



नेको इन्सुरेन्स लि.
NECO INSURANCE LTD.
MAKE A VISIBLE DIFFERENCE

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Quarterly Financial Results for Second Quarter, F.Y. 2080/81 B.S

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Fig in NPR.

Particulars	At the end of this Quarter Unaudited	At the end of Immediate Previous Year Audited
Assets:		
Goodwill & Intangible Assets	3,820,440	3,305,440
Property and Equipment	605,501,723	594,319,808
Investment Properties	67,962,856	67,962,856
Deferred Tax Assets	6,328,364	-
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-
Investment in Associates	-	-
Investments	5,645,356,385	5,097,280,524
Loans	-	-
Reinsurance Assets	1,813,629,012	1,622,772,313
Current Tax Assets	32,108,092	25,311,826
Insurance Receivables	264,212,534	196,662,844
Other Assets	223,278,384	86,693,851
Other Financial Assets	261,962,698	262,737,476
Cash and Cash Equivalent	328,042,668	364,449,150
Total Assets	9,252,203,158	8,321,496,088
Equity:		
Share Capital	2,012,360,619	2,012,360,619
Share Application Money Pending Allotment	-	-
Share Premium	-	-
Special Reserve	1,865,602,522	1,754,968,988
Catastrophe Reserves	122,366,769	111,303,416
Retained Earnings	363,492,951	276,134,574
Other Equity	264,762,326	255,045,314
Total Equity	4,628,585,187	4,409,812,911
Liabilities:		
Provisions	64,164,601	68,621,936
Gross Insurance Contract Liabilities	3,633,551,965	3,120,725,820
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	3,670,769
Insurance Payable	448,101,965	196,125,171
Current Tax Liabilities	-	-
Borrowings	-	-
Other Liabilities	355,105,800	336,501,897
Other Financial Liabilities	122,693,639	186,037,583
Total Liabilities	4,623,617,971	3,911,683,176
Total Equity and Liabilities	9,252,203,158	8,321,496,088

NECO INSURANCE LIMITED
 Beema Bhawan, Gyaneshwor Kathmandu
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Quarterly Financial Results for 2nd Quarter, F.Y. 2080/81 B.S

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

Fig in NPR.

Particulars	Current Year (Unaudited)		Corresponding Previous Year (Unaudited)	
	This Quarter	Upto this Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto this Quarter (YTD)
Income:				
Gross Earned Premiums	603,888,764	1,094,175,265	294,800,711	1,048,646,557
Premiums Ceded	(264,767,730)	(478,115,564)	(133,663,604)	(468,009,467)
Net Earned Premiums	339,121,034	616,059,701	161,137,107	580,637,090
Commission Income	57,443,150	144,943,861	71,249,335	160,229,947
Other Direct Income	7,479,241	9,049,588	3,371,442	6,039,066
Income from Investments and Loans	100,354,614	216,486,350	109,863,062	216,940,002
Net Gain/(Loss) on Fair Value Changes	-	-	-	-
Net Realised Gains/(Losses)	-	-	-	-
Other Income	9,436,227	9,436,227	-	-
Total Income	513,834,267	995,975,727	345,620,946	963,846,105
Expenses:				
Gross Claims Paid	212,541,820	505,396,362	341,300,365	680,593,841
Claims Ceded	(80,812,803)	(179,161,774)	(165,823,574)	(318,218,194)
Gross Change in Contract Liabilities	(18,895,720)	(5,898,899)	(329,207,413)	(7,943,774)
Change in Contract Liabilities Ceded to Reinsurers	23,318,416	18,772,707	137,644,036	25,280,334
Net Claims Incurred	136,151,713	339,108,396	(16,086,586)	379,712,207
Commission Expenses	13,075,749	25,774,710	14,591,040	29,042,575
Service Fees	3,461,288	6,926,402	3,124,768	7,618,512
Other Direct expenses	650,925	1,437,714	1,426,460	2,482,175
Employee Benefits Expenses	105,044,575	202,886,043	82,158,360	172,752,411
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	12,152,147	24,958,377	12,395,303	25,752,140
Impairment Losses	-	-	-	-
Other Operating Expenses	52,978,413	93,072,750	31,040,337	65,433,250
Finance Cost	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses	323,514,810	694,164,392	128,649,683	682,793,269
Net Profit/(Loss) For The Year Before Share of Net Profits of Associates Accounted for Using Equity Method and Tax	190,319,456	301,811,335	216,971,263	281,052,835
Share of Net Profit of Associates accounted using Equity Method	-	-	-	-
Profit Before Tax	190,319,456	301,811,335	216,971,263	281,052,835
Income Tax Expenses	57,095,837	80,544,268	65,091,379	89,027,663
Net Profit/(Loss) For The Year	133,223,619	221,267,067	151,879,884	192,025,173
Earning Per Share Annualized				
Basic EPS	13.24	21.99	17.36	21.95
Diluted EPS	13.24	21.99	17.36	21.95

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Fig in NPR.

