2 Quantitative disclosures contd…

b. Total Risk Weighted Exposure Calculation Table:

Financial Year 2081/82

(Amounts in NPR '000)

Balance Sheet Exposures		2081/82					2080/81	
Description	Weight	Book Value (a)	Specific Provision (b)	Eligible CRM (c)	Net Value (d)	Risk Weight Assets	Amount	Risk Weight Assets
(A) On balance-sheet Assets								
Cash Balance	0%	31,478	-	-	31,478	-	18,111	-
Balance with Nepal Rastra Bank	0%	145,101	-	-	145,101	-	68,288	-
Gold	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in Nepalese Government Securities	0%	959,520	-	-	959,520	-	87,078	-
All Claims on Government of Nepal	0%	10,590	-	-	10,590	-	2,344	-
Investment in Nepal Rastra Bank securities	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All claims on Nepal Rastra Bank	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA 0-1)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA -2)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA -3)	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA-4-6)	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA -7)	150%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims On BIS, IMF, ECB, EC and MDB's recognized by the framework	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Other Multilateral Development Banks	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Domestic Public Sector Entities	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Public Sector Entity (ECA 0-1)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Public Sector Entity (ECA 2)	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Public Sector Entity (ECA 3-6)	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Public Sector Entity (ECA 7)	150%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on domestic banks that meet capital adequacy requirements	20%	284,143	-	-	284,143	56,829	543,031	108,606
Claims on domestic banks that do not meet capital adequacy requirements	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on foreign bank (ECA Rating 0-1)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on foreign bank (ECA Rating 2)	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on foreign bank (ECA Rating 3-6)	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on foreign bank (ECA Rating 7)	150%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on foreign bank incorporated in SAARC region operating with a buffer of 1% above their respective regulatory capital requirement	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Domestic Corporate (Credit rating Score equivalent to AAA)	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Domestic Corporate(Credit rating Score equivalent to AA+ to AA-)	70%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Domestic Corporate(Credit rating Score equivalent to A+ to A-)	80%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

Claims on Domestic Corporate(Credit rating score equivalent to BBB+ & below)	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Domestic Corporate (Unrated)	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Foreign Corporates (ECA 0-1)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Foreign Corporates (ECA 2)	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Foreign Corporates (ECA 3-6)	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Foreign Corporates (ECA 7)	150%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regulatory Retail Portfolio (Not Overdue)	75%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims fulfilling all criterion of regularity retail except granularity	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims secured by residential properties	60%	-	-	-	-	-		-
Claims not fully secured by residential properties	150%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims secured by residential properties (Overdue)	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims secured by Commercial real estate	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past due claims (except for claims secured by residential properties)	150%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Risk claims	150%	359,353	2,097	-	357,255	535,883	264,706	397,059
Lending Against Securities (Bonds)	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lending Against Shares (Upto Rs. 5 Million)	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lending Against Shares (Above Rs. 5 Million)	125%	-	-	-	-	-		-
Real estate loans for Land Acquisition and Development (For Institutions registered/Licensed and approved by Government of Nepal for Land Acquisition and Development Purposes)	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate loans for Land Acquisition and Development (For Others)	125%	-	-	-	-	-		-
Personal Hirepurchase/Personal Auto Loans	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff loan secured by residential property	50%	30,071	-	-	30,071	15,036	3,995	1,998
Interest Receivable/claim on government securities	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash in transit and other cash items in the process of collection	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets (as per attachment)	100%	2,265,597	97,769	-	2,167,828	2,167,828	1,669,017	1,669,017
(A) Total		**4,085,854**	**99,866**	**-**	**3,985,988**	**2,775,576**	**2,656,571**	**2,176,680**
(B) Off-balance-sheet Items								
Revocable Commitments	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bills Under Collection	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forward Exchange Contract Liabilities	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LC Commitments With Original Maturity Upto 6 months		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic counterparty	20%	-	-	-	-	-		
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 0-1)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 2)	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 3-6)	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 7)	150%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LC Commitments With Original Maturity Over 6 months		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic counterparty	50%	-	-	-	-	-		

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 0-1)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 2)	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 3-6)	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 7)	150%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bid Bond, Performance Bond and Counter guarantee		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic counterparty	40%	-	-	-	-	-		
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 0-1)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 2)	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 3-6)	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 7)	150%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Underwriting commitments	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lending of Bank's Securities or Posting of Securities as collateral	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repurchase Agreements, Assets sale with recourse	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advance Payment Guarantee	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Guarantee	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acceptances and Endorsements	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unpaid portion of Partly paid shares and Securities	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irrevocable Credit commitments (short term)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irrevocable Credit commitments (long term)	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on foreign bank incorporated in SAARC region operating with a buffer of 1% above their respective regulatory capital requirement	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Contingent Liabilities	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unpaid Guarantee Claims	200%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(B) Total		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Risk Weighted Exposure for Operational Risk	100%	156,372				156,372	209,344	209,344
Risk Weighted Exposure for Market Risk		-				-	-	-
Total Risk Weighted Exposures(Before adjustments of Pillar II)		**4,242,225**	**99,866**	**-**	**3,985,988**	**2,931,948**	**2,865,915**	**2,386,024**
Adjustments under Pillar II								
SRP 6.4a (5)ALM policies & practices are not satisfactory, add 1% of net interest income to RWE	100%	759				759	868	868
SRP 6.4a (6)Add 1 to 5% of the total deposit due to insufficient Liquid Assets	100%	-				-	-	
SRP 6.4a (7)Add RWE equvalent to reciprocal of capital charge of 3 % of gross income of Prev FY due to no proper management of Operational Risk	100%	32,528				32,528	18,270	18,270
SRP 6.4a (9)Overall risk management policies andprecedures are not satisfactory. Add 3% of RWE	100%	87,958				87,958	71,581	71,581
SRP 6.4a (10)If desired level of disclosure requirement has not been achieved, Add 1% of RWE	100%	29,319				29,319	23,860	23,860
Total Risk Weighted Exposures(After Bank's adjustments of Pillar II)		**4,392,790**	**99,866**	**-**	**3,985,988**	**3,082,513**	**2,980,495**	**2,500,604**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

5.3 Classification of Financial Asset and Liabilities

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either;
In the principal market for the asset or liability

In the absence of the principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

Fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. When available, the institution measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. For units in unit trusts, fair value is determined by reference to published bid-values. If a market for a financial instrument is not active, then the institution establishes fair value using a valuation technique.

Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties (if available), reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analyses and option pricing models. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs, relies as little as possible on estimates specific to the institution, incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price, and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Inputs to valuation techniques reasonably represent market expectations and measures of the risk-return factors inherent in the financial instrument. The institution calibrates valuation techniques and tests them for validity using prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on other available observable market data.

When transaction price provides the best evidence of fair value at initial recognition, the financial instrument is initially measured at the transaction price and any difference between this price and the value initially obtained from a valuation model is subsequently recognised in the statement of profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but not later than when the valuation is supported wholly by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

Any difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the amount that would be determined at that date using a valuation technique in a situation in which the valuation is dependent on unobservable is not recognised in the statement of profit or loss immediately, but is recognised over the life of the instrument on an appropriate basis or when the instrument is redeemed, transferred or sold, or the fair value becomes observable. Assets and long positions are measured at a bid price; liabilities and short positions are measured at an asking price. Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the institution and the counter party where appropriate. Fair value estimates obtained from models are adjusted for any other factors, such as liquidity risk or model uncertainties; to the extent that the institution believes a third-party market participant would take them into accounting pricing a transaction.

