

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As on Ashwin end 2080

1st Quarter of FY 2080-81



BEST FINANCE COMPANY LTD.
बेस्ट फाइनान्स कम्पनी लि.

Best Finance Company Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As on Quarter Ended 30th Ashwin 2080 (17 Oct 2023)

Amount in NPR

Particulars	First Quarter Ending 30 th Ashwin 2080	Immediate previous Year Ending 31 st Ashad 2080
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalent	320,291,053	207,761,998
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	187,099,753	177,085,140
Placement with Bank and Financial Institutions	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	-	-
Other trading assets	-	-
Loan and advances to B/FIs	24,703,791	25,000,000
Loans and advances to customers	3,546,469,060	3,590,165,105
Investment securities	1,144,893,080	1,155,164,178
Current tax assets	34,388,133	47,394,722
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-
Investment in associates	-	-
Investment property	237,933,048	213,306,661
Property and equipment	241,408,110	243,647,078
Goodwill and Intangible assets	3,870,553	4,056,471
Deferred tax assets	6,421,358	-
Other assets	143,891,583	143,365,922
Total Assets	5,891,369,522	5,806,947,275
Particulars	First Quarter Ending 30 th Ashwin 2080	Immediate previous Year Ending 31 st Ashad 2080
Liabilities		
Due to Bank and Financial Institutions	47,834,218	218,940,868
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	-	-
Deposits from customers	4,485,181,927	4,171,562,805
Borrowing	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	-	13,665,943
Provisions	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	-	4,185,478
Other liabilities	208,605,717	204,339,132
Debt securities issued	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-
Total liabilities	4,741,621,862	4,612,694,226
Equity		
Share capital	854,816,779	854,816,779
Share premium	14,947,992	14,947,992
Retained earnings	(262,183,253)	(208,418,202)
Reserves	542,166,142	532,906,480
Total equity attributable to equity holders	1,149,747,660	1,194,253,049
Non-controlling interest	-	-
Total equity	1,149,747,660	1,194,253,049
Total liabilities and equity	5,891,369,522	5,806,947,275

Best Finance Company Limited

Statement of Profit or Loss

For the Quarter Ended 30th Ashwin 2080 (17 Oct 2023)

Amount in NPR

Particulars	Current Year		Previous Year	
	This Quarter	Up to this quarter	This Quarter	Up to this quarter
Interest income	151,129,513	151,129,513	138,217,216	138,217,216
Interest expense	119,794,656	119,794,656	100,208,659	100,208,659
Net interest income	31,334,857	31,334,857	38,008,556	38,008,556
Fee and commission income	4,787,684	4,787,684	4,146,379	4,146,379
Fee and commission expense	-	-	-	-
Net fee and commission income	4,787,684	4,787,684	4,146,379	4,146,379
Net interest, fee and commission income	36,122,541	36,122,541	42,154,936	42,154,936
Net trading income	-	-	-	-
Other operating income	15,120,726	15,120,726	47,203,108	47,203,108
Total operating income	51,243,267	51,243,267	89,358,044	89,358,044
Impairment charge/(reversal) for loans and other losses	41,214,825	41,214,825	31,454,452	31,454,452
Net operating income	10,028,442	10,028,442	57,903,592	57,903,592
Operating expense				
Personnel expenses	20,204,435	20,204,435	24,195,665	24,195,665
Other operating expenses	14,494,243	14,494,243	12,814,500	12,814,500
Depreciation & Amortization	3,857,624	3,857,624	2,920,243	2,920,243
Operating Profit	(28,527,860)	(28,527,860)	17,973,184	17,973,184
Non-operating income	8,705,000	8,705,000	-	-
Non-operating expense	-	-	-	-
Profit before income tax				
Income tax expense			12,039,651	12,039,651
Current Tax			12,039,651	12,039,651
Deferred Tax				
Profit/(loss) for the period	(19,822,860)	(19,822,860)	5,933,533	5,933,533

Details about the distributable profit

Amount in NPR

Opening Retained Earnings

(208,284,104.00)

Net Profit for the period ended 1st quarter

(19,822,860)

1. Appropriations	34,076,289
1.1 Profit required to be appropriated to:	-
a. General Reserve	-
b. Capital Redemption Reserve	-
c. Exchange Fluctuation Fund	-
d. CSR Fund	-
e. Employees Training Fund	-
f. Other	-
1.2 Profit required to be transferred to Regulatory Reserve:	34,076,289
a. Transferred to Regulatory Reserve	34,076,289
b. Transferred from Regulatory Reserve	-