Particulars	Current Year (Unaudited)		Corresponding Previous Year (Unaudited)	
	This Quarter	Upto this Quarter (YTD)	This Quarter	Upto this Quarter (YTD)
Net Profit/(Loss) For The Year	133,223,619	221,267,067	151,879,884	192,025,173
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	133,223,619	221,267,067	151,879,884	192,025,173

NECO INSURANCE LIMITED
Other Details for Quarterly Financial Statement 2nd Quarter 2080/81

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
	Upto this Quarter (YTD)	Upto this Quarter (YTD)
1. Total Issued Policy Count (Only for Non Life and Non Micro Life)	154,109.00	154,620.00
2. Total Renewed Policy Count (Only for Non Life and Non Micro Life)	44,870.00	43,764.00
3. Total Claims Paid Count	4,358.00	5,183.00
4. Outstanding Claims Count	9,881.00	10,131.00
5. Long Term Investments (Amount)	558,729,018.00	534,147,376.00
6. Short Term Investments (Amount)	5,086,627,367.24	4,102,726,837.00

Note:

1. The detailed Interim Financial Report has been published in the company's website www.neco.com.np
2. Figures presented above are unaudited figures and might be changed after actuarial report/statutory audit.
3. Above Financials are prepared as per Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS).
4. The above figures are regrouped and rearranged whenever necessary.

Disclosures as per section 84(3) of Insurance Act, 2079

1. Solvency Ratio : The solvency ratio of the company is 3.32 as per the actuarial valuation report of FY 2079-80.

2. Reinsurance related Disclosure : The company has various reinsurance arrangements with national and international reinsurance companies in order to mitigate its risk exposure as per the need of the company.

3. Details regarding legal proceedings: There are no legal proceedings against the company arising from activities other than normal business operations.

4. Regulatory limit on expense ratio: The expense ratio of the company is within the prescribed limit by Nepal Insurance Authority.

5. Corporate Governance : The company has complied with the corporate governance directive issued by Nepal Insurance Authority. Company has a separate corporate governance unit and has established various mechanism and procedures to comply with Insurance Acts & Regulations, Directives & Circulars issued by Nepal Insurance Authority and all the relevant laws and regulation. The Board and management of the company is committed in upholding the best governance within the company.

Additional Disclosures as per Securities Registration and Issuance Regulation-2073

(Sub Rule(1) of Rule 26, Annex (14))

1. Financial Statements:

a) The statement of financial position and statement of Profit and Loss (Unaudited) has been published along with this report as per the Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS)

b) Major Financial Indicators:

Earning per Share Annualized (EPS) :	21.99
Price Earning Ratio (P/E) :	38.34
Net Worth per Share :	230.01
Total Assets per Share:	459.77

2. Management Analysis:

The company during the second quarter has earned gross premium of 161.29 crores which is 4.34 % higher than the gross premium earned in comparison to corresponding period of previous year. The company is aiming for higher business growth in upcoming period and formulating strategies to achieve so in a sustainable and organic manner. The Company paid total claims of 50.54 crores during the period. The company has utilized diversified investment portfolio to increase the revenue & total investments of the company is 564.54 crores till the end of second quarter of current fiscal year.

3. Details of Legal Proceedings:

There are no legal proceedings by or against the company, board of directors and management of the company apart from those arising from activities other than normal business operations.

4. Analysis of share transaction and progress of the company:

a) Management View on share transaction of the company at securities market: The management of the company has neutral view on the share price and transaction as it is determined at Nepal Stock Exchange through open share market operations.

b) Maximum, Minimum, Closing price, Total Traded days and Total Share transactions during the period:

Last Price	843	Total Trade Days	49
Highest Price	887	Total Trades	4,417
Lowest Price	755	Total Traded Shares	460,007

5. Problems and Challenges:

Effect of change in interest rate on deposit, high inflation, reduced economic activities and lack of awareness among people about the need and importance of insurance are some of the major problems of insurance industry today. Also the recruitment and retention of quality human resources, highly competitive market, changing regulatory frameworks, political instability, slowdown in economy etc. are other problems and challenges faced by the companies.