Financial assets and liabilities based on the accounting classification with their carrying values and fair values are tabulated below.

FY 2081-82 ***Amount in NRs.***

Financial Assets	Notes	Asset at Fair Value		Asset at Amortized Cost		Total
		Designated at FVTPL	Through OCI	Loan and Receivables	Held to Maturity	
Cash and Cash equivalent	4.1	-	-	315,621,347	-	315,621,347
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	4.2	-	-	145,101,135	-	145,101,135
Placement with BFIs	4.3	-	-	-	-	-
Loan and Advances to Customer	4.7	-	-	1,910,482,273	-	1,910,482,273
Investment in Securities	4.8	-		1,306,025,412	-	1,306,025,412
Other Financial Asset	4.16	-	-	62,677,312		62,677,312
Total		**-**	**-**	**3,739,907,479**	**-**	**3,739,907,479**

Financial Liabilities	Notes	Liabilities at Fair Value		Liabilities at Amortized Cost	Total
		Designated at FVTPL	Through OCI		
Deposit from customer	4.20	-	-	3,172,739,555	3,172,739,555
Borrowing	4.21	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	4.23	-	-	42,078,499	42,078,499
Total		**-**	**-**	**3,214,818,054**	**3,214,818,054**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

FY 2080-81 *Amount in NRs.*

Financial Assets	Notes	Asset at Fair Value		Asset at Amortized Cost		Total
		Designated at FVTPL	Through OCI	Loan and Receivables	Held to Maturity	
Cash and Cash equivalent	4.1	-	-	561,142,236	-	561,142,236
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	4.2	-	-	68,288,376	-	68,288,376
Placement with BFIs	4.3	-	-	-	-	-
Loan and Advances to Customer	4.7	-	-	1,443,933,256	-	1,443,933,256
Investment in Securities	4.8	-		304,733,940	-	304,733,940
Other Financial Asset	4.16	-	-	16,306,024		16,306,024
Total		**-**	**-**	**2,394,403,832**	**-**	**2,394,403,832**

Financial Liabilities	Notes	Liabilities at Fair Value		Liabilities at Amortized Cost	Total
		Designated at FVTPL	Through OCI		
Deposit from customer	4.20	-	-	1,870,250,257	1,870,250,257
Borrowing	4.21	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	4.23	-	-	39,501,276	39,501,276
Total		**-**	**-**	**1,909,751,533**	**1,909,751,533**

5.3 **Classification of Financial Asset and Liabilities** *contd….*

5.3.1 **Fair Value of Financial Instruments:**

Financial instruments recorded at fair value.

Financial investments – Available- For- Sale

Available - for - sale financial assets, primarily consist of quoted equities and Quoted Mutual Fund units, are valued using the quoted market price in active markets as at the reporting date. For unquotes securities those are carried at cost.

Determination of fair value hierarchy

For all financial instruments where fair values are determined by referring to externally quoted prices or observable pricing inputs to models, independent price determination or validation is obtained. In an inactive market, direct observation of a traded price may not be possible. In these circumstances, the financial institution uses alternative market information to validate the financial instrument’s fair value, with greater weight given to information that is considered to be more relevant and reliable.

Fair values are determined according to the following hierarchy:

Level 1:

Quoted market price (unadjusted): financial instruments with quoted prices in active markets.

Level 2:

Valuation technique using observable inputs: financial instruments with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments are valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.

Level 3:

Valuation technique with significant unobservable inputs: financial instruments are valued using valuation techniques where one or more significant inputs are unobservable.

• **Hierarchy of fair value measurement of financial assets at fair value**

Amount in NRs.

32/03/2082	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets			
Quoted Equities	-	-	158,171,852
Quoted Mutual Fund	-	-	81,639,225
Unquoted Equities	-	-	106,694,500
	-	**-**	**346,505,577**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

3/31/2081	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets			
Quoted Equities	-	-	104,281,186
Quoted Mutual Fund	-	-	63,179,956
Unquoted Equities	-	-	50,194,500
	-	**-**	**217,655,642**

- **Hierarchy of fair value measurement of financial assets at amortized cost**

5.4 Share Option and Share Based Payment:

The Financial Institution did not have any share options or share-based payment transactions in the reporting period, or the earliest period presented in these financial statements.

5.5 Contingent Liabilitiesand Commitment:

Contingent Liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events or present obligations where the transfer of economic benefits is not probable or cannot be reliably measured. The Financial Institution applies NAS 37 – "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" in accounting of contingent liabilities and commitments.

To meet the financial needs of customers, the Financial Institution enters into various irrevocable commitments and contingent liabilities. These consist of financial guarantees, letter of credit and other undrawn commitments to lend. Guarantees, Letters of Credit and Acceptances under Letters of Credit commits the Financial Institution to make payments on behalf of customers in the event of a specific act, generally related to trade transactions and performance under contracts. They carry a similar credit risk to loans.

In the normal course of business, the Financial Institution makes various irrevocable commitments and incurs certain contingent liabilities with legal recourse to its customers. Even though these obligations may not be recognized on reporting date, they do contain credit risk and are therefore a part of the overall risk profile of the Financial Institution. Accordingly, they are disclosed unless remote.

5.7 Related Parties Disclosures:

5.7.1 Identification of Related Parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements

a. A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:

(i) has control or joint control of the reporting entity

(ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity or

(iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

b. An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:

(i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

(ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

(iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

(iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

(v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.

(vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).

(vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

The Company Identifies the following as the related parties under the requirement of NAS 24:

1) Directors

FY 2081-82	FY 2080-81	Designation
Mr. Chandan Agrawal	Mr. Chandan Agrawal	Chairman
Mr. Jay Prakash Thakur	Mr. Jay Prakash Thakur	Director (Promoter)
Mr. Geha Nath Dhungana	Mr. Geha Nath Dhungana	Director (Promoter) (Representative from Reliable Nepal life insurance Limited)
Mr. Ashok Sah	Mr. Ashok Sah	Director (Public)
Mrs.Grishma Shrestha	Mrs. Grishma Shrestha	Director (Public)
Mr. Mahesh Kumar Singh	Mr. Mahesh Kumar Singh	Director (Independent)

2) Key Management Personnel of the institution

FY 2081-82	FY 2080-81	Designation
Mr. Rajnish Kumar Singh	Mr. Rajnish Kumar Singh	CEO
Mr. Pradeep Kumar Singh	Mr. Pradeep Kumar Singh	DGM
Mr. Prabhash Jha	-	DGM

3) Investment in Equity of institutions with financial interests

Reliable Nepal Life Insurance Limited invested as Promotor Shareholder holding 12.75% (PY 15%) of total share capital of the Multipurpose Finance Limited.

Multipurpose finance Limited investing in the share of Reliable Nepal life insurance Limited Having the Fair value of Rs. 12.21 Lakh which is shown in the investment in share.

