CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

"Nepal is one of the poorest countries sandwiched between two newly formed economic giants, China and India on the southern lap of the Himalayas in the south Asian region of the world map. The south Asia is the backward region of the globe where map. The south Asia is the backward region of the lobe where almost 25% of the world's population reside but contributes for only 1.65% of the global GDP."(Panta, 2003) "Among south Asian countries i.e. Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, Nepal is the least developed country with almost 25 million populations and US dollar 248 per capita incomes." (Economic Survey, 2003) About 49% of the total population lives under absolute poverty and 82% of population depends upon agriculture for their living.

Agriculture is the backbone of Nepalese economy. But non agriculture sector has also significant contribution in the national economy. The economy position of the Nepal is poor due to low level of income, low education, lack of uses of new technology. Nepal is trying to achieve economic development through economic plans, at present, tenth plan is in its last year. Poverty alleviation is main objectives of it.

The development of every country is always measured by its economic indices. Therefore, every country has given emphasis on upliftment of its economy. Thus the primary goal of any nation, including Nepal is rapid economic development to promote the welfare of the people and the nation as well. To accelerate economic development various policies like, industrial policy, foreign investment policy, privatization policy globalization policy has been formulated and they are being implemented in Nepal now. Due to that so many institutions have been emerged in Nepal's economy sphere like multinational companies, joint venture banks and other financial institutions. These companies or institutions have affected the economic developments of country by formulating the capital and excess the process of industrialization. To make these process long lasting, safe guard or risk free. The insurance is needed.

Insurance is the major tool that handles the risk. It is the instrument to spread the loss caused by a particular risk over a number of persons or distribution of risk among its members who are supposed to accept risk for certain return. Thus the terminology used for taking or assuring to cover loss is known as insurance.

The definition of insurance can be made from two points:

I) Functional Definition

II) Contractual Definition

I) Functional Definition:

As per this view, Insurance is a co- operative device of distributing losses, falling on an individual or his family over a large number of persons, each bearing a nominal expenditure and felling secure against heavy loss.

“Insurance is a co- operative device to spread the loss caused by a particular risk over a number of persons, who are exposed to it and who agree to insure themselves against the risk”(Mishra, 1999)

“Insurance has been defined as a plan by which large number of people associate themselves and transfer, to the shoulder of all, risk that attached to individuals”(Magee, 1952)

"Insurance is a co-operative device to spread the loss caused by a particular risk over a number of people, who are exposed to it and who agree to insure themselves against the risk." (Mishra, 1999)

Thus the following points can be carried out through the definition above:

a) A co-operative device to spread the risk.

b) The system to spread the risk over a number of persons who are insured against the risk.

c) The principle to share the loss of each member of the society on the basis of probability of loss to their risk.

d) The method to provide security against losses to the insured.

II) Contractual Definition

As per the view through the Contract, the insurance is the contract between two or more parties for their mutual benefits with some constant agreement.

"Insurance is a device for the transfer of risks of individuals entities to ans insurer who agrees, for a consideration (called the premium), to assume to a specified extent losses suffered by insured" (Supra Note2)

"Insurance has been defined to be that in which a sum of money as a premium is paid in consideration of the insurer's incurring the risk of paying a large sum upon a given contingency" (Green & Trienschmann, 7th Edition)

"Insurance is the most common and popular method of handling risks, insurance is a co-operative device to spread the loss caused by a particular risk over a number of people who are exposed to it and who agree to insure themselves against that risk." (Beema Samiti, 2006)

Thus the following conclusion can be made through these definitions:

a) A certain sum, called premium is charge in consideration.

b) Against the said consideration, a large sum is guaranteed to be paid by the insurer who received the premium.

c) The payment will be made in a certain definite sum, i.e. the loss or the policy amount.

d) The payment is made only upon a contingency.

According to the above definition, Insurance is simply the risk distributing tools. It is a device of protection. It works as economic institution which render services in case of certain described accidental losses suffered during the term of the agreement for the consideration i.e. premium has been offered. Mainly the insurance is way of outsourcing risk exposures.

In other words, insurance may be defined as a consisting one party (the insurer) agrees to pay to the other party (the insured) or his beneficiary, a certain sum upon a given contingency (the risk) against which insurance is sought.

The insurance activities in Nepal was executed by Indian insurance companies prior to 2007 B.S. Rastriya Beema Corporation was introduced by

Government under insurance act 2025 B.S. At present, there are 21 insurance companies operation in Nepal. Out of them only 4 insurance companies are dealing with Life Insurance and remaining 17 insurance companies are working as Non- Life Insurance companies.

The insurance companies engaged in non- life insurance business are the populations for this study and among them 5 insurance companies are sampled for this study. The details of sampled insurance companies are given below:

1) Himalayan General Insurance Company Ltd:

The company was registered in 2050/04/06 even it is established in 2045/08/08. But it has started to work as insurance business in Nepal in 2050/08/16 and it is situated at Babarmahal, Kathmandu. Now there are 3 branch office of it. They are at Biratnagar, Birjung and Pokhara and 49 human power employees are employees are employed in this insurance company.

2) United Insurance Company Ltd:

It is established in 2049/03/15 and registered in 2050/07/06. It started to work in Nepal in 2050/08/16 and it expands its' branch office in Biratnagar, Birjung, Pokhara and Butwal. 50 human power are engaged in this company which headquarter is at Durbarmarg, Kathmandu.

3) Premiere Insurance Company Ltd:

The company is established in 2048/11/01 and registered in 2051/01/08. It has started to work as insurance company in Nepal in 20541/02/29. Birjung, Biratnagar and Bharatpur are the station of branch office and head office is at Tripureshwor. Altogether there are 63 con- workers are engaged in the company.

4) Everest Insurance Company Ltd:

The Head office of it is at Hatishar, Kathmandu. The Everest Insurance company is established and registered in 2048/08/17 and 2051/02/17 respectively. It has stared to work in Nepal as insurance business since 2051/04/07. it has its' branch office in Birjung, Biratnagar and Butwol and 80 employees are engaged in this company.

5) Neco Insurance Company Ltd:

The Neco Company is established in 2051/09/01 and registered as law in 2053/02/17 only. It started to work in Nepal as Insurance Business since 2053/02/17, situated at Hattishar, Kathmandu. It has lunched 7 branch offices in Nepal. They are at Hetauda, Birjung, Biratnagar, Bharatpur, Birtamod, Pokhara and Nepaljung.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Insurance companies collect money from public in form of insurance premium and return the money (with bonuses) after some time. Insurance company needs to spend some money to meet their administrative expenses and current liabilities. To meet these expenses, they must maintain appropriate Liquidity position. And the excess money should be invested in appropriate form in the field that gives the good return. Thus investment decision and Liquidity Managements are very important management decision because many factors affect these decisions. It seems that most of the Nepalese companies do not have the concept of investment decision and liquidity management. In this study, following research will be analyzed:

i. What is the liquidity position of the insurance companies in Nepal and how far it is appropriate?

ii. Does the investment pattern of insurance companies rational?

iii. What's the coverage of Insurance companies in comparisiion of other financial institution?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The research has some specified objectives. Sampling analysis of investment and liquidity position of Insurance companies has been performed to meet the following objectives.

i. To analyze the investment composition & pattern of insurance companies of Nepal.

ii. To evaluate Liquidity position of insurance companies.

iii. To analyze the trend of the earning of the companies.

iv. To suggest & recommend on the basis of major findings.

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study will provides absolute knowledge about the investment position and liquidity management of insurance company. These two are correlated each other and should be formed in rational position. The correct decision about investment analysis forwards the organization towards future prospective. It also decides earning of the company.

Likewise sufficient liquidity of the organization is needed to pay the firm's contingent liabilities, perform regular administrative expenses as well as to fulfill the unseen events. Thus the findings of this study will useful for different stakeholders such as researchers, teachers, students, insurance companies, academic and for all who are interested to know about the subject matter.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

This is a study for the partial fulfillment of MBS degree only, which has to be finished within a short span of time. This is not far from several limitations, which weaken the objective of the study. Some of the limitations are given below:

i. The study is mainly based on secondary data. Therefore result of all analysis depends upon the information provided by the company.

ii. The study is based on the data of 5 years only.

iii. Out of the numerous affecting factors only those factors related with investment & Liquidity activities are considered.

iv. Time & economic factors are also another constraint of the study.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The study is divided into 5 Chapters, which are as follows:

Chapter I: Introduction

This introductory chapter includes:

a. General Background
b. Statement of the Problem
c. Objectives of the Study
d. Scope of the Study
e. Limitation of the Study
f. Organization of the Study

Chapter II: Review of Literature

This chapter deals with review of literature. This includes:

1) Conceptual/ theoretical Review
2) Principle of Insurance
3) Insurance Contract
4) Classification of Insurance Contract
5) Review of related studies
6) The Development of Insurance
7) Review of previous study

Chapter III: Research Methodology

This chapter deals with the research methodology of this study. This includes:

1) Introduction
2) Research Design
3) Data Collection Procedure

4) Population & Sampling
5) Method of Analysis
6) Data Analysis tools: This includes financial tools and statistical tools.

Chapter IV: Data Presentation and Analysis

This chapter deals with the presentation and analysis of data collected using different financial and statistical tools. This chapter includes:

1) Analysis of Financial Ratio
2) Analysis of Statistical Tools
3) Major findings of the Study

Chapter V: Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

This chapter sums up the study, which deals with the outcome of the study. This chapter highlights the summary and conclusion of the study and recommends some suggestions. This study includes:

1) Summary
2) Conclusion
3) Recommendations

CHAPTER TWO

Review of Literature

2.1 Theoretical Review

2.1.1 Investment:

An investment is commitment of funds made in the expectation of some positive rate of return. It is a commitment of money that is expected to generate additional money. It includes the purchase of real and financial assets. Real assets are tangible material such as building, land etc, and financial assets are piece of paper represent an indirect claim on real assets managed by someone else. Real assets are generally less liquid than financial assets.

"Investment is sacrifices of current rupees for future rupees" (by Kiran Thapa). Where, Sacrifice takes place in present and it is certain but the reward comes later and uncertain.

Investment is the sacrifice of certain present value for the uncertain future reward. There are basically three concepts on investments.

Economic Investment:- That is an economist's definition of investment.

a) Investment is a general or extended senses, which is used by "the man of the street."

b) "The sense in which it is going to be very much interest, namely Financial Investment" (Bhalla, 1982)

Investment operations are important to business operation. Insurers are required to generate reserves for claims that might arise. It is essential that insurance companies invest these funds rationally with the combined objectives of liquidity, maximization of yield & safety. Return on investment form life insurance funds influence to a large extent. It has to be ensured that the insurer must at all times maintain a prescribed minimum level of solvency as a protection to the policy holders. In view of public interest, investment of insurance fund is regulated.

Many countries do not have regulation to guide such investment, but they do have provision setting out minimum level of assets and securities for the purpose of determining solvency level of insurance companies. The provision of

the Insurance Act governed the pattern of investment. Accordingly, its' composition or percentage of share may vary according to time to time or amendment of by laws depending upon the situation of the economy. Majority of investment is made in government and other approved securities, while investment are also made in form of loans to government organization, loans to its policy holders and fixed deposit with approved banks. The ratio is specified according to the decision of board of Act of the company of by laws.

The term "Investment" is used differently in economics and in finance. Economists refer to a real investment (such as a machine or a house), while financial economists refer to a financial asset, such as money that is put into a bank or the market, which may then be used to buy a real asset.

The investment decision is one of the fundamental decisions of business management: managers determine the assets that the business enterprise obtains. These assets may be physical (such as buildings or machinery), intangible (such as patents, software, goodwill), or financial. The manager must assess whether the net present value of the investment to the enterprise is positive; the net present value is calculated using the enterprise's marginal cost of capital.

A business might invest with the goal of making profit. These are called marketable securities or passive investment. It might also invest with the goal of controlling or influencing the operation of the second company, the investee. These are called inter-corporate, long- term and strategic investments. Hence, a company can have none, some or total control over the investee's strategic, operating, investing and financing decisions.

There are various alternative of investment for insurance companies, which are as below:

a) Equity Securities:

An equity security consists of the long- term fund provided by the firm's owners, the stockholders. In other words, equity capital included common stock, paid in capital (or share premium), reserve and surplus, position in a company. The holders of common stock called shareholders or stockholders are the legal owners of the company.

Common stock is the recipient of the residual income of the corporation through the right to vote, holders of common stock have legal control of the corporation. An element of risk is also involved in equity securities due to its low priority of claims at liquidation.

Common stockholders have limited liability. Common equity to total assets ratio is an indicator of the degree by which the amounts realized on the liquidation may decline form stated books values before creditors' suffer losses.

Unlike sole proprietorships and partnership firms, only corporation can issue common sock. Joint stock company cannot be establishing with no equity financing. "In Nepal the promoters must hold at least one share for the incorporation of joint stock company in accordance with company act 2053" (Gautam Rishi Raj)

b) Preferred Stock:

Preferred stock represents the long- term source of financing under which the stockholders are entitled to get fixed amount of dividend out of the earning of the company after payment of debenture interest and tax.

Preferred stock, also called as preference share, a hybrid form of long term financing with combined features of both common stock and long- term debenture. So there is no unanimous practice about the treatment of preferred stock. However, it is said to be equity from legal point of view since the company is not obliged to pay dividends on preference shares.

c) Long Term Debt Securities:

Long term debt securities mature after more than one year. It is traded in the capital market. Long- term debt is one of the major long- term sources of financing. The big firms can raise fund by selling long- term bonds/ debentures in the open market. But long- term loan may be suitable for both small and big firm. Long term debt consists of Government Securities, bond and debentures issued by other companies.

A firm employs substantial amount of debt capital because of tax deductibility of interest payment, flexibility and lower effective cost. However excess amount of debt exposes high risk.

d) Short Term Debt Securities:

Short term debt is that type of debt which matures within one year or less. They are traded in money market. It is used to support a large portion of the

firm/s current assets such as cash, marketable securities, inventories etc. short term debt consists of negotiable certificated of deposit, commercial paper, bankers' acceptance, trade credit, short term bank credit (line of credit, revolving credit arrangement, transaction loan) and Treasury bills.

Investor must be careful while making decision about short- term financing. They are particularly concerned with sources of short- term financing, cost of financing and advantage and disadvantage of sources while choosing best alternative for a given set of conditions.

e) Real Assets:

Real assets are non- financial assets. It consists of precious metals, real estate and collectibles. Precious metals include gold, silver, platinum and other metals in the form of coins, bullion. Collectibles include diamond, prints, coins, stamps etc. Its' market is individual dealer. Real estate includes single and multifamily residences, land and commercial property.

f) Mutual Funds:

Investment companies that sell shares of common stock that represent an ownership interest in a portfolio of domestic and or foreign securities. It is traded in over the counter market and direct transaction with individual funds.

g) Fixed Deposit Account:

Bank deposit with finite maturity period is Fixed Deposit Account. Fixed deposit amount in bank and financial institution is another alternative of investment of insurance companies. Perhaps the most popular fixed income investment in the world of investment is saving in bank. Commercial banks are the main institutions. Demand deposit, standard saving deposit, certificate of deposit is the types of deposit account. All type of deposit account gives fixed interest income to its depositor form the bank.

2.1.2 Liquidity:

Generally, the liquidity means all the money stock of the organization during the certain period. The volume of the money, Bank Balance, Bills

Receivable or short- term investment of the organization shows the position of the Liquidity. It is really difficult to define the liquidity by the word. As per the Nepal Rastra Bank Act, 2012,"there is no definition of Liquidity." As per Commercial Bank Act, 2031,"in simple sense the state of having assets that can be sassily changed into cash is liquidity."

For a corporation with a published balance sheet there are various ratios used to calculate a measure of liquidity. These include the following, the current ration, which is the simplest measure and is calculated by dividing the total current assets by the total current liabilities. A value of over 100% is normal in a non- banking corporation. However, some current assets are more difficult to sell ate full value in a hurry. So, the quick ration is calculated by deducting inventories from current assets and then dividing by current liabilities. It gives a measure of the ability to meet current liabilities from assets that can be readily sold. A better way for a trading corporation to meet liabilities is from cash flows, rather than through asset sales, so the operating cash flow ratio can be calculated by dividing the operating cash flow by current liabilities. This indicated the ability to service current debt from current income, rather than through asset sales.

Market liquidity is a business, economics or investment term that refers to an asset's ability to be easily converted through an act of buying or selling without causing a significant movement in the price and with minimum loss of value. An act of exchange of a less liquid asset with a more liquid asset is called liquidation. Liquidity also refers both to that quality of a business which enables it to meet its payment obligations, in term of possessing sufficient liquid assets: and to such assets themselves.

A liquid asset has some or more of the following features. It can be sold (1) rapidly, (2) with minimum loss of value, (3) anytime within market hours. The essential characteristic of a liquid market is that there are ready and willing buyers and sellers at all times. An elegant definition of liquidity is also the probability that the next trade is executed at a price equal to the last one. A market may be considered deeply liquid if there are ready and willing buyers and sellers in large quantities. This is related to a market depth, where sometimes orders cannot strongly influence prices.

The liquidity of a product can be measured as how often it is bought and sold; this is known as volume. Often investments in liquid markets such as the stock exchange or futures markets are considered to be more liquid than investments such as real estate, based on their ability to be converted quickly. Some assets with liquid secondary markets may be more advantageous to own, are willing to pay a higher price for the asset than for comparable assets without a

liquid secondary market. The liquidity discount is the reduced promised yield or expected return bonds compared to off- the- run Treasuries with the some term remaining until maturity. Buyers know that other investors are not willing to buy off- the- run so the newly issued bonds have a lower yield and higher price.

In banking, liquidity is the ability to meet obligations when they come due without incurring unacceptable losses. Managing liquidity is a daily process requiring bankers to monitor and project cash flows to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained. Maintaining a balance between short- term assets and short- term liabilities is critical. Deposit accounts represent the primary funding (liabilities) in traditional commercial banks, and the loan portfolio represents the primary asset. The investment portfolio represents a smaller portion of assets, and serves as the primary source of liquidity. Investment securities can be liquidated to satisfy deposit withdrawals and increased loan demand. Bnaks have several additional options for generating liquidity, such as selling loans, borrowing from other banks, borrowing from a Central bank, such as the US Federal Reserve bank and rising additional capital. In a worst case scenario, depositors may demand their funds when the bank is unable to generate adequate cash without incurring substantial financial losses. In severe cases, this may result in a bank run. Most banks are subject to legally- mandated reserve requirements intended to help banks avoid liquidity crises.

An important consideration in the analysis of the effect of liquidity on the relation between fund size and fund performance is that liquidity might be endogenous. Indeed, the presence of endogenous liquidity would weaken the hypothesized effect of liquidity on the fund size- fund performance relation. Intuitively, funds that are subject of greater diseconomies of scale might optimally choose to hold more liquid portfolios, which would make it harder to find a significant positive effect of illiquidity on the inverse relation between fund size and performance.

Liquidity management is the most important task for any organization. The organization should be able to maintain the rational liquidity position. The company which could not manage the liquidity position faces the serious financial problems or reduces the earning capacity by keeping the idle cash or liquid assets. Thus the liquidity management focuses on the liquid asset that should be managed in the volume of rational i.e. neither less that requirement not excess to be idle.

2.2 Principle of Insurance

According to Mishra, the insurance is mainly based up on the following two principles and practice Insurance.