6. Corporate Governance:

The board of directors of the company and management is committed to follow good governance and ensure full compliance with all the applicable laws and regulations and directives and guidelines issued by Nepal Insurance Authority. The company has formed Audit committee, Risk Management committee and various departments as per the corporate governance directive of Nepal Insurance Authority for establishing good control system in the company. The company holds its external and internal audit timely and both the the internal and external audit is carried out by the independent audit firms of Chartered Accountants.

7. Declaration by CEO

I hereby declare that the particulars, data & information mentioned in this report, to the best of my knowledge, are true, fair and complete. I have not knowingly concealed any material particulars & information to misguide the investors. I personally take the responsibility on the truthfulness of data, information and particulars disclosed in this report.

NECO INSURANCE LIMITED
Quarterly Financial Results for 2nd Quarter, F.Y. 2080/81 B.S

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Particulars	Current Year YTD Unaudited	At the end of Immediate Previous Year Audited
Cash Flow From Operating Activities:		
Cash Received		
Gross Premium Received	1,612,900,310	3,033,342,216
Reinsurance Commission Received	144,943,861	347,197,315
Claim Recovery Received from Reinsurers	111,612,083	867,166,321
Realised Foreign Exchange Income other than on Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-
Other Direct Income Received	225,535,938	12,287,006
Others (Other Income received)	5,149,157	10,137,363
Cash Paid		
Gross Benefits and Claims Paid	(505,396,362)	(1,658,358,379)
Reinsurance Premium Paid	(226,138,770)	(1,382,429,805)
Commission Paid	(25,774,710)	(68,501,092)
Service Fees Paid	(6,926,402)	(18,133,329)
Employee Benefits Expenses Paid	(202,886,043)	(410,651,321)
Other Expenses Paid	(93,072,750)	(130,913,470)
Other Direct Expenses Paid	(1,437,714)	(5,642,445)
Others (Changes in Working Capital)	(397,131,329)	355,029,447
Income Tax Paid	(97,339,667)	(311,177,709)
Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities [1]	544,037,602	639,352,116
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Acquisitions of Intangible Assets	(515,000)	(134,999)
Proceeds From Sale of Intangible Assets	-	-
Acquisitions of Investment Properties	-	-
Proceeds From Sale of Investment Properties	-	(954,671)
Acquisitions of Property & Equipment	(36,140,292)	(134,460,261)
Proceeds From Sale of Property & Equipment	-	-
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-
Receipts from Sale of Investments in Subsidiaries	-	-
Investment in Associates	-	-
Receipts from Sale of Investments in Associates	-	-
Purchase of Equity Instruments	(548,075,861)	(458,704,747)
Proceeds from Sale of Equity Instruments	-	-
Purchase of Mutual Funds	-	(16,326,574)
Proceeds from Sale of Mutual Funds	-	-
Purchase of Preference Shares	-	-
Proceeds from Sale of Preference Shares	-	-
Purchase of Debentures	-	-
Proceeds from Sale of Debentures	-	(10,000,000)
Purchase of Bonds	-	-
Proceeds from Sale of Bonds	-	-
Investments in Deposits	-	(306,329,836)
Maturity of Deposits	-	-
Loans Paid	-	-
Proceeds from Loans	-	-
Rental Income Received	4,287,070	8,603,775
Proceeds from Finance Lease	-	-
Interest Income Received	-	446,052,243
Dividend Received	-	2,159,324
Others (to be specified)	-	-
Total Cash Flow From Investing Activities [2]	(580,444,084)	(470,095,745)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Interest Paid	-	(112,255)
Proceeds From Borrowings	-	-

NECO INSURANCE LIMITED
Quarterly Financial Results for 2nd Quarter, F.Y. 2080/81 B.S