5.7.2 Transaction during the year:

The FI has carried out transactions in the ordinary course of business on an arm's length basis at commercial rates with parties who are defined as related parties as per the Nepal Accounting Standard - NAS 24 - 'Related Party Disclosures', except for the transactions that Key Management Personnel (KMPs) have availed under schemes uniformly applicable to all staff at concessionary rates. Those transactions include lending activities, acceptance of deposits, Off-Balance Sheet transactions and provision of other Bank 's and finance services.

Particulars	FY 2081-82	FY 2080-81
Directors		
Director sitting Fees	854,000.00	761,000.00
Other Director allowance	-	-
Total	**854,000.00**	**761,000.00**

Key Management personnel		
Remuneration and Benefit Paid	7,629,141.00	5,087,439.10
Post Retirement Benefits	-	-
Other Long Term Benefits	-	-
Other transaction Benefits if any	-	-
Total	**7,629,141.00**	**5,087,439.10**

5.8 Mergerand Acquisition

The FI has neither entered into Merger or nor acquired any bank and financial institution during the repoarting period.

5.9 Events after reporting date

Events after the reporting date are those events, favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue.

No circumstances have arisen since the reporting date which would require adjustments to, or disclosure in the financial statements, other than disclosed in Note 5.9.1.

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

5.9.1 Declaration of Dividend and Bonus:

Provision for final dividend is recognized at the time the dividend is recommended and declared by the Board of Directors, and is approved by the shareholders. Interim dividend payable is recognised when the Board approves such dividend in accordance with the Companies Act.

The details of dividend recommended and declared by the board and approved by the shareholders for FY 2079/80 are as follows:

Particulars	FY 2081-82	%	FY 2080-81	%
Cash Dividend Proposed	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Proposed Bonus Shares	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Total	**-**	**0.00%**	**-**	**0.00%**

Unpaid Dividend

As at the reporting date, unpaid dividend over years amounts to as follows

Particulars	FY 2081-82	FY 2080-81
Dividend Payable	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

5.10 Non-Banking Assets

Non-Banking Assets are the assets obtained as security for loans & advances and subsequently taken over by the Bank in the course of loan recovery. The following are the list of properties assumed by by the Bank as Non-Banking asset during the course of debt recovery.

Name of Borrower	Year of Assuming Non Banking Assets	FY 2081-82	FY 2080-81
Ashok Kumar Yadav	2075.12.29	87,500	87,500
ChandikaAuto Mobiles	2075.12.29	800,000	800,000
Bhubneshwari Devi Baesya	2075.12.29	966,700	966,700
Sanjay Das	2075.12.29	650,000	650,000
Surendra Prashad Sahu Teli	2079.12.13	-	1,600,000
Priyanka Hotel	2080.03.13	-	-
Pariyar DeviChaudhary	2080.03.13	-	-
Raj Kumari Biswakarma	2080.03.13	537,800	537,800
Radheshyam Ram	2080.03.13	-	-
Gulab Devi Ram	2080.03.13	1,130,500	1,130,500
Ram Sakhi Devi Haluwai	2080.10.29	2,625,500	2,625,500
Dashrath Chaudhary	2081.03.30	2,247,000	3,225,000
Chandra Bishwakarma	2081.12.11	3,269,000	
Nagendra Prasad Sah	2081.12.11	939,313	
Sujit Kumar Thakur	2082.03.22	960,000	
Sunil Kumar Jha	2082.03.22	2,175,000	
		16,388,313	**11,623,000**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

Notes to Financial Statements

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

5.11 Comparative Figures

Previousyearfigureshavebeenregroupedandreclassifiedwherevernecessarytoconformtothe current year's presentation.

Amount in NRs.

FY 2081-82	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Loan and Advances to Customer	-	-	1,910,482,273
Other Financial Assets	-	-	62,677,312
Government Development Bond & Treasury Bills	-	-	959,519,835
	-	**-**	**2,932,679,420**

Amount in NRs.

FY 2080-81	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Loan and Advances to Customer	-	-	1,443,933,256
Other Financial Assets	-	-	16,306,024
Government Development Bond & Treasury Bills	-	-	87,078,298
	-	**-**	**1,547,317,578**

Hierarchy of Financial Liabilities

Amount in NRs.

FY 2081-82	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Deposit from customer	-	-	3,172,739,555
Borrowing	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	42,078,499
	-	**-**	**3,214,818,054**

Amount in NRs.

FY 2080-81	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Deposit from customer	-	-	1,870,250,257
Borrowing	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	39,501,276
	-	**-**	**1,909,751,533**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

COMPARISON OF UNAUDITED AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF FY 2081/82

NPR in '000

Particulars	As per first FS sent to NRB for approval	As per Final FS	Variance In amount	Variance In %	Reasons for Variance
Statement of Financial Position					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalent	315,621.35	315,621.35	-	0.00%	
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	145,101.14	145,101.14	-	0.00%	
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-		
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-		
Other trading assets	-	-	-		
Loan and Advances to B/FIs	-	-	-		
Loans and advances to customers	1,939,012.02	1,910,482.27	(28,529.74)	-1.47%	Due to the Change in Loan loss Provision
Investment in securities	1,306,025.41	1,306,025.41	-	0.00%	
Current Tax Assets	9,742.45	10,590.00	847.55	8.70%	Due to the Change in Loan loss Provision & Employee Bonus
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-		
Investment in Associates	-	-	-		
Investment property	16,388.31	16,388.31	-	0.00%	
Property and equipment	194,419.04	194,419.04	-	0.00%	
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	1,139.85	1,139.85	-	0.00%	
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-		
Other assets	62,677.31	62,677.31	-		
Total Assets	**3,990,126.87**	**3,962,444.68**	**(27,682.19)**		
Liabilities and Equity					
Liabilities:					
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-		
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-		
Derivative Financial instruments	-	-	-		
Deposit from customers	3,172,739.56	3,172,739.56	-		
Borrowings	-	-	-		
Current Tax Liabilities	-	-	-		
Provisions	-	-	-		
Deferred tax liabilities	13,176.77	5,073.91	(8,102.86)	-61.49%	Due to change in Loan Loss Provision, DTA has beeen created on Loans & Advances to Customers
Other liabilities	44,850.43	42,078.50	(2,771.93)	-6.18%	Due to change in Bonus payable to employee
Debt securities issued	-	-	-		
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-		
Total Liabilities	**3,230,766.75**	**3,219,891.96**	**(10,874.79)**		
Equity:					
Share Capital	610,200.00	610,200.00	-	0.00%	
Share premium	10,540.72	10,540.72	-	0.00%	
Retained earning	39,111.52	3,735.06	(35,376.46)	-90.45%	Due to change in LLP, Net profit changed
Reserves	99,507.88	118,076.94	18,569.06	18.66%	Due to change in Net Profit
Total equity attributable to equity holders	**759,360.12**	**742,552.72**	**(16,807.40)**		
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-		
Total Equity	**759,360.12**	**742,552.72**	**(16,807.40)**		
Total Equity & Liabilities	**3,990,126.87**	**3,962,444.68**	**(27,682.19)**		
	0.0	-	(0.0)		
Statement of Profit or Loss					
Interest Income	253,159.87	253,159.87	-	0.00%	
Interest Expense	177,286.94	177,286.94	-	0.00%	
Net interest income	**75,872.93**	**75,872.93**	**-**		
Fees and Commission Income	15,815.86	15,815.86	-	0.00%	
Fees and Commission Expense	-	-	-	0.00%	
Net fee and Commission income	**15,815.86**	**15,815.86**	**-**		
Net interest fee and commission income	**91,688.79**	**91,688.79**	**-**		
Net Trading Income	-	-	-		
Other Operating Income	51,405.50	51,726.16	320.67	0.62%	Due to adjustment of Investment Sold during the year
Total operating income	**143,094.29**	**143,414.95**	**320.67**		
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	35,396.94	63,926.68	28,529.75	80.60%	Due to change in loan loss provision
Net Operating income	**107,697.35**	**79,488.27**	**(28,209.08)**		
Personnel Expense	39,736.39	37,713.55	(2,022.84)	-5.09%	Due to change in bonus amount
Other Operating Expenses	17,612.02	17,833.57	221.55	1.26%	CSR expenses have been charged to P&L now but it was adjusted directly with reserve before