2.2.1 Principle of Co-operation

Insurance is a co- operative device. If one person is providing for his won losses, it cannot be strictly insured because in insurance, the loss is shared by a group of persons who are willing to co- operate. In ancient period, the persons of a group were willingly sharing the loss to a member of the group. They used to share the loss to a member of the group. They used to share the loss at the time of damage. They collected enough funds from the society and paid to the dependents of the deceased or the persons suffering property losses. The mutual so- operation was prevailing from the very beginning up to the era of Christ in most of the countries. Lately, the co- operation took another form where it was agreed between the individual and the society to pay a certain sum in advance to be a member of the society. The society by accumulation the funds, guarantee payment of certain amount at the time of loss to any member of the society. The accumulation of funds and charging of the share from the member in advance became the hob of one institution called insurer. Now it became the duty and responsibility of the insurer to obtain adequate funds form the members of the society to pay them at the happening of the insured risk. Thus, the shares of loss took the form of premium. Today, all the insured give a premium to join the scheme of insurance, thus the insured are co- operating to share the loss of an individual by payment of a premium in advance.

2.2.2 Principle of Probability

The loss in the shape of premium can be distributed only on the basis of theory of probability. The chances of loss are estimated in advance to affix the amount of premium. Since the degree of loss depends upon various factors, the affecting factors are analyzed before determining the amount of loss. With the help of this principle, the uncertainty of loss is converted into certainty. The insurer will have not to suffer loss as well have to gain windfall. Therefore, the insurer has to charge only so much of amount which is adequate to meet the losses. The probability tells what the chances of losses are and what will be the amount of losses.

The inertia of large number is applied while calculating the probability. The larger the number of exposed persons, the better and the more practical would be the findings of the probability. Therefore, the law of large number is applied in the principle of probability. In each and every field of insurance the law of large number is essential. These principles keep in account that the past events will incur in the same inertia. The insurance, on the basis of past experience, present conditions and future prospects, fixes the amount of premium.

Without premium, no co-operation is possible and the premium cannot be calculated with out the help of theory of probability and consequently no insurance is possible. So, these two principles are the two main legs of insurance.

2.3 Insurance Contract

Insurance is effected by legal agreements knows as contracts or policies. S contract is an agreement between two or more parties for creating and defining obligations to do or not to do particular things. So, insurance contract is an agreement between two parties where on party promises to pay regular premium and other gives economic security in return to that party when economic loss incurred.

A contract, contrary to the impressions of many, cannot be completed in itself. But must be interpreted I light of the legal and social environment of the society in which it is made. Thus it has its' own elements for its contract. Some of the main elements of insurance contract are given below.

2.3.1 Offer and acceptance

In an insurance contract, persons who want to do insurance make offer to an insurance company for ding insurance. In return, insurance company accepts that offer. So, offer and acceptance are two essential elements of insurance contract. The person who makes offer is called insured or offered and insurance company who accept that offer is called insurer or acceptor.

2.3.2 Free Consent

Any contract that is done without free consent is void. So, free consent is also another essential element of insurance contract. Insurance contract is done on free consent of both the insurance company and insured. If insurance contract is done under coercion, fraud, that type of insurance contract is void. So, insurance contract is done on the free consent of both the insurance company and insured. So, free consent is another important element of insurance contract.

2.3.3 Legal Consideration

The important element of insurance contract is legal consideration. There must not be illegal consideration in insurance contract. If one person does

insurance of his property, then he must pay insurance premium to insurance company. After receiving insurance premium, it becomes legal obligation for insurance company to gives necessary compensation to insured, if loss incurred. So, insurance premium and compensation are legal consideration in insurance contract, without legal consideration there is no insurance contract.

2.3.4 Competent Party

The insurance contract can only be done with competent party. Competent party refers to the entire person who is not mad, bankrupt, minor etc. if anyone of the party of insurance contract is not competent party then there is no insurance contract. So, it is another important element of insurance contract.

2.3.5 Lawful Object

An insurance contract is void if it has unlawful object. If insurance contract is done with illegal object then that contracts can not be enforced by law. The contract that is done for damaging social system or killing people is unlawful object. So, insurance contract must have lawful object.

2.3.6 Insurable Interest

The main element which differentiate insurance contract from other contract is insurable interest of insured. If there is no insurable interest of insured then that contract is not called an insurance contract. According to insurable interest of insured, an insured gets economic advantage when insured goods are safe and insured suffers economic loss when insured goods are unsafe. So, insurable interest of insured is an important element of insurance contract.

2.3.7 Utmost Good Faith

The insurance contract is done with utmost good faith, while doing insurance contract, insured must give all the true detail information to the insurance company and insurance company also must tell the true thing about the insurance policy. If anyone of them is found cheating another party, then that contract is void. So, utmost good faith is another important element of insurance contract.

2.4 Classification of Insurance Contract

Insurance contract can be classified in two categories. They are contract of indemnity and life insurance contract (Dilli Raj Bandari)

2.4.1 Utmost Good Faith

Contract of indemnity is also called contingent contract. It is called so, because damage takes place in future which is uncertain. So, it is called contingent contract.

In contract of indemnity, insurance company gives the compensation to the insured only when actual loss incurred. If there is no actual loss, then there is no need to give compensation to the insured. The insurance company gives actual loss amount or insured amount whichever is less, when loss incurred.

This contract of indemnity applies only for no- life insurance. It is not applicable for life insurance. There is something that must be considered in contract of indemnity. They are as follows:

I. The insured only gets compensation for the actual loss incurred.

II. The insured cannot get more money than the insured amount

III. If the insured gets more money than the actual loss incurred, then excess money must be returned to insurance company.

IV. The insured must give necessary proof to get compensation

V. The actual loss must be calculated on the basis of present market value.

2.4.2 Life Insurance Contract

This contract is done for doing life insurance as it is called life insurance contract. Life insurance contract is different from contract of indemnity. It is so because compensation in life insurance contract due not exists. The insurance

company must give insured amount to insured or to his legal heirs if insured is dead. In life insurance contract, the insured gets insured amount from insurance company after expiration of life insurance policy or to his legally heirs if insured are dead. The insured gets full amount of the insured amount from all the insurance company although insured has done insurance more than one insurance company. So, life insurance contract is different from contract of indemnity.

2.5 Reviews of Related Studies

2.5.1 Historical background and recent growth of Insurance in Nepal

The history of insurance business in Nepal is not as long as in other countries. The insurance activities of Nepal were executed by Indian Insurance companies prior to 2007. The history shows that introduction of insurance company named "Mal Chalani and Beem Co." was made in 2004. Later it is converted into Nepal Insurance and Transport Company Pvt. Ltd. In 2016 B.S. and again renamed as Nepal Insurance Co. in 2048, the company is doing non-life insurance only. (Khadka & Singh)

On the other side it is found that number of Indian insurance company operating in Nepal for the last several years. The government introduced Rastriya Beema Sansthan under Insurance Act 2025. This company is doing composite (life and non- life) insurance. As the time passed on, on the basis of insurance act of 2025 National Life and General Insurance Company Ltd was established in the private sector in 2043 B.S. This company also conducts composite insurance business.

As the country is following economic liberalization the insurance act 2043 was introduced. Some of the key features of the act are minimum paid up capital of Rs.5 core, arrangement of service charge from insure, arrangement of tariff board, classification of life and non- life insurance policy etc. As result, number of insurance companies has been established. Today majority of insurance companies are operating from private sector contributing a lot in economic growth of the country. Today 21 insurance companies are operating their business in Nepal. Among them 4 are pure life insurance companies, 16 are pure non- life insurance company and 1 i.e. Rastriya Beena Sansthan is doing it business in both life and non- life field.

2.5.2 Problem of Insurance in Nepal

The major problem faced by the insurance business in Nepal is as below: (Shakespheare)

2.5.2.1 Limited Market

The few numbers of industries, companies and slow growth of economy and industries are the basic responsible factors for the limited market of insurance business. So, there is a limited market of insurance business.

2.5.2.2 Lack of Insurance Awareness

Majority of Nepalese people are illiterate and economically backward. Due to this there is lack of awareness of insurance in general public. So, the insurance sector is found to be limited in urban area. This is another problem in insurance.

2.5.2.3 Lack of Expertise

The success of insurance business depends upon the availability of expertise in the related field. The required manpower for the expansion of insurance business in Nepal is not sufficient. Manpower like underwriter, agent and surveyors are not experienced as per the demand of the market.

2.5.2.4 Lack of Compulsory Insurance

In Nepal insurance is not compulsory as in other developed countries.

2.5.2.5 Low Purchasing Power

Nepal is poor country. The per capita income of people is low. So, they don’t have enough money to pay insurance premium.

2.5.2.6 Lack of Re- Insurance Company

The basic infrastructure for the development of insurance business is the existence of re- insurance company. The re- insurance company is not available in Nepal. Thus, Nepalese insurance companies must depend on foreign company for this.

2.5.2.7 Low Return

The insurance business has low return than other business. So, business men are not attracted toward this sector.

2.5.2.8 Unhealthy Competition among Insurance Companies

The insurance business is not yet matured. There is unhealthy competition among insurance companies.

2.5.2.9 Complicated Claim Procedure & Slow Settlement

The claim procedure is generally complicated and slow. The insured gets compensation after long waiting and complicated procedure.

2.5.2.10 Vague Rules and Regulation

Insurance business is still at the stage of infancy in the context of Nepal. So, there are still vague rules and regulations in insurance business, which is another problem in insurance business.

2.5.3 Legislation and regulation relating to insurance activities in Nepal

The insurance act of 2049 has made a lot of provision relating to insurer, insurance agent, insurance broker and survey or etc and their formation rights and responsibilities.

2.5.3.1. Legal provision with regards to insurer

The insurance act 2049 has defined the insurer very clearly. In order to form an insurance company, it should submit an application form to insurance committee as per prescribed rules and regulation by the act. The act has also mentioned the entire required document for the establishment of a insurance company. The act has also extended several rules and regulation regarding the renewal of the registration and termination of registration. The whole functions are executed by insurance committee. It fully authorized to terminate or suspend the insurance company subject to the non fulfillment of the condition or for any activity against the rules and regulations.

2.5.3.2 Legal provision with regards to insurance agent

The insurance Act 2049 has defined insurance agent and their role and responsibilities by insurance committee. The insurance agent can be obtained upon the recommendation of the concerned insurer to insurance committee. The minimum qualification has also been provisioned in the rules. The act is open about the disqualification of the agent, period of insurance agent registration, renewal and termination etc. It has also mentioned all the details about the remuneration and facilities entitled to insurance agent.

2.5.3.3 Legal provision with regards to insurance Surveyor

The role of surveyor is important in insurance business. The Act has defined the insurance surveyor. The surveyor is defined as a company or individual who evaluated the loss and also refers to the adjustor. The interested candidates can apply for insurance survey registration in insurance committee.

2.5.3.4 Legal provision with regards to insurance Claims

The growth of insurance business is highly influenced by simplicity of the insurance claim. Basically, there are two approaches for claim payment- one for life insurance and another for non- life policies. In insurance act 2049, rules 31 prescribed the payment procedure of life insurance claim. On the other hand the

payment procedure of non- life policies is different. The policy holder should submit application giving all the details of damage and loss of assets in prescribed form and should be submitted to insurer within specified time.

2.6 The Development of Insurance

The concept of insurance is not new. A form of insurance existed even in early Rome, where Romans gathered together in burial societies. They all contributed to a fund and the members of the pool had their burial costs met by the society.

To examine the origin of modern insurance is a fascinating area of study in itself. It can also be valuable to those who are embarking upon the study of insurance as it exists today. Knowledge of the origins of a subject is always beneficial, and for insurance we can identify at least three reasons why it is important to look back.

- Many of our modern insurance institutions, such as Lloyd's of London, would be extremely difficult to understand if we did not enquire in to their history.
- Insurance companies and Lloyd's have perfected the method of practicing insurance over many years and a large part of present day practice, including certain policy wordings, would prove quite inexplicable if we had no knowledge of its development.
- Insurance has often been a response to some problem faced by society, and an understanding of how insurance companies faced up to and solved these important issues helps to explain present day method.

The origin of insurance is yet confused. The exact time and place of origin of the insurance is not known. There is the believed that there was word in 'Reg Vedh' that denotes that word similar to insurance. Before 4500 B. C Bebilion, Greek and Roman conducted insurance business in the same form.

Since earliest times, people have been fascinated by sea travel. It is not surprising; therefore, that people's first attempt at seeking protection was from the danger posed at sea. Historians have uncovered evidence suggestion that some sharing of losses did exist among seafarers as early as the 9^{th} century B. C. In contrast, aviation insurance is of far more recent origin.

In ancient time, the merchants of Italy used to be captured, threatened or even killed by Turkis and sea pirates. So to overcome this difficulty they collect money form all merchants and put it in one fund. When such bad incident incurred, the victims were compensated from this fund. In this way the concept of insurance began.

The case law that was being accumulated over the years, some 2000 cases, was incorporated in the Maine Insurance Act 1906; the law relating to marine insurance was codified, that is, brought together in the one stature. The act forms the basis for the operation of marine insurance to this day, and knowledge of its terms is essential to any one embarking upon a career in marine insurance. It's value goes beyond the boundary of marine insurance because it is the only code of commercial insurance on the statuette book and for that reason is of considerable important in its own right. Much case law and a variety of international rules and convention also impact upon current marine insurance practice.

"The first real evidence of life insurance as we know it dates back to 1583. a policy was taken out on 18th June, on the life of William Gibbons, for a sum of £382.+ 6s.8d.z

The contract was for 12 months and the money was to be paid if Gibbons died within the year. In face he did die on 8th May 1584, after a slight dispute over whether 12 months meant 12 X 28 days or 12 calendar months, the money was paid"(Julia Holyoake)

The next landmark in the development was the passing of the Life Assurance Act 1774, the title of which explains its purpose: "An act for regulating insurances upon lives and prohibiting all such insurances except in cases where persons insuring shall have an interest on the life or death of the person insured." By the end of the 18th century several proprietary companies had been formed where policy holders did not share in profits as they had with mutual associations. There proprietary companies were spearheaded by the Westminster Society, 1792, and the Pelican Life Officer, 1797.

One final feature of the development of insurance is of more recent origin, and refers to the way in which insurance companies began to combine different classes of insurance. Specialist companies began writing other forms of insurance and so became composite insurers. Similarly, there composite insurance companies began combining different forms of cover in one policy. A good example of this is the way companies put fire, theft, liability and other forms of cover together in one policy for the householder and termed it the household

combined, or household comprehensive policy. Combined or comprehensive policies are now a common feature with many companies.

The following figures show the chronological development of 12 of the more common forms of insurance.

2.7 Review of Previous Study

Study of predecessor's researchers is important for the study. Some of the previous studies have been conducted to explore the investment and liquidity position of the Insurance companies in Nepal. Very hardly the some master thesis work has been found. In 2002 AD, Mr. Kishor Poudel of TU has written the thesis on "A study on Investment & Liquidity Position of Joint Venture Commercial Banks in Nepal." The main objective of the project was to evaluate liquidity and investment of commercial bank. He concluded, a commercial bank at its won judgment any decide to maintain an appropriate level of liquid assets. But the decision should be in relation to the sources of fund and statutory obligation. Te bank did not have constant and consistent liquidity along with consistent investment policy.

In 2004 A.D., Mr. Deepak Giri has performed the thesis title, "Investment and Liquidity Management of Insurance Companies in Nepal." The main objective of the thesis was to analyze the investment pattern and Liquidity Management system of Insurance Companies of Nepal. The conclusion of the thesis was that the insurance companies had mainly invested in Government Securities and Debenture and the investment as well as profit earning of Insurance companies is found volatile. He also concluded that the liquidity position of the insurance companies is not satisfactory but the correlation between the investment and total asset is positive.

Dhungana (2005) on her research "Liquidity position of commercial bank of Nepal has basically concluded the thesis as the Liquidity position of the Banks are in satisfactory stage however they have not appropriate and proper system to manage their liquidity. The primary objective of the project was to analysis the liquidity management system and position of commercial Banks of Nepal.

Mr. K.C.(2005) has completed another thesis of MBS title "Investment and Liquidity Management of Insurance companies." His study aimed at analyzing the pattern of investment and earning of insurance companies. He has focused to evaluate liquidity management of insurance companies. On his study he had found that the volume of investment is very much volatile. Insurance companies has the investment mostly in government securities, debenture and bank fixed deposit. The liquidity ratio of most of insurance companies is unsatisfactory state.

He finally added that the insurance companies didn't have adequate earning in comparison to the utilization of the assets. He had suggested that the portfolio management system to increase their earning from investment without increasing the degree or risk, which is possible through diversification of risk.

CHAPTER THREE

Research Methodology

Research methodology may be defined as a systematic process that is adapted by the researcher in studying problem with certain objective in view. In other words, research methodology describes the methods and process applied in the entire aspect of the study focus of data, data collection instrument and procedure, data tabulation & procession and methods of analysis.

Basically, the main objective of this study is to find out the investment of liquidity position of insurance companies. A simple ad suitable research methodology of the study is followed so as to fulfill the stated objective as well as to make it easier in visualization the total study clearly. This chapter deals with Research Design, Population & Sampling, Sources of Data, Data Collection Techniques and Data analysis tools.

3.1 Research Design

The company's liquidity and investment position are evaluated. The study attempts to analyze liquid funds of the companies. The company's liquidity and investment position are evaluated. Different analytical research approach like correlation analysis, ration analysis will be utilized and some statistical tests will be applied to examine the facts and descriptive analyze. Companies' Internal Data of the past five years are analyzed by using Ration Analysis.

3.2 Data Collection

The study is based on the secondary sources of information. Data has been collected from the Beema Samiti mainly, and from the related isurance companies too. As far as possible the personal deal, phones call, e- mail with the official personnel about the subject had be entertained.

According to the need and objectives of the study, the information thus collected, proceeds and relevant information has be tabulated in time series and where necessary graphs are drawn for better presentation. The study intends to draw the inference for 5 years time period i.e. 2060-2065 B.S. of any 5 leading insurance companies in Nepal.

3.3 Population & Sampling

In Nepal 21 insurance companies are operating their business. Only three insurance companies are working for Life Insurance. But only five insurance companies are selected as sample. They are:

1. Himalayan General Insurance Company Ltd
2. United Insurance Company Ltd
3. Premiere Insurance Company Ltd
4. Everest Insurance Company Ltd
5. Neco Insurance Company Ltd

3.4 Method of Analysis

The information collected from various sources has been completed to analyze the data. Firstly, the trend analysis or Net Profit has been analyzed. After all, other popular Ratio Analysis technique like Profitability Analysis, Investment to Total Assets Analysis and Return on Total Assets (ROA), Liquidity Ratio has been examined. Correlation Coefficient Analysis also has been implemented.

3.5 Data Analysis Tools

The collected data are analyzed by using various financial tools, as well as statistical tools. Brief descriptions of tools are given below:

3.5.1 Ratio Analysis:

Financial ratio analysis is designed to determine the relative strength & weakness of business operation. It also provides a frame- work for financial planning and control. Financial manager needs the information provided by analysis both to evaluate the firms' past performance and to map future plans.

Financial ratios quantify many aspects of a business and are an integral part of financial statement analysis. Financial ratios are categorized according to the financial aspect of the business which the ratio measures. Liquidity ratios measure the availability of cash to pay debt.

Ratio analysis is one of the techniques of financial analysis. Business firms use rations as yardsticks for evaluating the financial condition and performance. Analysis and interpretation using various accounting rations give a skilled and experienced analyst better understanding of the financial condition and

performance of the firm than what he could have obtained only through a perusal of financial statements.

a) Liquidity Ratio

This ratio indicated whether the firm would be in a position to meet its short- term obligations in time. It also indicates the availability of a rupee of liquid assets (convertible into cash easily) for every rupee of current liabilities. Higher the ratio greater the margin of safety for short- term creditors and vice-versa. Traditionally, a liquid ratio of 1:1 is considered as the ideal ratio.