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Particulars	Current Year YTD Unaudited	At the end of Immediate Previous Year Audited
Repayment of Borrowings	-	-
Payment of Finance Lease	-	(6,794,681)
Proceeds From Issue of Share Capital	-	-
Share Issuance Cost Paid	-	(1,684,343)
Dividend Paid	-	(13,814,833)
Dividend Distribution Tax Paid	-	-
Others (to be specified)	-	-
Total Cash Flow From Financing Activities [3]	-	(22,406,112)
Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash & Cash Equivalents [1+2+3]	(36,406,482)	146,850,259
Cash & Cash Equivalents At Beginning of The Year/Period	364,449,150	217,598,891
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents At End of The Year/Period	328,042,668	364,449,150
	-	-
Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	-
Cash In Hand	-	-
Cheuqe in Hand	-	-
Term Deposit with Banks (with initial maturity upto 3 months)	328,042,668	364,449,150
Balance With Banks	328,042,668	364,449,150

NECO INSURANCE LIMITED
Quarterly Financial Results for 2nd Quarter, F.Y. 2080/81 B.S

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Particulars	Ordinary Share Capital	Preference Shares	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Share Premium	Retained Earnings	Revaluation Reserves	Special Reserves	Capital Reserves	Catastrophe Reserve	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Reserves	Insurance Fund Including Insurance Reserve	Fair Value Reserves	Actuarial Reserves	Deferred Tax Reserve	Other Reserves	Total
Balance as on Shrawan 1, 2079	1,749,878,799	-	-	-	300,093,649	-	1,359,496,487	-	74,475,688	5,448,175	27,195,228	42,837,796	-	64,219,564	19,453,355	3,643,098,742
Prior period adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated Balance as at Shrawan 1, 2079	1,749,878,799	-	-	-	300,093,649	-	1,359,496,487	-	74,475,688	5,448,175	27,195,228	42,837,796	-	64,219,564	19,453,355	3,643,098,742
Profit/(Loss) For the Year	-	-	-	-	705,012,511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	705,012,511
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year, Net of Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Changes in Fair Value of FVOCI Debt Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Gains/(Losses) on Cash Flow Hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Exchange differences on translation of Foreign Operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Changes in fair value of FVOCI Equity Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,381,294	-	-	-	125,381,294
v) Revaluation of Property and Equipment/ Goodwill & Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Remeasurement of Post-Employment Benefit Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Reserves/ Funds	-	-	-	-	401,576,667	-	358,550,595	-	35,855,060	5,871,012	-	-	-	-	-	1,300,000
Transfer of Insurance Fund Including Insurance Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,195,228	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of Opening regulatory reserve	-	-	-	-	8,559,476	-	9,726,677	-	972,668	194,534	-	-	-	-	19,453,355	-
Transfer to Deferred Tax Reserves	-	-	-	-	6,270,376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,270,376	-	-
Transfer of Depreciation on Revaluation of Property and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer on Disposal of Revalued Property and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer on Disposal of Equity Instruments Measured at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	6,889,377	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,822,564	-	-	-	2,066,813
Share Issuance Costs	-	-	-	-	1,684,343	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,684,343
Contribution by/ Distribution to the owners of the Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Bonus Share Issued	262,481,820	-	-	-	262,481,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Share Issue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Cash Dividend	-	-	-	-	13,814,833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,814,833
iv) Dividend Distribution Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Others (Tax on Share Premium)	-	-	-	-	44,813,648	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,813,648
Balance as on Ashadh end, 2080	2,012,360,619	-	-	-	276,134,574	-	1,754,968,988	-	111,303,416	11,513,720	-	173,041,654	-	70,489,940	-	4,409,812,911
Balance as on Shrawan 1, 2080	2,012,360,619	-	-	-	276,134,574	-	1,754,968,988	-	111,303,416	11,513,720	-	173,041,654	-	70,489,940	-	4,409,812,911
Prior period adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated Balance as at Shrawan 1, 2080	2,012,360,619	-	-	-	276,134,574	-	1,754,968,988	-	111,303,416	11,513,720	-	173,041,654	-	70,489,940	-	4,409,812,911
Profit/(Loss) For the Year	-	-	-	-	221,267,067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221,267,067
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year, Net of Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Changes in Fair Value of FVOCI Debt Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Gains/(Losses) on Cash Flow Hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Exchange differences on translation of Foreign Operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Changes in fair value of FVOCI Equity Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Revaluation of Property and Equipment/ Goodwill & Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Remeasurement of Post-Employment Benefit Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Reserves/ Funds	-	-	-	-	133,908,691	-	110,633,534	-	11,063,353	2,212,671	-	-	-	9,999,133	-	-
Utilization of CSR Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,494,792	-	-	-	-	-	2,494,792
Transfer of Insurance Fund Including Insurance Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of Opening regulatory reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Deferred Tax Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of Depreciation on Revaluation of Property and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer on Disposal of Revalued Property and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer on Disposal of Equity Instruments Measured at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share Issuance Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contribution by/ Distribution to the owners of the Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Bonus Share Issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Share Issue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Cash Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Dividend Distribution Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Others (Tax on Share Premium)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on Poush end, 2080	2,012,360,619	-	-	-	363,492,951	-	1,865,602,522	-	122,366,769	11,231,599	-	173,041,654	-	80,489,073	-	4,628,585,187