Net Profit for the period ended 4th quarter available for distribution

(262,183,253)

Best Finance Company Limited
Statement of Other Comprehensive Income
 For the Quarter Ended 30th Ashwin 2080 (17 Oct 2023)

Amount in NPR

Particulars	Current Year		Previous Year	
	This Quarter	Up to this quarter	This Quarter	Up to this quarter
Profit for the year	(19,822,860)	(19,822,860)	5,933,532	5,933,532
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax	(24,749,284)	(24,749,284)	(91,096,457)	(91,096,457)
a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Gains/ (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value	(35,356,120)	(35,356,120)	(130,137,796)	(130,137,796)
Gains/ (losses) on revaluation	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-
Income Tax relating to above items	10,606,836	10,606,836	(39,041,339)	(39,041,339)
Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(24,749,284)	(24,749,284)	(91,096,457)	(91,096,457)
b) Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss				
Gains/ (losses) on cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-
Exchange gains/ (losses) (arising from translating financial assets of foreign operation)	-	-	-	-
Income tax relating to above items	-	-	-	-
Reclassify to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Net other comprehensive income that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
c) Share of other comprehensive income of associate accounted as per equity method	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax	(24,749,284)	(24,749,284)	(91,096,457)	(91,096,457)
Total comprehensive income for the period	(44,572,144)	(44,572,144)	(85,162,925)	(85,162,925)
Profit attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Bank	(44,572,144)	(44,572,144)	(85,162,925)	(85,162,925)
Non-controlling interest				
Total				
Earnings per share				
Basic earnings per share	(9.28)	(9.28)	2.86	2.86
Annualized Basic Earnings Per Share	(9.28)	(9.28)	2.86	2.86
Diluted earnings per share	(9.28)	(9.28)	2.86	2.86

Ratios as per NRB Directives

Particulars	Current Year		Previous Year	
	This Quarter	Up to this quarter	This Quarter	Up to this quarter
Capital Fund to RWA		18.03%		21.26%
Non-performing loan (NPL) to total loan		5.49%		4.40%
Total Loan Loss Provision to Total NPL		80.16%		75.88%
Cost of Funds		10.63%		10.63%
Credit to Deposit Ratio		79.61%		84.73%
Base Rate		14.57%		14.31%
Interest Rate Spread		4.47%		4.12%

[illegible]

Balance at Aswin end 2080	854,816,779	14,947,992	238,700,154	-	270,912,151	27,356,986	-	(262,183,253)	5,196,851	1,149,747,660
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Best Finance Company Limited
Statement of cash flows

For the Period (2080.04.01 to 2080.06.30) Ended 30th Ashwin 2080 (17 Oct 2023)

Amount in NPR

Particulars	Up to This Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Up to This Quarter
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	147,328,061	114,514,616
Fees and other income received	15,241,375	49,244,224
Dividend received	4,667,036	2,105,263
Receipts from other operating activities	(32,509,825)	(31,454,452)
Interest paid	(119,794,656)	(100,208,659)
Commission and fees paid	-	-
Cash payment to employees	(20,204,435)	(22,198,644)
Other expense paid	(18,351,867)	(27,774,394)
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities	(23,624,312)	(15,772,047)
(Increase)/Decrease in operating assets		(199,198,506)
Due from Nepal Rastra Bank	6,205,688	(31,367,304)
Placement with bank and financial institutions	(10,014,613)	-
Other trading assets	-	-
Loan and advances to bank and financial institutions	-	14,811
Loans and advances to customers	296,209	(154,427,081)
Other assets	22,871,109	(13,418,932)
Increase/(Decrease) in operating liabilities	142,593,579	196,326,679
Due to bank and financial institutions	(171,106,650)	123,115,920
Due to Nepal Rastra Bank	-	-
Deposit from customers	313,619,122	93,380,804
Borrowings	-	-
Other liabilities	81,107	(20,170,046)
Net cash flow from operating activities before tax paid	125,174,955	(18,643,874)
Income taxes paid/received	659,354	(11,715,611)
Net cash flow from operating activities	124,515,601	(6,828,263)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of investment securities	(14,478,185)	41,541,339
Receipts from sale of investment securities	-	-
Purchase of plant and equipment	-	-
Receipt from sale of property and equipment	2,238,967	(11,387,721)
Purchase of intangible assets	185,918	(146,541)
Receipt from sale of intangible assets	-	-
Purchase of investment properties	-	-
Receipt from the sale of investment properties	-	-
Interest received	-	-
Dividend received	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(12,053,300)	30,007,078
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Receipt from issue of debt securities	-	-
Repayment of debt securities	-	-
Receipt from issue of subordinated liabilities	-	-
Repayment of subordinated liabilities	-	-
Receipt from issue of shares	-	-
Dividend paid	-	-
Interest paid	-	-
Other receipt/payment	66,754	(2,451,583)
Net cash from financing activities	66,754	(2451583)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	112,529,055	20,627,231
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	207,761,998	433,835,767
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents held	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at Ashwin end 2080	320,291,053	454,462,998