In finance the Acid- test or quick ratio or liquid ratio measures the ability of a company to use its near cash or quick assets to immediately extinguish its current liabilities. Quick assets include those current assets that presumably can be quickly converted to cash at close to their book values. Such items are cash, marketable securities, and some accounts receivable. This ratio indicates a firm's capacity to maintain operations as usual with current cash or near cash reserve in bad periods. As such, this ratio implies a liquidation approach and does not recognize the revolving nature of current assets and liabilities. The ratio compares a company's cash and short- term investments to the financial liabilities the company is expected to incur within a year's time.

Liquidity ratio is analyzed as below;

Where,

$$\text{Liquid Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Asset- Inventory- Pre-paid expenses}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

b) Return on Total Assets (ROA)

Return on Total Assets is an indicator of how profitable a company is relative to its total assets. ROA gives an idea as to how efficient management is at using its assets to generate earnings. Calculated by dividing a company's annual earnings by its total assets, ROA is displayed as a percentage. Sometimes this is referred to as "return on investment".

$$\text{As, return on investment} = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

Some investors add interest expenses back into net income when performing this calculation because they'd like to use operating return before cost of borrowing.

ROA tells you what earnings were generated from invested capital (assets). ROA for public companies can vary substantially and will be highly dependent on the industry. This is why when using ROA as a comparative measure, it is best to compare it against a company's previous ROA numbers or the ROA of a similar company.

The assets of the company are comprised of both debt and equity. Both of these types of financing are used to fund the operation of the company. The ROA figure gives investors an idea of how effectively the company is converting the money it has to invest into net income. The higher the ROA number, the better, because the company is earning more money on less investment. For example, if one company has a net income of $ 1 million and total assets of $ 5 million, its ROA is 20%; however, if another company earns the same amount but has total assets of $ 10 million, it has an ROA of 10%. Based on this example, the first company is better at converting its investment into profit. When you really think about it, management's most important job is to make wise choices in allocating its resources. Anybody can make a profit by throwing a ton of money at a problem, but very few managers excel at making large profits with little investments.

3.5.2 Trend Analysis

One of the most important tasks before the economist and businessman is to estimate future earning. Growth rate analysis is carried out to ascertain rate in the past. Trend analysis is adopted to ascertain future. It predicts the future behavior of data and helps to find out future growth factor. The equation used to obtain the trend values is,

$y = a + bx$

where,

x = X- middle year

y = dependent variable

b = annual growth rate

Where, $b = \frac{\Sigma xy}{\Sigma x^2}$

a = Y- intercept

Where, $a = \frac{\Sigma y}{n}$

3.5.3 Correlation Co- efficient

Correlation analysis determines the degree and direction of relationship between two variables. It does not tell anything about the cause and effect relationship, if there is a high degree of correlation between two variables, it can't b e said which the cause is and which the effect is. Thus, correlation does not necessarily imply causation while causation always imlies correlation. The high degree of correlation between two variables may be due to the following reasons:

- Both the variables may be influence by one or more other variables.
- The correlation may be due to pure chance. The statistical relationship may be an account of chance coincident.
- Both the variables may be the mutually influenced by each other so that neither can be designated as the cause and other as the effect.

The following model is used to find out the correlation between two variables

$$r = \frac{n\Sigma XY - (\Sigma X)(\Sigma Y)}{\sqrt{n\Sigma X^2 \_ (\Sigma X)^2}\ \sqrt{n\Sigma Y^2 \_ (\Sigma Y)^2}}$$

Where X = first Variable
Y = Second Variable
n = No. of Variable

CHAPTER FOUR

Data Presentation and Analysis

This chapter deals about the analysis of data. It includes presentation of the argument, documentation, ideas or concepts. Descriptive analysis, ratio analysis, correlation analysis and other static presentation have been analyzed. The data when analyzed show the strength & weakness of organization.

4.1 Total Investment

Every investment entails some degree of risk. It's commitment of money that is expected to generate additional money. An investor will select the investment that will provide the maximum future return at an acceptable level of risk. A wide range of investment alternative is available to individual investors. In addition to the traditional common stock, preferred stock and bond alternatives, other financial assets such as convertible, warrants, rights, commodity future, financial future and real assets alternatives- such as real estate, precious metals and collectibles are available for investment.

Table 4.1
Total Investment of Himalayan General Insurance Company Ltd.

Investment	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064
NS Securities & Debenture	21,500,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	0
Bank Fixed Deposits Account	51,190,319	51,100,000	70,500,000	58,942,400	81,000,000
Fixed Deposit of Finance Account	0	20,290,319	20,290,319	0	0
Share Investment	0	0	0	0	0
Debenture Investment	0	0	0	0	0
Short Term Investment	0	0	0	4,653,646	7,788,909
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total Investment	**72,690,319**	**91,390,319**	**110,790,319**	**83,596,046**	**88,788,909**

Source: Balance Sheet of United Insurance Company (Nepal) Ltd from the year 2060- 2064 B. S

The table 4.1 shows the investment made by Himalayan General insurance company Ltd. in the year2060 to 2064. It clearly shows that the company has invested more in securities & debenture in 2060 in comparison to other year. The investment in NS securities & debenture in 2061-2063 remain constant while in

2064 the investment in this is nil. However the investment in bank fixed deposits account in 20620 is more in comparison to 2061. But in the year 2062 it has been increase and again in 2063 it has been decreased and again in 2064 the investment has been increased. Similarly the investment done by the company in fixed deposit of finance account is made only in the year 2061 and 2062. The area of investment of this company is more narrow than other insurance companies however the trend of total investment is increasing compared to previous year except in last year i.e. 2064 B.S

Table 4.2
Total Investment of United Insurance Company (Nepal) Ltd.

Investment	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064
NS Securities & Debenture	1,104,000	10,717,064	13,988,500	5,500,000	16,682,849
Bank Fixed Deposits Account	78,048,538	72,362,553	81,600,000	104,630,000	108,500,000
Fixed Deposit of Finance Account	0	20,364,939	19,706,000	27,100,000	29,746,530
Share Investment	0	4,100,000	5,588,000	5,588,000	10,588,000
Debenture Investment	0	0	3,870,000	3,870,000	3,870,000
Short Term Investment	0	0	15,211,180	5,712,362	164,959
Other	4,100,000	3,571,428	3,571,428	3,571,824	173,123,765
Total Investment	**83,252,538**	**111,115,984**	**143,535,108**	**155,972,186**	**342,676,103**

Source: Balance Sheet of United Insurance Company (Nepal) Ltd from the year 2060- 2064 B. S

The table 4.2 shows the investments made by United General Insurance Company Ltd. in different year. In 2060/ 64 it has its investment in NS securities and debenture, Bank Fixed Deposit and unspecified sector. It has the expansion of investment in Fixed Deposit of Finance Account and share capital since 2061. No investment was in short term in the year 2060 and 2061. But there is the investment in short term investment since year 2062 which is in decreasing order

till 2064. The total investment of this insurance company is in increasing order from 2060 B.S till 2064 B.S. The volume of investment is being increased in coming year and the area of investment of the company is wider than Himalayan General Insurance Company.

Table 4.4

Table 4.3
Total Investment of Everest Insurance Company Ltd.

Investment	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064
NS Securities & Debenture	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	0
Bank Fixed Deposits Account	83,323,750	78,932,400	74,820,500	83,732,500	84,799,375
Fixed Deposit of Finance Account	4,900,000	7,600,000	11,000,000	26,600,000	34,400,000
Share Investment	2,553,120	3,032,300	3,032,300	2,347,297	5,629,599
Debenture Investment	0	0	0	4,000,000	4,000,000
Short Term Investment	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	3,571,429	3,571,429
Total Investment	**115,776,870**	**114,564,700**	**113,852,800**	**145,251,226**	**132,400,403**

Source: Balance Sheet of Everest Insurance Company (Nepal) Ltd from the year 2060- 2064 B. S

The table 4.3 shows the investment pattern of Everest Insurance Company. It looks that the investment policy of this company is very mush constant. It has it investment in Ns securities & Debenture, Bank Fixed Deposit, Finance Fixed Deposit and Share Investment in all 5 years. It can be seen that the volume of investment has not fluctuated more in all options of investment. But the total investment is in low downward slope stage. Everest insurance company has not got investment in short term investment.

Total Investment of Premiere Insurance(Nepal) Ltd.

Investment	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064
NS Securities & Debenture	13,965,000	13,725,000	13,725,000	13,725,000	7,550,000
Bank Fixed Deposits Account	21,535,000	31,435,000	40,135,000	43,035,000	55,945,000
Fixed Deposit of Finance Account	10,382,307	13,616,000	15,755,234	19,282,990	19,710,500
Share Investment	4,101,981	4,164,981	4,164,981	6,200,981	6,225,181
Debenture Investment	0	2,790,000	2,790,000	2,790,000	6,790,000
Short Term Investment	0	0	0	0	0
Other	22,000,000	25,571,429	25,571,429	28,571,429	31,571,429
Total Investment	**71,984,288**	**91,302,410**	**102,141,644**	**113,605,400**	**127,792,110**

Source: Balance Sheet of Premiere Insurance Company (Nepal) Ltd from the year 2060- 2064 B. S

The table 4.4 present the investment made by Premiere Insurance Company Ltd in the year 2060 – 2064. it show the insurance company has only investment in Ns securities and Debenture, Bank Fixed Deposit, Financial Fixed Deposit and unspecified sectors in 2060. It has zero investment in Short Term in all year. It has also expanded its investment in Share and Debenture from 2061 and remain the same in the year 2062. But the share investment in 2063 and 2064 has been increased. Similarly the debenture investment is also increased in 2064 B.S. The total investment is in upward slope stage. And the composition of investment is seem more satisfactory than Everest Insurance Company.

Table 4.5
Total Investment of Neco Insurance Company (Nepal) Ltd.

Investment	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064

NS Securities & Debenture	0	0	0	0	13,850,000
Bank Fixed Deposits Account	100,000,000	97,000,000	97,525,000	97,525,000	73,600,000
Fixed Deposit of Finance Account	0	0	0	0	0
Share Investment	0	0	0	0	0
Debenture Investment	0	0	0	0	0
Short Term Investment	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	3,571,429	3,571,429	3,571,429	3,571,429
Total Investment	**100,000,000**	**100,571,429**	**101,096,429**	**101,096,429**	**91,021,429**

Source: Balance Sheet of Neco Insurance Company (Nepal) Ltd from the year 2060- 2064 B. S

The table 4.5 presents the investment made by Neco Insurance Company Ltd in 2060- 2064. The table shows that the company has only investment in Ns Securities and Debenture and Bank Fixed Deposit Account. The Company had not invested in Fixed Deposit of Finance Account, Share investment, Debenture, Short Term Investment and Other unspecified sector. It also shows that investment was increasing trend up to 2063 and again it decreased in 2064. The composition of investment of Neco is the least among the sampled 5 insurance company.

4.2 Investment to Total Assets:

Investment of insurance companies includes investment made in Ns securities and debenture, bank fixed deposit account, financial company fixed deposit account, share investment, debenture investment, short term investment, mutual funds and other unspecified investment, total assets of insurance companies include current assets, fixed assets and other. The percentage of investment in total assets can be found easily form the investment to total assets ratio.

Table 4.6
Investment to Total Assets of
Himalayan General Insurance Company Ltd

Year	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064
Total Investment	72,690,319	91,390,319	110,790,319	78,942,400	81,000,000
Total Assets	130,064,892	146,512,512	227,705,472	176,788,315	180,762,964
Ratiion (%)	55.89	62.38	48.66	44.65	44.81
Mean Ratio	51.28				

Source: Balance Sheet of Himalayan General Insurance Company from the year 2060- 2064 B. S

The table 4.6 shows that total investment and total assets and their relationship in ratio. It shows that the investment was 55.89 %, 62.38%, 48.66% , 44.65% and 44.81% in total assets in the year 2060 and respectively. There is a fluctuation in the ratio of total investment and total assets. However the portion of investment is increased in 2061 and then heavily fall in the year 2062 and suddenly increased in 2063 and 2064.

Table 4.7
Investment to Total Assets of
United Insurance Company Ltd

Year	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064
Total Investment	83,252,538	111,115,984	143,535,108	155,972,186	342,676,103
Total Assets	129,883,229	152,753,913	184,486,617	194,043,462	286,119,453
Ratiion (%)	64.10	72.74	77.80	80.38	119.77
Mean Ratio	82.96				

Source: Balance Sheet of United Insurance Company from the year 2060- 2064 B. S

The table 4.7 represents the investment and total assets of United Insurance Company in the year 2060- 2064 B.S. Total investment and total assets both are in increasing trend from 2060-2064. The Ratio of investment is 64.10%, 72.74%,

77.80%, 80.38%, and 119.77% in the year 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, and 2064 respectively. It shows that the ratio of investment is increasing line.

Table 4.8
Investment to Total Assets of
Premiere Insurance Company Ltd

Year	**2060**	**2061**	**2062**	**2063**	**2064**
Total Investment	71,984,288	90,252,410	102,141,644	113,605,400	132,400,403
Total Assets	120,175,053	151,342,423	156,755,841	191,680,205	196,352,940
Ratiion (%)	59.90	59.63	65.16	59.27	67.43
Mean Ratio	62.28				

Source: Balance Sheet of United Insurance Company from the year 2060-2064 B. S

The table 4.8 presents the total investment and total assets with the ratio of investment out of total assets. The company had it highest ratio of investment in the year 2064 i.e. 67.43%. From the year 2060, the ratio has been increasing till the year 2062. Then suddenly it decreases in the year 2063. But it recover it again the the year 2064 which is the highest ratio among the 5 years servey.

Table 4.9
Investment to Total Assets of
Everest Insurance Company Ltd

Year	**2060**	**2061**	**2062**	**2063**	**2064**
Total Investment	115,776,870	114,564,700	113,852,800	145,251,226	132,400,403

Total Assets	299,388,250	304,671,324	274,891,738	341,309,433	387,905,798
Ratiion (%)	38.67	37.60	41.42	42.56	34.13
Mean Ratio	38.88				

Source: Balance Sheet of Everest Insurance Company from the year 2060-2064 B. S

The above table 4.9 shows the portion of investment in the total assets. It seems that the percentage of investment is fluctuating in various year. It wad 38.67% in 2060 and 37.60% , 41.42%, 42.56% and 34.13% in the year 2061 and respectively. The ratio is decreased in the year 2061 and again started to increase up to the year 2063 and again decreases in the year 2064. Thus the policy of investment is seems more fluctuating of the Everest Insurance Company.

Table 4.10
Investment to Total Assets of
Neco Insurance Company Ltd

Year	**2060**	**2061**	**2062**	**2063**	**2064**
Total Investment	100,000,000	100,571,429	101,096,429	101,096,429	91,021,429
Total Assets	173,561,419	190,170,298	196,575,210	186,220,085	151,138,046
Ratiion (%)	57.62	52.88	51.43	54.29	60.22
Mean Ratio	55.29				

Source: Balance Sheet of Everest Insurance Company from the year 2060-2064 B. S

The table 4.10 presents the statical data about the total investment and total assets of Neco Company Ltd. This shows that the ratio of investment is 57.62%, 52.88%, 51.43%,54.29% and 60.22% in the year 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063 and 2064. The ratio in the year 2061 is decreased in comparison of the year 2060. In the year 2062 the ratio is again decreased but suddenly it increases in 2063 and it maintain the increasing trend in the year 2064.

Table 4.11

The Summarized & Comparative Table of

Investment to Total Assets of all Companies in different years

Name of the Insurance companies	Mean Ratio
Himalayan General Insurance Company	51.28 %
United Insurance Company	82.96%
Everest Insurance Company	38.88%
Premiere Insurance Company	62.28%
Neco Insurance Company	55.29%

The table 4.11 presents the all the mean value of investment in total assets. It shows that the United Insurance Company is able to maintain the highest investment portion to its assets, whereas Everest Insurance has the lowest proportion of its assets in the form of investment. In this list the second highest level of investment level after United Insurance Company is Premiere Insurance Company and then Neco Insurance Company. After Neco Himalayan General Insurance, Himalayan General insurance is on the line.

The sample insurance companies have obtained the following score from the point of view of increasing profitability through its asset's investment.

Table 4.12

Scoring of the sampled Companies on its' efficient utilizing

Of asset to increase profitability

Name of the Insurance companies	Score

Himalayan General Insurance Company	2
United Insurance Company	5
Everest Insurance Company	1
Premiere Insurance Company	4
Neco Insurance Company	3

The table 4.12 shows the scoring of all sampled insurance companies from the point of view of utilizing their asset to increasing profitabililty through it's portion of investment. In this chart the United Insurance is in highest score. Lilkewise Premiere Insurance company, Neco Insurance company, Himalayan General Insurance company and at last Everest insurance company scored 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively.

4.3 Profitability Ratio:

Profitability ratio shows the combined effects of liquidity, asset management and debt management on operating results. It measures the earning of the company for a certain period.

Return on Total Assets (ROA)

It is the ratio of net income to Total Assets. It measures the return on all firms Assets after interest and taxes. Following is the formula used to compute this ratio.

$$\textbf{Return on Total Assets (ROA)} = \frac{\textit{Net Income}}{\textit{Total Assets}}$$

Table 4.13

Net Income to Total Assets of
Himalayan General Insurance Company Ltd

Year	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064
Net Income	11,523,000	11,758,000	11,011,000	11,969,509	7,529,968
Total Assets	130,064,892	1,146,512,512	227,705,472	176,788,315	180,762,964
ROA (%)	8.86	1.03	4.84	6.77	4.17
Mean Ratio	5.13				

Source: Balance Sheet of Himalyan General Insurance Company from the year 2060- 2064 B. S

In the above table it has showed that in 2060 the ROA is highest. But in 2061 the ROA decreased so rapidly as it reached up to 1.03%. Then suddenly it increased up to 4.84% in 2062 and then in 2063 up to 6.77%. But suddenly it again fell up to 4.17% in the year 2064

Table 4.14

Net Income to Total Assets of United Insurance Company Ltd

Year	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064
Net Income	314,572	594,771	6,024,482	8,675,489	5,826,607
Total Assets	129,883,229	152,753,913	184,486,617	194,043,462	286,119,453
ROA(%)	0.24	0.39	3.27	4.47	2.04
Mean Ratio	2.08				

Source: Balance Sheet of United Insurance Company from the year 2060-2064 B. S

The table 4.14 shows the ROA of United Insurance company ltd. in the above table it has shown that the ROA is highest in the year 2063 and least in the year 2060. The ROA has increased in 2061 up to 0.39% and then reached at the level of 3.27%. Then it has increased up to the highest level i.e. 4.47% and then decreases at the level of 2.04% in the year 2064.

Table 4.15

Net Income to Total Assets of Premiere Insurance Company Ltd

Year	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064
Net Income	5,966,000	7,536,000	14,005,637	13,061,006	55,296,789
Total Assets	120,175,053	151,342,423	156,755,841	191,680,205	196,352,940
ROA (%)	4.96	4.98	8.93	6.81	28.16
Mean Ratio	10.77				

Source: Balance Sheet of Premiere Insurance Company from the year 2060-2064 B. S

In the above figure the ratio between Total Net income and Total assets of premiere insurance has been shown. In the year 2060, the ratio is 4.96 % and just remains the same in the year 2061. But suddenly it increases up to 8. 93 % in the year 2062 and again decreases at the level of 6.81 % in the year 2063. Then suddenly it increases at the level of 28.16 % in the year 2064 which is the highest ratio among the 5 years survey.