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

COMPARISON OF UNAUDITED AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF FY 2081/82

NPR in '000

Depreciation and Amortisation	8,781.23	8,781.23	(0.00)	0.00%	
Operating expenses	**66,129.64**	**64,328.35**	**(1,801.30)**		
Net operating Profit	**41,567.71**	**15,159.92**	**(26,407.79)**		
Non operating income	1,460.43	1,460.43	(0.00)	0.00%	
Non operating expense	-	-	-		
Profit before income tax	**43,028.13**	**16,620.35**	**(26,407.79)**		
Income tax expense	11,025.18	2,074.77	(8,950.41)	-81.18%	
Current tax	11,917.48	11,069.92	(847.55)	-7.11%	Due to the Change in Loan loss Provision
Deferred tax	(892.29)	(8,995.15)	(8,102.86)	908.10%	Due to creation of DTA because of Loan Loss Provision
Profit for the year	**32,002.95**	**14,545.58**	**(17,457.37)**	**-54.55%**	
Other Comprehensive income	38,541.73	38,541.73	-	0.00%	
Total Comprehensive income	**70,544.67**	**53,087.30**	**(17,457.37)**	**-32.88%**	
Statement of Distributable Profit					
Net profit or (loss) as per statement of profit or loss	**32,002.95**	**14,545.58**	(17,457.37)	-54.55%	Due to change in Net Profit
Less: appropriations (-) / contributions (+):					
a. General reserve	(6,400.59)	(2,909.12)	3,491.48	-54.55%	Due to change in Net Profit
b. Foregn exchange fluctuation fund	-	-	-		
c. Capital redemption reserve	-	-	-		
d. Corporate social responsibility fund	(320.03)	(145.46)	174.57	-54.55%	Due to change in Net Profit
e. Employees' training fund	(610.21)	(610.21)	-		
f. Investment Adjustment Transfer	-	(320.66)	(320.66)		As its adjustment wasn't made earlier
g. Share issue expenses	-	-	-		
h. Others			-		
Corporate Social Responsibility Utilisation	-	221.55	221.55		As CSR expenses has been directly adjusted with reserve earlier
Employee Training Fund Utilisation	-	749.08	749.08		As Employee Trainingexpenses has been directly adjusted with reserve earlier
Profit or (loss) before regulatory adjustment	**24,672.12**	**11,530.77**	**(13,141.36)**		
Regulatory adjustment :					
a. Interest receivable (-)/ previous accrued interest received (+)	(953.21)	(935.94)	17.27	-1.81%	As 49.896% has been used earlier for Interest Receivable
b. Short loan loss provision in accounts (-)/ reversal (+)	-	-	-		
c. Short provision for possible losses on investment (-)/ reversal (+)	-	-	-		
d. Short loan loss provision on Non Banking Assets (-)/resersal (+)	(854.62)	(833.97)	20.65	-2.42%	As 49.896% has been used earlier for Interest Receivable
e. Deferred tax assets recognised (-)/ reversal (+)	2,448.83	(5,954.41)	(8,403.23)	-343.15%	Due to change in Loan Loss Provision, DTA has been created on Loan & Advances to customers
f. Goodwill recognised (-)/ impairment of Goodwill (+)	-	-			
g. Bargain purchase gain recognised (-)/ resersal (+)	-	-			
h. Fair value loss recognised (-)/ reversal (+)	7,610.85	7,610.85	-	0.00%	
i. Decrease in depreciation expenses (-) / increase (+)	-	-			
j. Acturial Loss	(515.77)	(390.10)	125.67	-24.37%	As earlier 70% of actuarial reserve was calculated, but now amount equal to actual reserve has been transferre to regulatory reserve
K. Other (Short term gain on sale of Investment)	6,139.53	(7,855.94)	(13,995.47)	-227.96%	Due to adhustment of short term gain on sale of investment made
Net Profit for the year 2081/82 available for distribution	**38,547.72**	**3,171.26**	**(35,376.46)**	**-91.77%**	
Opening balance in retained earnings as on shrawan 1 2081	563.80	563.80	**-**	**0.00%**	
Less: Lease Adjustment as per NFRS 16	-	-			
Add: Fair value adjustment due to disposal of equity investment	-	-			
Less: Transfer to general reserve	-	-			
Distribution:	-	-			
Bonus shares issued	-	-			
Cash Dividend Paid	-	-			
Total Distributable profit or (loss) as on 32nd Ashasdh 2082	**39,111.52**	**3,735.06**	**(35,376.46)**	**-90.45%**	

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

COMPARISON OF UNAUDITED AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF FY 2081/82

