



# मल्टीपर्स फाइनान्स लिमिटेड Multipurpose Finance Limited

अरपट्टो वित्तीय सेवा

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



## १७ औं वार्षिक साधारण सभा आ.व. २०८०/०८१

कर्पोरेट कार्यालय :

जनकपुरधाम उ.म.न.पा.-४, विद्यापति चौक

धनुषा, मधेश प्रदेश, नेपाल, फोन नं. ०८१-५२११७०/७१

इमेल : [info@multipurposefinance.com](mailto:info@multipurposefinance.com), Website : [www.multipurposefinance.com](http://www.multipurposefinance.com)

केन्द्रीय कार्यालय :

राजविराज न.पा.-४, नेता चौक

सप्तरी, मधेश प्रदेश, नेपाल

फोन नं. ०३१-५३११७०



# सञ्चालक समिति



श्री चन्दन अग्रवाल  
अध्यक्ष (संस्थापक समूह)



श्री जय प्रकाश ठाकुर  
सञ्चालक (संस्थापक समूह)



श्री गेहनाथ दुङ्गाना  
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



# मल्टीपर्स फाइनेन्स लिमिटेड

राजविराज न.पा.-४, नेता चौक, सप्तरी, मधेश प्रदेश, नेपाल

फोन नं. ०३१-५३११७०

## २७ औं वार्षिक साधारण सभासम्बन्धी सूचना

प्रथम पटक प्रकाशित मिति २०८१/०९/०२

मिती २०८१/०८/२९ गते बसेको सञ्चालक समितिको बैठक नं. ४३७ को निर्णयानुसार निम्नलिखित मिति, समय र स्थानमा निम्न विषयहरू उपर छलफल गर्नको लागि यस वित्तीय संस्थाको २७ 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 : २०८१ साल पौष २८ गते आइतवार (तदनुसार जनवरी १२, २०२५)

समय : बिहान ११:०० बजे

स्थान : वित्तीय संस्थाको केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, राजविराज, सप्तरी

### २. छलफलका विषयहरू :

#### (क) सामान्य प्रस्तावहरू :

१. आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को सञ्चालक समितिको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन उपर छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने ।
२. लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदनसहितको २०८१ आषाढ मसान्तको वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण (वासलात तथा आ.व. २०८०/८१ को नाफा-नोक्सान हिसाब र सोही अवधिको नगद प्रवाह विवरण लगायतका वित्तीय विवरणहरू) छलफल गरी पारित गर्ने ।
३. लेखापरीक्षण समितिको सिफारिसबमोजिम आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को हरहिसाब लेखापरीक्षण गर्नको लागि लेखापरीक्षकको नियुक्ति गर्ने र निजको पारिश्रमिक तोक्ने ।

#### (ख) विशेष प्रस्तावहरू :

१. वित्तीय संस्थाको प्रवन्धपत्र र नियमावली संशोधन गर्ने ।
२. उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव नं. ख अन्तर्गत पारित विशेष प्रस्तावहरू समेतलाई समावेश गरी बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थासम्बन्धी ऐन, २०७३, कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ तथा अन्य प्रचलित कानूनबमोजिम प्रवन्धपत्र तथा नियमावली कम्पनी रजिष्ट्रारको कार्यालय तथा सम्बन्धित अन्य निकायबाट स्वीकृत गराउन तथा केही संशोधन गर्नुपर्ने भए सो समेत गर्न सञ्चालक समितिलाई वा सञ्चालक समितिले तोकेको पदाधिकारीलाई अख्तियारी प्रत्यायोजन गर्ने ।

#### (ग) विविध ।

सञ्चालक समितिको आज्ञाले  
कम्पनी सचिव





## साधारण सभासम्बन्धी सामान्य जानकारी

- मिति २०८१।०९।१२ गतेका दिन १ दिन शेयर दाखिल खारेज दर्ता बन्द (Book Close) रहने छ। नेपाल स्टक एक्सचेन्ज लि. मा मिति २०८१।०९।११ गते सम्म कारोबार भई नियमानुसार शेयर नामसारी भई कायम शेयरधनीहरूले मात्र सो सभामा भाग लिन र मतदान गर्न सक्ने छन्।
- 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 प्रमाणपत्र/हितग्राही खाता खोलिएको प्रमाण पत्र परिचय खुल्ने कुनै प्रमाण (जस्तै नागरिकता प्रमाणपत्र 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 विहान १०:०० बजेदेखि खुल्ला रहने छ।
- प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) नियुक्त गर्न चाहने शेयरधनीहरूले सम्पूर्ण शेयरको प्रतिनिधि पत्र (प्रोक्सी फाराम) भरी वित्तीय संस्थाको सभा शुरू 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।
- सभामा भाग लिन प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) नियुक्त गरिसकेपछि सम्बन्धित शेयरधनी स्वयं सभामा उपस्थित भई मतदान गर्न चाहेमा शेयरधनीले गरिदिएको प्रोक्सी स्वतः बदर हुने छ।
- सर्वसम्मतबाट प्रतिनिधि चयन गरिएको अवस्थामा बाहेक एकभन्दा बढी व्यक्तिहरूको संयुक्त नाममा (साझा गरी) शेयर लिएको रहेछ भने शेयरधनीको दर्ता कितावमा दर्ता क्रमानुसार पहिलो नाममा उल्लेख भएको व्यक्ति एक जनाले मात्र सभामा भाग लिन सक्ने छ।
- नावालक वा विक्षिप्त शेयरधनीको तर्फबाट वित्तीय संस्थाको शेयरधनी दर्ता कितावमा संरक्षकको रूपमा नाम दर्ता भइरहेको व्यक्तिले मात्र सभामा भाग लिन सक्नुहुने छ। तर संरक्षक आफैं शेयरधनी नभएमा संरक्षकको रूपमा नाम दर्ता भइरहेको व्यक्तिले मात्र सभामा भाग लिन सक्नुहुने छ। तर संरक्षक आफैं शेयरधनी नभएमा संरक्षकले अरु शेयरधनीको प्रतिनिधि (प्रोक्सी) भई सभामा भाग लिन सक्नुहुने छैन।
- कुनै संगठित संस्था वा कम्पनीले शेयर खरिद गरेको हकमा त्यस्ता संगठित संस्था वा कम्पनीले मनोनित गरेको प्रतिनिधिले शेयरवालाको हैसियतले सभामा भाग लिन सक्नुहुने छ।
- प्रतिनिधि मुकरर गर्दा आफ्नो नाममा रहेको सम्पूर्ण शेयरको प्रतिनिधि एकै व्यक्तिलाई गर्नुपर्दछ। एकभन्दा बढी व्यक्तिलाई आधा-आधा वा अरु कुनै किसिमबाट छुट्टाएर दिएमा बदर हुने छ।
- छलफलका विषयसूचीमध्ये विविध शीर्षकअन्तर्गत 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।
- शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूको जानकारीको लागि वित्तीय संस्थाको संक्षिप्त आर्थिक विवरण वित्तीय संस्थाको वेबसाइट : [www.multipurposefinance.com](http://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 वेबसाइटमा प्रकाशित गरिने छ। अन्य विस्तृत जानकारीको लागि वित्तीय संस्थाको कर्पोरेट कार्यालयको फोन नं. ०४१-५९११७१ मा सम्पर्क राख्नुहुन वा वेबसाइट : [www.multipurposefinance.com](http://www.multipurposefinance.com) मा हेर्नुहुन अनुरोध छ।





# मल्टीपर्स फाइनेन्स 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  
मल्टीपर्स फाइनेन्स लिमिटेड  
राजविराज, सप्तरी ।

विषय : २७ औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त गरेको बारे ।

महाशय,

..... जिल्ला ..... पालिका वडा नं. .... वस्ने म/हामी  
..... ले त्यस कम्पनीको शेयरवालाको हैसियतले २०८१ साल पौष २८ गते आइतवारका  
दिन हुने सत्ताईसौं 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. .... वस्ने 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 :

दस्तखत :

ठेगाना :

शेयरधनी परिचय/हितग्राही खाता नं. :

शेयरधनी परिचय/हितग्राही खाता नं.:

शेयर संख्या :

मिति :

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

## प्रवेश पत्र

मल्टीपर्स फाइनेन्स लिमिटेडको २७ 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 :

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

.....  
कम्पनी सचिव







# मल्टीपर्स फाइनेन्स लिमिटेड

राजविराज न.पा.-४, नेता चौक, सप्तरी, मधेश प्रदेश, नेपाल

फोन नं. ०३१-५३९९७०

## सञ्चालक समितिका अध्यक्षज्यूको मन्तव्य आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१

आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू,

हाम्रो मल्टीपर्स फाइनेन्स लिमिटेडको २७ औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा उपस्थित भई सभाको गरिमा बढाइदिनुभएकोमा आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू, विभिन्न निकायबाट पाल्नुभएका प्रतिनिधिहरू, लेखापरीक्षक तथा कर्मचारीहरू लगायत समस्त वित्तीय संस्था परिवारलाई सञ्चालक समिति तथा मेरो तर्फबाट हार्दिक स्वागत तथा अभिवादन गर्दछु। सञ्चालक समिति वित्तीय संस्थाका संस्थापक र सर्वसाधारण शेयरधनीहरूको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्दै वित्तीय संस्थाको सर्वोपरि हितमा कार्य गर्ने निकाय हो। सञ्चालक समिति यहाँहरूको आशा एवं विश्वासलाई मूर्तरूप दिन सदा कटिबद्ध रहेको र भविष्यमा पनि रहिरहने तथ्य यहाँहरूसमक्ष राख्न चाहन्छु। हाम्रा अमूल्य ग्राहक, कर्मचारी, शेयरधनी, नियमन निकाय एवं सम्पूर्ण शुभेच्छुकहरूको सदाशयता र मार्गनिर्देशनका कारण वित्तीय संस्थाले समय परिस्थितिको सूक्ष्म तथा मिहिन ढंगले विश्लेषण गर्दै आफ्नो व्यवसायलाई सावधानीपूर्वक एवं संयमित ढंगले विस्तार गरी निरन्तर रूपमा दिगो प्रगति गर्दै आएको व्यहोरा अवगत गराउन चाहन्छु।

विगत केही वर्ष यतादेखि मुलुकले भोगिरहेको आर्थिक संकुचनको अवस्थामा अपेक्षित सुधार हुन सकिरहेको छैन। वस्तु आयात र निर्यात व्यापारमा आएको गिरावटमा हालसम्म अपेक्षित सुधार नहुँदा नेपाल सरकारको राजस्व संकलन लक्ष्यभन्दा न्यून देखिएको र सरकारी ऋण अनपेक्षित रूपमा बढ्दै जाँदा मुलुकको समग्र अर्थतन्त्रमा ठूलो असन्तुलन उत्पन्न भएको छ। केही समय अघिसम्म पनि चरम तरलता अभावको सामना गर्नुपरेको वैकिङ्ग क्षेत्रले अहिले फेरी उच्च तरलताको फरक समस्या व्यहोर्नु परिरहेको छ। आर्थिक गतिविधिहरूको विस्तारका हिसाबले हेर्दा तरलताको अभाव र उच्च तरलताको दुवै अवस्था त्यति राम्रो संकेत होइनन्। आर्थिक वर्ष ०८०/८१ मा मुलुकमा भित्रिने विप्रेषणमा सुधार भएसँगै वैकिङ्ग क्षेत्र अधिक तरल भई कर्जाको ब्याजदर घट्दा उद्योग व्यवसायीहरूले केही राहत त महसुस गरेका छन्। तर अर्थतन्त्रले अपेक्षित गति लिन नसक्दा उद्योग, व्यवसायहरू न्यून क्षमतामा संचालन हुन बाध्य भई आफ्नो संचालन खर्चसमेत धान्न संघर्ष गरिरहेका छन्। नयाँ नयाँ परियोजनाहरूको लागि कर्जाको वास्तविक माग भएको देखिँदैन। आर्थिक गतिविधिहरूमा संकुचनको यो अवस्थामा चाँडै उल्लेख्य सुधार नआएको अवस्थामा नयाँ लगानी विस्तार हुन नसक्ने र प्रवाह भइरहेको कर्जाको साँवा, ब्याज किस्ता असुलीका साथै यसको गुणस्तर कायम गर्नेमा समेत प्रतिकूलताको सामना गर्नुपर्ने स्थिति रहेका छन्। तथापि राजस्व असुलीमा भएको भिन्नो सुधार र सरकारी स्रोत परिचालनमा देखिएको सकारात्मक संकेत, विप्रेषण आप्रवाहमा भएको वृद्धि, शेयर कारोबारमा आएको सुधार, बजारमा विस्तारै वृद्धि हुँदै गरेको कर्जाको माग आदि पक्षलाई विश्लेषण गर्दा केही वर्ष यतादेखि निरन्तर रूपमा नेपालको कमजोर अर्थतन्त्रमा सुधारका संकेतहरू देखिन थालेको मान्न सकिन्छ। तर, आर्थिक संकुचनका कारण वस्तु तथा सेवाको माग न्यून भई बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाबाट लिएको कर्जाको किस्ता, साँवा तथा ब्याज भुक्तानी गर्न नसकी थलिएको निजी क्षेत्रको मनोबल उच्च पार्न सम्बन्धित निकायबाट निकै ठूलो जोडबल लगाउनुपर्ने आवश्यकता महसुस गरिएको छ।

मैले अघि भने जस्तै मुलुकको समग्र अर्थतन्त्र प्रभावित हुँदा वैकिङ्ग क्षेत्र मात्र अपवाद हुन सक्दैन। बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाका ऋणीहरूको साँवा एवं ब्याज भुक्तानी गर्ने क्षमतामा ह्रास आउँदा वैकिङ्ग क्षेत्रमा निष्कृय कर्जा ऐतिहासिक रूपमै उच्चतम बिन्दुमा पुगेको अवस्था छ। यस्तो अवस्थामा कर्जाको जोखिम न्यूनीकरण र गुणस्तर कायम गर्नेमा वित्तीय संस्थाले उच्च प्राथमिकताका साथ काम गरिरहेको छ। मुलुकको प्रतिकूल परिस्थितिबाट यस वित्तीय संस्थालाई पर्न सक्ने प्रभावलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्नको लागि कर्जा जोखिम व्यवस्थापनका विभिन्न कार्य योजना एवं रणनीतिहरूलाई हामीले प्रभावकारी ढंगले





कार्यान्वयन गर्दै आएका छौं। साथै, यस वित्तीय संस्थाले बढ्दो कर्जा नोक्सानी व्यवस्थाबाट वित्तीय संस्थाको नाफामा पर्न सक्ने प्रभावलाई सन्तुलनमा राख्न समग्र आम्दानी एवं संचालन मुनाफा अभिवृद्धि गरी खुद मुनाफालाई बढाउँदै लैजाने प्रयास गरेको छ। यही रणनीति र कार्ययोजनाका कारण समीक्षा वर्षमा यथेष्ट मात्रामा कर्जा नोक्सानी व्यवस्था गर्दागर्दै पनि गतवर्षको तुलनामा खुद मुनाफा बढाउन वित्तीय संस्था सफल भएको छ।

६ वर्ष देखि वित्तीय संस्थाले वित्तीय विवरणहरू नेपाल वित्तीय प्रतिवेदनमान (Nepalese Financial Reporting Standard-NFRS) अनुसार तयार गरिएको छ। यस अवसरमा म २०८१ आषाढ मसान्तको वित्तीय संस्थाको वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण वासलात, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को नाफा वा नोक्सानको विवरण, विस्तृत आयको विवरण, नगद प्रवाह विवरण, इक्विटीमा भएको परिवर्तनको विवरण सोसँग सम्बन्धित अनुसूचीहरू तथा अन्य सम्पूर्ण वित्तीय विवरणहरू सभाको स्वीकृतिका लागि प्रस्तुत गर्दछु। यस सम्मानित सभामा म सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट वित्तीय संस्थाको गत आर्थिक वर्षको कार्यको समीक्षा तथा भावी कार्यक्रमहरू प्रस्तुत गर्दछु। आ.व. ०८०/८१ को अन्त्यमा वित्तीय संस्थाको कुल सम्पत्ति करिब रु. २ अर्ब ५९ करोड ९५ लाख छ। जसमध्ये कर्जा सापटतर्फ रु. १ अर्ब ४४ करोड ३९ लाख छ। साथै वित्तीय संस्थाले निक्षेपतर्फ २०८१ आषाढ मसान्त सम्ममा कुल निक्षेप रु. १ अर्ब ८७ करोड २ लाख परिचालन गर्न सक्षम भएको छ। यसैगरी खुद मुनाफा रु. १ करोड ४ लाख ८५ हजार आर्जन गर्न सफल भएको व्यहोरा जानकारी गराउन चाहन्छु।

वित्तीय संस्थाको भावी कार्यक्रममा वित्तीय संस्थाको शाखा विस्तार, कारोबारको आधुनिकीकरण, सुरक्षित कारोबार र वित्तीय संस्थाको स्तरोन्नतिको लक्ष्य राखेका छौं। कर्जा विविधीकरण समेत गरी कर्जामा निहित जोखिमहरूलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्ने अवधारणालाई निरन्तरता दिने, निक्षेपको लागत लगायत अन्य सञ्चालन लागत कम गरी मुनाफाको स्थितिलाई अभि सुदृढ गर्नु नै प्रमुख कार्यक्रम रहेको छ। २०८१ आषाढ मसान्तमा वित्तीय संस्थाको पूँजीकोषको अनुपात २४.५१% रहेको, निष्कृय कर्जाको अनुपात ४.३४% रहेको, तरलताको अनुपात ३८.३१% रहेको, वित्तीय संस्थाको कारोबारहरूमा निहित जोखिमहरूको व्यवस्थापन सन्तोषजनक ढंगबाट गरिएको। साथै, वित्तीय संस्थाको व्यवस्थापन पक्ष सबल र सक्षम रहेको कारण वित्तीय संस्थाको अवस्था एकदमै स्वस्थ छ। आगामी वर्षहरूमा पनि यस वित्तीय संस्थालाई मुलुकको एउटा उत्कृष्ट र असल वित्त कम्पनीको रूपमा स्थापित गराई देशको आर्थिक विकासमा महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान दिने किसिमले आफ्नो वैकिङ्ग सेवा प्रदान गर्न प्रतिबद्ध छौं।