Table 4.16

Net Income to Total Assets of Everest Insurance Company Ltd

Year	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064
Net Income	18,522,285	17,165,038	10,121,927	12,542,403	22,088,924

Total Assets	299,388,250	304,671,324	274,891,738	341,309,433	387,905,798
ROA (%)	6.19	5.63	3.68	3.67	5.69
Mean Ratio	4.97				

Source: Balance Sheet of Everest Insurance Company from the year 2061-2064 B. S

The above table 4.16 shows the portion of Net income and the total assets. It seems that the percentage of investment is fluctuating in various year. It was 6.19% in 2060 and 5.63%, 3.68%, 3.67% and 5.69% in the year 2061 and vice versa.. The ratio in the year 2060 is the highest ratio among the 5 years survey. It then decreases up to the year 2063. But again it increases in the year 2064 and reaches at the ratio of 5.69%.

Table 4.17

Net Income to Total Assets of Neco Insurance Company Ltd

Year	**2060**	**2061**	**2062**	**2063**	**2064**
Net Income	6,055,273	4,433,545	1,503,601	295,734	-5,515,681
Total Assets	173,561,419	190,170,298	196,575,210	186,220,085	151,138,046
ROA (%)	3.49	2.33	0.76	0.16	-3.65
Mean Ratio	0.62				

Source: Balance Sheet of Neco Insurance Company from the year 2060- 2064 B. S

The table 4.17 presents the statistical data about the total Net income and total assets of Neco Company Ltd. This shows that the ratio of Net income is 3.49%, 2.33%, 0.76%, 0.16% and -3.65% in the year 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063 and 2064. The ratio in the year 2063 is decreased in comparison of the first 3 years i.e. year 2060, 2061 and 2062. The ratio between Net income and Total assets of Neco insurance company is in the decreasing state. In the last year i.e. in the year 2064 the ratio turns to negative i.e. – 3.65%.

Table 4.18

The Summarized & Comparative Table of
Net Income to Total Assets of all Companies in different years

Name of the Insurance companies	Mean Ratio
Himalayan General Insurance Company	5.13%
United Insurance Company	2.08%
Everest Insurance Company	4.97%
Premiere Insurance Company	10.77%
Neco Insurance Company	0.62%

The table 4.18 presents the Return on Total Assets of all the sampled companies in the year 2060-2064 with the average of it. It shows that the Mean Ratio of ROA of each companies. In the above figure Premiere Insurance Company has the highest ratio of ROA. Then after that Himalayan General Insurance Company has the highest ROA. After Himalayan General Insurance Company, Everest Insurance Company has the highest ROA and then United Insurance Company. In the above table, Neco Insurance Company has the least ROA i.e. 0.62%. Overall the Premiere Insurance Company has performed better than other insurance companies. It has the most effective utilization of asset than other companies.

Table 4.19
Scoring of the sampled Companies on the basis of ROA

Name of the Insurance companies	Score
Himalayan General Insurance Company	2
United Insurance Company	4
Everest Insurance Company	3
Premiere Insurance Company	1
Neco Insurance Company	5

The above table 4.19 shows that the best performance of Premiere Insurance Company through the ROA. After that the Himalayan General Insurance Company has obtained the no. 2 position being competitor of Premiere Insurance Company. The Everest Insurance Company is in middle among 5 companies. And the United Insurance company and Neco Insurance Company stand with 4,5 position with the very low performance in Return On Assets (ROA).

4.4 Liquidity Ratio

Liquidity management is the most important takes of any company. The company should have adequate liquidity. On the lack of adequate liquidity of the company may have to face in serious financial problems. Also, the companies having excess liquidity will be reducing its' earning because keeping idle cash or ban balance. So, liquidity management is most crucial. To achieve a goal, target, profit the company should have an optimal liquidity.

Liquidity ratio represents liquidity position of a firm. Liquidity position is calculated by companying firm's current assets and current liabilities. It may vary based in nature of business. Liquidity measures how much is on hand that can be converted to cash to pay the bills. It denotes ability for payment of short term liabilities.

Basically there are two types of liquidity ratio.

1. **Current Ratio =** $\dfrac{\textbf{Current Assets}}{\textbf{Current Liabilities}}$

2. **Liquid Ratio =** $\dfrac{\textbf{Current Assets- Stock- Prepaid Expenses}}{\textbf{Current Liabilities}}$

The stock/ inventory and prepaid expenses can't be converted to the cash as early as the company need. Thus in liquid ratio these two items of current asset has been excluded.

To measure the liquidity position of the company the Liquid Ratio can be more reliable. In General sense, the 1:1 liquid ratio is most appropriate. The liquidity ratio of different insurance companies in different year is shown below.

Table 4.20

Source: Balance Sheet of Himalayan General Insurance Company from the year 2060- 2064 B. S

In the above figure it shows relationship between Liquid assets and current liabilities. In the above table, the liquid ratio is probably in increasing order. In

Liquidity Ratio of
Himalayan General Insurance Company Ltd

Year	**2060**	**2061**	**2062**	**2063**	**2064**
Current Liabilities	31,766,393	45,230,593	116,257,274	31,913,912	27,926,326
Liquid Asssets	37,559,279	39,562,213	60,963,216	37,383,798	34,325,643
Liquid Ratio	1.18	0.87	0.52	1.17	1.23
Mean Liquidity Ratio	1.00				

the year 2060 B.S, the liquid ratio is 1.18%. But is has decreased to 0.87% in the year 2061 B.S. And again it has decreased at the ratio of 0.52% in the year 2062 B.S. But suddenly it has increased at 1.17% in the year 2063 and 1.23% in the year 2064 B.S.

Table 4.21

Liquidity Ratio of
United Insurance Company Ltd

Year	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064
Current Liabilities	11,560,251	33,428,579	54,531,006	61,380,580	132,990,963
Liquid Asssets	23,258,743	31,624,775	28,275,033	17,903,567	23,466,018
Liquid Ratio	2.01	0.95	0.52	0.29	0.18
Mean Liquidity Ratio	0.79				

Source: Balance Sheet of United Insurance Company from the year 2060-2064 B. S

The table 4.21 also shows the liquidity ratio of liquid assets and the current liabilities of United Insurance Company Ltd. it has shows that the liquidity ratio of United Insurance has been in decreasing order from the year 2060 to 2064 B.S. The liquidity ratio is highest in the year 2060 B.S. and has the least in the year 2064 B.S.

Table 4.22

Source: Balance Sheet of Premiere Insurance Company from the year 2060-2064 B. S

Liquidity Ratio of
Premiere Insurance Company Ltd

Year	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064
Current Liabilities	43,680,923	66,476,551	50,334,217	69,940,458	61,849,042
Liquid Asssets	26,678,080	40,314,341	31,354,841	55,634,914	43,899,064
Liquid Ratio	0.61	0.61	0.62	0.80	0.71
Mean Liquidity Ratio	0.67				

The liquidity ratio has been taken out from the ratio between the liquid assets and the current liabilities of the Premiere Insurance Company Ltd. In the above figure the liquidity ratio seems to be in the same line. It has not fluctuated

so much. In the year 2063 B.S, the ratio is seems to be high an in the year 2060 and 20641 B.S. the ratio is lowest.

Table 4.23
Liquidity Ratio of
Everest Insurance Company Ltd

Year	**2060**	**2061**	**2062**	**2063**	**2064**
Current Liabilities	136,812,800	132,711,223	90,330,542	108,614,383	139,602,552
Liquid Asssets	133,603,865	111,723,020	82,302,867	121,328,312	130,134,273
Liquid Ratio	0.98	0.84	0.91	1.12	0.93
Mean Liquidity Ratio	0.96				

Source: Balance Sheet of Everest Insurance Company from the year 2060-2064 B. S

The table 4.23 shows the liquidity ratio of the Everest Insurance Company Ltd. The above table shows that the liquidity ratio has been in increasing and decreasing order simultaneously. The liquidity ratio in the year 2063 B.S is higher and in the year 2061 B.S the liquidity ratio is lowest.

Table 4.24

Liquidity Ratio of
Neco Insurance Company Ltd

Year	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064
Current Liabilities	82,830,657	91,310,827	98,056,442	86,817,832	54,847,935
Liquid Asssets	65,354,907	81,425,670	84,286,949	72,973,771	45,361,135
Liquid Ratio	0.79	0.89	0.86	0.84	0.83
Mean Liquidity Ratio	0.84				

Source: Balance Sheet of Neco Insurance Company from the year 2060- 2064 B. S

In the above figure the liquid ratio is high in the year 2061 and it simultaneously decreases up to the year 2064. In the year 2061 the highest liquid ration is 0.89% whereas the lowest liquid ratio is in the year 2060 as 079%. The mean liquidity ratio among 5 years is 0.84%

4.5 Trend Analysis of Net Profit

The trend analysis is the major tool for forecasting. It is the process of estimating the value for the future on the basis of the past trend. Thus Trend Analysis of Net Profit forecast the Net profit5 of insurance companies of future on the profit available on the balance sheet of these companies of last 5 years.

The net profit of insurance companies calculated after subtracted the expenses form its' gross income. The main source of earning of insurance companies is the insurance premium collected from different insurance policy. The insurance premium is collected form different insurance policies such as fire insurance, marine insurance, aviation insurance, motor insurance and miscellaneous, non life insurance. Another source of earning is the earned interest on investment or loan. The Trend line for trend analysis is:

$$Y=a+bx\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots(i)$$

Where,
Y= dependent variable

x= X- middle year. a= y- intercept
b= slope of trend line or annual growth rate

The two normal equations estimating for a and b are:

$$\Sigma y = na + b\Sigma x \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (ii)$$

$$\Sigma xy = a\Sigma x + b\Sigma x^2 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (iii)$$

Since $\Sigma x = 0$, the equation (ii) and (iii) becomes

$$a = \frac{\Sigma y}{n} \qquad \text{And} \qquad b = \frac{\Sigma xy}{\Sigma x^2}$$

substituting these values of a & b in equation (i), required equation of trend line is

$$yc = a + bx$$

Table 4.25
Trend Analysis of Profit of Himalayan General Insurance Companies

(00,000)

Year (X)	Profit (y)	x= X-2062	X^2	xy	Trend values yc=a+bx
2060	60	-2	4	-1200	331.2
2061	119	-1	1	-119	243.8
2062	214	0	0	0	156.4
2063	333	1	1	333	69
2064	56	2	4	112	-18.4
	$\Sigma y=782$	$\Sigma x=0$	$\Sigma x2=10$	$\Sigma xy=-874$	$\Sigma yc=782$

Source: Balance Sheet of Himalayan General Insurance Company from the year 2060- 2064 B. S

Now,

$$\Sigma y \qquad 782$$

$$a = = \frac{}{n} = \frac{}{5} = 156.4$$

$$b = = \frac{\Sigma xy}{\Sigma x^2} = \frac{-874}{10} = -87.4$$

On the basis of above calculation, we can predict future earning of company.

Thus the future earning of Himalayan General Insurance Company will be as below:

When x= 2065

yc= 156.4-87.4(2065-2062)

= -105.8 i.e -10,580,000

When x= 2066

yc= 156.4-87.4(2066- 2062)

= -193.2 i.e -19,320,000

When x= 2067

yc= 156.4-87.4(2067 -2062)

= -280.6 i.e -28,060,000

Table 4.26

Trend Analysis of Profit of United Insurance Companies

(00,000)

Year (X)	Profit (Y)	x= X-2062	X^2	xy	Trend values yc=a+bx
2060	3	-2	4	-6	15.4
2061	6	-1	1	-6	24.4
2062	60	0	0	0	33.4
2063	98	1	1	98	42.4
2064	1	2	4	4	51.4
	Σy=167	*Σx=0*	*Σx2=10*	*Σxy=90*	*Σyc=167*

Source: Balance Sheet of United Insurance Company from the year 2060-2064 B. S

Now,

$$a = \frac{\Sigma y}{n} = \frac{167}{5} = 33.4$$

$$b = \frac{\Sigma xy}{\Sigma x^{2\ 10}} = \frac{90}{} = 9$$

On the basis of above calculation, we can predict future earning of company.

Thus the future earning of United Insurance Company will be as below:

When x= 2065

yc= 33.4+9(2065-2062)

= 60.4 i.e. 6,040,000

When x= 2066

yc= 33.4+9 (2066- 2062)

= 69.4 i.e. 6,940,000

When x= 2067

yc= 33.4+9 (2067 -2062)

= 78.4 i.e. 7,840,000

Table 4.27

Trend Analysis of Profit of Premiere Insurance Companies

(00,000)

Year (X)	**Profit (y)**	**x= X-2062**	**X^2**	**xy**	**Trend values yc=a+bx**
2060	43	-2	4	-86	74.6
2061	81	-1	1	-81	92.5
2062	180	0	0	0	110.4
2063	310	1	1	310	128.3
2064	18	2	4	36	146.2
	Σy=552	*Σx=0*	*$Σx^2$=10*	*Σxy=179*	*Σyc=552*

Source: Balance Sheet of Premiere Insurance Company from the year 2060-2064 B. S

Now,

$$a = \frac{\Sigma y}{n} = \frac{552}{5} = 110.40$$

$$b = \frac{\Sigma xy}{\Sigma x^2\ 10} = \frac{179}{} = 17.90$$

On the basis of above calculation, we can predict future earning of company.

Thus the future earning of Premiere Insurance Company will be as below:

When x= 2065

yc= 110.40+17.9(2065-2062)

= 164.10 i.e. 16,410,000

When x= 2066

yc= 110.40+17.9(2066- 2062)

= 182 i.e. 18,200,000

When x= 2067

yc=110.40+17.9(2067-2062)

= 199.90 i.e. 19,990,000

Table 4.28

Trend Analysis of Profit of Everest Insurance Company

(00,000)

Year (X)	**Profit (y)**	**x= X-2062**	**X^2**	**xy**	**Trend values yc=a+bx**
2060	116	-2	4	-232	161.4
2061	223	-1	1	-223	117.4
2062	15	0	0	0	73.4
2063	11	1	1	11	29.4
2064	2	2	4	4	-14.6
	Σy=367	*Σx=0*	*$Σx^2$=10*	*Σxy=-440*	*Σyc=367*

Source: Balance Sheet of Everest Insurance Company from the year 2060-2064 B. S

Now,

$$a = \frac{\Sigma y}{n} = \frac{367}{5} = 73.40$$

$$b = \frac{\Sigma xy}{\Sigma x^{2\ 10}} = \frac{-440}{} = -44$$

On the basis of above calculation, we can predict future earning of company.

Thus the future earning of Everest Insurance Company will be as below:
When x= 2065
yc= 73.40-44(2065-2062)
=-58.60 i.e. 5,860,000
When x= 2066
yc=73.40-44 (2066- 2062)
= -102.60 i.e. 10,260,000
When x= 2067
yc= 73.40-44 (2067-2062)
= -146.60 i.e. 146,600,000

Table 4.29
Trend Analysis of Profit of Neco Insurance Company

(00,000)

Year (X)	**Profit (y)**	**x= X-2062**	**X^2**	**xy**	**Trend values yc=a+bx**
2060	61	-2	4	-122	68.2
2061	44	-1	1	-44	40.9
2062	15	0	0	0	13.6
2063	3	1	1	3	-13.7
2064	-55	2	4	-110	-41
	Σy=68	*Σx=0*	*$Σx^2$=10*	*Σxy=-273*	*Σyc=68*

Source: Balance Sheet of Neco Insurance Company from the year 2060- 2064 B. S

Now,

$$a = \frac{\Sigma y}{n} = \frac{68}{5} = 13.60$$

$$b = \frac{\Sigma xy}{\Sigma x^{2\ 10}} = \frac{-273}{} = -27.3$$

On the basis of above calculation, we can predict future earning of company.

Thus the future earning of Neco Insurance Company will be as below:

When x= 2065

yc= 13.60-27.3(2065-2062)

=-68.3 i.e 6830,000

When x= 2066

yc= 13.60-27.3(2066- 2062)

= -95.60 i.e 9560,000

When x= 2067

yc= 13.60-27.30(2067-2062)

=-122.9 i.e 12,290,000

4.6 Correlation Co- efficient Analysis

Two variables are said to have' correlation', when they are so related that the change in the value of one variable is accompanied by the change in the value of the other. For examples, increase in advertisement expenditure is accompanied by increase in sale. The measure of correlation called the ' correlation coefficient' summarizes in one figure, the degree and direction of movement. Thus the correlation co-efficient is s statistical measure of the relationship, if any between series of numbers representing data of any kind.

The correlation coefficient only helps in determining the extent to which the two variables are correlated but it does not tell us about cause and effect relationship. Though, there is a high degree of correlation between two variable one can not say which one is the cause and which one the effect.

One of the widely used mathematical methods of calculating the correlation coefficient between two variables is Karl Pearson's coefficient. It is denoted by $\mathbf{r_{xy}}$ or simply **r** is defines b,

$$r = \frac{Cov(X,Y)}{\sqrt{Var(X)}\ \sqrt{Var(Y)}} \quad \text{……..(i)}$$

Where,

$$Cov(XY) = \sqrt{n\,\Sigma(X-\bar{X})(Y-\bar{Y})}$$

$\bar{X}$, $\bar{Y}$ being the arithmetic average of X series and Y series respectively. The formula (i) can be put in the following forms.

$$r = \frac{\Sigma xy}{\sqrt{\Sigma x^2}\ \sqrt{\Sigma y^2}} \quad \text{……..(ii)}$$

Where,

$x = X - \bar{X}$

$y = Y - \bar{Y}$

$$r = \frac{\Sigma xy}{n\sigma x \sigma y} \quad \text{……..(iii)}$$

where,

σ_x and σ_y are Standard Deviation of X and Y series respectively.

And,

Correlation Coefficient

$$r = \frac{n\Sigma XY - \Sigma X \Sigma Y}{\sqrt{n\Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2}\ \sqrt{n\Sigma Y^2 - (\Sigma Y)^2}}$$

The correlation coefficient (r) lies between + 1. When r= 1, there is positively perfect correlation between the two variable. When r= -1, there is a negatively perfect correlation between the tow variable and when r= 0, the variables are uncorrelated. Thus nearer the value of r to +1, closer will be the relationship between two variables and nearer the value of r to 0, lesser will be the relationship.

Table 4.30
Comparative Correlation Coefficient between
Total Investment & Total Assets

Name of Comapany	Correlation Coefficient (r)
Hiamalyan General Insurance Company	**0.77**
United Insurance Company	**0.009**
Premiere Insurance Company	**0.24**
Everest Insurance Company	**0.01**
Neco Insurance Company	**0.92**

The Table 4.30 presents the correlation coefficient value of all the sample companies. The two variables are Total investment & Total Assets. The valued of r is positive for all companies; it means there is positive correlation between Investment and Assets. In another words, when there is increase in Total Investment, there is also increase in Total Assets and vice- versa.

In the above table Himalayan General Insurance Company and Neco Insurance Company has higher correlation i.e. 0.77 and 0.92 respectively than others. It means the investment and asset of these companies are highly and positively correlated each other. Small changes in investment made the change in assets and vice versa.

Same as the Premiere Insurance Company's correlation coefficient between investment and asset is 0.24; whereas Everest Insurance Company has 0.01. And 0.009 is of United Insurance Company which is the least correlated value among all. The Total Investment and Total asset of Himalayan Company and Neco Company's are less correlated than Premiere Insurance Company but higher correlated than United Insurance Company. Thus, the degree of relationship between total investment and total assets of the sampled company's are different.

