



Jawalakhel, Lalitpur, Nepal
Email: smcanepal@gmail.com
Website: www.smca.com.np

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF STAR HOSPITAL LIMITED

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### **Qualified Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **STAR HOSPITAL LIMITED** ("the **Company")**, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at Ashad 31, 2080, (July 16, 2023), Statement of Profit or Loss, the Statement of Change in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereafter referred to as "the financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects of the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* of our report, the accompanying financial statements presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company, as at Ashad 31, 2080 (July 16, 2023), and its financial performance, changes in equity, cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards and comply with Company Act, 2063, and other prevailing laws.

#### **Basis for Qualified Opinion**

The Company has purchased Lab Consumables of Rs. 29,069,212, Store Consumables of Rs. 9,180,351 and Pharmaceuticals of Rs. 72,300,730 during the year. Lab and Store Stock and Pharmacy Stock shows balance of Rs. 6,546,910 and Rs. 19,175,665 respectively for the Financial Year 2079-80. However, actual consumption and closing position of these stocks was not verifiable due to unavailability of requisite details related to flow of such items in and out of the company. In the absence of such details, the impact, if any, on the financial statements is currently not ascertainable.

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

#### Key audit matters: Our assessment of risks of material misstatement

Key audit matters are those matters that in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statement and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) identified, including those which had the greatest effect on the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management report, Report of the Board of Directors and 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 we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

# Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial Statements in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards, 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 and 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.

The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As 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 or 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 a 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 internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal controls 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 evidence 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 a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's 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 evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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.

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

#### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Based on our examination, we would like to further report that:

- Except for the effects described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion Paragraph, we have obtained all the information and explanations, which were considered necessary for the purpose for our audit.
- ii. Except for the effects described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion Paragraph, the Company has kept proper books of accounts as required by law, in so far as it appears from our examination of those books of account.
- iii. Except for the effects described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion Paragraph, The Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss, the Statement of Change in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows and attached Schedules dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the Company.
- iv. Except for the effects described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion Paragraph. During our examination of the books of account of the Company, we have not come across the cases where the Board of Directors or any member thereof or any representative or any office holder or any employee of the Company has acted contrary to the provisions of law or caused loss or damage to the Company and
- v. We have not come across any fraudulence in the accounts, based on our sample examination of the books.

For SMCA Associates. Chartered Accountants

Place: Kathmandu Date: 2080/09/06

UDIN No.: 240110CA015197cjxS







#### 1. Reporting entity

Star Hospital Limited ("The Company") is limited liability company domiciled in Nepal registered under Company Act, 2063. The address of its registered office is Ward No.2Sanepa, Kathmandu, Nepal. The company is registered as public limited company on 15<sup>th</sup> Baisakh 2067 with registration number 1232/066/067. The main aim for the establishment of the hospital is to provide quality health care facilities for the people.

#### 1.1 Board of Directors

The composition of Board of Directors as on 31t Ashad 2080 is as follow:

Name	Position	
Kishor Kumar Maharjan	Executive Chairman	
Er. Basanta Chandra Marahatta	Director	
Navaraj Pokharel	Member Secretary	
Arun Lal Shrestha	Director 4 Director Director Director Director	
Chandra Maharjan		
Tirtha Lal Maharjan		
Santa Man Maharjan		
Kiran Maharjan	Director	
Dr. Rajeev Shestha	Independent Director	
Dr. Sailesh Pradhan	Independent Director	

#### 1.2 Substantial Shareholders

Following are the shareholders of the hospital having shareholding exceeding 1% of the total paid up capital as on 31st Ashad 2080:

S. No.	Name of Shareholders	Value
1	Subha Shree Holding Private Limited	57,505,000.00
2	Dr. Binita Pradhan	8,450,000.00
3	Tirtha Lal Maharjan	30,000,000.00
4	Samundra Kaji Maharjan	10,000,000.00
5	Ramesh Maharjan	10,000,000.00
6	Chandra Maharjan	,33,703,000.00
7	Santa Man Maharjan	15,500,500.00
8	Kishore Kumar Maharjan	10,489,000.00
	Total	175,647,500,00

#### 2. Basis of Preparation

The company, while complying with the reporting standards, makes critical accounting judgement as having potentially material impact on the financial statements. The significant accounting policies that relate to the financial statements as a whole along with the judgements made are described herein.

Where an accounting policy is generally applicable to a specific item, the policy is described within that relevant note. NFRS requires the company to exercise judgement in making accounting estimates. A description of such estimates has been in the relevant sections wherever they have been applied.

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HOSPITAL Compassionate care with Cort

All amount in Nepalese Rupees

#### 2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRSs).

The Board of Directors of the company acknowledges the responsibility for the preparation of financial statements of the company. The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 2080/09/02.

#### 2.2 Reporting Pronouncements

The company has, for the preparation of financial statements, adopted the NFRS pronounced by ASB. NFRS conform, in all material respect, to Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) as issued by the Nepal Accounting Standards Board (NASB).

#### 2.3 Going concern assumption

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis where the accounting policies and judgements as required by the standards are consistently used and in case of deviations disclosed specifically.

#### 2.4 Basis of measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on an accrual basis except for cash flow information and financial instruments measured at fair value.

#### 2.5 Presentation

The financial statements have been presented in the nearest Nepalese Rupees.

For presentation of the statement of financial position assets and liabilities have been bifurcated into current and non-current distinction.

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income has been prepared using classification 'by nature' method.