वित्तीय संस्थाको कार्यक्षेत्र ५ जिल्लाबाट विस्तार गरी प्रादेशिकस्तरको (मधेश प्रदेशका ८ वटा सप्तरी, सिरहा, धनुषा, महोत्तरी, सर्लाही, रौतहट, बारा र पर्सा जिल्लामा) काम गर्ने स्वीकृति पाइसकेको र निकट भविष्यमा नै कार्यक्षेत्र विस्तार गरी राष्ट्रियस्तरको देशभरि नै वित्तीय कारोबार सञ्चालन गर्नको लागि प्रयास गरिने व्यहोरा जानकारी गराउन चाहन्छु।

साथै, यस वित्तीय संस्थाले विगत आर्थिक वर्षहरूदेखि नै आफ्नो खुद मुनाफाको १% रकम संस्थागत सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व बहन गर्न खर्च गर्ने कोषमा जम्मा गर्दै आएको र सो रकम विभिन्न सामाजिक कार्यमा खर्च गरिरहेको र गरिने व्यहोरा जानकारी गराउन चाहन्छु।

अन्त्यमा, यस वित्तीय संस्थाको उद्देश्य प्राप्तिका लागि सहयोग पुर्याउनुहुने समस्त शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू, ग्राहकवर्ग, नागरिक समाज, संचार जगत् तथा नेपाल सरकारका सम्बद्ध निकाय लगायत नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकप्रति सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट हार्दिक आभार प्रकट गर्दछु। वित्तीय संस्थाको उत्तरोत्तर प्रगतिमा पुर्याउनुभएको योगदानका लागि वित्तीय संस्थाका कार्यकारी प्रमुख लगायत वित्तीय संस्थाका सम्पूर्ण अधिकृत तथा कर्मचारीहरू र अन्य सहयोगीहरूलाई धन्यवाद दिन चाहन्छु। साथै, वित्तीय संस्थाका गतिविधिहरूलाई सकारात्मक रूपमा जनसमक्ष पुर्याइदिने संचार जगत् र प्रत्यक्ष अप्रत्यक्ष रूपमा वित्तीय संस्थालाई सहयोग पुर्याउने सम्पूर्ण शुभेच्छुकहरूप्रति पनि म हार्दिक आभार व्यक्त गर्दै वित्तीय संस्थाको सञ्चालक समितिको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन लगायत आ.व. २०८०/८१ को वित्तीय विवरणहरू छलफल गरी पारित गरिदिनुहुन यो प्रस्ताव पेश गर्दछु।

धन्यवाद।

चन्दन अग्रवाल  
अध्यक्ष





## मल्टीपर्स फाइनान्स लिमिटेड

राजविराज न.पा.-४, नेता चौक, सप्तरी, मधेश प्रदेश, नेपाल

फोन नं. ०३१-५३११७०

### २७ औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट प्रस्तुत

#### २७ औं वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

आदरणीय शेयरधनी महानुभावहरू,

यस वित्तीय संस्थाको २७ औं वार्षिक साधारण सभामा सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट यहाँहरूलाई स्वागत गर्न पाउँदा मलाई खुशी लागेको छ। यस वर्ष हाम्रो वित्तीय संस्थाले सञ्चालनको २६ वर्ष सफलतासाथ पूरा गरी २७ औं वर्षमा प्रवेश गरेकोमा हामी सबैले गौरवान्वित महसुस गरेका छौं। सञ्चालक समितिको तर्फबाट म यहाँहरूसमक्ष सञ्चालक समितिको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनको साथै २०८१ आषाढ मसान्तको वित्तीय संस्थाको वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण वासलात, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को नाफा वा नोक्सानको विवरण, विस्तृत आयको विवरण, नगद प्रवाह विवरण, इक्विटीमा भएको परिवर्तनको विवरण सोसँग सम्बन्धित अनुसूचीहरू र वित्तीय संस्थाको विभिन्न क्रियाकलापहरू यस वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनसँगै अनुमोदनको लागि प्रस्तुत गरेको छु।

नेपालमा आ.व. २०७२/७३ देखि नेपाल वित्तीय प्रतिवेदनमान (Nepalese Financial Reporting Standards-NFRS) लागु भई विगत ६ वर्षदेखि वित्तीय विवरणहरू नेपाल वित्तीय प्रतिवेदनमान (Nepalese Financial Reporting Standards-NFRS) अनुसार तयार गरी प्रकाशित गरिएका छन्। नेपाल वित्तीय प्रतिवेदनमानले समावेश नगरेका क्षेत्रहरूमा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय वित्तीय प्रतिवेदनमान (International Financial Reporting Standards-IFRS) लाई आधारको रूपमा लिइएको छ। यो वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको एकीकृत निर्देशिका २०८०, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थासम्बन्धी ऐन, २०७३ तथा कम्पनी ऐन, २०६३ का प्रावधानानुरूप तयार गरी प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ।

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 वैकिङ्ग उद्योगमा नवीनता प्रदान गर्ने क्रमलाई निरन्तरता दिन सकिन्छ भन्ने कुरामा हामी दृढ छौं। देशको वर्तमान अवस्थालाई विश्लेषण गर्दै वित्तीय संस्थाले आउँदो दिनको लागि रणनीतिक योजना बनाई अगाडि बढ्ने लक्ष्य लिएको छ। हामीलाई विश्वास छ, आउँदा दिनहरूमा हाम्रो वित्तीय संस्था क्रमशः विभिन्न 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 २०८०/८१ 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. २०८०/८१ को विस्तृत प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्ने अनुमति चाहन्छौं।

## १. आ.व. २०८०/८१ को कारोबारको सिंहावलोकन

### क. वित्तीय स्थिति

वित्तीय संस्थाको २०८१ आषाढ मसान्तको संक्षिप्त वित्तीय स्थिति देहायबमोजिम रहेको छ ।

रु. हजारमा

विवरण	आषाढ मसान्त		वृद्धि	
	२०८१	२०८०	रकम	प्रतिशत
चुक्ता पूँजी	६१०,२००	४५२,०००	१५८,२००	३५
जगेडा तथा कोष	६८,४८१	५९,३५०	९,१३१	१५.३८
निक्षेप	१,८७०,२५०	१,५३०,८७५	३३९,३७५	२२.१७
कुल कर्जा	१,४४३,९३३	१,१८२,५४६	२६१,३८७	२२.१०
लगानी	३०४,७३४	१५२,६५२	१५२,०८२	९९.६३

रु. हजारमा

शीर्षक/आ.व.	आ.व.		वृद्धि	
	२०८०/८१	२०७९/८०	रकम	प्रतिशत
खुद ब्याज आमदानी	८६,८४८	४८,३०८	३८,५४०	७९.७८
कमिशन तथा सञ्चालन आमदानी	११,८५७	११,१७८	६७९	६.०७
अन्य सञ्चालन आमदानी	९,७२१	१,४१४	८,३०७	५८७.४८
कर्मचारी तथा सञ्चालन खर्च	४४,०५२	३८,३५५	५,६९७	१४.८५
सञ्चालन मुनाफा	२०,८८७	८,९३४	११,९५३	१३३.७९
खुद मुनाफा	१०,४८५	८,६९६	१,८८९	२१.६९

### १. पूँजीकोषको पर्याप्तता :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को अन्त्यमा पूँजीकोषको अनुपात २४.५१ प्रतिशत कायम रहेको छ जुन नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशनबमोजिम कायम गर्नुपर्ने न्यूनतम ११ प्रतिशत भन्दा 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 ०.८९ प्रतिशत रहेको कुल निष्कृत्य कर्जामा यस वर्ष बढ्न गई कुल कर्जामा निष्कृत्य कर्जा ४.३४ 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 कामकारवाहीहरू तथा वित्तीय संस्थाका अन्य सबै क्रियाकलापहरूलाई पारदर्शी रूपमा सञ्चालन गरी संस्थागत सुशासनको विकास गर्न वित्तीय संस्था सदा क्रियाशील रहेको छ । नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक एवं अन्य सम्बद्ध निकायहरूसँग 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. बैकिङ्ग, मोबाइल बैकिङ्ग, क्यूआर कोडबाट अन्तरदेशीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय भुक्तानी, मोबाइल वालेट, टेलिफोन तथा मोबाइलको विल भुक्तानी, मोबाइल रिचार्ज, बिजुली विलको भुक्तानी, प्लेनको टिकट खरिद, स्कूल तथा कलेजको फी, सिनेमाको टिकट, शेयर खरिद विक्रीको भुक्तानी, एक खाताबाट अर्को खातामा डिजिटल माध्यमबाट रकमान्तर सुविधा जस्ता प्रविधिमूलक सेवाहरू प्रदान गर्ने र आफ्नो सूचना प्रविधिमा समयानुकूल सुधार एवं विकास गर्दै लाने लक्ष्य अनुरूप विभिन्न किसिमका विद्युतीय सेवा दिने योजनाहरू कार्यान्वयनमा ल्याएका छन्। 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 :

बैंकिङ्ग व्यवसायमा निहित कर्जा, बजार, सञ्चालन तथा प्रविधि लगायतका जोखिमहरूलाई दृष्टिगत गरी वित्तीय संस्थाले आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीलाई दृढो बनाउने नीति लिएको छ। यस सम्बन्धमा बैंकिङ्ग कारोबारका सबै क्षेत्रमा आवश्यक नीति, नियमहरू बनाई कार्यान्वयनमा ल्याइएको छ। त्यसै गरी वित्तीय संस्थाका कामकारवाहीहरू प्रचलित कानूनवमोजिम भए गरेको छ/छैन त्यसको यकिन गर्ने उद्देश्यले वित्तीय संस्थामा एउटा स्वतन्त्र (Independent) आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षक नियुक्त गरिएको। आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षकले आफ्नो प्रतिवेदन लेखापरीक्षण समितिमार्फत सञ्चालक समितिमा पेश गर्ने व्यवस्था मिलाइएको छ।

#### ख. राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय परिस्थिति र यसका प्रभावहरू (स्रोत : मौद्रिक नीति-२०८१/८२)

नेपाल सरकारले आ.व. २०८०/८१ को बजेटमा ४.३ प्रतिशत आर्थिक वृद्धिको लक्ष्य तोकेको थियो। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा ३.८७ प्रतिशत आर्थिक वृद्धि हासिल भएको अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा ६ प्रतिशत आर्थिक वृद्धिको लक्ष्य रहेको छ।

धान रोपाईँका लागि मनसुन अनुकूल रहेको कारण गत आ.व. को तुलनामा समीक्षा आ.व. मा धानको उत्पादन वृद्धि भएको, कृषि कर्जा विस्तारलाई प्राथमिकतामा राखिएको र श्रमशक्ति थपिएका कारण कृषि क्षेत्र विस्तार हुने देखिन्छ। यसै गरी कोभिड १९ को संक्रमण कम भइरहेको र तरलताको उपलब्धता सहज भएकोमा उद्योग र सेवा क्षेत्र समेत विस्तार हुने अनुमान छ।

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा वार्षिक औसत मुद्रास्फीति दर ६ प्रतिशतको सीमाभित्र राख्ने लक्ष्य लिइएकोमा ११ महिनाको वार्षिक औसत मुद्रास्फीति दर ४.१७ प्रतिशत रहेको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा वार्षिक औसत उपभोक्ता मुद्रास्फीति ५.५० प्रतिशतको सीमाभित्र राख्ने लक्ष्य रहेको छ।

वार्षिक विन्दुगत आधारमा २०८१ जेष्ठ मसान्तमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाबाट भएको निक्षेप परिचालन १२.६ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएको छ। अघिल्लो वर्षको जेष्ठ मसान्तमा यस्तो निक्षेप वृद्धि १२.२ प्रतिशतले भएको थियो।

वार्षिक विन्दुगत आधारमा २०८१ जेष्ठ मसान्तमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाबाट निजीक्षेत्रतर्फ प्रवाह भएको कर्जाको वार्षिक विन्दुगत वृद्धिदर ५.६ प्रतिशत रहेको छ। अघिल्लो वर्षको जेष्ठ मसान्तमा यस्तो कर्जाको वृद्धिदर ३.० प्रतिशत रहेको थियो।

बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूले कायम गर्नुपर्ने अनिवार्य नगद मौज्जात अनुपात आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा ४ प्रतिशत यथावत कायम राखिएको छ।

वैधानिक तरलता अनुपात वित्त कम्पनीहरूको लागि आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा ८ प्रतिशत यथावत कायम राखिएको छ।

अन्तिम ऋणदाता सुविधा दरको रूपमा रहेको बैंक दरलाई आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा ६.५० प्रतिशत कायम गरिएको छ।



ग. प्रतिवेदन तयार भएको मितिसम्म चालु वर्षको उपलब्धि र भविष्यमा गर्नुपर्ने कुराको सम्बन्धमा सञ्चालक समितिको धारणा :  
चालु आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को मंसिर मसान्तसम्मको यस वित्तीय संस्थाको कारोबारको स्थिति निम्नानुसार रहेको छ।  
यस वित्तीय संस्थाको २०८१ मंसिर मसान्तसम्म कुल निक्षेप रु. २ अर्ब ४६ करोड ९७ लाख र कुल कर्जा तथा सापट रु. १ अर्ब ६४ करोड ५० 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 १५.३८ 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. २०८१/८२ 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 जसअन्तर्गत 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 कार्य योजना लागु गरेको छ। समीक्षा आ.व. मा सर्लाही जिल्लाको गोडैता नगरपालिका र कौडेना गाउँपालिकामा शाखा कार्यालय सञ्चालनमा आएको र चालु आ.व. मा थप १ वटा शाखा कार्यालय खोल्ने योजना रहेको छ।

हाल देशमा ५० प्रतिशतभन्दा बढी जनसंख्या वित्तीय सेवाको उपभोगबाट वञ्चित रहेको अवस्थामा चाँडोभन्दा चाँडो ग्राहकको संख्या बढाउनेतर्फ आगामी दिनहरूमा यस वित्तीय संस्थाको निरन्तर प्रयास रहने छ। एकातर्फ कोभिड १९ संक्रमणको कारण, रूस तथा युक्रेन युद्ध, इजरायल तथा हमास युद्धको कारण वित्तीय संस्थाहरूमा गत आ.व. मा तरलताको अभाव तथा अर्थतन्त्र संकुचनमा रहेकोमा विगत ६ महिनादेखि तरलताको अवस्था सहज भए पनि बजारमा अर्थतन्त्रमा संकुचनको कारण तथा मागमा आएको कमीको कारण तरलता केही सहज भए पनि व्यापार व्यवसाय विगतको तुलनामा अत्यन्त असहज रूपमा संचालन भइरहेकोले ऋणको माग वृद्धि हुन नसकेको, कर्जा तथा ब्याज असुली सुस्त रहेको, नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले ऋणीहरूलाई सहूलियत 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 वञ्चित पनि रहिरहेको 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 लक्ष्य प्राप्तिको 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 सेवा शुल्कसम्बन्धी 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 विक्री, म्युचुल फण्डमा 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 विप्रेषणको 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। जसअन्तर्गत वित्तीय संस्थाका कर्मचारीहरू आफ्नो शाखाअन्तर्गत पर्ने कार्यक्षेत्रमा वैकिङ्ग बानी नभएका स्थानहरू चयन गरी समाजका मान्छेहरूलाई भेला गरी बचत गर्दाका फाइदा तथा वैकिङ्गसम्बन्धी 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 मोबाइल वैकिङ्ग 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, मोबाइल वालेट, मोबाइलको रिचार्ज, मोबाइल र टेलिफोनको बिल भुक्तानी, केवलको भुक्तानी, विजुली तथा खानेपानीको भुक्तानी, प्लेनको टिकट खरिद, शेयर खरिद विक्रीको 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 छ। साथै, सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतंकवादी कार्यमा वित्तीय लगानी निवारणसम्बन्धी 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 बिचमा सुमधुर सम्बन्ध कायम रहेको छ। कर्मचारीहरूलाई उच्च मनोबलका साथ काम गर्ने वातावरणको सृजना गरिएको छ। संस्थाको कारोबारसँग सम्बन्ध राख्ने ग्राहकवर्ग, संगठित संघसंस्थाहरू, औद्योगिक तथा व्यावसायिक संघसंस्थाहरू र शेयरधनी महानुभावहरूसँग पारस्परिक लाभ तथा पारदर्शिताको आधारमा सम्बन्धलाई अझ बढाउँदै लिएको 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। गत २६ औं वार्षिक साधारण सभाबाट संस्थापक शेयरधनीको तर्फबाट श्री चन्दन अग्रवाल, श्री जयप्रकाश ठाकुर र श्री गेहनाथ ढुंगाना र सर्वसाधारण शेयरधनीतर्फबाट श्री अशोक साह र श्रीमती गृष्मा श्रेष्ठ सञ्चालकमा निर्विरोध निर्वाचित हुनुभएको र सञ्चालक समितिको मिति २०८०।११।१९ गतेको ४२७ औं बैठकबाट श्री महेश कुमार सिंहलाई स्वतन्त्र सञ्चालकमा नियुक्त गरिएको व्यहोरा जानकारी गराइन्छ।

### च. वित्तीय संस्थाको कारोबारलाई असर पार्ने मुख्य कुराहरू :

- (१) वित्तीय संस्थाबाट प्रदान गरिने दीर्घकालीन, मध्यकालीन लगानी र जमानत पत्र जारी गर्ने जस्ता गैरकोषीय सेवाहरू उपलब्ध गराउँदा हुन सक्ने सम्भावित जोखिमहरू।
- (२) नेपाल सरकार वा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थासम्बन्धी नीति-निर्देशनमा परिवर्तन गर्दा सिर्जना हुन सक्ने सम्भावित जोखिमहरू।
- (३) नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशनअनुसार व्याजदरमा हुने परिवर्तन तथा थपघटले उत्पन्न हुन सक्ने सम्भावित जोखिमहरू।
- (४) राष्ट्रको आर्थिक, मौद्रिक तथा वित्तीय नीति परिवर्तनबाट सृजना 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 राजनैतिक अस्थिरताले पर्न सक्ने असरहरू ।
- (११) तिब्रतर वैकिङ्ग 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 नोकसानी व्यवस्था र लगानीमा सम्भावित हानी-नोकसानी वापतको व्यवस्था जस्ता कोषहरूको व्यवस्था गरेको छ । वित्तीय संस्थाले वित्त बजारमा हुने प्रतिस्पर्धाको लागि जनशक्ति विकासमा आवश्यक ध्यान पुऱ्याएको छ । यसबाहेक व्यावसायिक जोखिमहरूबाट सृजना हुन सक्ने हानि-नोकसानीको लागि व्यवस्थापन चनाखो भई सम्भावित हानी-नोकसानी हुन नदिन वा कम गर्न सक्षम तथा प्रतिबद्ध छ ।