NPR in '000

Particulars	As per unaudited Financial Statement	As per audited Financial Statement	Variance In amount	Variance In %	Reasons for Variance
Statement of Financial Position					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalent	315,621.35	315,621.35	0.00	0.00%	
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	145,101.13	145,101.14	0.00	0.00%	
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-		
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-		
Other trading assets	-	-	-		
Loan and Advances to B/FIs	-	-	-		
Loans and advances to customers	1,888,125.98	1,910,482.27	22,356.29	1.18%	Due to the Change in Loan loss Provision, Regrouping of staff loan and interesst receivables etc
Investment in securities	1,306,025.41	1,306,025.41	(0.00)		
Current Tax Assets	12,276.78	10,590.00	(1,686.78)	-13.74%	Due to the Change in Loan loss Provision
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-		
Investment in Associates	-	-	-		
Investment property	16,388.31	16,388.31	-	0.00%	
Property and equipment	194,254.12	194,419.04	164.91	0.08%	Depreciation on Right of use assets not considered in Unaudited
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	1,139.85	1,139.85	0.00	0.00%	
Deferred tax assets	2,448.83		(2,448.83)	-100.00%	Deffered tax calculation not computed in unaudited
Other assets	92,742.96	62,677.31	(30,065.65)	-32.42%	Staff loan shown under other assets in unaudited regrouped under loan and advances
Total Assets	**3,974,124.72**	**3,962,444.68**	**(11,680.04)**		
Liabilities and Equity					
Liabilities:					
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-	-		
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-	-		
Derivative Financial instruments	-	-	-		
Deposit from customers	3,172,739.55	3,172,739.56	0.00	0.00%	
Borrowings	-	-	-		
Current Tax Liabilities	-	-	-		
Provisions	-	-	-		
Deferred tax liabilities	-	5,073.91	5,073.91		Defferedtax liabilitiesdue to fair value adjustment
Other liabilities	32,478.34	42,078.50	9,600.16	29.56%	Staff leave and acturial obligation and bonus payable adjsutment
Debt securities issued	-	-	-		
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-		
Total Liabilities	**3,205,217.90**	**3,219,891.96**	**14,674.06**		
Equity:					
Share Capital	610,200.00	610,200.00	-	0.00%	
Share premium	10,540.72	10,540.72	(0.00)	0.00%	
Retained earning	12,109.24	3,735.06	(8,374.18)	-69.16%	Due to transfer fromregulatory reserves
Reserves	136,056.87	118,076.94	(17,979.93)	-13.22%	Due to transfer toretained earnings
Total equity attributable to equity holders	**768,906.83**	**742,552.72**	**(26,354.11)**		
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-		
Total Equity	**768,906.83**	**742,552.72**	**(26,354.11)**		
Total Equity & Liabilities	**3,974,124.73**	**3,962,444.68**	**(11,680.05)**		
	(0.0)	-	0.0		
Statement of Profit or Loss					
Interest Income	263,969.77	253,159.87	(10,809.90)	-4.10%	Due to Interest Recognition as per ECL
Interest Expense	176,367.22	177,286.94	919.73	0.52%	Interest rebate in audited shown under other operating expenses
Net interest income	**87,602.55**	**75,872.93**	**(11,729.62)**		
Fees and Commission Income	15,505.52	15,815.86	310.34	2.00%	Remittance income earlier booked under advance taxation and adjustment made
Fees and Commission Expense	-	-	-	0.00%	
Net fee and Commission income	**15,505.52**	**15,815.86**	**310.34**		
Net interest fee and commission income	**103,108.07**	**91,688.79**	**(11,419.28)**		
Net Trading Income	-	-	-		
Other Operating Income	51,250.58	51,726.16	475.58	0.93%	Dividend income adjustment
Total operating income	**154,358.65**	**143,414.95**	**(10,943.70)**		
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	53,337.57	63,926.68	10,589.12	19.85%	Change in loan class
Net Operating income	**101,021.09**	**79,488.27**	**(21,532.82)**		
Personnel Expense	40,398.76	37,713.55	(2,685.21)	-6.65%	Due to bonus calculation
Other Operating Expenses	20,905.93	17,833.57	(3,072.35)	-14.70%	Expenses grouping adjustment
Depreciation and Amortisation	5,854.15	8,781.23	2,927.07	50.00%	Right of use assets depre. not considered in Unaudited
Operating expenses	**67,158.84**	**64,328.35**	**(2,830.49)**		
Net operating Profit	**33,862.25**	**15,159.92**	**(18,702.33)**		
Non operating income	1,078.25	1,460.43	382.18	100.00%	Reclassification in Income
Non operating expense	1,620.05	-	(1,620.05)	100.00%	Reclassification in expenses
Profit before income tax	**33,320.45**	**16,620.35**	**(16,700.11)**		
Income tax expense	9,996.14	2,074.77	(7,921.36)	-79.24%	
Current tax	9,996.14	11,069.92	1,073.79	10.74%	Due to the Change in Loan loss Provision
Deferred tax	-	(8,995.15)	(8,995.15)	100.00%	Deferred Tax Calculation
Profit for the year	**23,324.32**	**14,545.58**	**(8,778.74)**		
Other Comprehensive income	-	38,541.73	38,541.73	100.00%	Effect of OCI items not considered in publised financial statements
Total Comprehensive income	**23,324.32**	**53,087.30**	**29,762.98**	**56.06%**	

Quantitative Disclosures

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements (Continued…)

Capital Adequacy Table

As on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

(Rs. in '000)

1. 1 RISK WEIGHTED EXPOSURES	As at 16 July 2025	As at 15 July 2024
a. Risk Weighted Exposure for Credit Risk	2,775,575.88	2,176,680.15
b. Risk Weighted Exposure for Operational Risk	156,371.86	209,343.76
c. Risk Weighted Exposure for Market Risk	-	-
Total Risk Weighted Exposures(Before adjustments of Pillar II)	**2,931,947.74**	**2,386,023.91**
Adjustments under Pillar II		
SRP 6.4a (5) ALM policies & practices are not satisfactory, add 1% of net interest income to RWE	758.73	868.48
SRP 6.4a (6) Add 1 to 5% of the total deposit due to insufficient Liquid Assets	-	-
SRP 6.4a (7) Add RWE equvalent to reciprocal of capital charge of 3 % of gross income of Prev FY due to no proper management of Operational Risk	32,528.30	18,270.33
SRP 6.4a (9) Overall risk management policies andprecedures are not satisfactory. Add 3% of RWE	87,958.43	71,580.72
SRP 6.4a (10) If desired level of disclosure requirement has not been achieved, Add 1% of RWE	29,319.48	23,860.24
Total Risk Weighted Exposures(After Bank's adjustments of Pillar II)	**3,082,512.68**	**2,500,603.68**
1.2 CAPITAL		
(A) Core Capital (Tier 1)	**479,731.31**	**597,752.03**
a. Paid up Equity Share Capital	610,200.00	610,200.00
b. Irredeemable Non-cumulative preference shares	-	-
c. Share Premium	10,540.72	10,540.72
d. Proposed Bonus Equity Shares	-	-
e. Statutory General Reserves	23,129.57	20,220.46
f. Retained Earnings available for Distribution	3,735.06	563.80
g. Un-audited current year cumulative profit/(loss)	-	-
h. Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-
i. Capital Adjustment Reserve	-	-
j. Debenture Redemption Reserve	-	-
k. Dividend Equalization Reserves	-	-
l. Other Free Reserve	-	-
m. Less: Goodwill	-	-
n. Less: Fictitious Assets	-	-
o. Less: Investmentin equity in licensed Financial Institutions	-	-
p. Less: Investment in equity of institutions with financial interests	1,221.60	7,838.21
q. Less: Investment in equity of institutions in excess of limits	155,181.71	25,875.06
r. Less:Investment in Equity of Licensed Financial Institution	11,470.73	-
s. Less: Reciprocal crossholdings	-	-
t. Less: Purchase of land & building in excess of limit and unutilized	-	-
u. Less: Other Deductions	-	10,059.67
Adjustments under Pillar II		-
6.4a(1) Less: Shortfall in Provision	-	
6.4a(2) Less: Loans & Facilities extended to related parties and restricted lending	-	-
(B) Supplementary Capital (Tier 2)	**27,056.90**	**15,029.06**
a. Cumulative and/or Redeemable Preference Share	-	-
b. Subordinated Term Debt	-	-
c. Hybrid Capital Instruments	-	-
d. General loan loss provision	23,542.88	15,029.06
e. Investment Adjustment Reserve	-	-
f. Assets Revaluation Reserve	-	-
g. Accrued Interest Receivable on pass loan included in Regulatory Reserve	3,514.01	-
h. Other Reserves	-	-
Total Capital Fund (Tier I and Tier II)	**506,788.21**	**612,781.08**
1.3 CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS		
Tier 1 Capital to Total Risk Weighted Exposures (After Bank's adjustments of Pillar II)	15.56%	23.90%
Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital to Total Risk Weighted Exposures (After Bank's adjustments of Pillar II)	16.44%	24.51%

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements (Continued…)

Risk Weighted Exposure for Credit Risk As on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