Table 4.31
Comparative Correlation Coefficient between
Total Investment & Net Premium Collection

Name of Comapany	Correlation Coefficient (r)
Hiamalyan General Insurance Company	-0.47
United Insurance Company	0.86
Premiere Insurance Company	0.62
Everest Insurance Company	0.02
Neco Insurance Company	-0.21

Table 4.31 shows the correlation coefficient between total investment and Net Premium collection of 5 insurance companies. The two variables are Investment and Premium collection. The correlation coefficient between Investment and Premium is positively correlated of all company except Himalayan General Insurance and Neco Insurance Company. When there is increase in the premium collection, the volume of investment is also increased. The value of correlation coefficient of United Insurance Company is r nearer to 1. Small change in one variable (investment or premium collection) makes effect in another.

But the value of Correlation Coefficient of Himalayan General Insurance and Neco Insurance has the negative value. It means the relationship between investment and premium collection move in the opposite direction i.e. the increase in premium collection decrease in investment and vice versa.

Table 4.32
Comparative Correlation Coefficient between
Total Liquidity & Net Premium Collection

Name of Comapany	Correlation Coefficient (r)
Himalayan General Insurance Company	-0.25
United Insurance Company	-0.35
Premiere Insurance Company	0.74
Everest Insurance Company	-0.01
Neco Insurance Company	0.19

The table 4.32 shows the correlation coefficient between Total Liquidity & Net Premium collections of insurance companies. The Correlation Coefficient of premiere Insurance and Neco Insurance Company is positive whereas Himalayan General Insurance, United Insurance and Everest Insurance Company obtain the negative correlation coefficient between their Liquidity and Premium collection.

Note: Premium income means the premium after deduction of the re-insurance premium paid from total collected premium.

4.7 Major Findings of the study

The major findings of this study have been summarized below on the basis of the above presentation and analysis of data:

- The area of investment of insurance companies is found much tapered like all the eggs are in same basket. Most portion of investment is in NS securities & debenture, Bank Fixed Account and Finance Fixed account and share.

- The insurance companies are being disabled to explore the area of investment in high income generating sector like short- term investment, debenture of other companies except United Insurance Company.

- The insurance companies seem not wanting to make a risk in their investment.

- The volume of investment of most of the companies is fluctuating up and down excessively.

- The trend of future earning of the insurance companies is found satisfactory except Everest and Neco Insurance Company.

- The Return on Asset of Himalayan and Premiere Company is found very much Satisfactory but Neco and United are in miserable condition.

- The major field for insurance business is Fir insurance, Marine insurance, Aviation insurance, motor insurance, Engineering and Contractor Risk insurance.

- The liquidity position of the Himalayan, Everest and Neco Company is near on the Industry level. But Premiere and United insurance company are very poor in maintaining their liquidity position.

- The correlation coefficient between Investment and Total Assets of all the sampled insurance companies is positively correlated.

- The correlation coefficient between Total Liquidity and Net Premium of Premiere and United Insurance is positively correlated whereas Himalayan General, United and Everest have negatively correlated.

- The correlation coefficient between Total Investment and Net Premium of Himalayan, United, Premiere and Everest Insurance company is positively correlated but the Neco Insurance Company has negative correlation.

CHAPTER FIVE

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

Summary

Insurance is a mechanism that ensures an individual to thrive on adverse consequences by compensating the individual, his/ her loss financially. Every individual in the world and all activities connected with him/ her be it life, profession, business, travel or any other pursuits are subject to unforeseen and uncalled for hazards or dangers. The benefits that an individual enjoys in his life by owning a car or a house or a factory can be snatched by sudden accident which can render even the individual immobile, and his family vulnerable. At this critical juncture, only insurance helps him not only to survive but recover his losses and continue his life in a normal manner, which would otherwise be unthinkable.

Every business is a risky business and yet, it is an opportunity for profit and progress. Risk management activity however has a tendency to focus on financial strategies to deal with financial risks, disregarding operational risks with no strategy. Risk management has always been closely identified as an integral part in the insurance industry. The major preoccupation the insurance industry has been with indemnification of risk and their exposure, their evaluation and the consequences of risk and their exposure, their evaluation and the consequences of happening of unlikely events resulting financial costs of them. The precise role of the insurance industry is to works as risk carriers. The measurement of risk exposure borne by them and thereof, is often based on recognized insurance principles, their vast experience of writing similar type of risks, and a trained mind to spot risk exposures and evaluation their consequences, by using powerful tools and techniques of analysis.

Thus the insurance is way of outsourcing risk exposure. This is an era of outsourcing as a key to efficient operation, so that managements can concentrate on doing what they are primarily meant for.

Life insurance is the contract under the insurer undertakes the responsibility to pay a certain sum of money either on death of the insured or on the expiry of fixed period in consideration of premium. It is a means of securing & investing. The other insurance developing now days are marine insurance, fire insurance, aviation insurance, motor insurance, health insurance, education insurance etc.

The evolution of insurance dated back as early as the commencement of trade started in European countries. The insurance activities in Nepal were executed by Indian Insurance Companies prior to 2007.

Rastriya Beema Corporation was introduced by Government under insurance act 2025 B.S. today there are 21 insurance companies are operating in Nepal. Among them only 4 insurance companies are working as pure- life insurance, 1 i.e. Rastriya Beema Sansthan is working as both life and non- life

insurance policy. And other 16 insurance companies are operating their business as non- life insurance. Among them 5 insurance companies are sampled in this study. They are Himalayan General Insurance, United Insurance, Premiere Insurance, Everest Insurance and Neco Insurance. Their major field for insurance business is Fire insurance, Marine Insurance, Aviation insurance, Motor insurance, Engineering and Contractor Risk insurance.

Conclusion:

The following conclusion is made from this study.

The large proportion of investment contributed to increase profitability. Thus it can be said that Neco Insurance Company is efficient in utilizing its assets which increase its profitability. And the Everest Insurance Company has utilized its assets in least form to earn the profit among the five companies.

- The main source of income of insurance companies is the premium collected form different policies as well as the interest made on investment.
- The main area of investment of insurance companies is NS Securities & Loan paper and Bank Fixed Deposit. The companies are not investment in real state and mutual funds.

- The volume of investment is very much volatile. The company has not obtained the better policy of investment as per the situation and time.

- The trend of earning of the companies is found more satisfactory thus it is in increasing trend. However the Himalayan General Insurance, Everest and Neco Company performance is being poorer towards the 2064/ 2065.

- The company are failed to make short term financing thus their liquidity position is not satisfactory.

- The Return on Asset is 5.13, 2.08, 10.77, 4.97 and 0.62 of Himalayan Insurance, United Insurance, Premiere Insurance, Everest Insurance and Neco Insurance respectively. The data shows that the Himalayan and Premiere have high level of Return on their assets. But Neco is very weak in this comparison. It means the company has not got better policy for the utilization of the assets.

- Average Liquidity Ration is 1:1, 1:0.79, 1: 67, 1:0.96 and 1:0.84 of the Himalyan, United, Premiere, Everest and Neco Insurance companies respectively. It shows that only the Himalayan and United Company are maintaining the liquidity position.

- Prepaid- Expenses are seems very higher and regular in every year in all of the companies except United Insurance Company.

- 0.77, 0.009, 0.24, 0.01 and 0.92 are the correlation coefficient between Investment and Total asset of Himalayan Insurance, United Insurance, Premiere Insurance, Everest Insurance and Neco Insurance respectively. It presents that all the companies has positive correlation with their investment and total asset thus the value of correlation is +1. It means the increase or decreasing in total investment also make increase or decreasing in total asset respectively and vice-versa.
- Himalayan General, United and Everest Insurance companies are failed to maintain their liquidity position with the increase in premium collection. As the correlation coefficient between Liquidity and Premium collection is found negative of these three companies.

- Himalayan General insurance company and Neco Insurance Company could not maintain proper investment policy thus the correlation coefficient between Investment and Premium collection is negatively correlated i.e. when the premium collection increases, the company's total investment seems falling down.

Recommendation

Based on the presentation and analysis of data and on major findings of this project, following recommendations have been presented.

- Most of the insurance companies are diverting substantial funds on limited area only i.e. Government Securities & Debenture, and Bank Fixed Deposit Account. They are making secured investment with lower rate of return. So, the insurance companies are suggested to explore some new area of investment where they can have higher rate of return like real estate, mutual fund and others.

- The insurance companies must invest in short term financing to maintain proper liquidity position as well as to be ready to access immediately spend able funds at reasonable cost.

- The insurance companies must give proper attention on their Investment Policy. They are being disabled to increase their ROA as they should be. They must introduce the portfolio management system to increase their earning from investment without increasing the degree of risk, which is possible through diversification of risk.

- The insurance company should have to maintain proper liquidity position because they are bound to pay the insured amount if case comes. The insurance companies will be paralyzed if the emergency funding problem arises ahead, however the companies are able to maintain the normal level of liquidity. Thus the companies should also invest in short term investment and most maintain their liquidity level those which are below the standard level specially Premiere and Everest Insurance company.

- ROA of Everest and Neco Company are in very miserable condition. So, these companies are suggested to improve earning of the company. They are suggested to utilize the assets more profitable.

- The projected future earning of the Everest and Neco Insurance company is seems towards decreasing and negative. Their operative expenses also seem higher than other companies. They must explore the reason behind it and must review on their overall policy and update with the current thread and opportunity. If not, these two companies will be unable to maintain the present level of earning after all.

- All of the insurance companies' correlation co- efficient between Total Investment and Total Assets is positively correlated in high degree. Thus the companies must analyze this while decreasing or increasing their investment level. Because small change in investment effect proper change in total assets.

- The insurance companies have to analysis the volume of premium collection with their liquidity and investment. The must address the liquidity and investment position with the increase or decrease in premium collection.

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APPENDIX-I

Return on Total Assets
Of all Sampled Companies in the year 2060-2064

Return on Total Assets (ROA) = $\frac{NetIncome}{TotalAssets}$

Company	I/A	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	Average ROA
	Net Income	11,523,000	11,758,000	11,011,000	11,969,509	7,529,968	

Himalayan	Total Assets	130,064,892	1,146,512,512	227,705,472	176,788,315	180,762,964	5.13
	ROA	8.86	1.03	4.84	6.77	4.17	
United	Net Income	314,572	594,771	6,024,482	8,675,489	5,826,607	2.08
	Total Assets	129,883,229	152,753,913	184,486,617	194,043,462	286,119,453	
	ROA	0.24	0.39	3.27	4.47	2.04	
Premiere	Net Income	5,966,000	7,536,000	14,005,637	13,061,006	55,296,789	10.77
	Total Assets	120,175,053	151,342,423	156,755,841	191,680,205	196,352,940	
	ROA	4.96	4.98	8.93	6.81	28.16	
Everest	Net Income	18,522,285	17,165,038	10,121,927	12,542,403	22,088,924	4.97
	Total Assets	299,388,250	304,671,324	274,891,738	341,309,433	387,905,798	
	ROA	6.19	5.63	3.68	3.67	5.69	
Neco	Net Income	6,055,273	4,433,545	1,503,601	295,734	-5,515,681	0.62
	Total Assets	173,561,419	190,170,298	196,575,210	186,220,085	151,138,046	
	ROA	3.49	2.33	0.76	0.16	-3.65	

APPENDIX-II

Liquidity Ratio of Himalayan Insurance Companies

For the year 2060-2064

	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	Total
Current Liabilities						
Short Term Loan				8,728,388		8,728,388

Claim	7,972,571	4,564,251	3,806,308	5,125,859	10,532,183	32,001,172
Payable re-insurance	20,880,743	23,189,302	38,443,612	15,390,683	14,881,677	112,787,017
Dividend		995,480				995,480
Underwriter Commission	2,913,079	3,671,125	2,701,589	2,668,982	2,512,466	9,206,241
S. Creditor			54,357,063			54,357,063
Others		12,810,435	16,948,702			29,759,137
Total Current Liabilities	**31,766,393**	**45,230,593**	**116,257,272**	**31,913,912**	**27,926,326**	**153,091,496**
Liquid Assets						
Bank And Cash Bal	3,793,428	1,799,571	2,681,836	4,653,646	7,788,909	20,717,390
Earned Interest	1,710,057	1,515,853		758,753	738,043	4,722,706
Other Earned	2,351,491	6,113,967				8,465,458
Pre-Advance	2,645					2,645
S. Debtors	29,701,658	30,132,822	58,281,380	31,974,399	25,798,691	175,888,950
Total Liquid Assets	**37,559,279**	**39,562,213**	**60,963,216**	**37,383,798**	**34,325,643**	**172,594,149**
Liquid Ratio	**1.18**	**0.87**	**0.52**	**1.17**	**1.23**	

APPENDIX-III

Liquidity Ratio of United Insurance Companies

For the Year 2059-2063

	2060	**2061**	**2062**	**2063**	**2064**	**Total**
Current Liabilities						

Short Term Loan						
Claim	5,532,370	5,735,766	8,023,036	10,706,889	15,249,280	45,247,341
Payable re-insurance	3,280,062	15,287,111	29,847,809	22,973,447	88,660,314	160,048,743
Dividend		3,369,848	1,821,575	18,866,295	12,000,000	35,057,718
Underwriter Commission	2,747,819	2,166,442	3,101,360	3,608,646	4,117,611	15,741,878
S. Creditor						
Others		6,869,412	11,737,226	5,225,303	12,963,758	36,795,699
Total Current Liabilities	**11,560,251**	**33,428,579**	**54,531,006**	**61,380,580**	**132,990,963**	**292,892,397**
Quick Assets						
Bank And Cash Bal	2,648,699	3,365,932	1,913,701	9,373,991	7,248,165	24,550,488
Earned Interest	1,160,568	856,253				2,016,821
Other Earned		3,397,290	926,822	1,878,404	2,698,045	8,900,561
Advance to Staff	803,869	1,403,523	962,131	1,147,566	1,247,265	5,564,354
Deposit	8,487,574	5,253,369	163,161	170,275	223,148	14,297,527
S. Debtors	10,158,033	17,348,408	24,309,218	5,333,331	12,049,396	69,198,386
Total Quick Assets	**23,258,743**	**31,624,775**	**28,275,033**	**17,903,567**	**23,466,018**	**124,528,136**
Quick Ratio	**2.01**	**0.95**	**0.52**	**0.29**	**0.18**	

APPENDIX-IV

Liquidity Ratio of Primiere Insurance Companies

For the Year 2060-2064

	2060	**2061**	**2062**	**2063**	**2064**	**Total**
Current Liabilities						
Short Term Loan	36,508,376	58,905,130	41,832,544	62,733,097	52,546,210	253,525,357

Claim						
Payable re-insurance						
Dividend	3,005,120	2,636,996	2,393,722	2,142,408	3,741,868	13,920,114
Underwriter Commission	5,78,569	410,336	298,114	304,067	376,529	1,967,615
S. Creditor	3,588,858	4,524,089	5,772,667	4,755,811	5,175,579	23,817,004
Others			37,170	5,075	8,856	51,101
Total Current Liabilities	**43,680,923**	**66,476,551**	**50,334,217**	**69,940,458**	**61,849,042**	**292,281,191**
Quick Assets						
Bank And Cash Bal	618,061	4,398,700	8,365,794	2,658,115	32,765,084	48,805,754
Earned Interest	2,973,857	2,449,940	1,169,022	2,825,305	1,093,898	10,512,022
Other Earned	16,999,137	29,450,055	17,372,882	45,808,978	8,870,984	91,996,986
Advance to Staff	1,039,817	1,364,704	1,378,498	1,359,425	898,498	6,040,942
Deposit	193,500	203,500	206,900	237,900	248,600	10,090,400
Other	3,140,716					3,140,716
S. Debtors	1,712,992	2,447,442	2,861,745	2,745,191	1,868,339	11,635,709
Total Quick Assets	**26,678,080**	**40,314,341**	**31,354,841**	**55,634,914**	**43,899,064**	**197,881,240**
Quick Ratio	**0.61**	**0.61**	**0.62**	**0.80**	**0.71**	

APPENDIX-V

Liquidity Ratio of Everest Insurance Companies

For the Year 2060-2064 B.S

	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	Average
Current Liabilities						

Short Term Loan	12,052,731	6,784,620	13,416,993	15,924,605	12,365,486	60,544,435
Payable re-insurance	83,508,318	82,523,063	8,149,287	26,619,613	104,398,405	305198,686
Dividend	30,000,000		2,555,760	2,382,125	1,561,584	36,499,469
Underwriter Commission	8,195,271	7,445,366	8,149,287	4,239,077	3,630,901	31,659,902
S. Creditor	3,056,480	1,290,425	42,449,993	47,238,413	6,594,285	100,629,596
Others		34,667,749	15,609,222	12,210,550	10,951,891	42,238,412
Total Current Liabilities	**136,812,800**	**132,711,223**	**90,330,542**	**108,614,383**	**139,602,552**	**608,071,500**
Quick Assets						
Bank And Cash Bal	58,179,605	42,137,167	17,494,754	25,652,664	56,611,560	200,075,750
Earned Interest	871,102	1,297,163	1,548,722	1,318,048	2,050,973	7,086,008
Other Earned						
Advance to Staff	725,783	2,166,455	1,298,545	984,620	1,170,838	4,117,541
Other Advance	57,130	246,559	560,101	1,009,950	993,961	2,817,701
Other	26,681,258	22,866,920	13,652,448	22,849,690	2,972,469	86,347,585
S. Debtors	47,088,987	43,008,756	47,748,297	69,513,340	66,334,472	272,693,852
Total Quick Assets	**133,603,865**	**111,723,020**	**82,302,867**	**121,328,312**	**130,134,273**	**579,092,337**
Quick Ratio	**0.98**	**0.84**	**0.91**	**1.12**	**0.93**	

APPENDIX-VI

Liquidity Ratio of Neco Insurance Companies

For the Year 2060-2064

	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	Average
Current Liabilities						

Short Term Loan	110,940,189	121,161,064	13,146,339	5,881,175		106,510,668.20
Claims			9809593	10621285	9466938	
Payable re-insurance			46623255	45807859	24279774	0.00
Dividend			2,160,738	5,000,000		432,147.60
Underwriter Commission			1330577	633896	1054863	0.00
S. Creditor			12284374	15435835	7218748	0.00
Others						6,181,028.00
Total Current Liabilities	**110,940,189**	**152,066,204**	**148,344,755**	**119,073,373**		**113,123,843.80**
Quick Assets						
Bank And Cash Bal	55,073,142	153,177,832	17,570,882	9,479,237	15,940,199	77,638,804.00
Installment Premium	5,532,834	5,003,288		5,273,745	856,171	
Earned Interest	2,620,202					1,196,868.20
Other Earned		1,509,722	18,711,085	1,741,400		4,540,110.00
Advance to Staff	7,968,177	6,101,309	5,516,209	5,994,051		6,762,666.80
Other Advance		4,571,114	4,848,358	4,737,802		3,043,408.00
Other						0.00
S. Debtors	203,314		2,477,786	2,875,203		1,668,539.00
Total Quick Assets	**71,397,669**	**170,363,315**	**99,317,929**	**106,689,996**		**98,012,369.40**
Quick Ratio	**0.64**	**1.12**	**0.67**	**0.90**		**0.91**

APPENDIX-VII

Correlation coefficient between Investments and Total Assets of Himalayan General Insurance Company

(00' in million)

Year	**2060**	**2061**	**2062**	**2063**	**2064**	**Sum (Σ)**
Investment(X)	72.69	91.39	110.79	78.94	81.00	434.81