The cash flows from operation within the statement of cash flows have been derived using the indirect method.

#### 2.5.1 Functional and presentation currency

Financial statements are denominated in Nepalese Rupees, which is the functional and presentation currency of the company.

#### 2.5.2 Current and non-current distinction

#### Assets

Except property plant and equipment, intangible assets investment in subsidiaries, and deferred tax assets, all the assets are taken as current assets unless specific additional disclosure is made in the notes for current and non-current distinction.

#### Liabilities

Except for long-term borrowings and defined benefit plan obligations all the liabilities assets are taken as current liabilities unless specific additional discourses made in the notes for current and non-current distinction.

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#### 2.6 Accounting policies, accounting estimates and judgements

The company, under NFRS, is required to apply accounting policies to most appropriately suit its circumstances and operating environment. Further the company is required to make judgements in respect of items where the choice of specific policy, accounting estimate or assumption to be followed could materially affect the financial statements. This may later be determined that a different choice could have been more appropriate and actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

Further, management uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

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

NFRS requires the company to make estimates and assumptions that will affect the assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and profit or loss as reported in the financial statements

The company applies estimates in preparing and presenting the financial statements. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed periodically. Revision to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and applied prospectively.

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

#### 2.7 Determination of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the respective notes.

#### 2.8 Financial Periods

The company follows the Nepalese financial year based on the Nepalese calendar.

#### 2.9 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes; and are expected to be used during more than one period.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at the cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

#### a. Basis of Recognition

Property, plant and equipment are recognized as per NAS 16, when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the assets will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

#### b. Basis of Measurement

An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies for recognition as an asset is measured at its cost. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and cost incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs three the cost of materials and direct labor.

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attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for their intended use and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.

Land has been revalued as on 1<sup>st</sup> Shrawan 2075 to its fair value and has been assumed as deemed cost on that date as provided by NFRS 1.

#### c. Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part 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 Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are charged to the statement of profit or loss as incurred.

#### d. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset plus and incidental costs related to acquisition. Depreciation is recognized so as to write of the cost of asset less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful life using the straight-line method of each item of property, plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

The estimated useful life, residual value and depreciation methods are revised at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any change in estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The estimate life of various classes of assets are as follow:

S.N.	Types of assets	Estimated useful lives
1	Building	30 Years
2	Furniture & fixture	6 years
3	Office Equipment	6 Years
4	Computers & Printers	6 Years
5	Vehicle	7 Years
6	Plant & machinery	5- 10 Years

#### e. De-recognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the de recognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in the statement of profit or loss when the item is derecognized. When replacement costs are recognized in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the remaining carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. Major inspection costs are capitalized. At each such capitalization, the remaining carrying amount of the previous cost is







#### 2.10 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non monitory asset without physical substance held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purpose.

#### a. Basis of recognition

Intangible assets are recognized if it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the assets can be measured reliably.

#### Intangible assets acquired separately with finite lives.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

#### b. Amortization

Intangible assets amortized over their estimated useful economic life on a straight-line basis. They are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

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

The estimate life of various classes of assets are as follow:

S.N.	Types of assets	Estimated useful lives
1	Software	5 Years

#### c. De-recognition

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and subsequent disposal.

#### 2.11 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to cover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

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

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

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that the future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized, based on the level of future taxable profit forecasts and tax planning strategies.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

The component of Deferred 3 ax is created applying the current tax rate @ 25%.

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#### 2.12 Inventories

Inventories of all medicine's items, stores (like lab material and other consumables) including stationery and housekeeping are measured at cost. Cost of inventories includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and conditions.

#### 2.13 Employee benefits

#### · a. Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment plan under which an entity pays a fixed contribution into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees. Employees are eligible for Employees' Provident Fund Contributions in accordance with the respective statutes and regulations.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit or loss as incurred.

#### **Employees' provident fund**

The company contribute 10% of the salary of each employee to the Employees' Provident Fund managed by government of Nepal. Regular monthly contributions are made to provident fund and are deposited with the Employees' Provident Fund (Organization), which are charged to revenue.

#### b. Defined benefit plan

The new Labor 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 salary per year). The company has not yet decided for the revision of its employees' policies as per New Labor Act. As the act is already in force, the company has decided to provide gratuity to old staff who are in service now on the basis of existing policy of the company till Ashad End, 2080. After that the company is in process to provide 8.33% of basic salary as gratuity for all staff for gratuity benefit (both nature of staff and period of service). Since the liability and expenditure of gratuity is not significantly material and for the current year, the company has not carried out actuarial valuation.

#### 2.14 Provisions and contingent liabilities

a. Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive as a result of as past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

b. A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs.

C. There are no reportable contingent liabilities or commitments as at the year-end.

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CHARLED TO ACCOUNTAINTS



All amount in Nepalese Rupees



#### 2.15 Income tax

Income tax on the profit for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized directly in the statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity.

#### a. Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment made to tax payable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

#### b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to cover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

The component of Deferred Tax is created applying the current tax rate @ 25%. Detailed presentation and calculation have been shown in note 8.

#### 2.16 Revenue

Sales are recognized as and when services are rendered to the patients and invoices are generated. Revenue is measured at the value of the consideration received or receivable, net of refunds, trade discounts and service taxes.

The services rendered but the invoice not being raised during the cut-off period is of immaterial value.

Pharmacy sales are recognized when risk and reward of ownership is transferred to the customer and are recognized net of return, trade discount and including VAT, if applicable.