A. Balance Sheet Exposures	Book Value	Specific Provision	Eligible CRM	Net Value	Risk Weight	Risk Weighted Exposures
	a	b	c	d=a-b-c	e	f=d*e
Cash Balance	31,478.18			31,478.18	0%	-
Balance with Nepal Rastra Bank	145,101.14			145,101.14	0%	-
Gold	-			-	0%	-
Investment in Nepalese Government Securities	959,519.84			959,519.84	0%	-
All Claims on Government of Nepal	10,590.00			10,590.00	0%	-
Investment in Nepal Rastra Bank securities	-			-	0%	-
All claims on Nepal Rastra Bank	-			-	0%	-
Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA 0-1)	-			-	0%	-
Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA -2)	-			-	20%	-
Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA -3)	-			-	50%	-
Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA-4-6)	-			-	100%	-
Claims on Foreign Government and Central Bank (ECA -7)	-			-	150%	-
Claims On BIS, IMF, ECB, EC and MDB's recognized by the framework	-			-	0%	-
Claims on Other Multilateral Development Banks	-			-	100%	-
Claims on Domestic Public Sector Entities	-			-	100%	-
Claims on Public Sector Entity (ECA 0-1)	-			-	20%	-
Claims on Public Sector Entity (ECA 2)	-			-	50%	-
Claims on Public Sector Entity (ECA 3-6)	-			-	100%	-
Claims on Public Sector Entity (ECA 7)	-			-	150%	-
Claims on domestic banks that meet capital adequacy requirements	284,143.17			284,143.17	20%	56,828.63
Claims on domestic banks that do not meet capital adequacy requirements	-			-	100%	-
Claims on foreign bank (ECA Rating 0-1)	-			-	20%	-
Claims on foreign bank (ECA Rating 2)	-			-	50%	-
Claims on foreign bank (ECA Rating 3-6)	-			-	100%	-
Claims on foreign bank (ECA Rating 7)	-			-	150%	-
Claims on foreign bank incorporated in SAARC region operating with a buffer of 1% above their respective regulatory capital requirement	-			-	20%	-
Claims on Domestic Corporate (Credit rating Score equivalent to AAA)	-			-	50%	-
Claims on Domestic Corporate (Credit rating Score equivalent to AA+ to AA-)	-			-	70%	-
Claims on Domestic Corporate (Credit rating Score equivalent to A+ to A-)	-			-	80%	-
Claims on Domestic Corporate(Credit rating score equivalent to BBB+ & below)	-			-	100%	-
Claims on Domestic Corporate (Unrated)	-			-	100%	-
Claims on Foreign Corporates (ECA 0-1)	-			-	20%	-
Claims on Foreign Corporates (ECA 2)	-			-	50%	-
Claims on Foreign Corporates (ECA 3-6)	-			-	100%	-
Claims on Foreign Corporates (ECA 7)	-			-	150%	-
Regulatory Retail Portfolio (Not Overdue)	-			-	75%	-
Claims fulfilling all criterion of regularity retail except granularity	-			-	100%	-
Claims secured by residential properties	-			-	60%	-
Claims not fully secured by residential properties	-			-	150%	-
Claims secured by residential properties (Overdue)	-			-	100%	-
Claims secured by Commercial real estate	-			-	100%	-
Past due claims (except for claims secured by residential properties)	-			-	150%	-
High Risk claims	359,352.79	2,097.33		357,255.46	150%	535,883.19
Lending Against Securities (Bonds)	-			-	100%	-
Lending Against Shares (Upto Rs. 5 Million)	-			-	100%	-
Lending Against Shares (Above Rs. 5 Million)	-			-	125%	-
Real estate loans for Land Acquisition and Development (For Institutions registered/Licensed and approved by Government of Nepal for Land Acquisition and Development Purposes)	-			-	100%	-
Real estate loans for Land Acquisition and Development (For Others)	-			-	125%	-
Personal Hirepurchase/Personal Auto Loans	-			-	100%	-
Staff loan secured by residential property	30,071.46			30,071.46	50%	15,035.73
Interest Receivable/claim on government securities	-			-	0%	-
Cash in transit and other cash items in the process of collection	-			-	20%	-
Other Assets (as per attachment)	2,265,597.08	97,768.75		2,167,828.33	100%	2,167,828.33
TOTAL (A)	**4,085,853.64**	**99,866.07**	**-**	**3,985,987.56**		**2,775,575.88**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements (Continued…)

Risk Weighted Exposure for Credit Risk As on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

B. Off Balance Sheet Exposures	Book Value	Specific Provision	Eligible CRM	Net Value	Risk Weight	Risk Weighted Exposures
	a	b	c	d=a-b-c	e	f=d*e
Revocable Commitments	-			-	0%	-
Bills Under Collection	-			-	0%	-
Forward Exchange Contract Liabilities	-			-	10%	-
LC Commitments With Original Maturity Upto 6 months	-			-	0%	-
Domestic counterparty	-			-	20%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 0-1)	-			-	20%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 2)	-			-	50%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 3-6)	-			-	100%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 7)	-			-	150%	-
LC Commitments With Original Maturity Over 6 months	-			-	0%	-
Domestic counterparty	-			-	50%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 0-1)	-			-	20%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 2)	-			-	50%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 3-6)	-			-	100%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 7)	-			-	150%	-
Bid Bond, Performance Bond and Counter guarantee	-			-	0%	-
Domestic counterparty	-			-	40%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 0-1)	-			-	20%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 2)	-			-	50%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 3-6)	-			-	100%	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 7)	-			-	150%	-
Underwriting commitments	-			-	50%	-
Lending of Bank's Securities or Posting of Securities as collateral	-			-	100%	-
Repurchase Agreements, Assets sale with recourse	-			-	100%	-
Advance Payment Guarantee	-			-	100%	-
Financial Guarantee	-			-	100%	-
Acceptances and Endorsements	-			-	100%	-
Unpaid portion of Partly paid shares and Securities	-			-	100%	-
Irrevocable Credit commitments (short term)	-			-	20%	-
Irrevocable Credit commitments (long term)	-			-	50%	-
Claims on foreign bank incorporated in SAARC region operating with a buffer of 1% above their respective regulatory capital requirement	-			-	20%	-
Other Contingent Liabilities	-			-	100%	-
Unpaid Guarantee Claims	-			-	200%	-
TOTAL (B)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**-**
Total RWEfor credit Risk Before Adjustment (A) +(B)	**4,085,853.64**	**99,866.07**	**-**	**3,985,987.56**		**2,775,575.88**
Adjustments under Pillar II						
SRP (6.4 a 3) - Add 10% of the loans & facilities in excess of Single Obligor Limits to RWE						-
SRP (6.4 a 4) - Add 1% of the contract (sale) value in case of the sale of credit with recourse to RWE						-
Total RWE for Credit Risk after Bank's adjustments under Pillar II	**4,085,853.64**	**99,866.07**	**-**	**3,985,987.56**		**2,775,575.88**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements (Continued…)

Risk Weighted Exposure for Operational Risk As on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

(Rs. in '000)