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

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ 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 २०८०/८१ को मुनाफाबाट लाभांश प्रस्ताव नगरिएको ।

झ. शेयर जफत भएको भए जफत भएको शेयर संख्या, त्यस्तो शेयरको अंकित मूल्य, त्यस्तो शेयर जफत हुनुभन्दा अगावै सोबापत वित्तीय संस्थाले प्राप्त गरेको जम्मा रकम र त्यस्तो शेयर जफत भएपछि सो बिक्री गरी वित्तीय संस्थाले प्राप्त गरेको रकम तथा जफत भएको शेयरबापत 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 संस्थाको कुनै सहायक कम्पनीहरू छैनन् । वित्तीय संस्थाले आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा गरेको प्रमुख कारोबार र कारोबारमा आएको परिवर्तन संलग्न वासलात, नाफा-नोक्सान हिसाब, नगद प्रवाह विवरण र लेखासम्बन्धी टिप्पणीहरूले स्पष्ट पार्दछ ।

ठ. विगत आर्थिक वर्षमा संस्थाको 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 २०८०/८१ 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 सम्भौताहरूमा 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 बापत संस्थाले भुक्तानी गरेको रकम :  
संस्थाले आफ्नो शेयर आफैँ 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 बैकिङ व्यवसायमा निहित कर्जा, बजार तथा सञ्चालन लगायतका जोखिमहरूलाई मध्यनजर गर्दै वित्तीय संस्थाले आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणालीलाई दृढो 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 संकलनसम्बन्धी नीति, सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण तथा आतंकवादी कार्यमा वित्तीय लगानी निवारणसम्बन्धी नीति, सूचना प्रविधि नीति, धितो मूल्यांकन निर्देशिका, शाखा कार्यालय सञ्चालन निर्देशिका, नगद व्यवस्थापन निर्देशिका, ग्राहक पहिचान कार्यविधि तथा आवश्यक कार्य निर्देशिकाहरू 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 पुर्याउन सञ्चालक स्तरमा लेखापरीक्षण समिति, जोखिम व्यवस्थापन समिति, कर्मचारी सेवा सुविधा समिति र सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण निवारणसम्बन्धी समितिहरू कार्यरत रही आएका छन् ।

#### लेखापरीक्षण समिति :

वित्तीय संस्थाको गैरकार्यकारी सञ्चालकको संयोजकत्वमा ४ सदस्य रहेको लेखापरीक्षण समितिले वित्तीय संस्थाको वित्तीय स्थिति, आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण र जोखिम व्यवस्थापन व्यवस्था र लेखापरीक्षण कार्यक्रम आदिवारे नियमित समीक्षा गर्ने गर्दछ । यसले आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदन तथा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट हुने सुपरीवेक्षण 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 समिति समक्ष प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्ने तथा सो सम्बन्धमा व्यवस्थापनलाई आवश्यक सुझाव दिनु हो ।

#### सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण निवारणसम्बन्धी समिति :

सम्पत्ति शुद्धीकरण निवारणसम्बन्धी 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 भ्रष्टाचारसम्बन्धी 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 भ्रष्टाचारसम्बन्धी 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 कारवाही हुँदै आएका छन्।

#### थ. विगत आर्थिक वर्षको कुल व्यवस्थापन खर्चको विवरण :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा कुल व्यवस्थापन खर्चमध्ये कर्मचारी खर्चमा वोनस समेत रु. २,८१,०९,८७५।०० र अन्य सञ्चालन खर्च रु. १,५९,४२,१३२।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 कारवाहीको विवरण र सो समितिले कुनै सुझाव दिएको भए सोको विवरण :

यस संस्थाको सञ्चालक समितिले कम्पनी ऐन, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थासम्बन्धी ऐन तथा नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको निर्देशनको अधीनमा रही गैरकार्यकारी सञ्चालकको संयोजकत्वमा ४ सदस्यीय लेखापरीक्षण समिति गठन गरिएको छ।

श्री महेश कुमार सिंह	संयोजक
श्री प्रभास भा	सदस्य
श्री राजेश कुमार मल्लिक	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 प्रतिवेदनउपर छलफल गरी व्यवस्थापनलाई आवश्यक निर्देशन दिने र सञ्चालक समितिमा सिफारिस गर्ने गरेको छ। साथै समयसमयमा संस्थाको वित्तीय अवस्थाको बारेमा विस्तृत जानकारी लिई आवश्यक निर्देशन दिने गरेको छ।

#### ध. सञ्चालक, प्रबन्ध सञ्चालक, कार्यकारी प्रमुख, वित्तीय संस्थाका आधारभूत शोयरधनी 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, शोयरधनी 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 वापत रु. ६,०८,५००।०० भुक्तानी दिइएको छ। कार्यकारी प्रमुखलाई आ.व. २०८०।८१ मा तलब र भत्ता वापत रु. २७,६०,६००।०० भुक्तानी दिइएको छ।

#### प. शोयरधनीहरूले बुझिलिन बाँकी रहेको लाभांश रकम :

शोयरधनीहरूले 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 कम्पनीबिच 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 कारोबारसम्बन्धी सूचना आदानप्रदान गर्ने प्रक्रियालाई उच्च प्राथमिकता दिएको छ। यस सन्दर्भमा वित्तीय संस्थाले वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, त्रैमासिक प्रतिवेदन लगायत अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाको प्रगति विवरणहरू विभिन्न समाचार माध्यम एवं वित्तीय संस्थाको वेबसाइट [www.multipurposefinance.com](http://www.multipurposefinance.com) मार्फत जानकारी गराउने गरेको छ। वित्तीय संस्थामा समयसमयमा लगानीकर्ता तथा व्यक्तिगत रूपमा [mfclfin43@gmail.com](mailto:mfclfin43@gmail.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 बैकिङ तथा वित्तीय क्षेत्रमा यसको नकारात्मक प्रभाव परेको तथ्य यहाँहरूलाई जानकारी नै छ। यस विषयमा परिस्थितिलाई मनन गरी बृहत 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 बैकिङ सम्बन्धहरू विस्तार गर्ने, ग्राहकको सेवा स्तरमा वृद्धि गर्ने लगायत आफूलाई आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य रूपमा सुदृढ राख्ने कार्यहरूमा लागि रहेकै कारण हाम्रो संस्था आफ्नो सम्पत्ति तथा पूँजीबाट उच्चतम 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. २०८१/८२ 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.....

गेहनाथ दुङ्गना  
सञ्चालक

द.....

जय प्रकाश ठाकुर  
सञ्चालक

द.....

चन्दन अग्रवाल  
अध्यक्ष

मिति : २०८१।०९।२८

## **सूचीकृत संगठित संस्थाहरूको संस्थागत सुशासनसम्बन्धी निर्देशिका, २०७४ को दफा २०(३) तथा २०(४) को प्रयोजनको लागि प्रकाशित**

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

- (क) ऐन, नियमावली तथा नियमनकारी निकायबाट समयसमयमा 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 सुपरीवेक्षण गर्दा सम्बन्धित संस्थालाई दिइएको निर्देशन ।  
अनुपालना गरिएको छ ।
- (घ) पछिल्लो वार्षिक तथा विशेष साधारण सभा सम्पन्न भएको मिति :  
यस वित्तीय संस्थाको मिति २०८०।१।१८ गते २६ औं वार्षिक साधारण सभा सम्पन्न भएको थियो ।
- (ङ) कर्मचारीहरूको संरचना, पदपूर्ति, वृत्ति विकास, तालिम, तलब, 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 ।





**B.K. AGRAWAL & CO.**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
MEMBER CROWE GLOBAL

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## 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 31, 2081 (July 15, 2024), 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 31, 2081 (July 15, 2024), 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 evidences 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 audit 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.	<p><b>Impairment of Loans and Advances to Customers including recognition of Interest Income on Loan and Advances</b></p> <p>Allowances for impairment of loans and advances to customers have been made based on incurred loss model and Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB) Directives, as applicable. The Company is required to apply its judgement and estimation to determine allowances for impairment. In addition, assessment of allowances of impairment is important as carve out provides for higher of the incurred loss model or NRB's directive.</p>	<p><b>Our audit procedures on impairment of loans and advances including recognition of Interest Income included:</b></p> <p>1. We planned and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls established by the Company to identify loss events and for determining the extent of provision required against non-performing loans and advances to customers.</p>







S.N.	Key Audit Matters	How the matters were addressed in our Audit
	<p>The carrying value of the loans and advances to the customers can be materially misstating if the Company's judgment and estimation are inappropriate.</p> <p>In addition to above, interest income on loans and advances to customers has been recognized on accrual basis calculated by the Core Banking System and in complying with the interest income recognition Guidelines 2019 issued by NRB. Recognition of interest income on non-performing loans and advances involves estimation and judgments on calculating net realizable value of loans and advances.</p> <p>Due to the significance of the above matter to the financial statements, we have considered this as a key audit matter for the current year audit.</p>	<p>2. The testing of controls include testing of controls over correct identification and classification of non-performing loans and advances of customers on time-based criteria; control over calculation of the incurred loss in accordance with incurred loss model; control over monitoring of loans and advances to customers with higher risk default; control over accurate computation and recording of provisions; and control over the governance and approval process related to provision including continuous reassessment by the Management.</p> <p>3. We have selected a sample of loans and advances of customers, checked instalments of repayments and tested classification of non-performing loans and advances of customers based on the number of days overdue; evaluated the assessment for classification of loans and advances to customers as performing and non-performing based on repayment pattern, documentation, inspection and through discussion with the Management; assessment of control over mortgage value of loans and advances to customers.</p> <p><b>Our Results:</b>  Based on the work carried out as said above, we considered the impairment charge on loans and advances and interest income recognition to be acceptable.</p>
2.	<p><b>Information Technology General Controls</b>  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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Our Audit procedures on Information Technology General Controls included:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Understanding the Core Banking Software and other allied systems used by the company for accounting and reporting purposes and control.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>3. Walkthrough of access control of the users.</li> <li>4. Reviewing the reports generated by the system on sample basis.</li> </ol> <p><b>Our Results:</b>  Based on the work carried out as said above, we considered the controls in the Information technology to be acceptable.</p>

**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







**B.K. Agrawal & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants

#### 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:

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





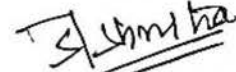
B.K. Agrawal & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

#### 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. The returns received from the branch offices of the Company, though the statements are independently not audited, were adequate for the purpose of the audit.
- ix. We have not come across any fraudulence in the accounts, so far as it appeared from our examination of the books of account.
- x. 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: 2081.08.26



S.M. Shrestha, FCA  
Partner

For: B.K. Agrawal & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
UDIN: 241211CA00473nMheY





**Multipurpose Finance Limited**  
**Rajbiraj, Nepal**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**As on 31 Ashad 2081 (July 15, 2024)**

Particulars	Note	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalent	4.1	561,142,236	448,355,205
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	4.2	68,288,376	66,773,185
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	1,443,933,256	1,182,546,329
Investment securities	4.8	304,733,940	152,651,789
Current tax assets	4.9	2,343,632	7,051,107
Investment in subsidiaries	4.10	-	-
Investment in associates	4.11	-	-
Investment property	4.12	11,623,000	11,961,501
Property and equipment	4.13	187,179,320	191,839,717
Goodwill and Intangible assets	4.14	1,539,002	1,878,095
Deferred tax assets	4.15	2,448,826	2,966,752
Other assets	4.16	16,306,024	11,498,593
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>2,599,537,612</b>	<b>2,077,522,273</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
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	1,870,250,257	1,530,875,577
Borrowing	4.21	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	4.9	-	-
Provisions	4.22	-	141,600
Deferred tax liabilities	4.15	-	-
Other Liabilities	4.23	39,501,276	36,472,262
Debt securities issued	4.24	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	4.25	-	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>1,909,751,533</b>	<b>1,567,489,439</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	4.26	610,200,000	452,000,000
Share premium		10,540,719	-
Retained earnings		563,800	(1,317,455)
Reserves	4.27	68,481,560	59,350,289
<b>Total equity attributable to equity holders</b>		<b>689,786,079</b>	<b>510,032,834</b>
<b>Non-controlling interest</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>689,786,079</b>	<b>510,032,834</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>2,599,537,612</b>	<b>2,077,522,273</b>
Contingent liabilities and commitment	4.28	-	-
Net assets value per share		113.04	112.84

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

**Geha Nath Dhungana**  
Director

**Ashok Sah**  
Director

**Grishma Shrestha**  
Director

Date: 2081.08.26  
Place: Janakpurdham, Nepal

**Mahesh Kumar Singh**  
Director

**Multipurpose Finance Limited**  
**Rajbiraj, Nepal**  
**Statement of Profit or Loss**  
**For the year ended 31 Ashad 2081 (July 15, 2024)**

Particulars	Note	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Interest income	4.29	233,325,950	181,572,731
Interest expense	4.30	146,477,466	133,264,345
<b>Net interest income</b>		<b>86,848,484</b>	<b>48,308,386</b>
Fee and commission income	4.31	11,857,852	11,178,322
Fee and commission expense	4.32	-	-
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>		<b>11,857,852</b>	<b>11,178,322</b>
<b>Net interest, fee and commission income</b>		<b>98,706,336</b>	<b>59,486,708</b>
Net trading income	4.33	-	-
Other operating income	4.34	9,721,331	1,414,386
<b>Total operating income</b>		<b>108,427,667</b>	<b>60,901,094</b>
Impairment charge/ (reversal) for loans and other losses	4.35	37,124,246	7,671,938
<b>Net operating income</b>		<b>71,303,421</b>	<b>53,229,156</b>
<b>Operating expense</b>			
Personnel expenses	4.36	28,109,875	24,241,578
Other operating expenses	4.37	15,942,132	14,113,700
Depreciation & amortisation	4.38	6,364,517	5,940,023
<b>Operating Profit</b>		<b>20,886,897</b>	<b>8,933,855</b>
Non operating income	4.39	-	-
Non operating expense	4.40	-	-
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		<b>20,886,897</b>	<b>8,933,855</b>
Income tax expense	4.41		
Current Tax		10,303,616	746,408
Deferred Tax		98,025	(428,597)
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>10,485,256</b>	<b>8,616,044</b>
<b>Profit attributable to:</b>			
Equity holders of the Bank		10,485,256	8,616,044
Non-controlling interest		-	-
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>10,485,256</b>	<b>8,616,044</b>
<b>Earnings per share</b>			
Basic earnings per share		1.82	1.91
Diluted earnings per share		1.82	1.91

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

**Geha Nath Dhungana**  
Director

**Ashok Sah**  
Director

**Grishma Shrestha**  
Director

Date: 2081.08.26  
Place: Janakpurdham, Nepal

**Mahesh Kumar Singh**  
Director





**Multipurpose Finance Limited**  
**Rajbiraj, Nepal**  
**Statement of Other Comprehensive Income**  
**As on 31 Ashad 2081 (July 15, 2024)**

Particulars	Note	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>10,485,256</b>	<b>8,616,044</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income, net of income tax</b>			
<b>a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>			
Gains/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value		1,366,922	4,080,872
Gains/(losses) on revaluation		-	-
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		32,747	146,789
Income tax relating to above items		(419,901)	(1,268,298)
<b>Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		<b>979,768</b>	<b>2,959,363</b>
<b>b) Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss</b>			
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		-	-
<b>Net other comprehensive income that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>c) Share of other comprehensive income of associate accounted as per equity method</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax</b>		<b>979,768</b>	<b>2,959,363</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>		<b>11,465,024</b>	<b>11,575,407</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:</b>			
Equity holders of the Bank		11,465,024	11,575,407
Non-controlling interest		-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>		<b>11,465,024</b>	<b>11,575,407</b>

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

**Geha Nath Dhungana**  
Director

**Ashok Sah**  
Director

**Grishma Shrestha**  
Director

Date: 2081.08.26  
Place: Janakpurdham, Nepal

**Mahesh Kumar Singh**  
Director

**Multipurpose Finance Limited**  
**Rajbiraj, Nepal**  
**Statement of Distributable Profit or Loss**  
**As on 31 Ashad 2081 (July 15, 2024)**  
**(As per NRB Regulations)**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
<b>Net profit or (loss) as per statement of profit or loss</b>	<b>10,485,256</b>	<b>8,616,044</b>
<b>Less: appropriations (-) / contributions (+):</b>		
a. General reserve	(2,097,051)	(1,723,209)
b. Foreign exchange fluctuation fund	-	-
c. Capital redemption reserve	-	-
d. Corporate social responsibility fund	(104,853)	(86,160)
e. Employees' training fund	(188,868)	(367,095)
f. Investment Adjustment Transfer	755,668	600,000
g. Share issue expenses	(811,033)	(440,611)
<b>Profit or (loss) before regulatory adjustment</b>	<b>8,039,119</b>	<b>6,598,969</b>
<b>Regulatory adjustment :</b>		
a. Interest receivable (-)/ previous accrued interest received (+)	(1,706,359)	609,707
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 (+)	213,256	(4,163,279)
e. Deferred tax assets recognised (-)/ reversal (+)	517,926	839,701
f. Goodwill recognised (-)/ impairment of Goodwill (+)	-	-
g. Bargain purchase gain recognised (-)/resersal (+)	-	-
h. Fair value loss recognised (-)/ reversal (+)	956,845	2,650,762
i. Decrease in depreciation expenses (-) / increase (+)	-	-
j. Opening Adjustments (-) income / expenses (+)	-	-
K. Other (Short term gain on sale of Investment)	(6,139,532)	-
<b>Net Profit for the year 2080/81 available for distribution</b>	<b>1,881,255</b>	<b>6,535,860</b>
Opening balance in retained earnings as on shrawan 1 2080	(1,317,455)	(8,017,994)
Less: Lease Adjustment as per NFRS 16	-	-
Add: Fair value adjustment due to disposal of equity investment	-	205,849
Less: Transfer to general reserve	-	(41,170)
<b>Distribution:</b>		
Bonus shares issued	-	-
Cash Dividend Paid	-	-
<b>Total Distributable profit or (loss) as on 31st Ashasdh 2081</b>	<b>563,800</b>	<b>(1,317,455)</b>