Assets(Y)	130.06	146.51	227.71	176.79	180.76	861.83
X^2	5283.84	8352.13	12274.42	6231.52	6561	38702.91
Y^2	16915.60	21465.18	51851.84	31254.70	32674.18	154161.50
XY	9454.06	13389.55	25227.99	13955.80	14641.56	76668.96

$$\text{Correlation Coefficient} = \frac{n\Sigma XY - \Sigma X \Sigma Y}{\sqrt{n\Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2}\ \sqrt{n\Sigma Y^2 - (\Sigma Y)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{5(76668.96) - (434.81)\,(861.83)}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{5\,(38702.91) - (434.81)^2}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{5(154161.50) - (861.83)^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{383344.8 - 374732.30}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{193514.55 - 189059.74}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{770807.50 - 74275095}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{8612.50}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{4454.81}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{28056.55}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{8612.50}}{\mathbf{66.74 \times 167.50}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0.77}$$

Correlations Co. efficient = 0.77

Appendix- VIII

Correlation Coefficient between Total Investments and Total Assets of United Insurance Company

(00' in million)

Year	**2060**	**2061**	**2062**	**2063**	**2064**	**Sum**
Investment(X)	83.25	111.12	143.54	155.97	342.68	836.56
Assets(Y)	129.83	152.75	184.49	194.04	286.12	947.23

X^2	6930.56	12347.65	20603.73	24326.64	117429.58	181638.16
Y^2	16855.83	23332.56	34036.56	37651.52	81864.65	193741.12
XY	10808.35	16973.58	26481.69	30264.42	98047.60	182575.64

$$\text{Correlation Coefficient} = \frac{n\Sigma XY - \Sigma X \Sigma Y}{\sqrt{n\Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2}\sqrt{n\Sigma Y^2 - (\Sigma Y)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{5(18257.64) - (836.56)(947.23)}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{5(181638.16) - (836.56)^2}}\sqrt{\mathbf{5(193741.12) - (947.23)^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{91288.2 \quad 792414.73}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{908190.80 \quad 699832.63}}\sqrt{\mathbf{968705.60 \quad 897244.67}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{1126.53}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{208358.17}}\sqrt{\mathbf{71460.93}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{1126.53}}{\mathbf{456.46 \text{ X } 267.32}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0.009}$$

Correlations Co. efficient = 0.009

APPENDIX-IX

Correlation Coefficient between Investments and Total Assets of Premier Insurance Company

(00' in million)

Year	**2060**	**2061**	**2062**	**2063**	**2064**	**Sum**
Investment(X)	71.98	90.25	102.14	113.61	13.40	391.38
Assets(Y)	120.18	151.34	156.76	191.68	196.35	816.31

X^2	5181.12	8145.06	10432.58	12907.23	179.56	36845.55
Y^2	14443.23	22903.80	24573.70	36741.22	38553.32	137215.27
XY	8650.56	13658.44	16011.47	21776.76	2631.09	62728.32

$$\text{Correlation Coefficient} = \frac{n\Sigma XY - \Sigma X \Sigma Y}{\sqrt{n\Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2}\ \sqrt{n\Sigma Y^2 - (\Sigma Y)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{5(62728.32) - (391.38)\ (816.31)}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{5\ (36845.55) - (391.38)^2}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{5(137215.27) - (816.31)^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{313641.60 - 319487.41}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{184227.75 - 153178.30}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{686076.35 - 666362.01}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{5845.81}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{31049.45}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{19714.34}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{5845.81}}{\mathbf{176.21 \times 140.41}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0.24}$$

Correlations Co. efficient = 0.24

APPENDIX-X

Correlation Coefficient between Total Investments and Total Assets of Everest Insurance Company

(00' in million)

Year	**2060**	**2061**	**2062**	**2063**	**2064**	**Sum**
Investment(X)	115.78	114.56	113.85	114.25	132.40	590.84
Assets(Y)	299.39	304.67	274.89	341.31	387.91	1608.17

X^2	13405.01	13123.99	12961.82	13053.06	17529.76	1805519.88
Y^2	89634.37	92823.81	75564.51	116492.52	150474.17	524989.38
XY	34663.37	34903.00	31296.23	38994.67	51359.28	191216.55

$$\text{Correlation Coefficient } (r) = \frac{n\Sigma XY - \Sigma X \Sigma Y}{\sqrt{n\Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2}\ \sqrt{n\Sigma Y^2 - (\Sigma Y)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{5(191216.55) - (590.84)\,(1608.17)}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{5(1805519.88) - (590.84)^2}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{5(524989.38) - (1608.17)^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{956082.75 - 950171.16}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{9027599.40 - 349091.91}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{2624946.90 - 2586210.75}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{5911.59}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{8678507.49}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{38736.15}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{5911.59}}{\mathbf{2945.93 \times 196.82}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0.01}$$

Correlations Co. efficient = 0.01

APPENDIX-XI

Correlation Coefficient between Investments and Total Assets of Neco Insurance Company

(00' in million)

Year	**2060**	**2061**	**2062**	**2063**	**2064**	**Sum**
Investment(X)	100.00	100.57	101.10	101.10	91.02	493.79
Assets(Y)	173.56	190.17	196.57	186.22	151.14	897.66

X^2	10000	10114.32	10221.21	10221.21	8284.64	48841.38
Y^2	30123.07	36164.63	38639.76	34677.89	22843.30	162448.65
XY	17356	19125.40	19873.23	18826.84	13756.76	88938.23

$$\text{Correlation Coefficient (r)} = \frac{n\Sigma XY - \Sigma X \Sigma Y}{\sqrt{n\Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2}\ \sqrt{n\Sigma Y^2 - (\Sigma Y)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{5(88938.23) - (493.79)\,(897.66)}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{5(48841.38) - (493.79)^2}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{5(162448.65) - (897.66)^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{444691.15 - 443255.53}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{244206.9 - 243828.56}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{812243.23 - 805793.48}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{1435.62}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{378.34}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{6449.84}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{1435.62}}{\mathbf{19.45 \times 80.31}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0.92}$$

Correlations Co. efficient = 0.92

APPENDIX-XII

Correlation Coefficient between Total Investments and Net Premium collected of Himalayan General Insurance Company

(00' in million)

Year	**2060**	**2061**	**2062**	**2063**	**2064**	**Sum (Σ)**
Investment(X)	72.69	91.39	110.79	78.94	81.00	434.81
Premium	32.68	37.58	45.21	55.95	69.55	240.97

Collected(Y)						
X^2	5283.84	8352.13	12274.42	6231.52	6561	38702.91
Y^2	1067.98	1412.26	2043.94	3130	4837	12491.18
XY	2375.51	3434.44	5008.82	4416.69	5633.55	20869.01

Correlation Coefficient $(r) = \dfrac{n\Sigma XY - \Sigma X \Sigma Y}{\sqrt{n\Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2}\ \sqrt{n\Sigma Y^2 - (\Sigma Y)^2}}$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{5(20536.01) - (434.81)\,(240.97)}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{5(38702.91) - (434.81)^2}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{5(12491.18) - (240.97)^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{102680.05 - 104776.17}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{193514.55 - 189059.74}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{62455.90 - 58066.54}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{2096.12}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{4454.81}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{4389.36}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{2096.12}}{\mathbf{66.74 \times 66.25}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0.47}$$

Correlations Co. efficient = 0.47

APPENDIX-XIII

Correlation Coefficient between Total Investments and Net Premium collected of United Insurance Company

(00' in million)

Year	**2060**	**2061**	**2062**	**2063**	**2064**	**Sum (Σ)**
Investment(X)	83.25	111.12	143.54	155.97	342.68	836.56
Premium	23.48	35.38	29.27	47.66	56.89	192.68

Collected(Y)						
X^2	6930.56	12347.65	20603.73	24326.64	117429.58	181638.16
Y^2	551.31	1251.74	856.73	2271.48	3236.47	8167.73
XY	1954.71	3931.43	4201.42	7433.53	19495.07	37016.16

$$\text{Correlation Coefficient } (r) = \frac{n\Sigma XY - \Sigma X \Sigma Y}{\sqrt{n\Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2}\ \sqrt{n\Sigma Y^2 - (\Sigma Y)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{5(37016.16) - (836.56)\ (192.68)}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{5(181638.16) - (836.56)^2}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{5(8167.73) - (192.68)^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{185080.80 - 161188.38}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{908190.80 - 699832.63}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{40838.65 - 37125.58}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{23892.42}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{208358.17}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{3713.07}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{23892.42}}{\mathbf{456.46 \times 60.93}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0.86}$$

Correlations Co. efficient = 0.86

APPENDIX-XIV

Correlation Coefficient between Total Investments and Net Premium collected of Premiere Insurance Company

(00' in million)

Year	**2060**	**2061**	**2062**	**2063**	**2064**	**Sum (Σ)**
Investment(X)	71.98	90.25	102.14	113.61	13.40	391.38
Premium	25.38	32.40	36.22	43.48	30.20	167.68

Collected(Y)						
X^2	5181.12	8145.06	10432.58	12907.23	179.56	36845.55
Y^2	644.14	1049.76	1311.89	1890.51	912.04	5808.34
XY	1826.85	2924.10	3699.51	4939.76	404.68	13794.90

Correlation Coefficient $(r) = \dfrac{n\Sigma XY - \Sigma X \Sigma Y}{\sqrt{n\Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2}\ \sqrt{n\Sigma Y^2 - (\Sigma Y)^2}}$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{5(13794.90) - (391.38)\,(167.68)}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{5(36845.55) - (391.38)^2}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{5(5808.34) - (167.67)^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{68974.50 - 65626.60}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{184227.75 - 153178.30}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{29041.7 - 28113.23}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{3347.90}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{31049.45}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{928.47}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{3347.90}}{\mathbf{176.21 \times 30.47}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0.62}$$

Correlations Co. efficient = 0.62

APPENDIX-XV

Correlation Coefficient between Total Investments and Net Premium collected of Everest Insurance Company

(00' in million)

Year	**2060**	**2061**	**2062**	**2063**	**2064**	**Sum (Σ)**
Investment(X)	115.78	114.56	113.85	114.25	132.40	590.84
Premium	40.75	51.28	61.91	63.39	84.31	301.64

Collected(Y)						
X^2	13405.01	13123.99	12961.82	13053.06	17529.76	1805519.88
Y^2	1660.56	2629.64	3832.85	4005.62	7108.18	19236.86
XY	4718.04	5874.64	7048.45	7242.31	11162.64	36046.08

Correlation Coefficient $(r) = \dfrac{n\Sigma XY - \Sigma X \Sigma Y}{\sqrt{n\Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2}\ \sqrt{n\Sigma Y^2 - (\Sigma Y)^2}}$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{5(36046.08) - (590.84)(301.64)}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{5(1805519.88) - (590.84)^2}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{5(19236.76) - (301.65)^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{180230.40 - 178220.98}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{9027599.40 - 349091.91}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{96183.80 - 90992.72}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{2009.42}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{8678507.49}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{5191.08}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{3347.90}}{\mathbf{2945.93 \times 72.05}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0.02}$$

Correlations Co. efficient = 0.02

APPENDIX-XVI

Correlation Coefficient between Total Investments and Net Premium collected of Neco Insurance Company

(00' in million)

Year	**2060**	**2061**	**2062**	**2063**	**2064**	**Sum (Σ)**
Investment(X)	100.00	100.57	101.10	101.10	91.02	493.79
Premium	22.81	33.09	40.70	28.81	35.58	160.99

Collected(Y)						
X^2	10000	10114.32	10221.21	10221.21	8284.64	48841.38
Y^2	520.30	1094.95	1656.49	830.02	1265.94	5367.70
XY	2281	3327.86	4114.77	2912.69	3238.49	15874.81

$$\text{Correlation Coefficient } (r) = \frac{n\Sigma XY - \Sigma X \Sigma Y}{\sqrt{n\Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2}\ \sqrt{n\Sigma Y^2 - (\Sigma Y)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{5(15874.81) - (493.79)\ (160.99)}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{5(48841.38) - (493.79)^2}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{5(5367.70) - (160.99)^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{79374.05 - 79495.25}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{244206.90 - 243828.56}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{26838.50 - 25917.78}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{-121.20}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{378.34}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{920.72}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{-121.20}}{\mathbf{19.45 \times 30.34}}$$

$$= \mathbf{-0.21}$$

Correlations Co. efficient = -0.21

APPENDIX-XVII

Correlation Coefficient between Total Liquidity and Net Premium collected of Himalayan General Insurance Company

(00' in million)

Year	**2060**	**2061**	**2062**	**2063**	**2064**	**Sum (Σ)**
Liquidity(X)	37.56	39.56	60.96	37.38	34.33	209.79
Premium	32.68	37.58	45.21	55.95	69.55	240.97

Collected(Y)						
X^2	1410.75	1564.99	3716.12	1397.26	1178.55	9267.67
Y^2	1067.98	1412.26	2043.94	3130	4837	12491.18
XY	1227.46	1486.66	2756.00	2091.41	2387.65	9949.18

$$\text{Correlation Coefficient } (r) = \frac{n\Sigma XY - \Sigma X \Sigma Y}{\sqrt{n\Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2}\ \sqrt{n\Sigma Y^2 - (\Sigma Y)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{5(9949.18) - (209.79)\ (240.97)}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{5(9267.67) - (209.79)^2}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{5(12491.18) - (240.97)^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{49745.90 - 50553.10}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{46338.35 - 44011.84}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{62455.90 - 58066.54}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{-807.20}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{2326.51}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{4389.36}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{-807.20}}{\mathbf{48.23 \times 66.25}}$$

$$= \mathbf{-0.25}$$

Correlations Co. efficient = -0.25

APPENDIX-XVIII

Correlation Coefficient between Total Liquidity and Net Premium collected of United Insurance Company

(00' in million)

Year	**2060**	**2061**	**2062**	**2063**	**2064**	**Sum (Σ)**
Liquidity (X)	23.26	31.62	28.28	17.90	23.47	124.53
Premium	23.48	35.38	29.27	47.66	56.89	192.68

Collected(Y)						
X^2	541.03	999.82	799.76	320.41	550.84	3211.86
Y^2	551.31	1251.74	856.73	2271.48	3236.47	8167.73
XY	564.14	1118.72	827.76	853.11	1335.21	4698.94

$$\text{Correlation Coefficient } (r) = \frac{n\Sigma XY - \Sigma X \Sigma Y}{\sqrt{n\Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2}\ \sqrt{n\Sigma Y^2 - (\Sigma Y)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{5(4698.94) - (124.53)\,(192.68)}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{5(3211.86) - (124.53)^2}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{5(8167.73) - (192.68)^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{23494.70 - 23994.44}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{16059.30 - 15507.72}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{40838.65 - 37125.58}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{-499.74}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{551.58}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{3713.07}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{-499.74}}{\mathbf{23.49 \times 60.93}}$$

$$= \mathbf{-0.35}$$

Correlations Co. efficient = -0.35

APPENDIX-XIX

Correlation Coefficient between Total Liquidity and Net Premium collected of Premiere Insurance Company

(00' in million)

Year	**2060**	**2061**	**2062**	**2063**	**2064**	**Sum (Σ)**
Liquidity(X)	26.68	40.31	31.35	55.63	43.90	197.87
Premium	25.38	32.40	36.22	43.48	30.20	167.68

Collected(Y)						
X^2	711.82	1624.90	982.82	3094.70	1927.21	8341.45
Y^2	644.14	1049.76	1311.89	1890.51	912.04	5808.34
XY	677.14	1306.04	1135.50	2418.79	1325.78	6863.25

$$\text{Correlation Coefficient } (r) = \frac{n\Sigma XY - \Sigma X \Sigma Y}{\sqrt{n\Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2}\ \sqrt{n\Sigma Y^2 - (\Sigma Y)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{5(6863.25) - (197.87)\,(167.68)}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{5(8341.45) - (197.87)^2}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{5(5808.35) - (167.68)^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{34316.25 - 33178.84}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{41707.25 - 39152.54}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{29041.75 - 28116.58}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{1137.41}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{2554.71}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{925.17}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{1137.41}}{\mathbf{50.54 \times 30.42}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0.74}$$

Correlations Co. efficient = 0.74

APPENDIX-XX

Correlation Coefficient between Total Liquidity and Net Premium collected of Everest Insurance Company

(00' in million)

Year	**2060**	**2061**	**2062**	**2063**	**2064**	**Sum (Σ)**
Liquidity(X)	133.61	111.72	82.30	121.33	130.13	579.09
Premium	40.75	51.28	61.91	63.39	84.31	301.64

Collected(Y)						
X^2	17851.63	12481.36	6773.29	14720.97	16933.82	68761.07
Y^2	1660.56	2629.64	3832.85	4005.62	7108.18	19236.86
XY	5444.61	5729.00	5075.19	7691.11	10971.26	34911.17

$$\text{Correlation Coefficient } (r) = \frac{n\Sigma XY - \Sigma X \Sigma Y}{\sqrt{n\Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2}\ \sqrt{n\Sigma Y^2 - (\Sigma Y)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{5(34911.17) - (579.09)\ (301.64)}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{5(68761.07 - (579.09)^2}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{5(19236.86) - (301.64)^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{174555.85 - 174676.71}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{343805.35 - 335345.23}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{96184.30 - 90986.69}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{- 120.86}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{8460.12}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{45197.61}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{- 120.86}}{\mathbf{91.98\ X\ 212.60}}$$

$$= \mathbf{- 0.01}$$

Correlations Co. efficient = - 0.01

APPENDIX-XXI

Correlation Coefficient between Total Liquidity and Net Premium collected of Neco Insurance Company

(00' in million)

Year	**2060**	**2061**	**2062**	**2063**	**2064**	**Sum (Σ)**
Liquidity (X)	65.35	81.43	84.29	72.97	45.36	349.40
Premium	22.81	33.09	40.70	28.81	35.58	160.99

Collected						
X^2	4270.62	6630.84	7104.80	5324.62	2057.53	25388.41
Y^2	520.30	1094.95	1656.49	830.02	1265.94	5367.70
XY	1490.63	2694.52	3430.60	2102.27	1613.91	11331.94

$$\text{Correlation Coefficient } (r) = \frac{n\Sigma XY - \Sigma X \Sigma Y}{\sqrt{n\Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2}\ \sqrt{n\Sigma Y^2 - (\Sigma Y)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{5(11331.94) - (349.40)\,(160.99)}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{5(25388.41) - (349.40)^2}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{5(5367.70) - (160.99)^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{56659.70 - 56249.91}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{126942.05 - 122080.36}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{26838.50 - 25917.78}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{409.79}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{4861.69}}\ \sqrt{\mathbf{920..72}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{409.79}}{\mathbf{69.72 \text{ X } 30.34}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0.19}$$

Correlations Co. efficient = 0.19

अनुसूची
हिमालयन जनरल इन्स्योरेन्स कम्पनी लिमिटेडको
बीमाशुल्क विवरण

बीमाको किसिम	विवरण		२०५९/६०	२०६०/६१	२०६१/६२	२०६२/६३	२०६३/६४
जीवन	बीमाशुल्क - फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क खुद	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)					
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)					
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)					