Information about segment Revenues, Profit, Assets and Liabilities

Amount in NPR

Particulars	Bagmati Province		Gandaki Province		Lumbini Province		Madhesh Province	
	Current Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Quarter	Current Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Quarter	Current Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Quarter	Current Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Quarter
Revenues from external customers								
Intersegment Revenues								
Segment Profit (loss) before tax								
Segment Assets								
Segment Liabilities								

Province 1		Total	
Current Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Quarter	Current Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Quarter

Reconciliation of Reportable Segment profit or loss

Amount in NPR

Particulars	Current Quarter	Corresponding Previous Year Quarter
Total Profit Before Tax for Reportable Segment		
Profit before tax for another segment		
Elimination of inter-segment profit		
Unallocated amounts		
-Other Corporate expenses		
Profit Before Tax		

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

1. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on accrual basis of accounting in accordance with Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS) as published by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) Nepal and pronounced by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN), except otherwise stated, and as per the format issued by Nepal Rastra Bank in Directive No. 4 of NRB Directives.

The Condensed Interim Financial Statements comprise of:

- ❖ Condensed Statement of Financial Position
- ❖ Condensed Statement of Profit or Loss,
- ❖ Condensed Statement of Other Comprehensive Income,
- ❖ Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity,
- ❖ Condensed Statement of Cash Flows
- ❖ Notes to Interim Financial Statements and
- ❖ Ratios as per NRB Directive

2. Statement of Compliance with NFRS

The Interim Financial Statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with the requirement of Nepal Financial Reporting Standards (NFRS)-NAS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” as published by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) Nepal and pronounced by “The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal” (ICAN) and carve out issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal and in compliance with BAFIA 2073 and Unified Directives 2079 with amendments thereon issued by Nepal Rastra Bank and all other applicable laws and regulations.

The interim financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Finance annual financial statements.

3. Reporting Period

Reporting Period is a period from the first day of Shrawan of any year to the last day of quarter end, i.e., Ashwin, Poush, Chaitra, and Ashad as per Nepali calendar. The financial statement thus presented is for the first quarter of the fiscal year 2078-81 i.e., period from 1st Shrawan 2080 to 30th Ashwin 2080.

4. Functional and Presentation Currency

The Financial Statements of the Finance are presented in Nepalese Rupees (Rs), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Finance. The figures are rounded to nearest integer, except otherwise indicated.

5. Comparative Information

Comparative information is provided in narrative and descriptive nature if it is relevant to understand the current period's interim financial statement and re-classified wherever necessary to conform to current period presentation. The audited figures of 2078-79 Ashad end have been taken as a benchmark for comparison purpose. There might be change in the comparable figures subject to approval/recommendation from regulatory body.

6. Use of Estimates, assumptions, and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that are considered while reporting amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent assets and liabilities) as of the date of the financial statements. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in current and future periods.

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

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

Information about assumptions and estimation that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are:

- ❖ Measurement of defined benefit obligations.

- ❖ Provisions, commitments, and contingencies
- ❖ Determination of useful life of the property, plants and equipment. Assessment of the company's ability to continue as going concern.
- ❖ Determination of fair value of financial instruments; and property and equipment.
- ❖ Impairment of financial and non-financial assets.
- ❖ Assessment of current as well as deferred tax.
- ❖ Impairment on loans and advances (Higher of provision for loan loss calculated as per NRB and Impairment loss calculated as per NFRS as carve out issued by ICAN to be mandatorily implemented till carve out period)

7. Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies are applied consistently and changes, if any, are disclosed with the financial impact to the extent possible. BFC has applied its policies consistently, except for some comparatives have been grouped or regrouped to facilitate comparison, corrections of errors and any deviations from the same have been mentioned explicitly.