#### 2.17 Cost of sales

All the expenses that are directly related to generating revenue are classified as cost of sales.

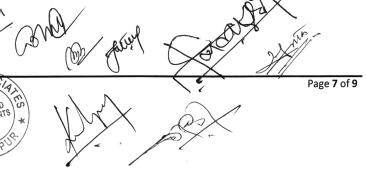
#### 2.18 Employee expenses

All the service cost, long term and short-term benefits given to employees are classified as employee cost.

#### 2.19 Administrative and other expenses

Expenses incurred for the company during the reporting period for administrative purposes are classified under administrative expenses.

At the commencement date, the company measures the right-of-use asset at cost as well as the lease liability. Then the right-of-use assets are depreciated on useful life over the period of lease term. Similarly, finance expenses are recognized on lease liability. However, for short term leases, direct lease expenses have been booked.







All amount in Nepalese Rupees

#### 2.20 Net finance cost

All the interest expenses against the loans and advances and the unwinding of discount on financial liabilities are net off against interest income and presented as net finance cost.

#### 2.21 Staff Bonus

Provision for a staff bonus is made as per the prevalent practices at ten percent of accounting net profit including such bonuses. As the company is at a loss, no amount has been provided for a staff bonus.

#### 2.22 Foreign currency transaction

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currency are not retranslated.

#### 3. Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss, if any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash generating units for which a reasonable and consistent basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows 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 or cash generating unit.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than it is carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss

#### 4. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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All amount in Nepalese Rupees

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

#### (i) Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through the income statement, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

#### (a) Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, being loans and receivables, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

For all financial assets, objective evidence of impairment could include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- Breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization; or
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets.

#### (b) Derecognition of financial assets

The company de-recognizes financial assets only when the contractual right to the cash flows from the assets expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership if the asset to another entity. If the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts, it may have to pay.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirely, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

#### (ii) Financial liabilities and equity

#### (a) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities "at fair value through profit and loss" or "other financial liabilities". Of these categories, the Company only has "other financial liabilities".

#### (b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or less.

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# STAR HOSPITAL LIMITED Statement of Financial Position as at 31st Ashad, 2080 (16th July, 2023)



	Р	articulars	Notes	31st Ashad, 2080	32nd Ashad, 2079
SSETS	s				
1. 1.	•	Non Current Assets			
 (а	a)	Property,plant and equipment	5	1,202,747,127	1,258,709,365
(b		Intangible assets	6	2,686,613	3,795,456
(0		Financial Assets			
(0	-)	(i) Investment in associates			
		(ii) Investment in subsidiaries	7	87,550,000	86,300,000
(d	47	Deferred tax assets	8	-	-
(0	1)	Total Non Current Assets (A)		1,292,983,740	1,348,804,822
3.		Current Assets			
	,		9	25,722,575	57,722,547
(a		Inventories	9	25,722,575	07,722,017
(b	0)	Financial Assets		4	24 002 912
		(i) Trade Receivables	10	37,966,293	34,003,812
		(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	3,954,322	7,017,946
		(iii) Other Current Assets	12	111,349,868	95,088,520
		Total Current Assets (B)		178,993,058	193,832,825
		Total Assets (A+B)		1,471,976,798	1,542,637,647
		EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	•		
۸.		Equity			
(a	a)	Share capital	13	683,672,200	683,672,200
(b		Advance for share capital		57,715,800	13,664,150
(c		Reserve and surplus	14	(318,830,743)	(112,769,412)
,,,	,	Total Equity (A)		422,557,257	584,566,938
3.		Non Current Liabilities			
<b>.</b> (a	٠,	Financial Liabilities			
(6	٠,	Borrowing	15	605,514,488	462,194,672
(b	2)	Employee benefit liability	16	23,497,373	8,001,018
(0		Other non current liabilities	7		
(d		Provisions			
(e		Deferred tax liability	8	6,254,879	22,086,904
(6	-)	Total Non Current Liabilities (B)		635,266,741	492,282,594
).		Current Liabilities			
, (a	٠,	Financial Liabilities			
(0	٦)		17	95,700,175	178,687,969
		(i) Short term loan (ii) Trade Payables	18	169,331,066	197,584,088
		(iii) Other Current Liabilities	19	118,551,669	80,863,854
/-	-)	Employee benefit liability	16	30,569,891	8,652,204
(b				-	-
(c	-)	Provisions  Total Current Liabilities (C )		414,152,801	465,788,115
				1,471,976,798	1,542,637,647
		Total Equity & Liabilities (A+B+C)  The accompanying notes form an integral part of the	ne financial statements		.,0.2,00.,011
		P	11/2	A A	per our report of even date
		War 2 21 min -		1 Howard	ASSO
		1	1	1 lating	+ manaman
	Kie	shore Kamar Maharjan Santa Man Maharjan	Kiran Maharjan	Tirtha Lal Maharjan	CA. Ashes AWARTERE
		Executive Chairman Board Member	Board Member	Board Member	SMC Associates UNTAN
			1/		Chartered Accountants
		( ) / NO	<b>Y</b>		LALITP
		Dr. Shailesh Pradhan Er. Basanta Char	ndra Marahatta	Dr. Rajeev Shrestha	ALIII
		Board Member Board Me		Board Member	
		D TIE	DOX.	06.0	
		(modera of	5/-	July	
		Navraj Pokharel Arun Lal Shrestha	Chandra Maharjan	Jateen Shrestha	
		Member Secretary Board Member	<b>Board Member</b>	Sr Finance Manager	
	Dat				



Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For the Period from 1st Shrawan, 2079 to 31st Ashad, 2080 (17th July, 2022 to 16th July, 2023)

Particulars	Notes	For the Year Ended on 31st Ashad, 2080	For the Year Ended on 32nd Ashad, 2079
Revenue	22	425,164,028	738,327,309
Cost of sales	23	295,215,831	413,803,885
Gross profit / (loss)		129,948,197	324,523,425
Other income	24	10,172,877	8,856,563
Employee expense	25	151,302,043	143,094,942
Depreciation	5	69,815,873	65,864,914
Amortization	6	1,108,843	2,227,007
Administrative expenses and other expense	26	66,312,278	95,424,032
Impairment loss	5	3,595,641	_
Operating profit / (loss)		(152,013,603)	26,769,094
Net finance costs	27	69,879,754	60,537,986
Profit / (loss) before staff bonus		(221,893,357)	(33,768,892
Staff bonus			
Profit / (loss) before tax		(221,893,357)	(33,768,892
Income tax expenses of current year		-	-
Income tax expenses of previous years		-	-
Deferred tax-income (Expense)	8	15,832,025	(10,879,826)
Net profit / (loss) for the year		(206,061,332)	(44,648,718)
Other comprehensive income		i i	
(i) Items that will not be reclassified in statement of pr	rofit and losss	- ·	-
(a) Remeasurement of defined benefit liabilities		-	·
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassoss	sifid to profit or	<u>-</u>	
Total other comprehensive Income / (loss) for the	year	-	-
Total comprehensive income		(206,061,332)	(44,648,718)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Kishore Kumar Maharjan Executive Chairman

Santa Man Maharjan

**Board Member** 

Kiran Maharjan

**Board Member** 

Tiltha Lal Maharjan **Board Member** 

CA. Ashes ArganARTERED SMCAASOCIANOS OUNTANTS Chartered Accountants

Dr. Shailesh Pradhan **Board Member** 

Navraj Pokharel Member Secretary Arun Lal Shrestha **Board Member** 

Er. Basanta Chandra Marahatta

Board Member

Chandra Maharjan Board Member

Dr. Rajeev Shrestha **Board Member** 

ateen Shrestha Sr. kinance Manager

Date:

Place: Lalitpur, Nepal





Statement of Cash Flow

For the Period from 1st Shrawan, 2079 to 31st Ashad, 2080 (17th July, 2022 to 16th July, 2023)

· Particulars	For the Year Ended on 31st Ashad, 2080	For the Year Ended on 32nd Ashad, 2079
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit before Tax	(221,893,357)	(33,768,892)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation & Impairment expenses	74,520,356	68,091,921
Net finance cost	69,879,754	60,537,986
Provision for gratuity	16,021,655	1,770,698
Change in other non current assets	-	-
Change in inventories	31,999,972	(28,323,654)
Change in Other Current Assets	(16,261,348)	3,406,142
Change in trade receivables	(3,962,481)	(3,446,040)
Change in other non current liabilities	-	-
Change in short term loan	(82,987,794)	(25,236,338)
Change in employee benefit liabilities	21,917,687	(5,906,562)
Change in trade payables	(28,253,022)	75,583,674
Change in other current liabilities	43,882,181	25,090,642
Payemnt of gratuity	(525,299)	(264,575)
Income tax Paid	=	
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities (1)	(95,661,695)	137,535,002
B. Cash Flow from Financing Activities	(22,222,222,	
Changes in Share Capital	44,051,650	13,664,150
	143,319,816	128,623,190
Changes in Long Term Loan Net finance cost	(69,879,754)	(60,537,986)
Dividend Paid	(00,070,704)	(00,007,000)
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities (2)	1,17,491,712	81,749,354
	1,17,401,112	0.1,1.10,001.
C. Cash Flow from Investing Activities	(23,643,642)	(206,783,721)
Sale/(Purchase) of Tangible Fixed Assets	(23,043,042)	(1,130,000)
Sale/(Purchase) of Intangible Assets	(1,250,000)	(28,021,000)
Sale/(Purchase) of investments	(24,893,642)	(235,934,721)
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities (3)	(24,033,042)	(200,004,721)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (1+2+3)	(3,063,624)	(16,650,364)
	7,017,946	23,668,311
Cash and Cash Equivalents at beginning of the year/period  Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of the year/period	3,954,322	7,017,946
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of the year/period	3,334,322	7,011,010
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,954,322	7,017,946
Cash in hand	1,155,103	1,953,896
Balance with Banks	2,799,219	5,064,050
Kishere kamar Maharjan Santa Man Maharjan Kira Maharjan	As A	per our report of even date
Executive Chairman Board Member Board Member  Dr. Shailesh Pradhan Er. Basama Chandra Marahatta Board Member Board Member		CA. Ashes Aya HARIEN SMOAssociates COUNTAI Chartered Accountants
Navraj Pokharel Arun Lal Shrestha Chandra Maharjal Member Board Member Board Member	1 \	

Date:

Place: Lalitpur, Nepal



# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For the Period from 1st Shrawan, 2079 to 31st Ashad, 2080 (17th July, 2022 to 16th July, 2023)