		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)					
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)					
अग्नि	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	३२५३७१९३	३७९८९०२०	४४१४८३४९	४४१६३६६०	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)	२९६३४३२	३२६८३००	३५३६००४	४३६१३९२	
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	३५५००६२६	४१२५७३२०	४७६८४३५३	४८५२५०५२	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	३४५७२०९०	३६३९२८७२	४१९८५७६६	४४०२४२४७	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	९२८५३६	४८६४४४८	५६९८५८७	४५००८०५	
सामुद्रिक	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	७५३०९७२	५५७४६६६	७१४७५७१	६०३६८६६	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)	७१६३०	६२५७७	१००६१४	७२३३३१	
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	७६०२६०२	५६३७२४३	७२४८१८५	६७६०१९७	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	७११५५१४	५२५९०४१	६६९६६२७	५७३९५५१	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	४८७०८८	३७८२०२	५५१५५८	१०२०६४६	
हवाई	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	५२०१३३२५	३४८३६७०१	६८११३२३९	८४२६९५४८	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)					
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	५२०१३३२५	३४८३६७०१	६८११३२३९	८४२६९५४८	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	५१९८७३१८	३४५७९८२२	६७५५२९०४	८२९२२०८८	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	२६००७	२५६८७९	५६०३३५	१३४७४६०	
मोटर	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	२९६७०२९८	३५३७७६६५	३७५०३१४०	४६४५८७३०	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)					
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	२९६७०२९८	३५३७७६६५	३७५०३१४०	४६४५८७३०	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	१९१३३४७	५०००१५९	६३३१७६०	५८३२२३४	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	२७७५६९५१	३०३७७५०६	३११७१३८०	४०६२६४९६	
इन्जि. तथा ठेकेदार जोखिम बीमा	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	१२९११२५४	१७७३४३७	५५५२०७६	४५६६४८२	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)	३०५१४९	२९१६०१	४७८३४९	७१८०७०	
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	१५१६४०३	२०६५०३८	६०३०४२५	५२८४५५२	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	१४१४६१९	१७०५४५८	५८७३५६५	५१४०११९	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	१०१७८४	३५९५८०	१५६८६०	१४४४३३	
विविध	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	२८३२३३५६	३०३०९७८५	३५७४०१७९	३५२९६२६७	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)	४८१६७	११३२७०	३५९०९२	७६८९७९	
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	२८३७१५२३	३०४२३०५५	३६०९९२७१	३६०६५२४६	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	२४९९४६१५	२९०८०५४५	२९०३२५८३	२७७५७०२०	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	३३७६९०८	१३४२५१०	७०६६६८८	८३०८२२६	
जम्मा	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	१५१२८६३९९	१४५८६१२७४	१९८२०४५५४	२२०७९१५५३	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)	३३८८३७८	३७३५७४८	४४७४०५९	६५७१७७२	
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	१५४६७४७७७	१४९५९७०२२	२०२६७८६१३	२२७३६३३२५	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	१२१९९७५०३	११२०१७८९७	१५७४७३२०५	१७१४१५२५९	

		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	३२६७७२७४	३७५७९१२५	४५२०५४०८	५५९४८०६६	

अनुसूची
यूनाईटेड ईन्स्योरेन्स कम्पनी (नेपाल) लिमिटेडको
बीमाशुल्क विवरण

बीमाको किसिम	विवरण						
			२०५९/६०	२०६०/६१	२०६१/६२	२०६२/६३	२०६३/६४
जीवन	बीमाशुल्क - फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कट्टा	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)					
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)					
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)					

		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)					
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)					
अग्नि	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	२०१६८५५८	२४२०१९१३	३३३३१४९७	२५४७७२१४	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)		९२३४५	८७७३५	५२१२१७	
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	२०१६८५५८	२४२९४२५८	३३४१९२३२	२५९९८४३१	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	१९५०१९२५	२३१५९८७६	३११२८३३३	२३४३९११५	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	६६६६३३	११३४३८२	२२९०८९९	२५५९३१६	
सामुद्रिक	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	६४९९४२६	९५०९२५१	११५५९४७६	११०८४२०५	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)		२४४४५८	१५७८७३	१५७९८२६	
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	६४९९४२६	९७५३७०९	११७१७३४९	१२६६४०३१	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	४६३२७२८	७७१२९२४	९२५४६५२	९८७४८२२	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	१८६६६९८	२०४०७८५	२४६२६९७	२७८९२०९	
हवाई	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)					
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)					
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)					
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)					
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)					
मोटर	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	२६६९५५०८	४४५२७३९९	४७८३५२३३	६०७२९६६६	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)					
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	२६६९५५०८	४४५२७३९९	४७८३५२३३	६०७२९६६६	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	१०७१७२३८	१३७१३३४०	२५७३९३३५	२३५१६५८४	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	१५९७८२७०	३०८१४०५९	२२०९५८९८	३७२१३०८२	
इन्जि. तथा ठेकेदार जोखिम बीमा	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	१२५७७७९४	१३५२३४७	३७५८७३७	३३६८७०७	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)					
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	१२५७७७९४	१३५२३४७	३७५८७३७	३३६८७०७	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	११३६४८०५	१३१०१९३	३६०१९७४	३१३९७५७	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	१२९२९८९	४२१५४	१५६७६३	२२८९५०	
विविध	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	१०११२६६६	१०८७२५११	१७२५७१५३	३०४२०३६७	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)		४०११९	२७८०७	२०४६८५	
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	१०११२६६६	१०९१२६३०	१७२८४९६०	३०६२५०५२	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	६३५५९४६	९५६४१६७	१५०१६९७१	२५७६०००८	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	३७५६७२०	१३४८४६३	२२६७९८९	४८६५०४४	
जम्मा	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	७६०५३९५२	९०४६३४२१	११३७४२०९६	१३१०८०१५९	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)		३७६९२२	२७३४१५	२३०५७२८	
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	७६०५३९५२	९०८४०३४३	११४०१५५११	१३३३८५८८७	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	५२५७२६४२	५५४६०५००	८४७४१२६५	८५७३०२८६	

		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	२३४८१३१०	३५३७९८४३	२९२७४२४६	४७६५५६०१	

अनुसूची
प्रिमियर ईन्स्योरेन्स कम्पनी (नेपाल) लिमिटेडको
बीमाशुल्क विवरण

बीमाको किसिम	विवरण						
			२०५९/६०	२०६०/६१	२०६१/६२	२०६२/६३	२०६३/६४
जीवन	बीमाशुल्क - फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क (खुद)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)					
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)					
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)					

		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)					
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)					
अग्नि	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	२०६१४०५४	२४४९७९७९	२६३६९२९८	३०५८४७७०	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)	८२९१२८	९२६८१४	१७५५०६८	२५८००९२	
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	२१४४३१८२	२५४२४७९३	२८१२४३६६	३३१६४८६२	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	१८५९१३२९	१९५५२५१०	१९९४८९०९	२२६४३८९५	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	२८५१८५३	५८७२२८३	८१७५४५७	१०५२०९६७	
सामुद्रिक	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	२००८२१४	२७३६३०४	३४४८६६१	२९५३६२८	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)				१४३४४६	
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	२००८२१४	२७३६३०४	३४४८६६१	३०९७०७४	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	१८४६०१९	२५१५८५७	३१०३८८२	२५७१०००	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	१६२१९५	२२०४४७	३४४७७९	५२६०७४	
हवाई	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)					
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)					
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)					
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)					
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)					
मोटर	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	२७९७६७७५	३१३६१३०४	३२१३५०५२	३४४३३७१७	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)				१४५६	
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	२७९७६७७५	३१३६१३०४	३२१३५०५२	३४४३५१७३	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	८५८७५२०	९४६३८९४	९०५०७८७	७९५२२७३	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	१९३८९२५५	२१८९७४१०	२३०८४२६५	२६४८२९००	
इन्जि. तथा ठेकेदार जोखिम बीमा	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	३३००५१७४	३९२२६९९१	१०६०४२४६९	५२३८२७	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)		१७३६००	९००००	२०७७४५	
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	३३००५१७४	३९४००५९१	१०६१३२४६९	७३१५७२	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	३२८५०३५३	३९३१९२९१	१०६०३८३२५	६६६०२३	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	१५४८२१	८१३००	९४१४४	६५५४९	
विविध	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	१५२४२५५५	१८३८४११८	२१५३४२२७	२४३०३०२४	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)	१७३६७२	१४३२०१	६४१६७	३३०५७३	
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	१५४१६२२७	१८५२७३१९	२१५९८३९४	२४६३३५९७	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	१२५९३१६७	१४१९७१५५	१७०७७८०४	१८७५०२२४	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	२८२३०६०	४३३०१६४	४५२०५९०	५८८३३७३	
जम्मा	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	९८८४६७७२	११६२०६६९६	१८९५२९७०७	९२७९८९६६	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)	१००२८००	१२४३६१५	१९०९२३५	३२६३३९२	
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	९९८४९५७२	११७४५०३११	१९१४३८९४२	९६०६२२७८	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	७४४६८३८८	८५०४८७०७	१५५२१९७०७	५२५८३४१५	

		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	२५३८११८४	३२४०१६०४	३६२१९२३५	४३४७८८६३	

अनुसूची
एभरेष्ट ईन्स्योरेन्स कम्पनी लिमिटेडको
बीमाशुल्क विवरण

बीमाको किसिम	विवरण						
			२०५९/६०	२०६०/६१	२०६१/६२	२०६२/६३	२०६३/६४
जीवन	बीमाशुल्क - फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क खाद्दा	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)					
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)					
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)					

		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)					
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)					
अग्नि	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	३८२२०३१३	४९३७३३८८	५१०२४५१७	५७५३२२४९	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)	८६९९४२	१३१५५०२	१६७९५४१	१८२२९६४	
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	३९०९०२५५	५०६८८८९०	५२७०४०५८	५९३५५२१३	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	३३२५०४३२	४१८४४९४२	४०१३५०५५	४८५८६५६४	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	५८३९८२३	८८४३९४८	१२५६९००३	१०७६८६४९	
सामुद्रिक	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	१६६५४७३८	२२५८०६६३	२२०९४३२०	२००६६४०५	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)	८९६५५	७२५००	७५१९२	२२६१०४	
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	१६७४४३९३	२२६५३१६३	२२१६९५१२	२०२९२५०९	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	१४५०१४८८	२००८८७४५	१७२९३६९९	१४२६२७०६	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	२२४२९०५	२५६४४१८	४८७५८१३	६०२९८०३	
हवाई	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	१४०८४१५४८	११६८५९९८४	३२९३३५२७	४४९६२७३४	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)					
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	१४०८४१५४८	११६८५९९८४	३२९३३५२७	४४९६२७३४	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	१३९२१४७५१	११५५११३४३	३१५६८५५५	४२५६४२७३	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	१६२६७९७	१३४८६४१	१३६४९७२	२३९८४६१	
मोटर	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	३०७५४४४०	४१०५५१३२	४७६६५५५०	४६४६०९८४	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)		९७१६	२१०४०		
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	३०७५४४४०	४१०६४८४८	४७६८७५९०	४६४६०९८४	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	१४०३९८७९	१७०७०१२७	२२९१२३३३	१९६३६४६६	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	१६७१४५६१	२३९९४७२१	२४७७५२५७	२६८२४५१९	
इन्जि. तथा ठेकेदार जोखिम बीमा	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	८३३८८६२	७१२८३६१	८६५८०९१	१०३५२३३८	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)				३९६००	
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	८३३८८६२	७१२८३६१	८६५८०९१	१०३९१९३८	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	७४३४६६४	६१९१७८२	७८४७७०५	९४४६७५६	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	९०४१९८	९३६५७९	८१०३८६	९४५१८२	
विविध	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	३१२८००४३	३५२०५५३८	४१८७१०२५	४०३४०३०७	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)	७२७९८५	७१३१४२	१०१५५२३	११७१९७१	
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	३२००८०२८	३५९१८६८०	४२८८६५४८	४१५१२२७८	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	१८५८४५०२	२२३२६२५४	२५३७२७३५	२५०९५२०२	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	१३४२३५२६	१३५९२४२६	१७५१३८१३	१६४१७०७६	
जम्मा	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई)	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	२६६०८९९४४	२७२२०३०६६	२०४२४८०३०	२१९७१५०१८	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)	१६८७५८२	२१९०८६०	२७९१२९६	३२६०६३९	
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	२६७७७७५२६	२७४३१३९२६	२०७०३९३२६	२२२९७५६५७	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	२२७०२५७१६	२२३०३३१९३	१४५१३००८२	१५९५९१९६७	

		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	४०७५१८१०	५१२८०७३३	६१९०९२४४	६३३८३६९०	

अनुसूची
नेको ईन्स्योरेन्स लिमिटेडको
बीमाशुल्क विवरण

बीमाको किसिम	विवरण		२०५९/६०	२०६०/६१	२०६१/६२	२०६२/६३	२०६३/६४
जीवन	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)					
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)					
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)					
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)					

		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)					
अग्नि	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	२४३४५४२८	२७२६१३१४	२९९७४५८३	३०८७२०१५	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)	५५३२६१	५५०९५३	६५३७६२	५४१८९३	
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	२४८९८६५९	२७८१२२६७	३०६२८३४५	३१४१३९०८	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	१८५०९०२५	२०४३०४०५	२२३६४८९७	२२१३४१७२	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	६३८९६३४	७३८१८६२	८२६३४४८	९२७९७३६	
सामुद्रिक	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	५२८९११४	६८४१८०६	८७४३१५०	८०४०८३७	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)					
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	५२८९११४	६८४१८०६	८७४३१५०	८०४०८३७	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	४८९२३०३	५२७०८७५	५१५६०८८	७७२१०९०	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	३९६८११	१५७०९३१	३५८७०६२	३१९७४७	
हवाई	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	८३५३३३५३	६८९५६१९	१८३८४६१५	२६६६४०२४	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)					
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	८३५३३३५३	६८९५६१९	१८३८४६१५	२६६६४०२४	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	८१३९३६१३	६८६५७८०	१८२०६९१७	२६६३४१०१	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	२१३९७४०	२९८३९	१७७६९८	२९९२३	
मोटर	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	२२४८५७२७	२५९९११३८	२८१२८९०९	२४४६३५५४	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)					
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	२२४८५७२७	२५९९११३८	२८१२८९०९	२४४६३५५४	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	५६३७८१३	८२६८६४०	८७९८२१५	९२८६९५२	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	१६८४७९१४	१७७२२४९८	२०३३०६९४	१५१७६६०२	
इन्जि. तथा ठेकेदार जोखिम बीमा	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	५३५२३०६	२६७४०३०	४८२०७०७	२०१८४२४	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)	१००३५१			८००००	
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	५४५२६५७	२६७४०३०	४८२०७०७	२०९८४२४	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	५२५७९५४	२५८९३९०	४७३५९३१	१९०८६२३	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	१९४७०३	८४६४०	८४७७६	१८९८०१	
विविध	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	२६१७६९०८	२६२१४८२८	२२२३०३४८	२६९३३१००	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)	२५४९६५	२२२०८३	४८९०४	३२८७४	
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	२६४३१८७३	२६४३६९११	२२२७९२५२	२६९६५९७४	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	२३२०२०६१	२०१३८६१०	१४०२१५५१	२३१५५१५८	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	३२२९८१२	६२९८३०१	८२५७७०१	३८१०८१६	
जम्मा	बीमाशुल्क -फिर्ता बीमाशुल्क कटाई	पूनर्बीमा अगाडीको कुल बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (१)	१६७१८२८३६	९५८७८७३५	११३२८२३१२	११८९९१९५४	
		पूनर्बीमा वापत बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (२)	९०८५४७	७७३०३६	७०२६६६	६५४७६७	
		कुल बीमाशुल्क (३=१+२)	१६८०९१३८३	९६६५१७७१	११३९८४९७८	११९६४६७२१	
		पुनर्बीमाशुल्क भुक्तानी (४)	१३८८९२७६९	६३५६३७००	७३२८३५९९	९०८४००९६	
		खुद बीमाशुल्क आम्दानी (५=३-४)	२९१९८६१४	३३०८८०७१	४०७०१३७९	२८८०६६२५	

बीमक हिमालयन जनरल ई.कं.को आ.ब.२०५९/६० देखि २०६३/६४ साल आषाढ मसान्तसम्मको वासलात

विवरण						
		२०५९/६०	२०६०/६१	२०६१/६२	२०६२/६३	२०६३/६४
पुँजी तथा दायित्व	शेयर पुँजी					
	अधिकृत पुँजी					
	रु. दरका शेयरहरु					
	जारी पुँजी					
	रु. दरका शेयरहरु					
	चुक्ता पुँजी					
	रु. १०० दरका शेयरहरु	३००००००	३००००००	३००००००	३००००००	
	बोनस शेयर					

	नाफा/नो.हिसाबबाट सारेको खुद नाफा	६००७१९०	११९८६११३	२१४८३६२३	३३३७६१८०	
	जुगेडा	२२५०७१९०	२८४८६११२	३००००००	३००००००	
	बीमा कोष					
	जीवन बीमा					
	अग्नि बीमा	४६४२६८	२४३२२२४	२८४९२९४	२२५०४०३	
	सामुद्रिक बीमा	५४९४१४	६१९२१४	७०८४२४	९७५२०३	
	हवाई बीमा	१३८७८४७५	१२८४४०	२८०१६७	६७३७३०	
	मोटर बीमा	१३००४	१५१८८७५३	१५५८५६९०	२०३१३२४८	
	इन्जि. तथा ठेकेदार जोखिम बीमा	५०८९२	१७९७९०	७८४३०	७२२१७	
	विविध बीमा	१६८८४५४	६७१२५५	३५३३३४४	४१५४११३	
	दिर्घकालिन ऋण		३८९८६३			
	अल्पकालिन ऋण				८७२८३८८	
	चालु दायित्व					
	दावी वापत अनुमानित दायित्व	७९७२५७१	४५६४२५१	३८०६३०८	५१२५८५९	
	पूनर्वीमकलाई दिन बाँकि	२०८८०७४३	२३१८९३०२	३८४४३६१२	१५३९०६८३	
	लाभांश व्यवस्था (डेभिडेण्ट)		९९५४८०			
	अभिकर्ता कमिशन	२९१३०७९	३६७११२५	२७०१५८९	२६६८९८२	
	विविध साहू			५४३५७०६३		
	अन्य दायित्व		१२८१०४३५	१६९४८७०२		
	व्यवस्था					
	कर्मचारी लाभांश (बोनस)					
	कर्मचारी उपदान तथा अन्य	२३५१४९१				
	आयकर व्यवस्था	४८७४६४४	५२६५२३१	४५१५६६८	४६४६१०८	
	अन्य व्यवस्था	१५९१३४७७	५९३४९२४	२४१३५५८	१८४१३२०१	
	जम्मा	१३००६४८९२	१४६५१२५१२	२२७७०५४७२	१७६७८८३१५	
सम्पत्ति						
	स्थिर सम्पत्ति	१२६३७७९१	९८४०२६३	४२५९६९३१	४७४८७८४१	
	लगानी :					
	श्री ५ को सरकारको धितोपत्र/ऋणपत्र	२१५०००००	२००००००	२००००००	२००००००	
	बैंक मूद्दती खाता	५११९०३१९	५११०००००	७०५०००००	५८९४२४००	
	वित्त कम्पनी मूद्दती खाता		२०२९०३१९	२०२९०३१९		
	शेयर					
	डिवेन्चर					
	अल्पकालीन लगानी				४६५३६४६	
	अन्य					
	कर्जा विवरण खुलाउने					
	बीमालेखामा ऋण					
	अन्य					
	चालु : सम्पत्ति					
	बैंक तथा नगद मौज्दात	३७९३४२८	१७९९५७१	२६८१८३६	४५७०४४२८	
	किस्ता प्रिमियम					
	प्राप्त हुन बाँकी					
	वक्यौता ब्याज	१७१००५७	१५१५८५३			
	मौज्दात					
	अन्य	२३५१४९१	६११३९६७			
	कर्मचारी पेश्की	२६४५				
	अन्य पेश्की					
	धरौती					
	अग्रिम भुक्तानी	४७८१३८०	५७१९७१७	५५९१००२		
	विविध आसामी	२९७०१६५८	३०१३२८२२	५८२८१३८०		
	अपलेखन हुन बाँकी खर्चहरु					
	नाफा/नोक्सान हिसाबबाट सारेको नोक्सान					
	अन्य	२३९६१२३		७७६४००४		
	जम्मा	१३००६४८९२	१४६५१२५१२	२२७७०५४७२	१७६७८८३१५	