8. Significant Accounting Policies

8.1 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for the following material items in the statement of financial position:

- ❖ financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) are measured at fair value
- ❖ Investment property is measured at fair value.
- ❖ Interest Income on financial assets (Loans) held at amortized cost are recognized using the Company's normal interest rate which is very close to effective interest rate.
- ❖ The liability for defined benefit obligations is recognized as the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the net total of the plan assets, plus unrecognized actuarial gains, less unrecognized past service cost and unrecognized actuarial losses.

8.2 Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, balances with B/FIs, money at call & short notice and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less from the acquisition dates that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the Bank in the management of its short-term commitments.

8.3 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Recognition

The Company initially recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when, it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company initially recognize loans and advances, deposits and debt securities/ subordinated liabilities issued on the date that they are originated which is the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Investments in equity instruments, bonds, debenture, Government securities, NRB bond or deposit auction, reverse repos, outright purchase are recognized on trade date at which the Company commits to purchase/ acquire the financial assets. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are recognized on trade date at which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Classification

I. Financial Assets

The Company classifies the financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value on the basis of the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

The two classes of financial assets are as follows:

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Company classifies a financial asset measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- ❖ The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows and
- ❖ The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial asset measured at fair value

Financial assets other than those measured at amortized cost are measured at fair value. Financial assets measured at fair value are further classified into two categories as below:

- ❖ Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are classified as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) if they are held for trading or are designated at fair value through profit or loss. Upon initial recognition, transaction cost is directly attributable to the acquisition are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss.

- ❖ Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading and at the initial recognition, the Company makes an irrevocable election that the subsequent changes in fair value of the instrument is to be recognized in other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

II. Financial Liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, as follows.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial liabilities are classified as fair value through profit or loss if they are held for trading or are designated at fair value through profit or loss. Upon initial recognition, transaction costs are directly attributable to the acquisition are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred. Subsequent changes in fair value is recognized at profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities measured at amortized cost

All financial liabilities other than measured at fair value through profit or loss are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest rate method.

Measurement

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Transaction cost in relation to financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss.

A financial asset or financial liability is subsequently measured either at fair value or at amortized cost based on the classification of the financial asset or liability. Financial asset or liability classified as measured at amortized cost is subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest rate method.

The amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction for impairment or collectability.

Financial assets classified at fair value are subsequently measured at fair value. The subsequent changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss whereas of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Effective interest rate of loans and advance

While recognizing loans and advances at amortized cost, the Company has opted the carve out provided by the ICAN for determining effective interest rate. As a result of this alternative treatment, the Company has not included the loan processing fees received by the Company while calculating the effective interest rate to be used to amortize the loans and advances justifying that such fees and commission are immaterial to the total income from such loans and advances. The fees and commission are recognized as income in the same period when loan is approved and subsequently implemented/dispensed.

Staff Loans and Advances:

When the transaction price differs from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument, the Company immediately recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value as Prepaid Benefit. The Company accordingly estimates the Prepaid Benefit in relation to Staff Loans and advances given under subsidized rate of interest.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

Any interest in such transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss.

In transactions in which the Company neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Company continues to recognize the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or canceled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss.

Determination of Fair Value

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the measurement date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

The fair values are determined according to the following hierarchy:

Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 valuations are those with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.

Level 3 portfolios are those where at least one input, which could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation, is not based on observable market data.

When available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. If a market for a financial instrument is not active, the Company establishes fair value using a valuation technique. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties (if available), reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analyses.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price – i.e., the fair value of the consideration given or received. However, in some cases, the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition may be different to its transaction price. If such fair value is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (without modification) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, then the difference is recognized in profit or loss on initial recognition of the instrument. In other cases, the difference is not recognized in profit or loss immediately but is recognized over the life of the instrument on an appropriate basis or when the instrument is redeemed, transferred or sold, or the fair value becomes observable.

All unquoted equity investments are recorded at cost, considering the non-trading of promoter shares up to the date of balance sheet, the market price of such shares could not be ascertained with certainty. Hence, these investments are recognized at cost net of impairment, if any.

Impairment

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may have been impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is determined.