					NPR
Particulars	Share Capital	Advance for Share Capital	Revaluation Reserve	Retained earning	Total Equity
Balance at 1 Shrawan 2078	683,672,200		190,138,279	(255,748,222)	618,062,256
Adiustment/Restatement				(2.510.750)	(2,510,750)
Profit for the year				(44,648,718)	(44,648,718)
Other comprehensive income net of tax	,				•
Additon during the year	,	13,664,150			13,664,150
Balance at Ashad end 2079	683,672,200	13,664,150	190,138,279	(302,907,690)	584,566,938
Adjustment/Restatement Profit for the year				(206,061,332)	- (206,061,332)
Other comprehensive income net of tax					,
Additon/Adjustment during the year	1	44,051,650			44,051,650
Balance at Ashad end 2080	683,672,200	57,715,800	190,138,279	(508,969,022)	422,557,257
Kishorelkunar Maharjan Executive Chairman  Dr. Shailesh Pradhan  Board Member  Er. Basant  Board Member  Brandwase  Arun Lal Shrestha	a Chandr	Kiran Maharjan Board Member a Marahatta iber Chandra Maharjan	Tirtha Lal Maharjan Board Member Dr. Rajeev Shrestha Board Member	As per our report of even date  CA. Ashles Anglanter  SMQAssociates  Chartered Accountants	CA. Ashes Anglaries SMQAssociates SMQAssociates Anglaries Anglaries Martered Accountants
Member Secretary Board Member		Board Member	Sr. Finance Manager		

Date: Place: Lalitpur, Nepal





Flobelty, Flam and Edulpment									
Particulars	Land	Building	Furniture & fixture	Office equipment	Computers & Printers	Vehicles	Leased Assets	Plant & Machinery	Total
Cost									
Balance at 15 July 2021	408,027,000	572,789,380	42,593,567	17,674,017	2,417,231	3,314,385		251,923,920	1,298,739,500
Addition		2,046,402	19,469,117	6,075,982	1,156,620	2,394,000	43,916,378	133,275,222	208,333,721
Deletion								(1,550,000)	(1,550,000)
Balance at 15 July 2022	408,027,000	574,835,782	62,062,684		3,573,851	5,708,385	43,916,378	383,649,141	1,505,523,221
Addition			1,400,486	1,228,957		3,712,000		17,302,199	23,643,642
Deletion							6,194,367		6,194,367
Balance at 16 July 2023	408,027,000	574,835;782	63,463,170	24,978,957	3,573,851	9,420,385	37,722,011	400,951,341	1,522,972,496
Depreciation					- 12				
Balance at 15 July 2021		68,459,267	9,328,302	5,443,048	1,005,609	1,449,549		95,391,817	181,077,592
Depreciation for the year		19,153,096	8,196,675	3,186,139	463,837	741,206	6,397,656	27,726,304	65,864,914
Disposal								(128,650)	(128,650)
Balance at 15 July 2022		87,612,363	17,524,977	8,629,188	1,469,446	2,190,755	6,397,656	122,989,471	246,813,856
Depreciation for the year		10,722,093	9,863,856	3,498,113	514,044	701,332	4,798,766	39,717,669	69,815,873
Impairment								3,595,641	3,595,641
Disposal								•	
Balance at 16 July 2023		98,334,456	27,388,833	12,127,301	1,983,490	2,892,087	11,196,422	166,302,780	320,225,369
Carrying Amounts									
As at 15 July 2022	408,027,000	487,223,419	44,537,707	15,120,812	2,104,405	3,517,630	37,518,722	260,659,671	1,258,709,365
As at 16 July 2023	408,027,000	476,501,326	36,074,337	12,851,656	1,590,361	6,528,298	26,525,589	234,648,560	1,202,747,127
As at 16 July 2023	408,027,000	476,501,326	36,074,337	12,851,656		TES .	26,525,589	234,648,560	1,202,747,122





Particulars	Software
Cost	
Balance at 15 July 2021	11,538,723
Additions	1,130,000
Deletion	
Balance at 15 July 2022	12,668,723
Balance at 15 July 2022	12,668,723
Additions	
Deletion	
Balance at 16 July 2023	12,668,72
Amortization	•
Balance at 15 July 2021	6,646,260
Amortization for the year	2,227,00
Disposal	
Balance at 16 July 2022	8,873,26
Balance at 15 July 2022	8,873,26
Amortization for the year	1,108,84
Disposal	
Balance at 16 July 2023 🕒	9,982,11
Carrying Amounts	
As at 15 July 2022	3,795,45
As at 16 July 2023	2,686,61

7	Investment	in	Subsidiaries

Particulars	31st Ashad, 2080	32nd Ashad, 2079
Star Academy Ltd.	10,050,000	10,050,000
Modern Technical College	75.000.000	75,000,000
Star Nuwakot Hospital	2.500.000	1,250,000
Total	87,550,000	86,300,000

#### 8 Deferred tax asset / (líability)

For FY 2078/79	Deferred Tax Asset	Deferred Tax Liability
Gratuity Provision	2,000,255	
PPE		16,971,098
Land		63,379,426
Accumulated Loss	56,263,366	
Closing Assets/(Liability)		(22,086,904)
Opening Asset/(Liability)		(11,207,078)
Transfer to OCI Income/(Expense)		-
Transfer to PL Income/(Expense)		(10,879,826)

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NOTED TO ASSESSE:			
For FY 2079/80		Deferred Tax Asset	Deferred Tax Liability
Gratuity Provision		3,874,089	
PPE			18,395,236
Land			63,379,426
Accumulated Loss		71,645,694	
OL LANGUA TO LANGUA			(6,254,879)
Closing Assets/(Liability)			
Opening Asset/(Liability)			(22,086,904)
Transfer to OCI Income/(Expense)			-
Transfer to PL Income/(Expense)			15,832,025