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

**Geha Nath Dhungana**  
Director

**Ashok Sah**  
Director

**Grishma Shrestha**  
Director

Date: 2081.08.26  
Place: Janakpurdham, Nepal

**Mahesh Kumar Singh**  
Director





**Multipurpose Finance Limited**  
**Rajbiraj, Nepal**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the year ended 31 Ashad 2081 (July 15, 2024)**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Interest received	233,325,950	181,572,731
Fees and other income received	11,857,852	11,178,322
Dividend received	1,916,077	112,224
Receipts from other operating activities	8,749,839	1,448,951
Interest paid	(146,477,466)	(133,264,345)
Commission and fees paid	-	-
Cash payment to employees	(25,789,109)	(23,248,927)
Other expense paid	(16,495,473)	(14,113,700)
<b>Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities</b>	<b>67,087,670</b>	<b>23,685,256</b>
<b>(Increase)/Decrease in operating assets</b>		
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	(1,515,191)	(42,972,065)
Placement with bank and financial institutions	-	-
Other trading assets	-	-
Loan and advances to bank and financial institutions	-	5,826,105
Loan and advances to customers	(298,511,173)	(480,298,423)
Other assets	417,970	12,331
<b>Increase/ (Decrease) in operating liabilities</b>		
Due to bank and financial institutions	-	-
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Deposit from customers	339,374,680	690,114,720
Borrowings	-	-
Other Liabilities	566,648	7,759,608
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities before tax paid</b>	<b>107,420,604</b>	<b>204,127,532</b>
Income taxes paid	(10,821,542)	(1,586,109)
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>96,599,062</b>	<b>202,541,423</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of investment securities	(182,903,203)	(74,391,359)
Receipts from sale of investment securities	32,188,012	194,752
Purchase of property and equipment	(1,211,327)	(8,072,481)
Receipt from sale of property and equipment	4,500	-
Purchase of intangible assets	(158,200)	-
Receipts from the sale of intangible assets	-	-
Investment properties	338,501	(8,589,034)
Receipts from the sale of investment properties	-	-
Interest received	-	-
Dividend received	-	-
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(151,741,717)</b>	<b>(90,858,122)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
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)	(440,611)
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>	<b>167,929,686</b>	<b>(440,611)</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>112,787,031</b>	<b>111,242,690</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at Shrawan 01, 2080	448,355,205	337,112,515
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents held	-	-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at Ashadh end 2081</b>	<b>561,142,236</b>	<b>448,355,205</b>

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

**Geha Nath Dhungana**  
Director

**Ashok Sah**  
Director

**Grishma Shrestha**  
Director

Date: 2081.08.26  
Place: Janakpurdham, Nepal

**Mahesh Kumar Singh**  
Director



**Multipurpose Finance Limited**  
**Rajbiraj, Nepal**

**Statement of Change in Equity**  
**As on 31 Ashad 2081 (July 15, 2024)**

Particulars	Attributable to equity holders of the FI										Non-controlling Interest	Total
	Share Capital	Share Premium	General Reserve	Exchange Equalisation Reserve	Regulatory Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earning	Other Reserve	Total		
<b>Balance at Ashad 32, 2079 (15-Jul-2022)</b>	452,000,000	-	16,170,109	-	23,924,261	(11,218,455)	24,937,663	(8,017,994)	1,102,455	488,898,039	-	488,898,039
<b>Comprehensive Income for the FY 2079-80 (2022-23) :</b>												
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,616,044	-	8,616,044	-	8,616,044
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	2,856,610	-	-	102,752	2,959,362	-	2,959,362
Gain/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	2,856,610	-	-	-	2,856,610	-	2,856,610
Gain/(losses) on revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gain / (loss) on defined benefit plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain / (loss) on cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,752	102,752	-	102,752
Exchange gains / (losses) (arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>	-	-	1,723,209	-	63,109	2,856,610	-	8,616,044	102,752	11,575,406	-	11,575,406
Transfer to Reserves during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,239,573)	453,255	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserves during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000	(800,000)	-	-	-
Share Issue Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(440,611)	-	(440,611)	-	(440,611)
Less: Prior period fair value adjustment	-	-	41,170	-	-	(205,849)	-	104,679	-	-	-	-
<b>Transactions with Owners, directly recognized in Equity :</b>												
Share issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonus shares issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Contributions by and Distributions</b>	-	-	1,764,379	-	63,109	(205,849)	-	(1,915,505)	(146,745)	(440,611)	-	(440,611)
<b>Balance at Ashad 31, 2080 (15-Jul-2023)</b>	452,000,000	-	17,934,488	-	23,987,370	(8,567,694)	24,937,663	(1,317,455)	1,058,462	510,032,834	-	510,032,834
<b>Comprehensive Income for the FY 2080-81 (2023-24) :</b>												
Profit for the year	-	-	188,917	-	-	956,845	-	10,485,256	22,923	10,485,256	-	10,485,256
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	956,845	-	755,668	-	1,924,353	-	1,924,353
Gain/(losses) from investment in equity instruments measured at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	956,845	-	-	-	956,845	-	956,845
Gain/(losses) on revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment of investment sold during year	-	-	188,917	-	-	-	-	755,668	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gain / (loss) on defined benefit plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain / (loss) on cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,923	22,923	-	22,923
Exchange gains / (losses) (arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>	-	-	188,917	-	-	956,845	-	11,240,923.62	22,923	12,409,609	-	12,409,609
Transfer to Reserves during the year	-	-	2,097,051	-	6,157,864	-	-	(6,548,636)	293,721	-	-	-
CRS fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserves during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(Loss) On Provision For Non Banking Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share Issue Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(811,033)	-	(811,033)	-	(811,033)
Less: Prior period fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilisation of Staff training expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(967,095)	(967,095)	-	(967,095)
Utilisation of CSR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(218,955)	(218,955)	-	(218,955)
<b>Transactions with Owners, directly recognized in Equity :</b>												
Share issued	158,200,000	10,540,719	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168,740,719	-	168,740,719
Share based Payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonus shares issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Contributions by and Distributions</b>	158,200,000	10,540,719	2,097,051	-	6,157,864	-	-	(9,359,669)	(292,329)	167,343,636	-	167,343,636
<b>Balance at Ashad 31, 2081 (15-Jul-2024)</b>	610,200,000	10,540,719	20,220,456	-	30,145,234	(7,610,849)	24,937,663	563,800	788,056	689,786,079	-	689,786,079



## Multipurpose Finance Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081

#### 1. **About Multipurpose Finance Limited :**

##### 1.1 **Corporate information**

Multipurpose Finance Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Financial Institution"), formerly known as Multipurpose Finance Company 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) on September 13, 2013. 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 2017-18. NRB circular to this effect was issued under reference number Bai.bi.ni.bi./Niti/Paripatra/KaKhaGa/10/074/75 dated November 30, 2017. NRB has also implemented standardized format of financial statements.

Accompanying financial statements for the year ended July 15, 2024 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 17, 2023 and July 15, 2024 (the reporting period) and the status is reported as at the year-end date of July 15, 2024 (the report date). These financial statements, inclusive of comparative figures of July 16, 2023 have been approved and authorized for issue by the board of directors as per its decision dated BS 2081-08-26 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 Institution as 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 Institution for 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 Institution to 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.



## Multipurpose Finance Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081

*Notes contd...*

#### 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.

#### 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 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.

#### 2.4.3 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 Incurred Loss Model specified in para 63 of NAS 39.

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.



## Multipurpose Finance Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081

*Notes contd...*

#### 2.4.4 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.

#### 2.4.5 Useful economic life of property and equipment

The Financial Institution reviews the residual values, useful lives 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.

#### 2.4.6 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.

#### 2.4.7 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.

#### 2.4.8 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.





## Multipurpose Finance Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081

Notes contd...

#### 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 Institution's financial statements are discussed below. The FI intends to adopt these standards, if applicable when they become effective.

##### • NFRS 9 – Financial Instrument

Classification and measurement: The classification and measurement of financial assets will depend on how these are managed (the entity's business model) and their contractual cash flow characteristics. These factors determine whether the financial assets are measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') or fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL'). In many instances, the classification and measurement outcomes will be similar to IAS 39, although differences will arise. The combined effect of the application of the business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics tests may result in some differences in the population of financial assets measured at amortized cost or fair value compared with IAS 39. The classification of financial liabilities is essentially unchanged. For certain liabilities measured at fair value, gains or losses relating to changes in the entity's own credit risk are to be included in other comprehensive income.

#### 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 FI 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 FI 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.

##### 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.



## Multipurpose Finance Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081

*Notes contd...*

**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 FIs for 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.

**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



## Multipurpose Finance Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081

Notes contd...

#### 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

### Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081

*Notes contd...*

#### **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 valuers.

#### **3.4.8 Impairment:**

##### **Impairment of financial assets held at amortized costs**

The Financial Institution, at the end of each reporting period, assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or Financial Institution of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

It may not be possible to identify a single, discrete event that caused the impairment. Rather the combined effect of several events may have caused the impairment. Objective evidence of impairment includes observable data such as following:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;





## **Multipurpose Finance Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081**

**Notes contd...**

• where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a FIs of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the Financial Institution, including adverse changes in repayment patterns or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Statistical methods are used to determine impairment losses on a collective basis for homogenous portfolio of loan assets. The Financial Institution applies "net flow rate" methodology to calculate historical loss experience on a collective portfolio basis. Under this, loans are grouped into ranges according to the number of days in arrears and statistical analysis is used to estimate the likelihood that loans in each range will progress through the various stages of delinquency and ultimately turn into uncollectible. The loss rates are regularly reviewed against actual loss experience.

#### **Individually assessed loan and advances**

The criteria used to make this assessment include:

- Known cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower;
- Contractual payments of either principal or interest being past due;
- The probability that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial realization;
- A concession granted to the borrower for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty that results in forgiveness or postponement of principal, interest or fees, where the concession is not insignificant; and
- There has been deterioration in the financial condition or outlook of the borrower such that its ability to repay is considered doubtful. For loans where objective evidence of impairment exists, impairment losses are determined considering the following factors:
  - the group's aggregate exposure to the customer;
  - the viability of the customer's business model and their capacity to trade successfully out of financial difficulties and generate sufficient cash flow to service debt obligations;
  - the amount and timing of expected receipts and recoveries;
  - the likelihood of dividend available on liquidation or bankruptcy;
  - the extent of other creditors' commitments ranking ahead of, or pari passu with, the company and the likelihood of other creditors continuing to support the Bank;
  - the complexity of determining the aggregate amount and ranking of all creditor claims and the extent to which legal and insurance uncertainties are evident;
- the realizable value of security (or other credit mitigating factor) and likelihood of successful repossession and encashment of collateral.
- the likely costs of obtaining and selling collateral as part of foreclosure;

#### **Collectively assessed loans and advances:**

Impairment is assessed collectively to cover losses, which have been incurred but have not yet been identified on loans subject to individual assessment or for homogeneous groups of loans that are not considered individually significant. All individually significant loans and advances and investment securities are assessed for specific impairment. Those found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Loans and advances that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans and advances with similar risk characteristics.

Impairment of loans and advances portfolios are based on the judgments in past experience of portfolio behavior. In assessing collective impairment the FIs uses historical trends of the incurred loss by analyzing data of last eight quarters, the amount of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.. When information becomes available which identifies losses on individual loans within the group, those loans are removed from the group and assessed individually.

To estimate the required allowance, assumptions are made to define how inherent losses are modelled and to determine the required input parameters, based on historical experience and current economic conditions. The accuracy of the provision depends on the model assumptions and parameters used in determining the collective provision.

#### **Reversals of impairment:**

If the amount of an impairment loss decreases in a subsequent period, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the excess is written back by reducing the loan impairment allowance account accordingly. The write-back is recognized in the profit and loss statement net of impairment during the period.



## Multipurpose Finance Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081

*Notes contd...*

#### **Write-off of loans and advances:**

Loans (and the related impairment allowance accounts) are normally written off, either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where loans are secured, this is generally after receipt of any proceeds from the realization of security. In circumstances where the net realizable value of any collateral has been determined and there is no reasonable expectation of further recovery, write-off may be earlier.

#### **Carve out – Loans and Advances Impairment:**

The regulators have provided a mandatory carve-out for charging impairment of loans and advances. The carve-out indicates that the Company needs to assess its impairment of loans and advances under NFRS and calculate impairment under rule based impairment model of Directive 2 of Nepal Rastra Bank. Then higher impairment of the two methods needs to be recognised in the financial statements, with additional disclosure of the loans and advances had the other methods been applied for comparison purpose. The FIs for the financial years 2079/80 and 2080/81 has assessed the impairment under NFRS impairment model and under NRB Directives. Since the impairments under NRB directives are higher than under NFRS, the FIs has recognized impairment calculated under NRB directives.

#### **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.02/80 of Nepal Rastra Bank; and
- Impairment loss amount determined as per Incurred Loss Model specified in para 63 of NAS 39.

As a result, financial institution has recognized Loan loss provision amount derived as prescribed in directive no. 02/75 of Nepal Rastra FIs because this amount is higher than impairment loss amount determined as per Incurred Loss Model specified in para 63 of NAS 39.

Particulars	FY 2080-81	FY 2079-80
Gross loan and advances to customers excluding staff loans and accrued interest	1,487,350,470	1,198,270,713
Loan loss provision as per NRB Directive	59,482,276	22,358,030
Loan loss provision as per NFRS	7,814,937	9,544,352
<b>Loan loss revision recognized (whichever is higher)</b>	<b>59,482,276</b>	<b>22,358,030</b>

Loan loss provision derived as prescribed in directive no. 02 of Nepal Rastra FIs are considered for making provision against loan and advances during the year.

Loan Loss Provision as per NFRS has calculated based on the last two year loan and advance data.

#### **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.

#### **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.





## Multipurpose Finance Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081

*Notes contd...*

All freestanding contracts 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 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

### Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081

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#### 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 lives, 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 lives 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.

## Multipurpose Finance Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081

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#### 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 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). An intangible asset appearing in the financial institution's books is computer software which is already written off from the books.

#### 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 4.5.

#### 3.8.4 Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives 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 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 lives.

#### 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 lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or infinite. Except for goodwill other intangible assets with finite lives 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 lives, 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 lives 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.





## Multipurpose Finance Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081

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#### 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.

##### 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.



**Multipurpose Finance Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081**

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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.

Before a provision is established, the Financial Institution recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the profit or loss net of any reimbursement.



## Multipurpose Finance Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081

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#### 3.13 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Financial Institution and the revenue can be measured reliably. The Financial Institution applies NAS 18 – "Revenue" in the accounting of revenue, unless otherwise stated.

##### 3.13.1 Interest income

Interest income are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial assets measured at amortized cost. Interest income is earned on FIs balances, investments in money market and capital market instruments, loans and advances, etc.

EIR method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or cash payments through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

When calculating EIR the Financial Institution estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial asset, but not future credit losses. The Financial Institution has excluded from EIR calculation the upfront management fees received at the origination of long tenor loans and advances to customers.

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 2080-81
Total AIR - Current Year	18,261,366
Interest Recognition Suspended	6,191,753
Accrued Income Recognized	12,069,613
Interest Received Till Shrawan 32	2,727,460

#### Details of interest income on loan and advances:

**Fig. NPR**

Particulars	2081 Ashad 31	2080 Ashad 31
Cash received during the year	214,399,247	166,335,672
Closing Accrued Income	12,069,613	6,633,646
Opening Accrued Income	6,633,646	7,499,292
Income recognized during the year	219,835,214	165,470,026

financial institution has provided rebate on interest charges during the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> Ashad 2081.

##### 3.13.2 Fees and commission income

The Financial Institution earns fee and commission income on providing a diverse range of services to its customers. Such income earned on services including account maintenance, remittance transactions, agency commissions, e-commerce transactions, FIs guarantees, loan management, etc. are recognized as the related services are performed. Fee and commission earned for the provision of services over a period of time are recognized as income on cash basis at the time of issue of Guarantee.

##### 3.13.3 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive income is established, which is the ex-dividend date for quoted equity instruments and unit investments. In line with the requirements of the Income Tax Act 2058, dividends received from domestic companies are recognized as final withholding income, while those received in respect of unit investments in mutual funds and equity interest in foreign companies are recognized in gross amounts and respective withholding taxes are recognized as tax receivables.

##### 3.13.4 Net trading income

Trading income comprises of gains or losses relating to financial assets and liabilities held in the Financial Institution's trading books. The Financial Institution presents all accrued interest, dividend, unrealized fair value changes and disposal gains or losses in respect of trading assets and liabilities under this head.

**Multipurpose Finance Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081**

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

Trading assets such as equity shares and mutual fund are recognized at fair value through profit or loss. No other financial instrument is designated at fair value through profit or loss. The Finance Institution has no income under the heading net income from other financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss.

**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

### Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081

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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 of those 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. The Multipurpose Finance Institution has applied NFRS 16 effective from FY 2079-80.

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. The 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.

## Multipurpose Finance Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081

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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.

<b>Expenses recognized as per NFRS 16:</b>	<b>Fig. NPR</b>
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Interest Expense	2,864,257
Depreciation	1,268,702
<b>Right of Use Assets (ROU)</b>	<b>25,570,914</b>
Addition during the year	-
<b>Gross Right of Use Assets (ROU)</b>	<b>25,570,914</b>
Accumulated Depreciation - ROU	2,970,810
<b>Net Right of Use Assets (ROU)</b>	<b>22,600,104</b>
Lease Payment during the year	2,561,398

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.



## Multipurpose Finance Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081

Notes contd...

#### 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,102,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>610,200,000</b>

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.