S.N.	Particulars	Fiscal Year		
		2079/80	2080/81	2081/82
1	Net Interest Income	48,308.39	86,848.48	75,872.93
2	Commission and Discount Income	11,178.32	11,857.85	15,815.86
3	Other Operating Income	1,414.39	9,721.33	51,726.16
4	Exchange Fluctuation Income	-	-	-
5	Addition/Deduction in Interest Suspense during the period			
6	**Gross income (a)**	**60,901.09**	**108,427.67**	**143,414.95**
7	**Alfa (b)**	15%	15%	15%
8	**Fixed Percentage of Gross Income [c=(a×b)]**	9,135.16	16,264.15	21,512.24
9	**Capital Requirement for operational risk (d) (average of c)**			15,637.19
10	**Risk Weight (reciprocal of capital requirement of 10%) in times e**			10.00
11	**Equivalent Risk Weighted Exposure [f=(d×e)]**			**156,371.86**

Risk Weighted Exposure for Market Risk As on 32nd Ashad 2082 (16 July 2025)

(Rs. in '000)

S.No.	Currency	Open Position (FCY)	Exchange Rate	Open Position (NPR)	Relevant Open Position
1	INR				
2	USD				
3	GBP				
4	EUR				
5	THB				
6	CHF				
7	AUD				
8	CAD				
9	SGD				
10	JPY				
11	HKD				
12	DKK				
13	SEK				
14	SAR				
15	QAR				
16	AED				
17	MYR				
18	KRW				
19	CNY				
20	KWD				
21	BHD				
(a) Total Open Position				**0.00**	**0.00**
(b) Fixed Percentage					**5%**
(c) Capital Charge for Market Risk (=a×b)					**0.00**
(d) Risk Weight (reciprocal of capital requirement of 10%) in times					**10.00**
(e) Equivalent Risk Weighted Exposure (=c×d)					**0.00**

Net Liquid Assets to Total Deposit Ratio As on 32 Ashad, 2082 (16 July, 2025)

(Rs. in '000)

	Particulars	Amount
A	**Total Deposit & Borrowing**	**3,172,739.56**
	1.Total Deposits	3,172,739.56
	2.Total Borrowings	-
B	**Liquid Assets**	**1,420,242.32**
	1.Cash	31,478.18
	2.Bank Balance	429,244.31
	3.Money at call and short notice	-
	4.Investments in government securities	959,519.84
	5.Placements upto 90 days	-
C	**Borrowings payable upto 90 days**	**-**
D	**Net Liquid Assets (B-C)**	**1,420,242.32**
E	**Net Liquid Assets to Total deposit (D/A1)**	**44.76%**
F	**Shortfall in Ratio**	**No Shortfall**
G	**Percentage of deposit to be added to RWE**	**-**
H	**Amount to be added to risk weighted exposures**	**-**

Multipurpose Finance Limited

Rajbiraj, Nepal

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

Principal Indicators

S.No	Particulars	Indicators	Financial Year 2076/77	Financial Year 2077/78	Financial Year 2078/79	Financial Year 2079/80	Financial Year 2080/81	Financial Year 2081/82
1	Net Profit / Gross Income	%	23.31%	20.89%	2.53%	4.62%	4.81%	5.63%
2	Earning per Share	NPR.	6.18	3.54	0.52	1.91	1.82	2.38
3	Market Value per Share	NPR.	112.00	451.00	240.00	381.10%	529.50	642.20
4	Price Earning Ratio	Times	18.13	127.50	460.75	199.93%	291.44	269.41
5	Dividind (including bonus) on share capital	%	0.00%	13.68%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
6	Cash Dividind on share capital	%	0.00%	0.68%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7	Interest Income / Loan & Advances	%	17.02%	14.41%	12.85%	15.35%	16.16%	13.25%
8	Employee expenses / Total operating expenses	%	56.30%	51.25%	66.86%	54.73%	74.80%	58.63%
9	Interest Expenses on total deposits and borrowings	%	11.73%	9.30%	6.89%	8.71%	7.83%	5.59%
10	Exchange gain / Total Income	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11	Staff bonus / Total employee expenses	%	35.70%	33.20%	2.32%	4.09%	8.26%	4.90%
12	Net profit / Loan & Advances	%	4.30%	3.30%	0.33%	0.73%	0.73%	0.76%
13	Net profit / Total Assets	%	2.44%	1.58%	0.18%	0.41%	0.40%	0.37%
14	Total Credit / Deposit	%	137.27%	118.06%	85.42%	77.25%	77.21%	63.67%
15	Total Operating Expenses / Total Assets	%	1.84%	1.38%	2.26%	2.13%	1.94%	1.62%
16	Adequacy of Capital Fund on Risk Weighted Assets							
	a) Core Capital	%	60.54%	74.36%	40.41%	26.30%	23.90%	15.56%
	b) Supplementary Capital	%	0.69%	4.58%	2.92%	2.30%	0.60%	0.88%
	c) Total Capital Capital	%	61.23%	78.94%	43.32%	28.61%	24.51%	16.44%
17	Liquidity Ratio	%	75.84%	100.79%	40.10%	29.29%	38.31%	44.76%
18	Non performing loans / Total loans	%	1.15%	1.04%	1.30%	0.89%	4.34%	6.09%
19	Base Rate	%	14.38%	11.61%	13.22%	13.94%	11.87%	9.50%
20	Weighted Average Interest Rate Spread	%	5.30%	4.90%	4.19%	4.56%	4.51%	4.58%
21	Book Net Worth	NPR. '000	299,464	508,780	499,002	510,033	689,786	742,553
22	Total Share Outstanding	Number	2,240,379	4,000,000	4,520,000	4,520,000	6,102,000	6,102,000
23	Total staffs	Number	11	11	32	47	47	61
	Shareholders Fund		299,463,767	508,779,632	500,942,553	510,032,834	689,786,079	742,552,718
	Average Shareholder fund		197,657,776	404,121,700	504,861,093	505,487,694	599,909,457	716,169,399
	Net Income		13,840,834	14,148,681	2,354,430	8,616,044	10,485,256	14,545,576
24	Retun on Equity	%	4.62%	2.78%	0.47%	1.69%	1.52%	1.96%

केन्द्रीय कार्यालय
बालुवाटार, काठमाडौं
फोन: ०१-५७१९६४१
Email: nrbfisd@nrb.org.np
Web: www.nrb.org.np
पोष्ट बक्स नं. ७३

नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक
वित्तीय संस्था सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग

पत्रसंख्याः वि.सं.सु.वि./गैरस्थलगत/मल्टीपर्पस/०८३/८४ मिति : २०८३/०४/१५
च.नं. : ३६

श्री मल्टीपर्पस फाइनान्स लिमिटेड,
राजविराज, सप्तरी ।

विषयः वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण प्रकाशन सम्बन्धमा ।

महाशय,

त्यस संस्थाले पेश गरेको आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को लेखापरीक्षण भएको वित्तीय विवरण तथा अन्य प्रतिवेदनहरुका आधारमा गैरस्थलगत सुपरिवेक्षण गर्दा देखिएका कैफियतहरुका सम्बन्धमा देहाय बमोजिमका निर्देशनहरु शेयरधनीहरुको जानकारीका लागि वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनको छुट्टै पानामा प्रकाशित गर्ने गरी संस्थाको आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को लेखापरीक्षण भएको वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण साधारणसभा प्रयोजनको लागि प्रकाशन गर्न सहमति प्रदान गरिएको व्यहोरा निर्णयानुसार अनुरोध गर्दछु ।