A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events occurring after the initial recognition of the asset (a loss event), and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The Company considers the following factors in assessing objective evidence of impairment:

- ❖ Whether the counterparty is in default of principal or interest payments.
- ❖ When a counterparty files for bankruptcy, and this would avoid or delay discharge of its obligation.
- ❖ Where the Company initiates legal recourse of recovery in respect of a credit obligation of the counterpart.
- ❖ Where the Company consents to a restructuring of the obligation, resulting in a diminished financial obligation, demonstrated by a material forgiveness of debt or postponement of scheduled payments.
- ❖ Where there is observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows of a group of financial assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with specific individual financial assets.

The Company considers evidence of impairment for loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities at both a specific asset and collective level. Significant loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities are assessed for specific impairment. Those found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified.

Reversal of Impairment

If the amount of an impairment loss decreases in a subsequent period and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the excess is written back by reducing the financial asset Impairment allowance account accordingly. The write-back is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

8.4 Trading Assets

Trading assets and liabilities are those assets and liabilities that the Company acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking.

Trading assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, with transaction costs recognized in profit or loss. All changes in fair value are recognized as part of net trading income in profit or loss as regarded as fair value through profit & loss account.

8.5 Derivatives Assets and Derivative Liabilities

Derivatives held for risk management purposes include all derivative assets and liabilities that are not classified as trading assets or liabilities. Derivatives held for risk management purposes are measured at fair value in the statement of financial position.

The Company currently does have any derivative assets and derivative liabilities.

8.6 Property and Equipment Recognition and measurement:

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

BFC depreciates property, plants and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the month the assets are ready for intended use. Assets acquired under finance lease and leasehold improvements are amortized over the lower of estimated useful life and lease term. The estimated useful lives of assets for the current and comparative period of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Nature of Assets	Useful Life (years)
Furniture	5
Equipment	5
Vehicles	7
Computers	5
Building	40
Leasehold	Lease term

8.7 Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired in Business Combination is recognized as goodwill. Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually, or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Computer software

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized based on the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs associated with the development of software are capitalized where it is probable that it will generate future economic benefits more than its cost. Computer software costs are amortized based on expected useful life. Costs associated with maintaining software are recognized as an expense as incurred.

At each reporting date, these assets are assessed for indicators of impairment. If an asset's carrying amount is determined to be greater than its recoverable amount, the asset is written down immediately.

Software is amortized on a straight-line basis in profit or loss over its estimated useful life, from the date that it is available for use. The estimated useful life of software for the current and comparative periods is five years. Software assets with costs less than Rs. 2,000 are charged off on purchases as revenue expenditure.

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

8.8 Investment Property

Investment properties include land or land and buildings other than those classified as property and equipment and non-current assets held for sale. Generally, it includes land, land and building acquired by BFC as non-banking assets but not sold as on the reporting date. The Bank holds investment property that has been acquired through enforcement of security over the loans and advances.

Investment properties are measured at cost, including transaction costs.

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

8.9 Income Tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities consist of amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to Inland Revenue Department in respect of the current year, using the tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted on the reporting date and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of prior years.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rate applicable to the Company as at the reporting date which is expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is probable that sufficient profit will be available to allow the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only to the extent that they relate to income taxes imposed by the same taxation authority.

8.10 Deposits and liabilities

The Company accepts deposits from its customers under saving account, current, term deposits and margin accounts which allows money to be deposited and withdrawn by the account holder. These transactions are recorded on the Company's books, and the resulting balance is recorded as a liability for the Company and represents the amount owed by the Company to the customer.

As per Para 09 of NAS 39 regarding Financial Instruments recognition and measurement, Effective Interest Rate (EIR) rate is to be used for booking interest expense and when calculating the EIR, an entity shall estimate cash flows considering all contractual term of the financial instrument but not credit loss, which includes the fees and points received or paid, transaction costs, premiums, discounts as per the Carve Out regarding the EIR rate treatment issued by ICAN, when calculating EIR, all these transaction cost shall be considered unless it is immaterial or impracticable to do so. Since all these transaction costs cannot be identified separately for every customer and it seems impracticable, separate EIR rate has not been computed as allowed by Carve Out issued by ICAN. The Amortization is included in "Interest expenses" in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

8.11 Provisions

The Company recognizes a provision if, because of past event, the Company has a present constructive or legal obligation that can be reliability measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation. The amount recognized is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking in to account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation at that date.

A disclosure for contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may but probably will not require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs.

8.12 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is not recognized during the period in which its recoverability of income is not probable. The Company's revenue comprises of interest income, fees and commission, foreign exchange income, cards income, remittance income, banc-assurance commission, etc.