Fig. NPR

Particulars	2080/81	2079/80
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Addition during the year	10,540,719	-
Add: Adjustment	-	-
<b>Closing Reserve</b>	<b>10,540,719</b>	<b>-</b>

#### 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. 4/75 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	2080/81	2079/80
Opening Reserve	17,934,488	16,170,109
Add: Addition during the year	2,097,051	1,723,209
Add: Fair value adjustment addition	188,916.90	41,170
<b>Closing Reserve</b>	<b>20,220,456</b>	<b>17,934,488</b>

**Multipurpose Finance Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081**

**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	2080/81	2079/80
Opening Reserve	-	-
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Add: Adjustment	-	-
<b>Closing Reserve</b>	-	-

**3.22.3 Corporate Social Responsibility Fund**

This is a statutory reserve and is a compliance requirement of NRB circular 11/073/74. 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	2080/81	2079/80
Opening Reserve	520,973	434,813
Add: Addition during the year	104,853	86,160
Less: Expensed during the year	(218,955)	-
<b>Closing Reserve</b>	<b>406,871</b>	<b>520,973</b>

**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	2080/81	2079/80
Opening Reserve	-	-
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Less: Adjustment during the year	-	-
<b>Closing Reserve</b>	-	-

**3.22.5 Regulatory Reserve**

As per the NRB Directive No: 4/77, 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	2080/81	2079/80
<b>Opening Reserve</b>	<b>23,987,370</b>	<b>23,924,261</b>
Add: Accrued Interest receivable increase	1,706,359	(609,707)
Add: Interest income after Ashad end net of tax	-	-
Add: Deferred tax assets decrease	(517,926)	(839,701)
Less: Decrease in non-banking assets	(213,256)	4,163,279
Add: Fair value loss	(956,845)	(2,650,762)
Add: Short term Gain on sale of Investment	6,139,532	-
<b>Closing Reserve</b>	<b>30,145,234</b>	<b>23,987,370</b>

Detailed Movement of Regulatory Reserve has been shown in 3.22.5.1



**Multipurpose Finance Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081**

**3.22.5.1 Regulatory Reserve**

As per Directive No: 4/77, bank is required to maintained statutory reserve in the transition to NFRS from previous GAAP. The bank 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	-	-	6,312,349	936,516	-	-	-	-	278,782	9,612,968
2076/77	836,649	-	-	(1,781,000)	(822,559)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,766,910)
2077/78	112,152	-	-	(430,000)	383,075	-	-	-	758,312	459,200	1,282,739
2078/79	1,754,782	-	-	(728,882)	3,309,420	-	-	-	10,460,143	-	14,795,464
2079/80	(609,707)	-	-	4,163,279	(839,701)	-	-	-	(2,650,762)	-	63,109
2080/81	1,706,359	-	-	(213,256)	(517,926)	-	-	-	(956,845)	6,139,532	6,157,864
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,885,556</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,322,490</b>	<b>2,448,826</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,610,848</b>	<b>6,877,514</b>	<b>30,145,234</b>



## Multipurpose Finance Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081

#### 3.22.6 Investment adjustment reserve

This is a statutory reserve heading and is a compliance requirement of NRB directive no.4/075 and 8/075. 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	2080/81	2079/80
Opening Reserve	-	-
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Add: Adjustment	-	-
<b>Closing Reserve</b>	-	-

#### 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	2080/81	2079/80
Opening Reserve	-	-
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Add: Adjustment	-	-
<b>Closing Reserve</b>	-	-

#### 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

**Movement of Assets Revaluation Reserve are as follow:**

Fig. NPR

Particulars	2080/81	2079/80
Opening Reserve	24,937,663	24,937,663
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Less: Expensed during the year	-	-
<b>Closing Reserve</b>	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. 76,10,845 as fair value loss recognized through other comprehensive income.

**Movement of Fair Value Reserve are as follow:**

Fig. NPR

Particulars	2080/81	2079/80
Opening Reserve	(8,567,694)	(11,218,455)
Add: Addition during the year	956,845	2,856,610
Less: Adjustment of fair value of last year	-	(205,849)
Less: Expensed during the year	-	-
<b>Closing Reserve</b>	(7,610,849)	(8,567,694)



## Multipurpose Finance Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081

*Notes contd...*

#### 3.22.10 Dividend equalization reserve

For the purpose of maintaining uniformity in dividend payment, certain amount of profit during the year of profit making may be transferred shall be presented under this account head. Dividend may be distributed by debiting this account with the approval of the Board of Directors and endorsed by the General meeting. Financial Institution not create any Dividend equalization reserve during the financial year.

Fig. NPR

Particulars	2080/81	2079/80
Opening Reserve	67,642	67,642
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Less: Adjustment during the year	-	-
<b>Closing Reserve</b>	<b>67,642</b>	<b>67,642</b>

#### 3.22.11 Special reserve

This is a statutory reserve and is a compliance requirement of NRB circular 12/072/73. 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	2080/81	2079/80
Opening Reserve	-	-
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Less: Adjustment during the year	-	-
<b>Closing Reserve</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

#### 3.22.12 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. 188,868 has been appropriated accordingly.

Fig. NPR

Particulars	2080/81	2079/80
Opening Reserve	367,095	-
Add: Addition during the year	553,181	367,095
Less: Expensed during the year	(731,408)	-
<b>Closing Reserve</b>	<b>188,868</b>	<b>367,095</b>

#### 3.22.13 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	2080/81	2079/80
Opening Reserve	102,752	-
Add: Addition during the year	22,923	102,752
Less: Expensed during the year	-	-
<b>Closing Reserve</b>	<b>125,675</b>	<b>102,752</b>

**Multipurpose Finance Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081**

*Notes contd...*

**3.22.14 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	2080/81	2079/80
Opening Reserve	-	-
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Less: Expensed during the year	-	-
<b>Closing Reserve</b>	-	-

**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 31<sup>st</sup> Ashad 2081.

**Earning per share**

Fig. NPR

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Earning attributable to equity shareholders	10,485,256	8,616,044
Basic number of shares	5,771,127	4,520,000
Weighted average number of shares for the period (P.Y Restated)	5,771,127	4,520,000
Basic Earning per share (P.Y Restated)	1.82	1.91
Diluted Earning per share (P.Y Restated)	1.82	1.91

**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. .



## Multipurpose Finance Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements as on Ashad 31, 2081

*Notes contd...*

#### 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.

#### 4 Schedules of explanatory information to financial statements

1. explanatory information prescribed in financial reporting format table 4.1 to table 4.41.1 (NRB Unified directive no. 4/080)
2. 'Statement of distributable profit or losses prescribed in financial reporting format (NRB Unified directive no. 4/080)

**Multipurpose Finance Limited**  
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**Cash and Cash Equivalent**
**4.1**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Cash in Hand	18,110,830	8,921,141
Balances with BFIs (Domestic BFIs)	543,031,406	439,434,064
Money at call and short notice	-	-
Other	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>561,142,236</b>	<b>448,355,205</b>

**Due from Nepal Rastra Bank**
**4.2**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Statutory balances with NRB	68,288,376	66,773,185
Securities purchased under resale agreement	-	-
Other deposit and receivable from NRB	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,288,376</b>	<b>66,773,185</b>

**Placements with Banks and Financial Institutions**
**4.3**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Placement with domestic B/FIs	-	-
Placement with foreign B/FIs	-	-
Less: Allowances for impairment	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Derivative financial instruments**
**4.4**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
<b>Held for trading</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Interest rate swap	-	-
Currency swap	-	-
Forward exchange contract	-	-
Others	-	-
<b>Held for risk management</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Interest rate swap	-	-
Currency swap	-	-
Forward exchange contract	-	-
Others	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>





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**Other trading assets**

**4.5**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Treasury bills	-	-
Government bonds	-	-
NRB bonds	-	-
Domestic corporate bonds	-	-
Equities	-	-
Other	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-
Pledged	-	-
Not pledged	-	-

**Loans and advances to BFIs**

**4.6**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Loans to microfinance institutions	-	-
Other	-	-
Less: Allowances for impairment	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

**4.6.1 Allowances for Impairment**

Balance at Sawan 1	-	(76,737)
Impairment loss for the year:		
Charge for the year	-	-
Recoveries/reversal	-	76,737
Amount written off	-	-
<b>Balance at Ashad end</b>	-	-

**Loans and advances to customers**

**4.7**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Loans and Advances measured at Amortized Cost	1,503,415,532	1,204,904,359
Less: Impairment Allowances	(59,482,276)	(22,358,030)
Collective Impairment	(23,547,857)	(17,896,030)
Individual Impairment	(35,934,419)	(4,462,000)
<b>Net Amount</b>	<b>1,443,933,256</b>	<b>1,182,546,329</b>
Loans and Advances measured at FVTPL	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,443,933,256</b>	<b>1,182,546,329</b>

**Multipurpose Finance Limited**  
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**4.7.1: Analysis of Loans and Advances - By Product**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
<b><u>Product</u></b>		
Term loans	385,681,024	222,185,232
Overdraft	587,274,861	499,467,197
Trust receipt/Import loans	-	-
Demand and other working capital Loans	-	-
Personal residential loans	26,138,372	41,690,104
Real estate loans	39,847,829	31,377,470
Margin lending loans	-	-
Hire purchase loans	3,251,746	5,580,010
Deprived sector loans	81,324,388	79,091,179
Bills purchased	-	-
Staff Loan	3,995,449	-
Other	363,832,250	318,879,521
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,491,345,919</b>	<b>1,198,270,713</b>
Interest receivable	12,069,613	6,633,646
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,503,415,532</b>	<b>1,204,904,359</b>

**4.7.2: Analysis of loans and advances - By Currency**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Nepalese Rupee	1,503,415,532	1,204,904,359
Indian Rupee	-	-
United State Dollar	-	-
Great Britain Pound	-	-
Euro	-	-
Japanese Yen	-	-
Chinese Yuan	-	-
Other	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,503,415,532</b>	<b>1,204,904,359</b>



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**4.7.3: Analysis of Loans and Advances - By Collateral**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
<b><u>Secured</u></b>		
Movable/Immovable Assets	1,463,936,846	1,187,661,393
Gold and silver	-	-
Guarantee of domestic B/Fis	-	-
Government guarantee	-	-
Guarantee of international rated bank	-	-
Collateral of export document	-	-
Collateral of fixed deposit receipt	39,478,686	17,242,966
Collateral of Government securities	-	-
Counter guarantee	-	-
Personal guarantee	-	-
Other	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,503,415,532</b>	<b>1,204,904,359</b>
<b><u>Unsecured</u></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,503,415,532</b>	<b>1,204,904,359</b>

**4.7.4: Allowances for Impairment**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
<b><u>Specific allowances for impairment</u></b>		
<b>Balance at Sawan 1</b>	<b>4,462,000</b>	<b>272,810</b>
Impairment loss for the year:	31,472,419	4,189,190
Charge for the year	-	-
Recoveries/reversal during the year	31,472,419	4,189,190
Write-offs	-	-
Exchange rate variance on foreign currency impairment	-	-
Other movement	-	-
<b>Balance at Ashad end</b>	<b>35,934,419</b>	<b>4,462,000</b>
<b><u>Collective allowances for impairment</u></b>		
<b>Balance at Sawan 1</b>	<b>17,896,030</b>	<b>14,478,145</b>
Impairment loss for the year:	5,651,827	3,417,885
Charge/(reversal) for the year	5,651,827	3,417,885
Exchange rate variance on foreign currency impairment	-	-
Other movement	-	-
<b>Balance at Ashad end</b>	<b>23,547,857</b>	<b>17,896,030</b>
<b>Total Allowances for Impairment</b>	<b>59,482,276</b>	<b>22,358,030</b>

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**Investment Securities**
**4.8**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
<b>Investment securities measured at amortized cost</b>		
Investments in Bonds & Bills	87,078,298	24,918,978
Investment in equity measured at FVTOCI	217,655,642	127,732,811
<b>Total</b>	<b>304,733,940</b>	<b>152,651,789</b>

**4.8.1: Investment Securities measured at Amortized Cost**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Debt Securities	-	-
Government bonds	20,000,000	20,000,000
Government treasury bills	67,078,298	4,918,978
Nepal Rastra Bank bonds	-	-
Nepal Rastra Bank deposits instruments	-	-
Other	-	-
Less: Specific Allowances for Impairment	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,078,298</b>	<b>24,918,978</b>

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

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
<b>Equity Instruments</b>		
Quoted Equity Shares	104,281,186	52,055,462
Unquoted Equity Shares	50,194,500	15,194,500
Mutul Fund Units	63,179,956	60,482,849
<b>Total</b>	<b>217,655,642</b>	<b>127,732,811</b>



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**4.8.3: Information relating to investment in equities**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081		31 Ashad 2080	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
<b>Investment in quoted equity</b>	<b>112,208,680</b>	<b>104,281,186</b>	<b>61,152,771</b>	<b>52,055,462</b>
1. Api Power Company Ltd (1,362 shares @ 100 paidup)	235,282	260,142	196,282	191,484
2. Asian Life Insurance Co. Limited (11,703 shares @ 100 paidup)	8,012,888	7,290,969	4,634,735	4,403,541
3. Chhimek Laghubitta Bikas Bank Limited (1,138 shares @ 100 paidup)	1,285,120	1,024,200	1,285,120	1,084,000
4. Chilime Hydropower Company Limited (14,138 shares @ 100 paidup)	6,116,701	6,574,170	6,116,701	6,898,205
5. Deprosc Laghubitta Sanstha Limited (726 shares @ 100 paidup)	918,273	610,566	918,273	545,160
6. Global IME Laghubitta Bittya Sanstha Ltd (1,803 shares @ 100 paidup)	3,599,273	2,461,095	3,599,273	1,912,983
7. Himalyan Everest Insurance Co.Ltd (5,947 shares @ 100 paidup)	3,844,931	3,758,504	3,844,931	3,284,400
8. Infinity Laghubitta Bittya Sanstha Ltd (1,532 shares @ 100 paidup)	1,929,309	1,832,272	1,929,309	1,095,380
9. Mithila Laghubitta Bikas Bank Ltd (2,012 shares @ 100 paidup)	3,262,478	2,774,749	3,262,478	2,100,528
10. National Life Insurance Co. Ltd (443 shares @ 100 paidup)	385,202	263,585	385,202	264,450
11. Neco Insurance Co. Ltd. (1,985 shares @ 100 paidup)	2,224,132	1,659,460	2,224,132	1,768,834
12. Nirdhan Uthan Bank Ltd (2,465 shares @ 100 paidup)	2,822,730	1,754,834	2,822,730	1,885,725
13. NMB Microfinance Bittiya sanstha Ltd (2,004 shares @ 100 paidup)	2,390,667	1,523,040	2,339,067	1,166,080
14. Prabhu Insurance Ltd (2013 shares @ 100 paidup)	1,527,193	1,662,738	1,527,193	1,503,711
15. Siddhartha Premier Insurance Limited ( SPIL ) (2,610 shares @ 100 paidup)	2,577,346	2,244,339	2,577,346	2,031,885
16. Himalayan Life Insurance Limited ( HLI ) (649 shares @ 100 paidup)	458,420	253,759	458,420	329,043
17. Sagarmatha Insurance Co. Ltd (748 shares @ 100 paidup)	834,977	543,796	834,977	559,504
18. Sanima Mai Hydropower Ltd. (1,089 shares @ 100 paidup)	279,351	369,716	279,351	351,450
19. Shikhar Insurance Co. Ltd. (905 shares @ 100 paidup)	1,328,886	654,315	1,328,886	764,725
20. Surya Life Insurance Company Limited (4,900 shares @ 100 paidup)	3,438,850	2,106,510	3,171,801	2,405,840
21. Swabalamban Bikas Bank Ltd (307 shares @ 100 paidup)	362,427	288,580	362,427	245,864
22. Swarojgar Laghu Bitta Bikas Bank Ltd (1,305 shares @ 100 paidup)	1,215,589	1,110,555	1,215,589	860,100
23. Vijaya laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Ltd.	1,712,975	1,347,840	1,712,975	924,048



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(1296 shares @ 100 paidup)				
24. Nepal Life Insurance Com Ltd	9,323,829	8,641,240	1,445,534	1,655,400
(13,960 shares @ 100 paidup)				
25. CEDB Hydropower Development Compant Ltd	27,694,660	28,060,549	10,180,039	11,124,624
(24,211 shares @ 100 paidup)				
26. Hydroelectricity Investment and Development Company Limited	2,500,000	2,703,750	2,500,000	2,698,500
(26,250 shares @ 100 paidup)				
27. Reliable Nepal Life Insurance Ltd	6,895,327	7,838,212	-	-
(17,114 shares @ 100 paidup)				
28. Sun Nepal Life Insurance Company Limited	794,267	761,837	-	-
(1,490 shares @ 100 paidup)				
29. IME Life Insurance Company Limited	1,223,398	1,013,814	-	-
(2,238 shares @ 100 paidup)				
30. Himalayan Reinsurance Limited	2,732,705	2,610,000	-	-
(4,500 shares @ 100 paidup)				
31. Lumbini Vision	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	-
(100,000 Shares of Rs 100 each)				
32. Prabhu Mahalaxmi Life Insurance Limited	281,493	282,050	-	-
(500 Shares of Rs 100 each)				
<b>Investment in unquoted equity</b>	<b>50,194,500</b>	<b>50,194,500</b>	<b>15,194,500</b>	<b>15,194,500</b>
1. Vision Lumbini Urja Company (Seti Nadi Jalbidhut 25W)	-	-	10,000,000	10,000,000
(100,000 Shares of Rs 100 each)				
2. Nepal clearing House Ltd	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
(3,784 Shares of Rs 100 each)				
3. Credit Information Bureau (CIB)	94,500	94,500	94,500	94,500
(11,813 Shares of Rs 100 each)				
4. APPOLO HYDROPOWER PVT LTD	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
(50,000 Shares of Rs 100 each)				
5. Shree Nagar Agritech Industries Ltd	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	-
(100,000 Shares of Rs 100 each)				
6. RELIABLE VENTURE CAPITAL LIMITED	35,000,000	35,000,000	-	-
(350,000 Shares of Rs 100 each)				
<b>Investment in Mutual Fund Units</b>	<b>66,125,100</b>	<b>63,179,956</b>	<b>63,625,100</b>	<b>60,482,849</b>
1. Prabhu Select Fund	10,000,000	9,790,000	10,000,000	8,850,000
(10,00,000 units of Rs 10 each)				
2. MMF1	4,363,400	3,368,545	4,363,400	3,486,357
(436,340 units of Rs 10 each)				
3. NBF3	166,700	130,026	166,700	126,192
(16,670 units of Rs 10 each)				
4. NMBSBFE	95,000	93,385	95,000	89,300
(9,500 units of Rs 10 each)				
5. RMF1	5,000,000	4,080,000	5,000,000	4,040,000
(5,00,000 units of Rs 10 each)				
6. Kumari Yojana Ltd	4,000,000	3,868,000	4,000,000	4,016,000
(400,000 Shares of Rs 10 each)				
7. NMB Saral Bachat Mutual Fund	20,000,000	20,120,000	20,000,000	19,980,000
(2,000,000 Shares of Rs 10 each)				
8. Sanima Growth Fund (SGF)	5,000,000	5,070,000	5,000,000	4,995,000
(500,000 Shares of Rs 10 each)				
9. Nabil Flexi Cap Fund(NFCF)	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
(500,000 Shares of Rs 10 each)				
10. Prabhu Smart Fund	10,000,000	9,610,000	10,000,000	9,900,000
(1,000,000 Shares of Rs 10 each)				
11. NIC ASIA GROUTH FUND	2,500,000	2,050,000	-	-
(250,000 Shares of Rs 10 each)				
<b>Total</b>	<b>228,528,280</b>	<b>217,655,642</b>	<b>139,972,371</b>	<b>127,732,811</b>