#### 9 Inventories

Particulars	31st Ashad, 2080	32nd Ashad, 2079
Star Hospital (A)		
Consumable Stores	6,546,910	6,954,122
PCR Stock	-	26,966,278
Star Pharmacy (B)		
Pharmacy-Sub Store	19,175,665	23,802,148
Total	25,722,575	57,722,547

#### 10 Trade Receivables

Particulars	31st Ashad, 2080	32nd Ashad, 2079
Star Hospital (A)		00.070.440
Hospital Receivables	32,209,437	29,672,442
Star Pharmacy (B)		
Pharmacy Receivables	5,756,856	4,331,370
Total	37,966,293	34,003,812

#### 11 Cash and cash equilvalents

Outil and outil oquiralents	24 4 4 4 4 20000	20md Ashed 2070
Particulars	31st Ashad, 2080	32nd Ashad, 2079
Cash in hand	1,155,103	1,953,896
Balances with Banks	2,799,219	5,064,050
Total	3,954,322	7,017,946

#### Cash in Hand

Cash in Hand	31st Ashad, 2080	32nd Ashad, 2079
Particulars	31St ASHau, 2080	JZIIU ASIIUU, ZOTO
Star Hospital (A)		
Cash In Hand	695,509	1,481,717
Star Pharmacy (B)		
Cash In Hand	258,757	251,642
Cheque in Hand	190,837	190,837
Counter Collection	10,000	29,701
Total	1,155,103	1,953,897







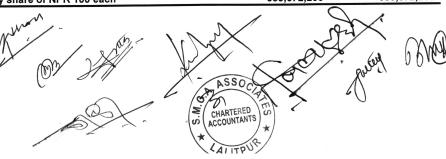
Balances with Banks		
Particulars	31st Ashad, 2080	32nd Ashad, 2079
Star Hospital (A)		
Citizen Bank 104 (R)	97,820	97,820
Citizen Bank 38 (M)	65,302	1,530,432
Mahalaxmi Bikash Bank	76,915	76,915
Prabhu Bank Ltd	1,210,020	722,518
Progressive Finance LTD	763,122	5,000
Rastriya Banijya Bank	267,107	662,649
Sanima Bank Limited	10,688	70,095
Star Pharmacy (B)		
Rastriya Banijya Bank	210,466	-
Citizen Bank International Ltd	<sup>*</sup> 97,779	1,898,621
Total	2,799,219	5,064,051

12 Other Current Assets

Particulars	31st Ashad, 2080	32nd Ashad, 2079
Star Hospital (A)		
Advance Tax	2,489,605	2,069,631
Advance to Creditors	6,827,143	12,627,586
Other Advance	776,053	2,669,427
Prepaid Expenses	2,583,929	3,896,743
LC Margin	270,395	2,210,395
Bank Performance Guarantee	30,000	30,000
Innovative College	2,295,295	3,295,295
VAT Receivable	370,297	370,297
Advance for Investment in Star Nuwakot	33,251,002	16,815,334
Receivable from Star Academy	1,433,556	4,127,181
Advance to MTC	58,477,338	44,744,146
Deposits	2,035,250	2,035,250
Star Pharmacy (B)		
Advance to Creditors	331,347	18,578
Staff Advance	178,658	178,658
Total	111,349,868	95,088,520

#### 13 Share Capital

	Number	of snares
Particulars	31st Ashad, 2080	32nd Ashad, 2079
Authorized	10,000,000	10,000,000
Ordinary shares of NPR 100 each	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Issued	9,000,000	9,000,000
Ordinary shares of NPR 100 each	900,000,000	900,000,000
Subscribed and fully paid up	683,672,200	683,672,200
Ordinary share of NPR 100 each	683,672,200	683,672,200







110120101111				
Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end				
Particulars	31st Ashad, 2080	32nd Ashad, 2079		
Balance as at the opening date	683,672,200	683,672,200		
Issue of Share Capital	<u> </u>	-		
Closing Share Capital	683,672,200	683,672,200		
Advance for share capital	57,715,800	13,664,150		
Balance as at the closing date	741,388,000	697,336,350		

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regards to dividends and shares in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time.

14 Reserve and Surplus

11000110 dila carpiac		
Particulars	31st Ashad, 2080	32nd Ashad, 2079
Retained Earnings	(508,969,022)	(302,907,691)
Revaluation Reserve	190,138,279	190,138,279
Total	(318.830.743)	(112,769,412)

15 Borrowing (Long Term)

Particulars	31st Ashad, 2080	32nd Ashad, 2079
Unsecured		44.050.000
Loan from Shareholders	52,605,106	14,358,000
Secured	4	
Vehicle Loan	1,448,601	2,077,624
Term Loan	551,460,781	445,759,048
Total	605,514,488	462,194,672

Term loan

PF Payable

TOTHITOGH	Particulars	31st Ashad, 2080	32nd Ashad, 2079
Prabhu Bank Loan		81,608,128	84,340,000
Citizen Term Loan		469,852,653	361,419,048
	Total	551,460,781	445,759,048

16 Employee benefit liability (non current)

Particulars	31st Ashad, 2080	32nd Ashad, 2079
Payable For Gratuity	23,497,373	8,001,018
Less : Plan Assets		-
Total	23,497,373	8,001,018