१. एकीकृत निर्देशन नं. ८ मा भएको शेयर लगानी सम्बन्धी नियामकीय व्यवस्थाको पूर्णपालना गर्नुहुन ।
२. निष्कृय कर्जा व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धमा कार्यान्वयनयोग्य कार्ययोजना बनाई कार्यान्वयन गर्नु हुन ।
३. नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट जारी भएको NFRS 9 Expected Credit Loss Related Guidelines, 2024 मा रहेको व्यवस्थाको पूर्णरुपमा पालना हुने गरी ECL Model लाई थप सुधार गर्नुहुन ।
४. आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षक, बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक तथा यस बैंकबाट औंल्याइएका कैफियतहरु पुनः नदोहोरिने व्यवस्था गर्नुहुन ।

भवदीय,

(निर्किता कायष्ठ)
उप-निर्देशक

बोधार्थः
श्री नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था नियमन विभाग ।
श्री नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, वित्तीय संस्था सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग, कार्यान्वयन इकाई-६ ।
श्री IBS (Individual Bank Supervisor) Officer

यस वित्तीय संस्थाको आ.व. २०८१/८२ को लेखापरीक्षण भएको वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण वासलात, नाफा वा नोक्सान विवरण, विस्तृत आयको विवरण, नगद प्रवाह विवरण, इक्विटीमा भएको परिवर्तनको विवरण सोसँग सम्बन्धित अनुसूचीहरू, लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदन, सो उपर व्यवस्थापनको प्रतिक्रिया र लङफर्म अडिट रिपोर्टको आधारमा त्यहाँबाट गैर स्थलगत सुपरिवेक्षण गर्दा देखिएका कैफियतहरू र सो कैफियतहरूको सुधारको लागि दिइएका निर्देशनहरू बारे मिति २०८३।०४।२० गतेको सञ्चालक समितिको ४६० औं बैठकमा छलफल गरी दफावार रूपमा निम्नानुसार जानकारी गराएका छौं ।

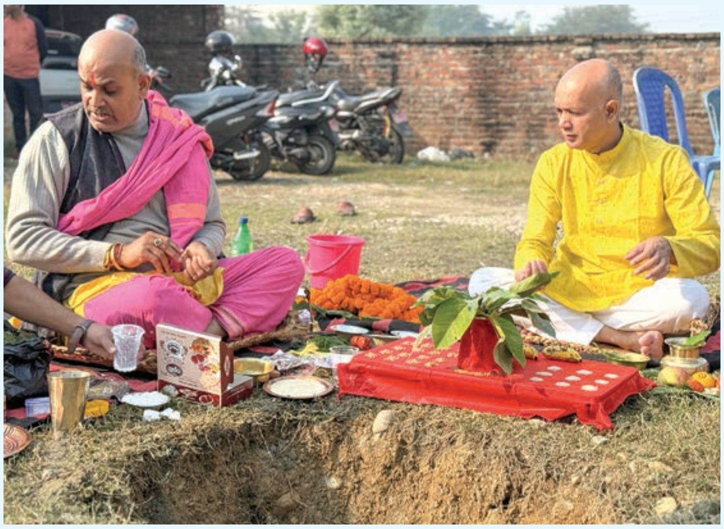
१) एकीकृत निर्देशन नं. ८ मा शेयर लगानी सम्बन्धी नियामकीय व्यवस्थाको पूर्ण पालना गर्नको लागि व्यवस्थापनलाई निर्देशन दिने निर्णय गरिएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ ।

२) निष्कृय कर्जा घटाउनको लागि व्यवस्थापनले योजनाबद्ध तरिकाले काम गर्दा २०८३ आषाढ मसान्तमा वित्तीय संस्थाको निष्कृय कर्जा उल्लेख्य रूपमा घटी ३.३० प्रतिशत रहन गएको र यसै गरी प्रत्येक त्रयमासमा निष्कृय कर्जा ५ प्रतिशतभन्दा कम रहने गरी आवश्यक प्रयास तथा व्यवस्था मिलाउनको लागि व्यवस्थापनलाई निर्देशन दिने निर्णय गरिएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ ।

३) नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट जारी भएको NFRS-Expected Credit Loss Related Guidelines, २०२४ मा रहेको व्यवस्थाको पूर्णरूपमा पालना हुने गरी ECL Model लाई थप सुधार गर्नको लागि आवश्यक व्यवस्था मिलाउनको लागि व्यवस्थापनलाई निर्देशन दिने निर्णय गरिएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ ।

४) आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षक, बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक तथा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट औंल्याइएका कैफियतहरू पुनः नदोहोरिने व्यवस्था मिलाउनहुनको लागि व्यवस्थापनलाई निर्देशन दिने निर्णय गरिएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ ।

नोट :

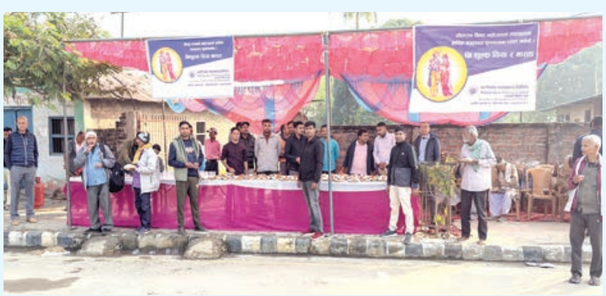


कर्पोरेट भवनको भूमिपूजन समारोह

AML/CFT सम्बन्धी आन्तरिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

पुल्चोक शाखा उद्घाटन समारोह

अन्तरबैंक क्रिकेट प्रतियोगितामा सहभागिता



विवाह पञ्चमीको अवसरमा सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व अन्तर्गत निःशुल्क चिया तथा जलपान वितरण कार्यक्रम

सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व अन्तर्गत निःशुल्क आँखा (मोतीबिन्दु) अपरेशन शिविर आयोजना

मल्टीपर्पस फाइनान्स लिमिटेड

Multipurpose Finance Limited

भरपर्दो वित्तीय सेवा

नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट 'ग' वर्गको इजाजतपत्रप्राप्त संस्था (प्रादेशिकस्तर, मधेश प्रदेश)

केन्द्रीय कार्यालय
नेता चौक, राजविराज, सप्तरी
फोन नं. ०३१-५३११७०

कर्पोरेट कार्यालय
विद्यापति चौक, जनकपुरधाम
फोन नं. ०४१-५९११७०/७१

गौशाला शाखा
गौशाला, महोत्तरी
फोन नं. ०४४-५५६२२१/२२

कल्याणपुर शाखा
खडक, सप्तरी
फोन नं. ०३१-५४०१७०/७१

रामगोपालपुर शाखा
रामगोपालपुर, महोत्तरी
फोन नं. ०४४-४१००८९/९०

मनरा शाखा
मनराशिसवा, महोत्तरी
फोन नं. ९८५४०६०५०८

कौडेना शाखा
कौडेना, सर्लाही
फोन नं. ९८५४०५०८०७

गोडैता शाखा
गोडैता, सर्लाही
फोन नं. ९८५४०५०८०६

पुल्चोक शाखा
जनकपुरधाम, धनुषा
फोन नं. ९८५४०६०१२६

सितापुर शाखा
भंगहा, महोत्तरी
फोन नं. ९८५४०६०१२७