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**Current tax assets**

**4.9**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
<b>Current tax assets</b>	-	-
Current year income tax assets	12,647,248	7,797,515
Tax assets of prior periods	-	-
<b>Current tax liabilities</b>	-	-
Current year income tax liabilities	10,303,616	746,408
Tax liabilities of prior periods	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,343,632</b>	<b>7,051,107</b>

**Investment in Subsidiaries**

**4.10**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Investment in quoted subsidiaries	-	-
Investment in unquoted subsidiaries	-	-
<b>Total Investment</b>	-	-
Less: Impairment allowances	-	-
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	-	-

**4.10.1: Investment in quoted subsidiaries**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081		31 Ashad 2080	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
..... Ltd.				
..... Shares of Rs..... each				
..... Ltd.				
..... Shares of Rs..... each				
<b>Total</b>				

**4.10.2: Investment in unquoted subsidiaries**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081		31 Ashad 2080	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
..... Ltd.				
..... Shares of Rs..... each				
..... Ltd.				
..... Shares of Rs..... each				
<b>Total</b>				

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**4.10.3: Information relating to subsidiaries of the finance**

Particulars	Percentage of ownership held by the finance	
	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
.....Ltd. ....shares of Rs. ....each	-	-

**4.10.4: Non Controlling Interest of Subsidiaries**

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	-	-

Particulars	31 Ashad 2080	
	.....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	-	-

**Investment in Associates**
**4.11**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Investment in quoted associates	-	-
Investment in unquoted associates	-	-
<b>Total Investment</b>	-	-
Less: Impairment Allowances	-	-
Net Carrying Amount	-	-

**4.11.1: Investment in quoted associates**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081		31 Ashad 2080	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
..... Ltd.				
.....Shares of Rs..... each				
..... Ltd.				
.....Shares of Rs..... each				
<b>Total</b>				





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**4.11.2: Investment in unquoted associates**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081		31 Ashad 2080	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
..... Ltd.				
.....Shares of Rs..... each				
..... Ltd.				
.....Shares of Rs..... each				
<b>Total</b>				

**4.11.3: Information relating to associates of the finance**

Particulars	Percentage of Ownership held by finance	
	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
..... Ltd.	-	-
..... Ltd.	-	-
..... Ltd.	-	-
..... Ltd.	-	-

**4.11.4: Equity value of associates**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
..... Ltd.	-	-
..... Ltd.	-	-
<b>Total</b>		

**Investment properties**

**4.12**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
<b>Investment properties measured at fairvalue</b>		
Balance as on Shrawan 01,	-	-
Addition/disposal during the year	-	-
Net changes in fair value during the year	-	-
Adjustment/transfer	-	-
<b>Net amount</b>	-	-
<b>Investment properties measured at cost</b>		
Balance as on Shrawan 01,	11,961,501	3,372,467
Addition/disposal during the year	(338,501)	8,589,034
Adjustment/transfer	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Accumulated impairment loss	-	-
<b>Net amount</b>	<b>11,623,000</b>	<b>11,961,501</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,623,000</b>	<b>11,961,501</b>

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**4.12.1 Details of Investment Properties**

Details	NBA recognised Date	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Ashok Kumar Yadav	2075.12.29	87,500	87,500
Chandika Auto 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	1,600,000
Priyanka Hotel	2080.03.13	-	2,771,901
Pariyar Devi Chaudhary	2080.03.13	-	742,600
Raj Kumari Biswakarma	2080.03.13	537,800	537,800
Radheshyam Ram	2080.03.13	-	2,674,500
Gulab Devi Ram	2080.03.13	1,130,500	1,130,500
Ram Sakhi Devi Haluwai	2080.10.29	2,625,500	-
Dashrath Chaudhary	2081.03.30	3,225,000	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,623,000</b>	<b>11,961,501</b>





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4.13

**Property and Equipment**

Particulars	Land	Building	ROU	Leasehold Properties	Computer & Accessories	Vehicles	Furnitures & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Total Ashad End 2081	Total Ashad End 2080
<b>Cost</b>										
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
<b>Addition during the Year</b>										
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
<b>Addition during the Year</b>										
Acquisition	-	-	-	-	448,870	244,000	195,287	323,170	1,211,327	-
Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(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	203,554,843
<b>Depreciation and Impairment</b>										
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	-
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	11,715,126
<b>Capital Work in Progress</b>										
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net Book Value</b>										
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

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**Goodwill and Intangible Assets**
**4.14**

Particulars	Goodwill	Software		Other	Total Ashad end
		Purchased	Developed		
<b>Cost</b>					
Balance as on Ashad end 2079	-	2,400,152	-	-	2,400,152
<b>Addition during the Year</b>					
Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-
Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment/ Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on Ashad end 2080	-	2,400,152	-	-	2,400,152
<b>Addition during the Year</b>					
Acquisition		158,200	-	-	158,200
Capitalization		-	-	-	-
Disposal during the year		-	-	-	-
Adjustment/ Revaluation		-	-	-	-
Balance as on Ashad end 2081		2,558,352	-	-	2,558,352
<b>Amortisation and Impairment</b>					
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		522,057	-	-	522,057
Amortisation charge for the year		497,293	-	-	497,293
Impairment for the year		-	-	-	-
Disposals		-	-	-	-
Adjustment		-	-	-	-
As on Ashad end 2081		1,019,350	-	-	1,019,350
<b>Capital Work in Progress</b>		-	-	-	-
<b>Net book value</b>					
As on Ashad end 2079		2,358,126	-	-	2,358,126
As on Ashad end 2080		1,878,095	-	-	1,878,095
As on Ashad end 2081		1,539,002	-	-	1,539,002





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Deferred Tax

4.15

Particulars	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Current FY 2079-80
			Net Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)
<b>Deferred tax on temporary differences on following items</b>			
Loans and Advances to B/Fis	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-
Investment properties	-	-	-
Investment securities	-	-	-
Property and Equipment	-	(1,839,877)	(1,839,877)
Employees' Defined Benefit Plan	1,178,798	-	1,178,798
Lease liabilities	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-
Actuarial Gain	-	(44,037)	(44,037)
Fair Value Reserve	3,671,868	-	3,671,868
<b>Deferred tax on temporary differences</b>	<b>4,850,666</b>	<b>(1,883,914)</b>	<b>2,966,752</b>
Deferred tax on carry forward of unused tax losses			-
Deferred tax due to changes in tax rate			-
<b>Net Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities) as on year end of 2080</b>			<b>2,966,752</b>
<b>Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities) as on Shrawan 01, 2079</b>			<b>3,806,453</b>
<b>Origination/(Reversal) during the year</b>			<b>839,701</b>
Deferred tax expense/ (income) recognized in profit or loss			(428,597)
Deferred tax expense/ (income) recognized in other comprehensive income			1,268,298
Deferred tax expense/ (income) recognized directly in equity			-

Particulars	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Current FY 2080-81
			Net Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)
<b>Deferred tax on temporary differences on following items</b>			
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	-	-	-
Actuarial Gain	-	(53,861)	(53,861)
Fair Value Reserve	3,261,791	-	3,261,791
<b>Deferred tax on temporary differences</b>	<b>5,135,968</b>	<b>(2,687,142)</b>	<b>2,448,826</b>
Deferred tax on carry forward of unused tax losses			-
Deferred tax due to changes in tax rate			-
<b>Net Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities) as on year end of 2081</b>			<b>2,448,826</b>
<b>Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities) as on Shrawan 01, 2080</b>			<b>2,966,752</b>
<b>Origination/(Reversal) during the year</b>			<b>517,926</b>
Deferred tax expense/ (income) recognized in profit or loss			98,025
Deferred tax expense/ (income) recognized in other comprehensive income			419,901
Deferred tax expense/ (income) recognized directly in equity			-

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**Other Assets**
**4.16**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Assets held for sale	-	-
Bills receivable	-	-
Accounts Receivable	452,010	452,010
Accrued Income	-	-
Prepayments and Deposits	411,002	569,494
Income tax deposit	-	-
Deferred employee expenditure	-	-
Other Assets	15,443,012	10,477,089
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,306,024</b>	<b>11,498,593</b>

**Due to Banks and Financial Institutions**
**4.17**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Money Market Deposits	-	-
Interbank borrowing	-	-
Other deposits from BFIs	-	-
Settlement and clearing accounts	-	-
Other deposits from BFIs	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Due to Nepal Rastra Bank**
**4.18**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Refinance from NRB	-	-
Standing Liquidity Facility	-	-
Lender of last resort facility from NRB	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreement	-	-
Other payable to NRB	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Derivative Financial Instruments**
**4.19**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
<b>Held for Trading</b>		
Interest Rate Swap	-	-
Currency swap	-	-
Forward exchange contract	-	-
Other	-	-
<b>Held for Trading</b>		
Interest Rate Swap	-	-
Forward exchange contract	-	-
Other	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>





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**Deposits from customers**

**4.20**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
<b>Institutional customers:</b>		
Term deposits	291,431,000	436,701,000
Call deposits	107,921,063	161,867,245
Current deposits	176,176,641	138,003,932
Other	-	-
<b>Individual customers:</b>		
Term Deposits	777,152,438	491,436,692
Saving Deposits	497,059,772	296,597,606
Current deposits	20,509,343	6,269,102
Other	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,870,250,257</b>	<b>1,530,875,577</b>

**4.20.1: Currency wise analysis of deposit from customers**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Nepalese rupee	1,870,250,257	1,530,875,577
Indian rupee	-	-
United State dollar	-	-
Great Britian pound	-	-
Euro	-	-
Japanese yen	-	-
Chinese yen	-	-
Other	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,870,250,257</b>	<b>1,530,875,577</b>
Accrued interest payable	-	-
<b>Total Customer deposit including accrued interst payable</b>	<b>1,870,250,257</b>	<b>1,530,875,577</b>

**Borrowing**

**4.21**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
<b>Domestic Borrowing</b>		
Nepal Government	-	-
Other Institutions	-	-
Other	-	-
Sub Total	-	-
<b>Foreign Borrowing</b>		
Foreign Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-
Multilateral Development Banks	-	-
Other Institutions	-	-
Sub Total	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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**Provisions**
**4.22**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Provisions for redundancy	-	-
Provisions for restructuring	-	-
Pending legal issues and tax litigation	-	-
Onerous Contracts	-	-
Other Provision	-	141,600
	-	<b>141,600</b>

**4.22.1: Movement in Provision**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
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)	-	-

**Other liabilities**
**4.23**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Liabilities for employees defined benefit obligations	2,572,344	1,498,819
Liabilities for long service leave	3,674,913	2,430,508
Short-term employee benefits	-	-
Bills payable	-	-
Creditors and accruals	-	-
Interest payable on deposits	50,046	22,976
Interest payable on borrowing	-	-
Liabilities on deferred grant income	-	-
Unpaid Dividend	-	-
Liabilities under Finance Lease	26,004,944	25,702,085
Employee bonus payable	2,320,766	992,651
Other Liabilities	4,878,263	5,825,223
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,501,276</b>	<b>36,472,262</b>

**4.23.1: Defined Benefit Liabilities (Gratuity)**

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

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Present value of unfunded obligations	2,572,344	1,498,819
Present value of funded obligations	-	-
Total present value of obligations	2,572,344	1,498,819
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Present value of net obligations	2,572,344	1,498,819
<b>Recognized liability for defined benefit obligations</b>	<b>2,572,344</b>	<b>1,498,819</b>



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**4.23.2: Plan Assets**

Plan Assets comprise	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Equity securities	-	-
Government bonds	-	-
Bank deposit	-	-
Other	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**4.23.3: Movement in present value of defined benefit Obligations**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Defined benefit obligations at the beginning of Shrawan	3,929,327	2,274,869
Actuarial losses	(278,766)	(146,789)
Benefit paid by the plan	-	-
Current Service cost & Interest	2,596,696	1,801,247
<b>Defined benefit obligations at Ashad end</b>	<b>6,247,257</b>	<b>3,929,327</b>

**4.23.4 Movement in the fair value of Plan Assets**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
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	-	-
<b>Fair value of plan assets at Ashad end</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**4.23.5: Amount recognized in profit or loss**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Current Service Costs	2,320,825	1,665,959
Interest on obligation	275,871	135,288
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,596,696</b>	<b>1,801,247</b>

**4.23.6: Amount recognized in other comprehensive income**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Actuarial gain/(loss)	32,747	146,789
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,747</b>	<b>146,789</b>

**4.23.7: Actuarial assumptions**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Discount rate	9%	9%
Expected return on plan asset	0%	0%
Future salary increase	8%	8%
Withdrawal rate	8%	8%
Retirement Age	58 Years	58 Years

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**Debt securities issued**
**4.24**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Debt securities issued designated as at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Debt securities issued at amortised cost	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Subordinated Liabilities**
**4.25**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Redeemable preference shares	-	-
Irredeemable cumulative preference shares (liabilities component)	-	-
Other	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Share capital**
**4.26**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Ordinary shares	610,200,000	452,000,000
Convertible preference shares (equity component only)	-	-
Irredeemable preference shares (equity component only)	-	-
Perpetual debt (equity component only)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>610,200,000</b>	<b>452,000,000</b>

**4.26.1: Ordinary Shares**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
<b>Authorized Capital</b>	<b>800,000,000</b>	<b>800,000,000</b>
- 8,000,000 Ordinary Shares @ NPR 100 each		
<b>Issued Capital</b>	<b>610,200,000</b>	<b>452,000,000</b>
- 61,02,000 Ordinary Shares @ NPR 100 each		
<b>Subscribed and paid up capital</b>	<b>610,200,000</b>	<b>452,000,000</b>
- 61,02,000 Ordinary Shares @ NPR 100 each		
<b>Total</b>	<b>610,200,000</b>	<b>452,000,000</b>

**4.26.2: Ordinary share ownership**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081		31 Ashad 2080	
	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount
<b>Domestic ownership</b>		610,200,000		452,000,000
Nepal Government		-		-
"A" class licensed institutions		-		-
Other licensed institutions		-		-
Other Institutions		-		-
Public - 49%		298,998,000		221,480,000
Promoter- 51%		311,202,000		230,520,000
Foreign ownership		-		-
<b>Total</b>		<b>610,200,000</b>		<b>452,000,000</b>



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

2080-81			
Name	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%
PADAM BAHADUR SHAKYA	60,370	6,037,000	0.99%
SHREE GANESH PROPERTIES AND INVESTMENTS PVT.LTD	56,828	5,682,800	0.93%
SHRAWAN KUMAR GOYAL	45,000	4,500,000	0.74%
NAVA RAJ AMGAIN	43,111	4,311,100	0.71%
PREMIER SECURITIES CO. LTD	40,868	4,086,800	0.67%
TARUN KUCHERIA	37,493	3,749,300	0.61%
RAVINDRA PRASAD NHUCHHE PRADHAN	37,236	3,723,600	0.61%
MENKA SINGH	35246	3,524,600	0.58%
Total	3,005,138	300,513,800	49.25%

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**Reserves**
**4.27**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Statutory general reserve	20,220,456	17,934,488
Exchange equalization reserve	-	-
Corporate social responsibility reserve	406,871	520,973
Capital redemption reserve	-	-
Regulatory reserve	30,145,234	23,987,370
Investment adjustment reserve	-	-
Capital Reserve	-	-
Assets Revaluation reserve	24,937,663	24,937,663
Fair value reserve	(7,610,849)	(8,567,694)
Dividend equalization reserve	-	-
Special reserve	67,642	67,642
Employee Training Reserve	188,868	367,095
Actuarial Gain Reserve	125,675	102,752
Other	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,481,560</b>	<b>59,350,289</b>

**Contingent liabilities and commitments**
**4.28**

	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Contingent liabilities	-	-
Undrawn and undisbursed facilities	-	-
Capital commitment	-	-
Lease Commitment	-	-
Litigation	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**4.28.1: Contingent Liabilities**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Acceptance and documentary credit	-	-
Bills For Collection	-	-
Forward Exchange Contracts	-	-
Guarantees	-	-
Underwriting Commitment	-	-
Other commitments	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**4.28.2: Undrawn and undisbursed facilities**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Undisbursed amount of loans	-	-
Undrawn limits of Overdrafts	-	-
Undrawn limits of credit cards	-	-
undrawn limits of letter of credit	-	-
Undrawn limits of guarantee	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



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**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	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Approved and contracted for	-	-
Approved but not contracted for	-	-
<b>Sub - Total</b>	-	-

**Capital commitments in relation to Intangible assets**

Approved and contracted for	-	-
Approved but not contracted for	-	-
<b>Sub - Total</b>	-	-

<b>Total</b>	-	-
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**4.28.4: Lease Commitments**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
<b>Operating Lease commitments**</b>		
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	-	-
<b>Sub total</b>	-	-
<b>Finance Lease Commitment</b>		
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	-	-
<b>Sub total</b>	-	-

<b>Grand Total</b>		
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\* 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**

No Pending Litigation		
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**Interest Income** **4.29**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Cash and cash equivalent	9,917,946	12,218,730
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Placement with bank and financial insitutions	-	-
Loans and advances to banks and financial institutions	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	219,835,214	165,470,026
Investment securities	3,251,003	3,375,120
Loan and Advance to Staff	40,763	-
Other Interest Income	281,024	508,855
<b>Total interest income</b>	<b>233,325,950</b>	<b>181,572,731</b>

**Interest Expenses** **4.30**

	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Due to bank and financial institutions	-	1,092,737
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Deposits from customers	146,023,848	132,108,390
Borrowing Charges	-	-
Debt securities issued	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-
Other Interest Rebate	453,618	63,218
<b>Total Interest expense</b>	<b>146,477,466</b>	<b>133,264,345</b>

**Fees and Commission Income** **4.31**

	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Loan administration fees	10,176,048	9,949,101
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	473,426	378,558
Commission on Letter of Credit	-	-
Commission on guarantee contracts issued	-	-
Commission on share underwriting/issue	-	-
Locker rental	-	-
Other fees and commission Income	1,208,378	850,663
<b>Total Fees and Commission Income</b>	<b>11,857,852</b>	<b>11,178,322</b>



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**Fees and Commission Expense** 4.32