बीमक यूनाईटेड ई.कं.(नेपाल) लि. को आ.ब.२०५९/६० देखि २०६३/६४ साल आषाढ मसान्तसम्मको वासलात

विवरण						
		२०५९/६०	२०६०/६१	२०६१/६२	२०६२/६३	२०६३/६४
पुँजी तथा दायित्व	शेयर पुँजी					
	अधिकृत पुँजी					
	रु. दरका शेयरहरु					
	जारी पुँजी					
	रु. दरका शेयरहरु					
	चुक्ता पुँजी					
	रु. १०० दरका शेयरहरु	५६६२१५००	५६६२१५००	५६६२३५००	६००००००	६००००००
	बोनस शेयर					
	नाफा/नो.हिसाबबाट सारेको खुद नाफा	३१४५७२	५९४७७१	६०२४४८२	९७५८८१०	७३५३८

	जुगेडा	३५०११८३७	३८५१६२४२	४३२८९९६३	४७६२७७०८	५०५४१०१२
	बीमा कोष					
	जीवन बीमा					
	अग्नि बीमा	३३३३१६	५६७१९१	११४५४४९	१२७९६५८	१३०६६२०
	सामुद्रिक बीमा	३१८३३४३	२७९०३२१	३१८५०९०	३६४६३४६	४०३६६००
	हवाई बीमा					
	मोटर बीमा	७९८९१३५	१५४०७०२९	११०४७९४९	१८६०६५४१	२३७४३८१४
	इन्जि. तथा ठेकेदार जोखिम बीमा	६०६४९५	२१०७७	७८३८२	११४४७५	१८२०२८
	विविध बीमा	१८७८३६०	६७४२३१	११३३९९४	२४३२५२२	१८०२६९९
	दिर्घकालिन ऋण					
	अल्पकालिन ऋण					
	चालु दायित्व					
	दावी वापत अनुमानित दायित्व	५५३२३७०	५७३५७६६	८०२३०३६	१०७०६८८९	१५२४९२८०
	पूनर्वीमकलाई दिन बाँकि	३२८००६२	१५२८७११११	२९८४७८०९	२२९७३४४७	८८६६०३१४
	लाभांश व्यवस्था (डेभिडेण्ट)		३३६९८४८	१८२१५७५	१८६६२९५	
	अभिकर्ता कमिशन	२७४७८१९	२१६६४४२	३१०१३६०	३६०८६४६	४११७६११
	विविध साहू					
	अन्य दायित्व		६८६९४१२	११७३७२२६	५२२५३०३	
	व्यवस्था					
	कर्मचारी लाभांश (बोनस)	५४९८७०	११२९१९७	३०३४४४५	१७०४८४५	
	कर्मचारी उपदान तथा अन्य	९५९३८		१९२७		
	आयकर व्यवस्था	१५६३९९१	३००३७७५	४३९०४२९	४४९१९७७	
	अन्य व्यवस्था	१०१७४६२१				
	जम्मा	१२९८८३२२९	१५२७५३९१३	१८४४८६६१६	१९४०४३४६२	
सम्पत्ति						
	स्थिर सम्पत्ति	१०९३४०९५	१०००८९८१	९२७९१८५	११२६७६२४	
	लगानी :					
	श्री ५ को सरकारको धितोपत्र/ऋणपत्र	११०४०००	१०७१७०६४	१३९८८५००	५५०००००	
	बैंक मूद्दती खाता	७८०४८५३८	७२३६२५५३	८१६०००००	१०४६३००००	
	वित्त कम्पनी मूद्दती खाता		२०३६४९३९	१९७०६०००	२७१०००००	
	शेयर		४१०००००	९४५८०००	९४५८०००	
	डिवेन्चर					
	अल्पकालीन लगानी			१५२९११८०	५७१२३६२	
	अन्य	४१०००००	३५७१४२८	३५७१४२८	३५७१४२८	
	कर्जा विवरण खुलाउने					
	बीमालेखामा ऋण					
	अन्य					
	चालु : सम्पत्ति					
	बैंक तथा नगद मौज्दात	२६४८६९९	३३६५९३२	१९१३७०१	९३७३९९१	
	किस्ता प्रिमियम					
	प्राप्त हुन बाँकी					
	वक्यौता ब्याज	११६०५६८	८५६२५३			
	मौज्दात		४१७३			
	अन्य		३३९७२९०	९२६८२२	१८७८४०४	
	कर्मचारी पेश्की		१४०३५२३	९६२१३१	११४७५६६	
	अन्य पेश्की	८०३८६९				
	धरौती	८४८७५७४	५२५३३६९	१६३१६१	१७०२७५	
	अग्रिम भुक्तानी				६६७५७५६	
	विविध आसामी	१०१५८०३३	१७३४८४०८	२४३०९२१८	५३३३३३१	
	अपलेखन हुन बाँकी खर्चहरु					
	नाफा/नोक्सान हिसाबबाट सारेको नोक्सान					
	अन्य	१२४३७८५३		३३९७२९१	२२२४३२९	
	जम्मा	१२९८८३२२९	१५२७५३९१३	१८४४८६६१७	१९४०४३४६२	

बीमक प्रिमियर ई.कं.(नेपाल) लि. को आ.ब.२०५९/६० देखि २०६३/६४ साल आषाढ मसान्तसम्मको वासलात

विवरण						
		२०५९/६०	२०६०/६१	२०६१/६२	२०६२/६३	२०६३/६४
पुँजी तथा दायित्व	शेयर पुँजी					
	अधिकृत पुँजी					
	रु. दरका शेयरहरु					
	जारी पुँजी					
	रु. दरका शेयरहरु					
	चुक्ता पुँजी					
	रु. १०० दरका शेयरहरु	३००००००	३००००००	३००००००	३००००००	
	बोनस शेयर					
	नाफा/नो.हिसाबबाट सारेको खुद नाफा	४३४३६०७	८१११६६६	१७९७७०६०	३१०३८०६६	
	जुगेडा	२२०९१६९७	२५८५९७५७	३००००००	३००००००	

	बीमा कोष					
	जीवन बीमा					
	अग्नि बीमा	१४२५९२७	२९३६१४२	४०८७७२९	५२६०४८४	
	सामुद्रिक बीमा	३२९८०८	३०६०२२	३६३७१३	५४५६५२	
	हवाई बीमा					
	मोटर बीमा	९६९४६२८	१०९४८७०५	११५४२१३३	१३२४१४५०	
	इन्जि. तथा ठेकेदार जोखिम बीमा	७७४११	४०६५०	४७०७२	३२७७४	
	विविध बीमा	१४११५३०	२१६५०८२	२२६०२९५	२९४१६८७	
	दिर्घकालिन ऋण					
	अल्पकालिन ऋण					
	चालु दायित्व					
	दावी वापत अनुमानित दायित्व	३६५०८३७६	५८९०५१३०	४१८३२५४४	६२७३३०९७	
	पूनर्वीमकलाई दिन बाँकि					
	लाभांश व्यवस्था (डेभिडेण्ट)	३००५१२०	२६३६९९६	२३९३७२२	२१४२४०८	
	अभिकर्ता कमिशन	५७६५६९	४१०३३६	२९८११४	३०४०६७	
	विविध साहू	३५८८८५८	४५२४०८९	५७७२६६७	४७५५८११	
	अन्य दायित्व			३७१७०	५०७५	
	व्यवस्था					
	कर्मचारी लाभांश (बोनस)	८९३९२०	११४०२६३	२२१७८६४	२०६८६०३	
	कर्मचारी उपदान तथा अन्य	३१४७१२९	३०५२६	५६२२८	९३९८४	
	आयकर व्यवस्था	२०७९४७७	२८६२५५६	५९५५१४१	५५५६४२४	
	अन्य व्यवस्था	१०००९९६	४६४५०३	१९१४३८९	९६०६२३	
	जम्मा	१२०१७५०५३	१५१३४२४२३	१५६७५५८४१	१९१६८०२०५	
सम्पत्ति						
	स्थिर सम्पत्ति	१७५३२२३५	१६०१८७५१	१५५९८०६०	१५२७३८१३	
	लगानी :					
	श्री ५ को सरकारको धितोपत्र/ऋणपत्र	१३९६५०००	१३७२५०००	१३७२५०००	१३७२५०००	
	बैंक मूद्दती खाता	२१५३५०००	३१४३५०००	४०१३५०००	४३०३५०००	
	वित्त कम्पनी मूद्दती खाता	१०३८२३०७	१३६१६०००	१५७५५२३४	१९२८२९९०	
	शेयर	४१०१९८१	४१६४९८१	६९५४९८१	८९९०९८१	
	डिवेन्चर		१७४०००			
	अल्पकालीन लगानी					
	अन्य	२२०००००	२५५७१४२९	२५५७१४२९	२८५७१४२९	
	कर्जा विवरण खुलाउने					
	बीमालेखामा ऋण					
	अन्य					
	चालु : सम्पत्ति					
	बैंक तथा नगद मौज्दात	६१८०६१	४३९८७००	८३६५७९४	२६५८११५	
	किस्ता प्रिमियम					
	प्राप्त हुन बाँकी	१६९९९१३७	२९४५००५५	१७३७२८८२	४५८०८९७८	
	वक्यौता ब्याज	२९७३८५७	२४४९९४०	११६९०२२	२८२५३०५	
	मौज्दात					
	अन्य	३१४०७१६				
	कर्मचारी पेश्की	१०३९८१७	१३६४७०४	१३७८४९८	१३५९४२५	
	अन्य पेश्की					
	धरौती	१९३५००	२०३५००	२०६९००	२३७९००	
	अग्रिम भुक्तानी	३९८०४५०	४७५६९२१	७६६१२९६	७१६६०७८	
	विविध आसामी	१७१२९९२	२४४७४४२	२८६१७४५	२७४५१९१	
	अपलेखन हुन बाँकी खर्चहरु					
	नाफा/नोक्सान हिसाबबाट सारेको नोक्सान					
	अन्य					
	जम्मा	१२०१७५०५३	१५१३४२४२३	१५६७५५८४१	१९१६८०२०५	

बीमक एभरेष्ट ई.कं.लि. को आ.ब.२०५९/६० देखि २०६३/६४ साल आषाढ मसान्तसम्मको वासलात

विवरण						
		२०५९/६०	२०६०/६१	२०६१/६२	२०६२/६३	२०६३/६४
पुँजी तथा दायित्व	शेयर पुँजी					
	अधिकृत पुँजी					
	रु. दरका शेयरहरु					
	जारी पुँजी					
	रु. दरका शेयरहरु					
	चुक्ता पुँजी					
	रु. १०० दरका शेयरहरु	३००००००	३००००००	३००००००	३००००००	
	बोनस शेयर		३००००००	६००००००	६००००००	
	नाफा/नो.हिसाबबाट सारेको खुद नाफा	११५८६३५१	२२२५४४२०	१४७३४१९	११०४७१०	
	जुगेडा	३००००००	३००००००	३००००००	४१३३२१६५	

	बीमा कोष					
	जीवन बीमा					
	अग्नि बीमा	२९१९९११	४४२१९७४	६२८४५०२	५३८४३२५	
	सामुद्रिक बीमा	४२३८०५२	४६३२३६२	५८०२८०७	७८५६४६९	
	हवाई बीमा	८३५७२८१	६७४३२०	६८२४८६	११९९२३१	
	मोटर बीमा	४५२०९९	११९९७३६१	१२३८७६२८	१३४१२२५९	
	इन्जि. तथा ठेकेदार जोखिम बीमा	८१३३९९	४६८२८९	४०५१९३	४७२५९१	
	विविध बीमा	६७११७६३	६७९६२१२	८७५६९०७	८२०८५३८	
	दिर्घकालिन ऋण	१६८२४४३८				
	अल्पकालिन ऋण		४६१७७			
	चालु दायित्व					
	दावी वापत अनुमानित दायित्व	१२०५२७३१	६७८४६२०	१३४१६९९३	१५९२४६०५	
	पूनर्वीमकलाई दिन बाँकि	८३५०८३१८	८२५२३०६३	८१४९२८७	२६६१९६१३	
	लाभांश व्यवस्था (डेभिडेण्ट)	३००००००		२५५५७६०	२३८२१२५	
	अभिकर्ता कमिशन	८१९५२७१	७४४५३६६	८१४९२८७	४२३९०७७	
	विविध साहू	३०५६४८०	१२९०४२५	४२४४९९९३	४७२३८४१३	
	अन्य दायित्व		३४६६७७४९	१५६०९२२२	१२२१०५५०	
	व्यवस्था					
	कर्मचारी लाभांश (बोनस)	५२४८६०७	२३२९३८५	१४४५०८७	१७८३८८५	
	कर्मचारी उपदान तथा अन्य	२५६७७७१	४६७६५०	२२४४६०	१९४४६०	
	आयकर व्यवस्था	१८५३२९१५	२५१२८८१२	२५९९४०४६	३५११३६४०	
	अन्य व्यवस्था	२४३२२८६३	२७४३१३९	१६४०६७	१६३००७३	
	जम्मा	२९९३८८२५०	३०४६७१३२४	२७३९५११४४	३१६३०६७२९	
सम्पत्ति						
	स्थिर सम्पत्ति	२६५३९३६८	४५२८०५१२	५३६६६७९९	१५२७३८१३	
	लगानी :					
	श्री ५ को सरकारको धितोपत्र/ऋणपत्र	२५००००००	२५००००००	२५००००००	२५००००००	
	बैंक मूद्दती खाता	८३३२३७५०	७८९३२४००	७७७०७४००	८३६४०००	
	वित्त कम्पनी मूद्दती खाता	४९०००००	७६०००००	७८०००००	७७२९१४००	
	शेयर	२५५३१२०	३०३२३००	३३४५४००	२९५००००	
	डिवेन्चर					
	अल्पकालीन लगानी					
	अन्य					
	कर्जा विवरण खुलाउने					
	बीमालेखामा ऋण					
	अन्य					
	चालु : सम्पत्ति					
	बैंक तथा नगद मौज्दात	५८१७९६०५	४२१३७१६७	१७४९४७५४	२६५८११५	
	किस्ता प्रिमियम					
	प्राप्त हुन बाँकी					
	वक्यौता ब्याज	८७११०२	१२९७१६३	१५४८७२२	१४५२०८०	
	मौज्दात	६०६९७०	६६३५६१	६६०५९३	५६००४६	
	अन्य		२२८६६९२०	१४५६१५०५	१९९८६७०५	
	कर्मचारी पेश्की	७२५७८३	२१६६४५५			
	अन्य पेश्की	५७१३०				
	धरौती					
	अग्रिम भुक्तानी	२२८६११७७	३२६८६०९०	२५३५८२६८	२२७४४७५०	
	विविध आसामी	४७०८८९८७	४३००८७५६	४७७४८२९७	२७४५१९१	
	अपलेखन हुन बाँकी खर्चहरु					
	नाफा/नोक्सान हिसाबबाट सारेको नोक्सान					
	अन्य	२६६८१२५८			१२६५४१०५	
	जम्मा	२९९३८८२५०	३०४६७१३२४	२७४८९१७३८	१९१६८०२०५	

बीमक नेको ई.कं.लि. को आ.ब.२०५९/६० देखि २०६३/६४ साल आषाढ मसान्तसम्मको वासलात

विवरण						
		२०५९/६०	२०६०/६१	२०६१/६२	२०६२/६३	२०६३/६४
पुँजी तथा दायित्व	शेयर पुँजी					
	अधिकृत पुँजी					
	रु. दरका शेयरहरु					
	जारी पुँजी					
	रु. दरका शेयरहरु					
	चुक्ता पुँजी					
	रु. १०० दरका शेयरहरु					
	बोनस शेयर					
	नाफा/नो.हिसाबबाट सारेको खुद नाफा					
	जुगेडा					
	बीमा कोष					

	जीवन बीमा					
	अग्नि बीमा	१७४२६०८५	२३१३४२२१	२६६४११०४	२८३१५९३३	
	सामुद्रिक बीमा	६६१२७५८१	७४६३८०३३	७३९९७१३४	७६६३२४७५	
	हवाई बीमा	१३९९००	११०१९५९	१५७८४३८	२५८४३५९	
	मोटर बीमा	१११०७३६२६	११८३८७४४	१०३०९८८४	१२५३८४८१	
	इन्जि. तथा ठेकेदार जोखिम बीमा	५४७७२१९	३२०४६१४	४९६७५६७	५८५५६१३	
	विविध बीमा	१५३१०२५०	१६०३३६५४	१७९१९४५७	१४१२६१००	
	दिर्घकालिन ऋण					
	अल्पकालिन ऋण					
	चालु दायित्व					
	दावी वापत अनुमानित दायित्व	११०९४०१८९	१२११६१०६४	१४६१८४०१७	११९०७३३७३	
	पूनर्वीमकलाई दिन बाँकि					
	लाभांश व्यवस्था (डेभिडेण्ट)			२१६०७३८		
	अभिकर्ता कमिशन					
	विविध साहू					
	अन्य दायित्व		३०९०५१४०			
	व्यवस्था					
	कर्मचारी लाभांश (बोनस)		४५१२६३७	४५२५१५०	४४३०२८७	
	कर्मचारी उपदान तथा अन्य	४०४१२८३	६२९९३००	८३९९९६५	८१३९८१३	
	आयकर व्यवस्था					
	अन्य व्यवस्था	१४५२९७३७४	१८०७९०६३८	२१५९५५१८५	२६५१५५७४१	
	जम्मा	३७५८३३५०७	४७३६२०००४	५१२६३८६३९	५३६८५२१७५	
सम्पत्ति						
	स्थिर सम्पत्ति	३१४८९८८	२५४३७६२	२२२५५४८	२३४२०७७	
	लगानी :					
	श्री ५ को सरकारको धितोपत्र/ऋणपत्र	३९२४५०००	३७६५००००	४७३३०००	३७६५००००	
	बैंक मूद्दती खाता	२६००००००	२६०९०००००	३६३४०००००	३७५४०००००	
	वित्त कम्पनी मूद्दती खाता					
	शेयर				१४६८००००	
	डिवेन्चर					
	अल्पकालीन लगानी					
	अन्य					
	कर्जा विवरण खुलाउने					
	बीमालेखामा ऋण					
	अन्य					
	चालु : सम्पत्ति					
	बैंक तथा नगद मौज्दात	५५०७३१४२	१५३१७७८३२	६७७६४४९१	८६०६७७९५	
	किस्ता प्रिमियम	५५३२८३४	५००३२८८		५२७३७४५	
	प्राप्त हुन बाँकी		१५०९७७२	१८७११०८५	१७४१४००	
	वक्यौता ब्याज	२६२०२०२				
	मौज्दात		२०१८८८६			
	अन्य					
	कर्मचारी पेश्की	७९६८१७७	६१०१३०९	५५१६२०९	५९९४०५१	
	अन्य पेश्की		४५७११४	४८४८३५८	४७३७८०२	
	धरौती					
	अग्रिम भुक्तानी	१४१८५०	१४४०४१	३६५१६२	९०१०२	
	विविध आसामी	२०३३१४		२४७७७८६	२८७५२०३	
	अपलेखन हुन बाँकी खर्चहरु					
	नाफा/नोक्सान हिसाबबाट सारेको नोक्सान					
	अन्य	१९०००००				
	जम्मा	३७५८३३५०७	४७३६२०००४	५१२६३८६३९	५३६८५२१७५	