NECO INSURANCE LIMITED
Quarterly Financial Results for 2nd Quarter, F.Y. 2080/81 B.S

STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTABLE PROFIT OR LOSS	
Particulars	Current Year YTD
Opening Balance in Retained Earnings	276,134,574.05
Transfer from OCI reserves to retained earning in current year	
Net profit or (loss) as per statement of profit or loss	221,267,067.39
Appropriations:	
i) Transfer to Insurance Fund	
ii) Transfer to Special Reserve	(110,633,533.70)
iii) Transfer to Catastrophe Reserve	(11,063,353.37)
iv) Transfer to Capital Reserve	
v) Transfer to CSR reserve	(2,212,670.67)
vi) Transfer to/from Regulatory Reserve	
vii) Transfer to Fair Value Reserve	
viii) Transfer of Deferred Tax Reserve	(9,999,132.94)
ix) Transfer to OCI reserves due to change in classification	
x) Others (Share Issue Cost)	
Deductions:	
i) Accumulated Fair Value Gain on each Financial Assets Measured at FVTPL	
a) Equity Instruments	
b) Mutual Fund	
c) Others (if any)	
ii) Accumulated Fair Value gain on Investment Properties	
iii) Accumulated Fair Value gain on Hedged Items in Fair Value Hedges	
iv) Accumulated Fair Value gain on Hedging Instruments in Fair Value Hedges	
v) Accumulated Fair value gain of Ineffective Portion on Cash Flow Hedges	
vi) Goodwill Recognised	
vii) Unrealised Gain on fluctuation of Foreign Exchange Currency	
viii) Accumulated Share of Net Profit of Associates accounted using Equity Method included in Investment Account	
ix) Overdue loans	
x) Fair value gain recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss	
xi) Investment in unlisted shares	
xii) Delisted share Investment or mutual fund investment	
xiii) Bonus share/ dividend paid	
xiv) Deduction as per Sec 17 of Financial directive	
xiv) Deduction as per Sec 18 of Financial directive	
xv) Others (Prior Period Adjustment)	
Adjusted Retained Earning	363,492,951
Add: Transfer from Share Premium Account	
Less: Amount apportioned for Assigned capital	
Less: Deduction as per sec 15(1) Of Financial directive	
Add/Less: Others (to be specified)	
Total Distributable Profit/(loss)	363,492,951

Neco Insurance Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the 2nd Quarter 2080/81

A Basis of Preparation

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

B Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements of the Company comprises of Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss and Statement of Other Comprehensive Income shown as two separate statements, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to the Financial Statements which have been prepared in accordance with the Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) issued by the Nepal Accounting Standards Board (ASB) and in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2006, directives issued by Nepal Insurance Authority and required disclosures as per Securities Board of Nepal. The format used in the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements and disclosures made therein also complies with the specified formats prescribed in the directives of Nepal Insurance Authority.

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

C Use of Estimates, assumptions and judgements

(a) Basis of Measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Use of Estimates

The preparation of these Financial Statements in conformity with NFRS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the reported balances of Assets & Liabilities, disclosures relating to Contingent Liabilities as at the date of the Financial Statements and the reported amounts of Income & Expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Changes in estimates are reflected in the Financial Statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the Notes to the financial statements.

(c) Functional and Presentation Currency

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

(d) Going Concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The Board of Directors have considered a wide range of information relating to present and future conditions, including future projections of profitability, cash flows and capital resources while assessing the going concern basis. Furthermore, Board is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon Company's ability to continue as a going concern and they do not intend either to liquidate or to cease operations of it.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued...)