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
ATM management fees	-	-
VISA/Master card fees	-	-
Guarantee commission	-	-
Brokerage	-	-
DD/TT/Swift fees	-	-
Remittance fees and commission	-	-
Other fees and commission expense	-	-
<b>Total Fees and Commission Expense</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Net Trading income** 4.33

	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
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	-	-
<b>Net trading income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Other Operating Income** 4.34

	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Foreign exchange revaluation gain	-	-
Gain/Loss on sale of investment securities	7,262,871	75,429
Fair value gain/loss on investment properties	-	-
Dividend on equity instrument	1,916,077	112,224
Gain/loss on sale of property and equipment	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of investment property	542,383	1,226,733
Operating lease income	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of gold and silver	-	-
Locker rent	-	-
Other	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,721,331</b>	<b>1,414,386</b>

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

	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Impairment charge/(reversal) on loan and advances to B/Fis	-	(76,737)
Impairment charge/(reversal) on loan and advances to customers	37,124,246	7,607,075
Impairment charge/(reversal) on financial Investment	-	141,600
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	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,124,246</b>	<b>7,671,938</b>

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**Personnel Expenses**
**4.36**

Particulars	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Salary	13,350,914	13,390,691
Allowances	6,989,263	5,048,697
Gratuity Expense	1,106,272	915,028
Provident Fund	1,238,901	1,100,203
Uniform	-	-
Training and development expenses	364,313	470,854
Leave encashment	1,244,405	886,219
Medical	1,013,671	904,329
Insurance	104,425	27,082
Employees incentives	-	-
Cash-settled share-based payments	-	-
Pension expenses	-	-
Finance expense under NFRSs	-	-
Other expenses related to staff	376,945	505,824
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>25,789,109</b>	<b>23,248,927</b>
Employees Bonus	2,320,766	992,651
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>28,109,875</b>	<b>24,241,578</b>

**Other Operating Expense**
**4.37**

	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Directors' fee	1,200,025	340,413
Directors' expense	-	-
Auditors' remuneration ( including internal audit fee)	536,750	339,000
Other audit related expenses	352,653	260,045
Professional and legal expense	339,585	528,800
Office administration expense	10,514,191	9,593,409
Operating lease expense	-	-
Finance Expense under Lease	2,864,257	2,851,117
Operating expense of investment properties	-	-
Corporate social responsibility expense	-	-
Onerous lease provisions	-	-
Other Expenses	134,671	200,916
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,942,132</b>	<b>14,113,700</b>





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**4.37.1 Office administration expense**

	<b>31 Ashad 2081</b>	<b>31 Ashad 2080</b>
Repair & Maintenance	798,684	650,938
Electricity & Water	1,068,856	1,006,477
Insurance	973,859	783,530
Postage, Telex, Telephone, Internet & Fax	1,577,848	1,271,581
Travelling Allowances & Expenses	555,129	697,759
Miscellaneous Expenses	57,727	510,565
Share issue expenses	-	-
Registration and Renewal Expense	89,570	46,269
Fixed Assets Write off	-	-
Fuel Expenses	596,340	469,026
Printing & Stationery	934,767	690,405
AGM Expenses	153,447	254,250
AMC Charges	826,741	368,979
Office Cleaning Expenses	55,824	37,858
NFIA Membership Expenses	100,000	50,000
NEPSE Membership Expenses	50,000	50,000
Other Membership Expenses	25,000	25,000
Internal Security Expenses	1,710,516	1,554,362
SEBON Expenses	-	45,000
Donation Expenses	8,610	10,800
CSR Expenses	-	26,550
Inaguration Expenses	-	69,046
Hospitality Expenses	343,760	337,981
Kitchen Expenses	310,908	272,904
Pooja Expenses	47,705	28,970
Bank Commission And Charge Expenses	9,287	9,575
Fine-Penalties	15,400	-
Books & Periodicals	13,470	24,970
Advertisements and Business Promotions	190,743	300,614
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,514,191</b>	<b>9,593,409</b>

**Depreciation and Amortisation**

**4.38**

	<b>31 Ashad 2081</b>	<b>31 Ashad 2080</b>
Depreciation on property and equipment	5,867,224	5,459,993
Depreciation on investment property	-	-
Amortization of intangible assets	497,293	480,030
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,364,517</b>	<b>5,940,023</b>

**Non Operating Income**

**4.39**

	<b>31 Ashad 2081</b>	<b>31 Ashad 2080</b>
Recovery of loan written off	-	-
Other income	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Multipurpose Finance Limited**  
**Rajbiraj, Nepal**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 Ashad 2081 (July 15, 2024)**

**Non Operating Expenses**
**4.40**

	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
Loan written off	-	-
Redundancy provision	-	-
Expense of restructuring	-	-
Other expense	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Income Tax Expenses**
**4.41**

	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
<b>Current tax expense</b>		-
Current year	10,303,616	746,408
Adjustments for prior years	-	-
Deferred tax expense	-	-
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	98,025	(428,597)
Changes in tax rate	-	-
Recognition of previously unrecognized tax losses	-	-
<b>Total income tax expense</b>	<b>10,401,641</b>	<b>317,811</b>

**4.41.1: Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit**

	31 Ashad 2081	31 Ashad 2080
<b>Profit before tax stated in Statement of Profit or Loss</b>	<b>20,886,897</b>	<b>8,933,855</b>
<b>Adjustments for NFRS remeasurements excluded in current tax</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
- incremental interest income on loans and advances (accrual accounting)	-	871,011
- reversal of loss provision on investment securities	-	-
<b>Profit before tax prior to remeasurements required under NFRS</b>	<b>20,886,897</b>	<b>9,804,866</b>
<b>Add: Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible for tax purpose</b>		
Donation	8,610	10,800
Gratuity Provision	1,106,272	755,141
Leave Encashment Provision	1,244,405	1,206,332
Other	51,041	-
Loan loss provision	37,124,246	7,530,338
Fine and Penalty	15,400	35,809
Depreciation charged as Company Act	6,364,517	5,940,023
Adjustment of Fair value of Investment Sold	944,585	-
Impairment of Assets	-	-
Last year bonus unpaid balance	-	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	477,340
Excess of finance cost and actual payment of rent	302,859	535,441
<b>Less: Tax effect on exempt income</b>		
Provision written back on Other Assets	-	-
Provision for non banking assets	-	-
Excess Loan loss provision as per income tax act	(25,698,163)	(16,906,124)
Depreciation charged as per Income Tax	(6,101,078)	(6,349,103)
Share issue expenses	(811,033)	(440,611)
Employee training expenses	(367,095)	-
Gain on Sale of Investment securities	-	-
Dividend Income	(726,077)	(112,224)
<b>Taxable Income</b>	<b>34,345,386</b>	<b>2,488,028</b>
Current Tax Expense @ 30% of taxable income	10,303,616	746,408
Previous year tax expenses	-	-
Deferred Tax Expense/ (Income)	98,025	(428,597)
<b>Total income tax expense</b>	<b>10,401,641</b>	<b>317,811</b>
<b>Effective tax rate</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>30%</b>



**Multipurpose Finance Limited**  
**Rajbiraj, Nepal**  
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**For the year ended 31 Ashad 2081 (July 15, 2024)**

**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 comprised of following:

S.No.	Member of Risk Management Committee	Designation
1	Gehnath Dhungana	Coordinator
2	Mahesh Kumar Singh	Member
3	Rajesh Kumar Malik	Member
4	Rakesh Kumar Yadav	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 from this institution 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 which arise 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 counterparty to 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**

**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended Ashad 31, 2081**

### **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 Executive Officer and exposure accounting including booking of income/expense is done from Department which 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's has 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**  
**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended Ashad 31, 2081**

**5.1.3.1 Classification of Assets and Liabilities based on maturity**

As on Ashad 2081

As on Ashad 2081		Amount in NRs.						
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	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 Financial Assets (A)		681,281,422	8,604,224	1,037,000	250,838,310	1,222,185,688	-	2,163,946,644
Financial 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
14	Call Deposits	107,921,063	-	-	-	-	-	107,921,063
15	Debentures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Borrowings:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Others	37,130,464	-	-	-	-	-	37,130,464
Total Financial 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)	254,095,112



**Multipurpose Finance Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended Ashad 31, 2081**

As on Ashad 2080		Amount in NRs.				
S.No.	Particulars	1-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 - 270 Days	271 - 365 Days	Over 1 Year
Assets						
1	Cash Balance	8,921,141	-	-	-	-
2	Balance with Banks & FIs	439,434,064	-	-	-	-
3	Investment in Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-
4	Call Money	-	-	-	-	-
5	Government Securities	24,918,978	-	-	-	-
6	Nepal Rastra Bank Bonds	-	-	-	-	-
7	Inter Bank & FI Lending	-	-	-	-	-
8	Loans & Advances	3,774,631	6,931,916	835,450	202,085,659	984,643,057
9	Interest Receivable	6,633,646	-	-	-	-
10	Accrued Interest	-	-	-	-	-
10	Others	11,498,593	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total Assets (A)</b>	<b>495,181,053</b>	<b>6,931,916</b>	<b>835,450</b>	<b>202,085,659</b>	<b>984,643,057</b>
						<b>1,689,677,136</b>
Liabilities						
11	Current Deposits	144,273,034	-	-	-	-
12	Saving Deposits	296,597,606	-	-	-	-
13	Fixed Deposits	508,583,492	-	139,220,654	259,878,554	1,892,238
15	Call Deposits	161,867,245	-	-	-	-
14	Debentures	-	-	-	-	-
15	Borrowings:	-	-	-	-	-
16	Other Liabilities and Provisions	-	-	-	-	-
	(a) Sundry Creditors	22,976	-	-	-	-
	(b) Employees bonus Payable	992,651	-	-	-	-
	(c) Bills Payable	-	-	-	-	-
	(d) Provisions	-	-	-	-	-
	(e) Unpaid dividend	-	-	-	-	-
	(f) Interest payable on deposits	-	-	-	-	-
17	Others	35,456,635	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total Liabilities (B)</b>	<b>1,147,793,639</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>139,220,654</b>	<b>259,878,554</b>	<b>18,562,754</b>
						<b>1,892,238</b>
						<b>1,567,347,839</b>
	<b>Net Financial Assets (A-B)</b>	<b>(652,612,586)</b>	<b>6,931,916</b>	<b>(138,385,204)</b>	<b>(57,792,895)</b>	<b>966,080,303</b>
						<b>(1,892,238)</b>
						<b>122,329,296</b>



**Multipurpose Finance Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended Ashad 31, 2081**

**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**  
**Financial Year 2080/81 (2023/24)**

	2080/81	2079/80
	(Amounts in NPR '000)	
<b>A) Core Capital</b>	<b>597,752.03</b>	<b>468,617.03</b>
1) Paid up Capital (Ordinary Shares)	610,200.00	452,000.00
2) Proposed Bonus Shares	-	-
3) Share Premium	10,540.72	-
4) Irredeemable preference shares	-	-
5) General Reserve Fund	20,220.46	17,934.49
6) Accumulated profit/(loss)	563.80	(1,317.46)
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	-	-
<b>To be deducted</b>	<b>43,772.95</b>	<b>-</b>
• Amount for goodwill	-	-
• Deferred Tax Assets	2,448.83	-
• Amount invested in shares and security in excess of limits	25,875.06	-
• Amount invested in security of the company having financial interests	7,838.21	-
• 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	-	-
• The share underwriting could not be sold within the stipulated time	-	-
• The credit and other facilities made available to the persons and organizations banned by the prevailing laws	-	-
• Negative Balance of Reserve Accounts	7,610.85	-
<b>(B) Supplementary capital</b>	<b>15,029.06</b>	<b>41,054.01</b>
1) Provisions of loan loss made for pass loan	15,029.06	16,048.70
2) Additional loan loss provision	-	-
3) Hybrid capital instruments	-	-
4) Unsecured subordinated term debt	-	-
5) Exchange Equalization Fund	-	-
6) Assets revaluation Fund	-	24,937.66
7) Investment adjustment Fund	-	-
8) Other Reserve	-	67.64
<b>(C) Total Capital Fund (A+B)</b>	<b>612,781.08</b>	<b>509,671.04</b>
<b>(D) Minimum capital Fund to be maintained based on risk weight assets</b>		
Capital Adequacy (10%)	24.51%	28.61%
Core Capital (6%)	23.90%	26.30%
Capital Fund (more/less) by %	14.51%	18.61%
Core Capital (more/less) by %	17.90%	20.30%



## Multipurpose Finance Limited

### Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended Ashad 31, 2081

#### i) Capital Adequacy Ratio

Capital Adequacy Ratio of the bank as on 15th July 2024 stood at 24.51%.

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

The BF/Is prepares a long term 5 year's Strategy Plan and to achieve the long term plans the FIs prepares 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 FIs has 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

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended Ashad 31, 2081

## 5.2.2 Quantitative disclosures contd...

### b. Total Risk Weighted Exposure Calculation Table:

Financial Year 2080/81

#### Balance Sheet Exposures

##### (A) On balance-sheet Assets

	Weight	2080/81 Amount	2080/81 Risk Weight Assets	(Amounts in NPR '000) 2079/80 Amount	2079/80 Risk Weight Assets
Cash Balance	0%	18,110.83	-	8,921.14	-
Balance with Nepal Rastra Bank	0%	68,288.38	-	66,773.19	-
Gold	0%	-	-	-	-
Investment in Nepalese Government Securities	0%	87,078.30	-	24,918.98	-
All Claims on Government of Nepal	0%	2,343.63	-	-	-
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-4-6)	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%	543,031.41	108,606.28	439,434.06	87,886.81
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%	-	-	-	-





**Multipurpose Finance Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended Ashad 31, 2081**

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%	264,706.14	397,059.21	20,194.50	30,291.75
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%	3,995.45	1,997.72	-	-
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%	1,669,016.93	1,669,016.93	1,527,742.48	1,527,742.48
<b>(A) Total</b>		<b>2,656,571.06</b>	<b>2,176,680.15</b>	<b>2,087,984.35</b>	<b>1,645,921.04</b>
<b>(B) Off-balance-sheet items</b>					
Revocable Commitments	0%	-	-	-	-
Bills Under Collection	0%	-	-	-	-
Forward Exchange Contract Liabilities	10%	-	-	-	-
<b>LC Commitments With Original Maturity Upto 6 months</b>					
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%	-	-	-	-
<b>LC Commitments With Original Maturity Over 6 months</b>					
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%	-	-	-	-



# Multipurpose Finance Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended Ashad 31, 2081

## Bid Bond, Performance Bond and Counter guarantee

Domestic counterparty	-	-	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 0-1)	40%	-	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 2)	20%	-	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 3-6)	50%	-	-
Foreign counterparty (ECA Rating 7)	100%	-	-
Underwriting commitments	150%	-	-
Lending of Bank's Securities or Posting of Securities as collateral	50%	-	-
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)	100%	-	-
Irrevocable Credit commitments (long term)	20%	-	-
Claims on foreign bank incorporated in SAARC region operating with a buffer of 1% above their respective regulatory capital requirement	50%	-	-
Other Contingent Liabilities	20%	-	-
Unpaid Guarantee Claims	100%	-	-
200%	200%	-	-
<b>(B) Total</b>		-	-

## Risk Weighted Exposure for Operational Risk

### Risk Weighted Exposure for Market Risk

### Total Risk Weighted Exposures (Before adjustments of Pillar II)

#### Adjustments under Pillar II

SRP 6.4a (5) ALM policies & practices are not satisfactory, add 1% of net interest income to RWE

SRP 6.4a (6) Add 1 to 5% of the total deposit due to insufficient Liquid Assets

SRP 6.4a (7) Add RWE equivalent to reciprocal of capital charge of 3 % of gross income of Prev FY due to non-compliance of management practices

SRP 6.4a (9) Overall risk management policies and procedures are not satisfactory. Add 3% of RWE

SRP 6.4a (10) If desired level of disclosure requirement has not been achieved, Add 1% of RWE

### Total Risk Weighted Exposures (After Bank's adjustments of Pillar II)

	209,343.76	209,343.76	65,963.18	65,963.18
	-	-	-	-
	<b>2,865,914.82</b>	<b>2,386,023.91</b>	<b>2,153,947.53</b>	<b>1,711,884.22</b>
	868.48	868.48	483.08	483.08
	-	-	-	-
	270.33	270.33	51,356.53	51,356.53
	71,580.72	71,580.72	17,846.01	17,846.01
	23,860.24	23,860.24	-	-
	<b>2,980,494.59</b>	<b>2,500,603.68</b>	<b>2,223,633.15</b>	<b>1,781,569.84</b>



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Multipurpose Finance Limited

**Multipurpose Finance Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended Ashad 31, 2081**

**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.

**Amount in NRs.**

**FY 2080-81**

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
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>2,394,403,832</b>	-	<b>2,394,403,832</b>

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
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>1,909,751,533</b>	<b>1,909,751,533</b>





**Multipurpose Finance Limited**

**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended Ashad 31, 2081**

**FY 2079-80**

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	-	-	448,355,205	-	448,355,205
Due from Nepal Rastra institution	4.2	-	-	66,773,185	-	66,773,185
Placement with BFIs	4.3	-	-	-	-	-
Loan and Advances to Customer	4.7	-	-	1,182,546,329	-	1,182,546,329
Investment in Securities	4.8	-	-	152,651,789	-	152,651,789
Other Financial Asset	4.16	-	-	11,498,593	-	11,498,593
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>1,861,825,101</b>	-	<b>1,861,825,101</b>

Financial Liabilities	Notes	Liabilities at Fair Value		Liabilities at Amortized Cost	Total
		Designated at FVTPL	Through OCI		
Deposit from customer	4.20	-	-	1,530,875,577	1,530,875,577
Borrowing	4.21	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	4.23	-	-	36,472,262	36,472,262
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>1,567,347,839</b>	<b>1,567,347,839</b>



## Multipurpose Finance Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended Ashad 31, 2081

### 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 unquoted 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.*

31/03/2081	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Assets</b>			
Quoted Equities	-	-	104,281,186
Quoted Mutual Fund	-	-	63,179,956
Unquoted Equities	-	-	50,194,500
	-	-	<b>217,655,642</b>

31/03/2080	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Assets</b>			
Quoted Equities	-	-	52,055,462
Quoted Mutual Fund	-	-	60,482,849
Unquoted Equities	-	-	15,194,500
	-	-	<b>127,732,811</b>

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

*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	-	-	87,078,298
	-	-	<b>1,547,317,578</b>

FY 2079-80	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Loan and Advances to Customer	-	-	1,182,546,329
Other Financial Assets	-	-	11,498,593
Government Development Bond	-	-	24,918,978
	-	-	<b>1,218,963,900</b>





## Multipurpose Finance Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended Ashad 31, 2081

### Hierarchy of Financial Liabilities

Amount in NRs.