16 Employee benefit liability (current)

Particulars	31st Ashad, 2080	32nd Ashad, 2079
Star Hospital		
PF Payable	2,084,109	607,287
Cit Payables	722,000	248,902
Staff Payables	26,111,204	7,759,116 AS
Star Pharmacy		C.A.
Staff Payables	1,539,996	E - MART

\_ Total

30,569,891





NOTES TO ACCOUNT		
7 Borrowing (Short Term)		
Particulars	31st Ashad, 2080	32nd Ashad, 2079
Overdraft Loan	30,034,413	21,318,67
Bridge Gap Loan	22,465,847	63,135,669
Vehicle Loan (Maturing within 1 year)	395,000	400,29
Demand Loan	17,000,000	17,000,00
Term Loan (Maturing within 1 year)	25,804,915	76,833,333
Total	95,700,175	178,687,969
Term Ioan		
Particulars	31st Ashad, 2080	32nd Ashad, 2079
Prabhu Bank Loan	9,641,872	23,820,00
Citizen Term Loan	16,163,043	53,013,33
Total	25,804,915	76,833,332
8 <u>Trade Payables</u> Particulars	31st Ashad, 2080	32nd Ashad, 2079
Star Hospital (A)	er. 'e	
Creditors (Hospital_Regular)	142,323,100	176,538,147
Star Pharmacy (B)		
Sundry creditors	27,007,965	21,045,941
Total	169,331,066	197,584,088
9 Other Current Liabilities		
Particulars Particulars	31st Ashad, 2080	32nd Ashad, 2079
Star Hospital (A)	4	
Deposits- Patients & Others	4,358,957	11,745,29
Ambulance Expn Payable	34,500	34,500
Audit Fee Payable	939,535	788,660
Consultant Payable	40,078,619	6,565,072
Eletricity Exp. Payable	-	767,000
TDS Payables	37,977,333	20,547,079
Interest Payable	3,882,705	•
Other Payables	79,219	198,489
Lease Liability	30,563,429	39,512,737
Star Pharmacy (B)		
Advance from Customers	101,887	466,401
Others	193,657	143,656
Deposits	233,582	-
TDS Payables	108,245	94,965
Total	118,551,669	80,863,854
-		
Revenue		
Particulars	For the Year Ended on 31st Ashad, 2080	For the Year Ended on 32nd Ashad, 2079
Star Hospital (A)		00400544
Hospital Income	332,285,501	634,205,111
Star Pharmacy (B)		S CHA
Pharmacy Sales	92,878,528	104\122,4999
Total	425,164,028	738,327,309

W Y X Y





		_	_	
23	Cost	of	Sa	les

Particulars	For the Year Ended on 31st Ashad, 2080	For the Year Ended on 32nd Ashad, 2079
Star Hospital (A)		
Opening Stock	33,920,400	12,638,053
Hospital Purchase and direct expenses	190,915,128	357,133,714
Less: Closing Stock	6,546,910	33,920,400
Sub- Total (A)	218,288,618	335,851,367
Star Pharmacy (B)		
Opening Stock	23,802,148	16,760,840
Pharmacy Purchase and direct expenses	72,300,730	84,993,825
Less Closing Stock	19,175,665	23,802,148
Sub- Total (B)	76,927,213	77,952,517
Total (A+B)	295,215,831	413,803,885

#### **Purchase and Direct Expense**

Particulars	For the Year Ended on 31st Ashad, 2080	For the Year Ended on 32nd Ashad, 2079
Star Hospital (A)	190,915,128	357,133,714
Purchase	38,249,564	180,873,719
Direct Expenses		
Ambulance Expenses		1,616,666
Consultant Fees	134,864,694	142,162,391
OT Consumable Goods	649,667	2,554,544
Lab Test Exp	1,338,559	2,020,278
Medicine Consumption	872,115	793,237
Service charge	8,842,119	21,740,231
Oxygen Gas	3,563,560	2,290,173
X-Ray Accessories	2,534,850	3,082,475
Star Pharmacy (B)	72,300,730	84,993,825
Purchase	72,300,730	84,993,825
Total (A+B)	263,215,859	442,127,539

#### 24 Other Income

For the Year Ended on 31st Ashad, 2080	For the Year Ended on 32nd Ashad, 2079
2,655,300	2,694,000
6,589,000	5,239,500
735,593	918,244
0223	
P. A550C/4192,985	4,819
10,172,87	8,856,563
ACCOUNTANTS *	Entry Office
	2,655,300 6,589,000 735,593 ASSOC 192,985 CHARTERS 10,172,87





25 Employee Expenses

on 31st Ashad, 2080	on 32nd Ashad, 2079
104,748,352	110,926,059
3,477,612	3,534,379
16,021,655	1,770,698
17,451,812	18,780,909
1,585,319	2,829,543
8,017,294	5,253,355
151,302,043	143,094,942
	3,477,612 16,021,655 17,451,812 1,585,319 8,017,294