4 Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

i) Recognition

Freehold land is carried at historical cost and other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation when, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and it can be used for more than one year and the cost can be measured reliably. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it meets the recognition criteria as mentioned above. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

ii) Revaluation

The Company has not used revaluation model for subsequent measurement of its PPE.

iii) Depreciation

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment ie Furniture & Fixtures, Computer and IT Equipment, Office Equipments and Vehicles is provided on "Diminishing Balance Method (DBM)" based on Useful Life estimated by technical expert of the management.

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

Useful Life of Property, Plant and Equipment based on DBM is categorised as stated below:

List of Asset Categories	Rate of Depreciation (In %) for DBM	Estimated Useful Life (In Years)
Buildings	5%	20
Furniture & Fixtures	25%	4
Computers and IT Equipments	25%	4
Office Equipment	25%	4
Vehicles	20%	5

iv) Derecognition

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

v) Impairment

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

vi) Capital Work-In-Progress

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

(b) Goodwill & Intangible Assets

i) Recognition

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

Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

ii) Amortization

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

Amortisation is recognised in income statement on straight line method over the estimated useful life of the intangible assets from the date that it is available for use since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Useful Life of Intangible Assets based on SLM is categorised as stated below:

List of Asset Categories	Useful Life (In Years) for SLM
Softwares	5

iii) Derecognition

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

iv) Impairment of Assets

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued...)

(c) Investment Properties

Cost Model

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

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

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

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to PPE, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If PPE becomes an investment property, the Company accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under PPE up to the date of change in use. The company does not have any Investment Property as on Ashadh end.

(d) Cash & Cash Equivalent

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

(e) Financial Assets

i) Initial Recognition & Measurement

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

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

ii) Subsequent Measurement

a) Financial Assets carried at Amortized Cost (AC)

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

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

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

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

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

iii) De-Recognition

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

iv) Impairment of Financial Assets

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

(f) Financial Liabilities

i) Initial Recognition & Measurement

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

All Financial Liabilities are recognized initially at Fair Value, plus, in the case of Financial Liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the issue of the Financial Liability.

ii) Subsequent Measurement

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

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

iii) De-Recognition

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

(g) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Statement of Financial Position where there is legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

(h) Reinsurance Assets

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued...)

(i) Equity

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

(j) Reserves and Funds

i) Share Application Money Pending allotment: Share Application Money Pending Allotment means the amount received on the application on which allotment is not yet made (pending allotment).

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

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

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

v) Regulatory Reserves: Reserve created out of net profit in line with different circulars issued by regulatory authority.

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

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

viii) Special Reserves: Reserve created as per the provision of Sec. 39 of Insurance Act, 2079.

ix) Other Reserves: Reserve other than above reserves, for e.g. deferred tax reserve, others (to be specified)

(k) Insurance Contract Liabilities

i) Provision for unearned premiums

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

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

ii) Outstanding claims provisions

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

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

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

The liability is calculated at the reporting date using available latest actuary report and technique prescribed by the Quarterly Financial Statement Directive issued by Nepal Insurance Authority.

Liability adequacy

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

(l) Employee Benefits

i) Short Term Obligations

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

ii) Post - Employment Benefits

- Defined Contribution Plan

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

- Defined Benefit Plan

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

iii) Long Term Employee Benefits

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

iv) Termination

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

a) when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and

b) when the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of NAS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits.

The termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer in case of voluntary retirement scheme.

(m) Revenue Recognition

i) Gross Premiums

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

ii) Unearned Premium Reserves

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

iii) Premium on Reinsurance Accepted

Premium on reinsurance accepted comprise the total premiums payable for the whole cover provided by contracts entered into the period and are recognized on the date on which the policy incepts. Premiums include any adjustments arising in the accounting period in respect of reinsurance contracts incepting in prior accounting periods. Unearned reinsurance premiums are those proportions of premiums written in a year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued...)

ii) Reinsurance Premium

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

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

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

iii) Commission Income

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

iv) Investment income

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

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

v) Net realised gains and losses

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

(n) Claims and Expenses

i) Gross Claims

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

Reserve for Incurred but not Reported Claims (IBNR) has been created as per the quarterly Financial Statement Directives issued by Nepal Insurance Authority.

ii) Reinsurance Classification

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

(o) Product Classification

Insurance contracts are those contracts when the Company (the insurer) has accepted significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholders) by agreeing to compensate the policyholders if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholders. As a general guideline, the Company determines whether it has significant insurance risk by comparing benefits paid with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(p) Borrowing Costs

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

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

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

(q) Cash Flow Statement

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

(r) Leases

The lease liability has been accounted for under NFRS 16 "Leases". For all the significant lease, the Right-of-Use assets has been recognized at its initial recognition under cash model. The Lease liability has been recognized at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payment has been discounted at the incremental borrowing rate in lease which is 7%.