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

<b>FY 2079-80</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>
Deposit from customer	-	-	1,530,875,577
Borrowing	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	36,472,262
	-	-	<b>1,567,347,839</b>



## **Multipurpose finance Limited**

### **Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended Ashad 31, 2081**

#### **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 Liabilities and 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).

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

#### **1) Directors**

##### **FY 2080-81**

Mr. Chandan Agrawal  
Mr. Jay Prakash Thakur  
Mr. Geha Nath Dhungana

Mr. Ashok Sah  
Mrs. Grishma Shrestha  
Mr. Mahesh Kumar Singh

##### **FY 2079-80**

Mr. Chandan Agrawal  
Mr. Jay Prakash Thakur  
Mr. Geha Nath Dhungana

Mr. Ashok Sah  
-  
Mr. Mahesh Kumar Singh

##### **Designation**

Chairman  
Director (Promoter)  
Director (Promoter) (Representative from Reliable Nepal life insurance Limited)  
Director (Public)  
Director (Public)  
Director (Independent)



## Multipurpose finance Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended Ashad 31, 2081

### 2) Key Management Personnel of the institution

<u>FY 2080-81</u>	<u>FY 2079-80</u>	<u>Designation</u>
Mr. Rajnish Kumar Singh	Mr. Rajnish Kumar Singh	CEO
-	Mr. Ajit Kumar Mishra	DGM
Mr. Pradeep Kumar Singh	Mr. Pradeep Kumar Singh	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. 78.38 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.

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>FY 2080-81</u>	<u>FY 2079-80</u>
<b>Directors</b>		
Director sitting Fees	1,200,025.00	340,413.00
Other Director allowance	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,200,025.00</b>	<b>340,413.00</b>
<b>Key Management personnel</b>		
Remuneration and Benefit Paid	5,087,439.10	4,961,350.29
Post Retirement Benefits	-	-
Other Long Term Benefits	-	-
Other transaction Benefits if any	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,087,439.10</b>	<b>4,961,350.29</b>

### 5.8 Merger and 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.

### 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:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>FY 2080-81</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FY 2079-80</u>	<u>%</u>
Cash Dividend Proposed	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Proposed Bonus Shares	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

### Unpaid Dividend

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

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>FY 2080-81</u>	<u>FY 2079-80</u>
Dividend Payable	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



**Multipurpose finance Limited**

**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended Ashad 31, 2081**

**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 the Bank as Non-Banking asset during the course of debt recovery.

<u>Name of Borrower</u>	<u>Year of Assuming Non Banking Assets</u>	<u>FY 2080-81</u>	<u>FY 2079-80</u>
Ashok Kumar Yadav	2075.12.29	87,500	87,500
Chandika Auto 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	1,600,000
Priyanka Hotel	2080.03.13	-	2,771,901
Pariyar Devi Chaudhary	2080.03.13	-	742,600
Raj Kumari Biswakarma	2080.03.13	537,800	537,800
Radheshyam Ram	2080.03.13	-	2,674,500
Gulab Devi Ram	2080.03.13	1,130,500	1,130,500
Ram Sakhi Devi Haluwai	2080.10.29	2,625,500	-
Dashrath Chaudhary	2081.03.30	3,225,000	-
		<b>11,623,000</b>	<b>11,961,501</b>

**5.11 Comparative Figures**

Previous year figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the current year's presentation.



**Quantitative Disclosures**

**Multipurpose finance Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the financial statements(Continued...)**  
**Capital Adequacy Table**  
**As on 31nd Ashadh 2081 (15 July 2024)**

(Rs. in '000)

<b>1. 1 RISK WEIGHTED EXPOSURES</b>		<b>As at 15 July 2024</b>	<b>As at 16 July 2023</b>
a	Risk Weighted Exposure for Credit Risk	2,176,680.15	1,645,921.05
b	Risk Weighted Exposure for Operational Risk	209,343.76	65,963.18
c	Risk Weighted Exposure for Market Risk	-	-
<b>Total Risk Weighted Exposures (Before adjustments of Pillar II)</b>		<b>2,386,023.91</b>	<b>1,711,884.22</b>
<b>Adjustments under Pillar II</b>			
	SRP 6.4a (5) ALM policies & practices are not satisfactory, add 1% of net interest income to RWE	868.48	483.08
	SRP 6.4a (6) Add 1 to 5% of the total deposit due to insufficient Liquid Assets	-	-
	SRP 6.4a (7) Add RWE equivalent to reciprocal of capital charge of 3 % of gross income of Prev FY due to no proper management of Operational Risk	18,270.33	51,356.53
	SRP 6.4a (9) Overall risk management policies and precedures are not satisfactory. Add 3% of RWE	71,580.72	17,846.01
	SRP 6.4a (10) If desired level of disclosure requirement has not been achieved, Add 1% of RWE	23,860.24	-
<b>Total Risk Weighted Exposures (After Bank's adjustments of Pillar II)</b>		<b>2,500,603.68</b>	<b>1,781,569.85</b>

<b>(A) Core Capital (Tier 1)</b>		<b>597,752.03</b>	<b>468,617.03</b>
a	Paid up Equity Share Capital	610,200.00	452,000.00
b	Irredeemable Non-cumulative preference shares	-	-
c	Share Premium	10,540.72	-
d	Proposed Bonus Equity Shares	-	-
e	Statutory General Reserves	20,220.46	17,934.49
f	Retained Earnings available for Distribution	563.80	(1,317.46)
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: Investment in equity in licensed Financial Institutions	-	-
p	Less: Investment in equity of institutions with financial interests	7,838.21	-
q	Less: Investment in equity of institutions in excess of limits	25,875.06	-
r	Less: Investments arising out of underwriting commitments	-	-
s	Less: Reciprocal crossholdings	-	-
t	Less: Purchase of land & building in excess of limit and unutilized	-	-
u	Less: Other Deductions	10,059.68	-
<b>Adjustments under Pillar II</b>			
6.4a(1)	Less: Shortfall in Provision	-	-
6.4a(2)	Less: Loans & Facilities extended to related parties and restricted lending	-	-
<b>(B) Supplementary Capital (Tier 2)</b>		<b>15,029.06</b>	<b>41,054.01</b>
a	Cumulative and/or Redeemable Preference Share	-	-
b	Subordinated Term Debt	-	-
c	Hybrid Capital Instruments	-	-
d	General loan loss provision	15,029.06	16,048.70
e	Investment Adjustment Reserve	-	-
f	Assets Revaluation Reserve	-	24,937.66
g	Exchange Equalization Reserve	-	-
h	Other Reserves	-	67.64
<b>Total Capital Fund (Tier I and Tier II)</b>		<b>612,781.08</b>	<b>509,671.04</b>
Tier 1 Capital to Total Risk Weighted Exposures (After Bank's adjustments of Pillar II)		23.90%	26.30%
Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital to Total Risk Weighted Exposures (After Bank's adjustments of Pillar II)		24.51%	28.61%



**Multipurpose Finance Limited**  
**For the year ended 31 Ashad 2081 (July 15, 2024)**

**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
1	Net Profit / Gross Income	%	23.31%	20.89%	2.53%	4.62%	4.81%
2	Earning per Share	NPR.	6.18	3.54	0.52	1.91	1.82
3	Market Value per Share	NPR.	112.00	451.00	240.00	381.10%	529.50
4	Price Earning Ratio	Times	18.13	127.50	460.75	199.93%	291.44
5	Dividend (including bonus) on share capital	%	0.00%	13.68%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
6	Cash Dividend on share capital	%	0.00%	0.68%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7	Interest Income / Loan & Advances	%	17.02%	14.41%	12.85%	15.35%	16.16%
8	Employee expenses / Total operating expenses	%	56.30%	51.25%	66.86%	54.73%	55.76%
9	Interest Expenses on total deposits and borrowings	%	11.73%	9.30%	6.89%	8.71%	7.83%
10	Exchange gain / Total Income	%	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%
12	Net profit / Loan & Advances	%	4.30%	3.30%	0.33%	0.73%	0.73%
13	Net profit / Total Assets	%	2.44%	1.58%	0.18%	0.41%	0.40%
14	Total Credit / Deposit	%	137.27%	118.06%	85.42%	77.25%	77.21%
15	Total Operating Expenses / Total Assets	%	1.84%	1.38%	2.26%	2.13%	1.94%
16	Adequacy of Capital Fund on Risk Weighted Assets						
	a) Core Capital	%	60.54%	74.36%	40.41%	26.30%	23.90%
	b) Supplementary Capital	%	0.69%	4.58%	2.92%	2.30%	0.84%
	c) Total Capital Capital	%	61.23%	78.94%	43.32%	28.61%	24.51%
17	Liquidity Ratio	%	75.84%	100.79%	40.10%	29.29%	38.31%
18	Non performing loans / Total loans	%	1.15%	1.04%	1.30%	0.89%	4.34%
19	Base Rate	%	14.38%	11.61%	13.22%	13.94%	11.87%
20	Weighted Average Interest Rate Spread	%	5.30%	4.90%	4.19%	4.56%	4.51%
21	Book Net Worth	NPR. '000	299,464	508,780	499,002	510,033	689,786
22	Total Share Outstanding	Number	2,240,379	4,000,000	4,520,000	4,520,000	6,102,000
23	Total staffs	Number	11	11	32	47	47
	Shareholders Fund		299,463,767	508,779,632	500,942,553	510,032,834	689,786,079
	Average Shareholder fund		197,657,776	404,121,700	504,861,093	505,487,694	599,909,457
	Net Income		13,840,834	14,148,681	2,354,430	8,616,044	10,485,256
24	Return on Equity	%	4.62%	2.78%	0.47%	1.69%	1.52%





नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक  
वित्तीय संस्था सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग

पत्रसंख्या: वि.सं.सु.वि./गैरस्थलगत/मल्टीपर्स/०८१/८२  
च.नं.: १७३

श्री मल्टीपर्स फाइनान्स लिमिटेड,  
राजविराज, सप्तरी ।

केन्द्रीय कार्यालय  
बालुवाटार, काठमाडौं  
फोन नं.: ०१-४४१२३०७  
Site: www.nrb.org.np  
Email: nrbsfd@nrb.org.np  
पोष्ट बक्स: ७३

मिति : २०८१/०८/२८


विषय: वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण प्रकाशन गर्न सहमति सम्बन्धमा ।

महाशय,

त्यस संस्थाले पेश गरेको आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को लेखापरीक्षण भएको वित्तीय विवरण तथा अन्य प्रतिवेदनहरूका आधारमा गैरस्थलगत सुपरिवेक्षण गर्दा देखिएका कैफियतहरूका सम्बन्धमा देहाय बमोजिमका निर्देशनहरू शेयरधनीहरूको जानकारीका लागि वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनको छुट्टै पानामा प्रकाशित गर्ने गरी संस्थाको आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को लेखापरीक्षण भएको वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण, नाफा वा नोक्सानको विवरण, विस्तृत आयको विवरण (Statement of Comprehensive Income), नगद प्रवाह विवरण, इक्विटीमा भएको परिवर्तनको विवरण, सोसँग सम्बन्धित अनुसूचीहरू, लेखापरीक्षकको प्रतिवेदन लगायतका वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरणहरू साधारणसभा प्रयोजनको लागि प्रकाशन गर्न सहमति प्रदान गरिएको व्यहोरा निर्णयानुसार अनुरोध गर्दछु ।

१. कर्जा प्रवाह पश्चात् अनिवार्य रुपमा कर्जा सदुपयोगिताको सुनिश्चितता गर्नुहुन ।
२. एकीकृत निर्देशन नं. ८ मा भएको शेयर लगानी सम्बन्धी नियामकीय व्यवस्थाको पूर्णपालना गर्नुहुन ।
३. कर्जा प्रवाह र व्यवस्थापन, ग्राहक पहिचान, संस्थागत सुशासन, अनुपालना, सञ्चालन जोखिम लगायतका विषयमा आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षक, बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक तथा यस बैंकबाट औल्याएका कैफियतहरू पुनः नदोहोरिने व्यवस्था गर्नुहुन ।

भवदीय,

  
(विष्णु कुमार विश्वकर्मा)  
उप निर्देशक

बोधार्थ:

श्री नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था नियमन विभाग ।

श्री नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक, वित्तीय संस्था सुपरिवेक्षण विभाग, कार्यान्वयन इकाई ।

यस वित्तीय संस्थाको आ.व. २०८०/८१ 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 लङ्गफर्म अडिट रिपोर्टको आधारमा त्रुटिबाट गैरस्थलगत सुपरीवेक्षण गर्दा देखिएका कैफियतहरू र सो कैफियतहरूको सुधारको लागि दिइएका निर्देशनहरू बारे मिति २०८१।०८।२९ गतेको सञ्चालक समितिको ४३७ औं बैठकमा छलफल गरी दफावार रूपमा निम्नानुसार जानकारी गराएका छौं ।

- १) कर्जा प्रवाहपश्चात् अनिवार्य रूपमा कर्जा सदुपयोगिता निरीक्षण गर्ने आवश्यक व्यवस्था मिलाउन व्यवस्थापनलाई निर्देशन दिने निर्णय गरिएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ ।
- २) एकीकृत निर्देशन नं. ८ मा शेयर लगानीसम्बन्धी नियामकीय व्यवस्थाको पूर्ण पालना गर्नेको लागि व्यवस्थापनलाई निर्देशन दिने निर्णय गरिएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ ।
- ३) कर्जा प्रवाह र व्यवस्थापन, ग्राहक पहिचान, संस्थागत सुशासन, अनुपालना, संचालन जोखिम लगायतका विषयमा आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षक, बाह्य लेखापरीक्षक तथा त्रुटिबाट दिइएको निर्देशन र लेखापरीक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा औल्याएका कैफियतहरू यथाशक्य छिटो सुधार गर्न र त्यस्तो कैफियतहरू पुनः दोहरिन नदिने व्यवस्था मिलाउन व्यवस्थापनलाई निर्देशन दिने निर्णय गरिएको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ ।



**मल्टीपर्पस फाइनेन्स लिमिटेडको**  
**२७ औं वार्षिक साधारण सभा**

**प्रबन्धपत्रमा संशोधन :**

यस वित्तीय संस्थाको प्रबन्धपत्रको निम्नलिखित दफाहरू संशोधन गर्नुपर्ने कारणसहित देहायमा उल्लेखित दफाहरू संशोधनको लागि यो प्रस्ताव पेश गरिएको छ ।

दफा/उपदफा	हाल भैरहेको व्यवस्था	संशोधित व्यवस्था	संशोधन गर्नुपर्ने कारण
४(ब)	ग्राहकको निमित्त कमिशन एजेन्ट भई शेयर, डिबेञ्चर वा सुरक्षणको लाभांश, ब्याज, मुनाफा आदि उठाइदिने,	ग्राहकको निमित्त कमिशन एजेन्ट भई शेयर, डिबेञ्चर वा सुरक्षणको जिम्मा लिने, खरिद-विक्री गरिदिने, शेयरको लाभांश, डिबेञ्चर वा सुरक्षणको ब्याज आदि उठाइदिने र सोको लाभांश, मुनाफा वा ब्याज नेपालभित्र वा विदेशमा पठाउने, ग्राहकको लागि सेफ डिपोजिट भल्टको व्यवस्था गर्ने,	बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थासम्बन्धी ऐन, २०७३ को दफा ४९ भएको व्यवस्थाबमोजिम थप र स्पष्ट पार्नको लागि ।
४(ल)	पूँजीकोष पूरा गर्ने प्रयोजनको लागि शेयर, डिबेञ्चर, ऋणपत्र आदि जारी गर्ने,	नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले तोकिदिएको सीमाभित्र रही शेयर, डिबेञ्चर, वण्ड, ऋणपत्र वा अन्य वित्तीय उपकरणको माध्यमबाट पूँजी परिचालन गर्ने,	बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थासम्बन्धी ऐन, २०७३ को दफा ४९ भएको व्यवस्थाबमोजिम थप र स्पष्ट पार्नको लागि ।
४(व)	हाल नभएको	आवश्यकताअनुसार नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट पुनर्कर्जा लिने वा अन्य बैंक वा वित्तीय संस्थाबाट कर्जा लिने दिने,	बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थासम्बन्धी ऐन, २०७३ को दफा ४९ मा भएको व्यवस्थाबमोजिम थप गरिएको ।
४(श)	हाल नभएको	प्रचलित कर्जा अपलेखन विनियमावलीको अधीनमा रही कर्जा अपलेखन गर्ने ।	बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थासम्बन्धी ऐन, २०७३ को दफा ४९ मा भएको व्यवस्थाबमोजिम थप गरिएको ।



This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of numerous horizontal dashed lines spaced evenly across the page, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The background is plain white, and there are no other markings or text present.





सर्लाही जिल्लाको कौडेना गाउँपालिकामा यस वित्तीय संस्थाको शाखा कार्यालय उद्घाटन हुँदै ।



सर्लाही जिल्लाको गोडैता नगरपालिकामा यस वित्तीय संस्थाको शाखा कार्यालय उद्घाटन हुँदै ।



सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व अन्तर्गत जनकपुरधाममा विवाह पञ्चमीको शुभ अवसरमा तीर्थालु भक्तजनहरूलाई निःशुल्क चिया-नास्ताको व्यवस्था गरिदै ।





**मल्टीपर्स 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

**कपोरेट कार्यालय**

विद्यापति चौक, जनकपुरधाम

फोन नं. ०४१-५८११७०/७१

**गौशाला शाखा**

गौशाला, महोत्तरी

फोन नं. ०४४-५५६२२१/२२

**कल्याणपुर शाखा**

खडक, सप्तरी

फोन नं. ०३१-५४०१७०/७१

**रामगोपालपुर शाखा**

रामगोपालपुर, महोत्तरी

फोन नं. ०४४-४१००८८/८०

**मनरा शाखा**

मनराशिसवा, महोत्तरी

फोन नं. ८८५४०६०५०८

**कौडेना शाखा**

कौडेना, सर्लाही

फोन नं. ८८५४०५०८०७

**गोडैता शाखा**

गोडैता, सर्लाही

फोन नं. ८८५४०५०८०६