26 Administrative and other expenses

Particulars	For the Year Ended on 31st Ashad, 2080	For the Year Ended on 32nd Ashad, 2079
Star Hospital (A)		
Advertisement Expenses	1,376,912	9,445,994
AGM Expenses	760,300	45,000
AMC .	847,500	282,500
Audit Fee	226,000	226,000
Bank Charges	2,741,729	6,376,604
Meeting Allowances	385,400	607,500
Business promotion expenses	34,455	3,202,750
Cloths	-	5,372,369
Commission	15,090	956,850
Computer Accessories	364,264	1,292,112
Consultancy Charge	2,495,413	100,000
Donation Expenses	140,000	652,100
Electricity Expenses	8,337,633	9,415,671
Email and Internet	709,127	922,290
Fooding & Lodging Expenses	7,948,904	7,005,512
Fuel '	4,045,914	4,692,279
House Keeping Expenses	3,064,734	3,178,226
House Rent Expenses	1,036,236	4,496,864
Insurance Expenses	4,583,749	2,833,467
Internal Audit Fees	1,356,000	1,299,500
Office Expenses	1,562,141	807,927
Patient Management Charge	1,509,000	1,796,000
Penalty & Other Charges	1,098,401	419,380
Printing & Stationery	3,087,168	6,063,753
Refreshment Expenses	1,210,397	1,721,674
Registration & Renewal Expenses	16,400	195,520
Repair and Maintenance	5,226,395	4,985,819
Security Expenses	9,853,645	12,344,653
Telephone, Fax Expenses	659,105	802,845
Uniform (Hospital)	576,250	ASSO
Conference Expenditure	533,472	C.A. A330
Patient Compensation		2,000,000
Quality Inspection & Rating Fees		57/4 CHARTERE
Miscellaneous Expenses	510,545	1\807,900
Total D	66,312,278	95,424,032 PV





Miscellaneous Expenses		
Particulars	For the Year Ended on 31st Ashad, 2080	For the Year Ended on 32nd Ashad, 2079
Star Hospital (A)	510,545	1,807,900
Annual Day Expenses	89,499	937,421
Rates & Taxes	108,155	-
Training & Development	95,950	105,056
Travelling & Daily Expenses	28,700	281,935
Wages	11,030	29,000
Water Expenses	49,045	10,050
Other Expenses	128,166	444,438

#### 27 Net finance cost

Particulars	For the Year Ended on 31st Ashad, 2080	For the Year Ended on 32nd Ashad, 2079
Interest Expenses	66,676,262	56,520,132
Finance Expenses on Leased Assets	3,223,400	4,063,032
Interest Income	(19,908)	(45,178)
Total	69,879,754	60,537,986

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS







All amount in Nepalese Rupees

#### 28. Segmental Information

The Company is engaged in providing quality medical facilities to patients. The executive committee of the Company (being the chief operating decision maker) assesses performance and allocates resources for the business of the Company as a whole and hence the management considers company's business activities as a single operating segment and no segment disclosures have been made in these financial statements.

#### 29. Capital Management

The company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the returns to stakeholders. Currently, the company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's management reviews the capital structure of the Company on a regular basis. As part of this review, the management considers the cost of capital and the risk associated with the capital.

#### 30. Risk Management Framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyses the risks faced by the Company to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and Company's activities. The Company aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Board of Directors oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

#### 30.1 Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. The management does not believe that the Company has any exposure to credit risk.

#### 30.2 Market risk management

Market risk is the risk that changes in market price, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return. The Company currently has no transactions which expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates, equity prices etc.

#### 30.3 Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

31. Related party transactions

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All amount in Nepalese Rupees

Disclosure has been made in respect of the transactions in which one party has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the financial and operating policies / decisions of the other, irrespective of whether a price is charged.

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

- (a) The member of board of directors
- (b) The key management personnel of the entity.
- (c) The Subsidiary of the entity and its board of directors and key management personnel
- (d) The close member of the family of any individual referred to in (a) or (c) or entity in which the close member holds interest in.

Board meeting allowance for Chairman is Rs. 6,000 and other members are Rs. 5,000.

Following related party transaction have been observed:

s.N.	Name of Related	Relation	Transaction Type	Transaction Amount (NRs.)
1.	Kishore Kumar Maharian	Chairman	Salary Expenses	4,650,000
2.	Dr. Shail Rupakheti	Medical Director	Salary Expenses	2,360,000
3.	Star Academy	Subsidiary Company	OJT Income	6,589,000

Balances from related party have been observed as follows:

s.N.	Name of Related Parties	Relation	Transaction Type	Closing Amount (NRs.)
1.	Kishor Kumar Maharjan	Chairman	Loan Taken	5,299,376 Cr
2.	Dr. Sandesh GC	Chief Operating Officer (COO)	Loan Taken	4,272,301Cr
3.	Pravin Kumar Tegi	Chief Administration Officer	Loan Taken	3,000,000 Cr
4	Tirtha Lal Maharjan	Director	Loan Taken	3,488,602 Cr
5.	Arun Lal Shrestha	Director	Loan Taken	6,957,804 Cr
6.	Shanta Man Maharjan and Bal Krishna Maharjan	Director	Loan Taken	2,094,242 Cr
7.	Laxman Maharjan	Son of Chandra Maharjan (Director)	Loan Taken	6,685,616 Cr
8.	Kiran Maharjan	Director	Loan Taken	1,470,133 Cr
9.	Chandra Mahajan	Director	Loan Taken	980,089 Cr
10.	Star Academy	Subsidiary Company	Receivable	1,433,556 Dr
11.	Advance to MTC	Subsidiary Company	Receivable	58,477,338 Dr
12.	Advance to Star Nuwakot	Subsidiary Company	Receivable	33,251,002 Dr
13,	Innovative College	Subsidiary Company	Receivable	2,295,295

#### 32. Events after the reporting date.

The materiality of the events after the reporting date has been considered and appropriate adjustments and provisions have been made in the financial statements wherever necessary.

The board of directors has not proposed any dividend during the year.

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