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

The lease assets having the lease liability of equal to or less than NPR 10,000.00 present value at inception has been considered as low value and for those lease the expenses has been recognized under straight line basis.

(s) Income Taxes

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

i) Current Tax

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

ii) Deferred Tax

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued...)

(f) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets**(i) Provisions**

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

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

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

(ii) Contingent Liabilities

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

(iii) Contingent Assets

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

(t) Functional Currency & Foreign Currency Transactions

The Financial Statements of the Company are presented in Nepalese Rupees, which is the Company's Functional Currency. In preparing the Financial Statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the Company's Functional Currency i.e. Foreign Currencies are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

(u) Earnings Per Share

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

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

(v) Operating Segment

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

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

6 Related Party Disclosures**(a) Identify Related Parties****Holding Company:**

The company does not have any holding company.

Subsidiaries:

The company does not have any Subsidiaries.

Associates:

The company does not have any Associates.

Fellow Subsidiaries:

The company does not have any Fellow Subsidiaries.

Key Management Personnel:

KMPs of the Neco Insurance Company Ltd. includes members of Board of directors, Chief Executive Officer, Deputy CEO and Assistant General Manager namely:

Name of key management personnel	Designation
Mr. Ramesh Kumar Niraula	Chairman
Mr. Vinaya Raman Poudel	Director
Mr. Pratap Subedi	Director
Mr. Bharat Kumar Adhikari	Director
Mr. Bhanu Bhakta Pokhrel	Director
Mr. Ratna Raj Pandey	Director
Dr. Neelima Shrestha	Director
Mr. Ashok Kumar Khadka	CEO
Mr. Ganesh Lamsal	Deputy CEO
Mr. Pawan Thapa	Deputy CEO
Mr. Ramesh Bahadur Thapa	Assistant General Manager
Mr. Bishal Kumar Thapa	Assistant General Manager

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued...)

Other Operating Expenses	25,487,774	32,974,168	2,284,763	10,646,441	337,810	-	6,235,714	5,798,804	-	83,765,475
Finance Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Segmental Expenses	114,251,496	357,161,307	31,841,578	45,118,634	(2,203,165)	-	71,406,882	44,495,944	-	662,072,675
Total Segmental Results	126,401,546	(23,199,489)	(12,179,092)	21,820,967	7,520,871	-	(8,201,486)	14,139,225	-	126,302,542
Segment Assets	281,091,995	284,687,170	61,673,125	388,127,082	554,159,465	-	110,922,494	132,967,681	264,212,534	2,077,841,546
Segment Liabilities	678,985,321	1,332,114,889	124,897,561	475,042,344	561,018,941	-	235,515,624	225,977,285	448,101,965	4,081,653,931

c) Reconciliation of Segmental Profit with Statement of Profit or Loss

Particulars	Current YTD
Segmental Profit	126,302,542
Less: Employee Benefit Expenses	(20,288,604)
Less: Depreciation and Amortization	(2,495,838)
Less: Other Operating Expenses	(9,307,275)
Less: Impairment Losses	-
Less: Finance Cost	-
Add: Unallocable Other Income	207,600,510
Profit Before Tax	301,811,335

d) Reconciliation of Assets

Particulars	Current YTD
Segment Assets	2,077,841,546
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	3,820,440
Property, Plant and Equipment	605,501,723
Investment Properties	67,962,856
Deferred Tax Assets	6,328,364
Investments in Subsidiaries	-
Investments in Associates	-
Investments	5,645,356,385
Loans	-
Current Tax Assets (Net)	32,108,092
Other Assets	223,278,384
Other Financial Assets	261,962,698
Cash and Cash Equivalents	328,042,668
Total Assets	9,252,203,158

e) Reconciliation of Liabilities

Particulars	Current YTD
Segment Liabilities	4,081,653,931
Provisions	64,164,601
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	-
Other Financial Liabilities	122,693,639
Other Liabilities	355,105,800
Total Liabilities	4,623,617,971