The following specific recognition criteria shall be met for revenue recognition:

Interest Income

Interest income on financial assets held at amortized cost are recognized using the Company's normal interest rate which is very close to effective interest rate. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the expected estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability.

Fee and Commission Income

Fees and commissions are generally recognized on an accrual basis when the service has been provided.

Dividend Income

Dividend income received from equity shares is recognized in the books when the bank's right to receive the dividend is established.

Net Trading Income

Net Trading Income includes all gains and losses from changes in fair value, related capital gain/loss and dividend from financial assets 'Held for Trading'.

Net Income from Other Financial Instrument at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

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

8.13 Interest expense

BFC recognizes the interest expense on financial liabilities. The interest expenses are recognized on accrual basis using the applicable interest rate.

Interest expenses include interest on deposits from customers, and other interest-bearing financial liabilities.

8.14 Employee Benefits

Employee benefits include:

- ❖ Short-term employee benefits such as the following, if expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services:
 - Wages, salaries, and social security contributions.
 - Paid annual leave and paid sick leave.
 - Profit sharing and bonuses, and
 - Non-monetary benefits (such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidized goods or services) for current employees. Short term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.
- ❖ Termination Benefits
- ❖ Other long-term benefit
- ❖ Post-employment benefits, such as the following:

Defined Contribution Plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as personnel expenses in profit or loss in the periods during which related services are rendered.

Contributions to a defined contribution plan that are due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value. All employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both the employee and the Company contribute monthly at a pre-determined rate of 10% of the basic salary. The Company does not assume any future liability for provident fund benefits other than its annual contribution.

Defined Benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognized past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted.

The Company recognizes all actuarial gains and losses net of deferred tax arising from defined benefit plans immediately in other comprehensive income and all expenses related to defined benefit plans in employee benefit expense in profit or loss.

The Company recognizes gains and losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs. The gain or loss on curtailment or settlement comprises any resulting change in the fair value of plan assets, any change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation, any related actuarial gains and losses and any past service cost that had not previously been recognized.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense when the Company is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits because of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognized as an expense if the Company has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably. If benefits are payable more than 12 months after the reporting date, then they are discounted to their present value.

8.15 Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses are accounted on accrual basis and charged to the Statement of Profit and loss unless they are of capital nature.

8.16 Share capital and reserves

Shares are classified as Equity when the company has an unconditional right to avoid delivery of cash or another financial asset, that is, when the dividend and repayment of capital are at the sole and absolute discretion of BFC and there is no contractual obligation whatsoever to that effect. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments considering the tax benefits achieved thereon.

Reserves are the allocation out of profit or retained earnings. These are created as statutory requirement, accounting standard requirement and BFC's own requirement.

8.17 Earnings per share

BFC presents basic and diluted Earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit and loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting both the profit and loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, if any.

8.18 Segment Reporting

As Per NFRS 8, an operating segment is a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity), whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. BFC has identified reportable segment on basis of geographical area by the management for decision making purpose.

8.19 Events after Interim Period

BFC monitors and assesses events that may have potential impact to qualify as adjusting and/or non- adjusting events after the end of the reporting period. All adjusting events are adjusted in the books with additional disclosures and non-adjusting material events are disclosed in the notes with possible financial impact, to the extent ascertainable.

There are no material events that have occurred after the reporting date till the publication of this interim financial statement.

Additional Disclosure as per
Securities Registration and Issue Regulation, 2073 (Rule 26(1), Annexure 14)
1st Quarterly Report of Fiscal Year 2080-81

1. Financial Statement

a. First quarter unaudited Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Profit and Loss as per Nepal Financial Reporting Standard is published along with this report and can be visited on company website www.bestfinance.com.np.

b. Key financial indicators and ratios

Earnings Per Share	(9.28)
Price Earnings Ratio (P/E Ratio)	(32.32)
Net worth Per Share	134.50
Liquidity Ratio	31.74
Total Assets per share	689

2. Management Analysis

a. During this quarter, BFC has increased its deposit and loan. Management is committed to perform additional recovery procedures and improve in near future and shall be in the priority.

b. In consideration of CD ratio and liquidity ratio organization shall increase profit by increasing loans and advances in productive sectors.

c. There are no significant events, that, materially affect position of cash, overall profitability, and cash flows.

3. Details relating to legal action

a. No information regarding the lawsuit by or against the Bank has been filed during the Quarter under review.

b. No information regarding the lawsuit on account of violation of prevailing laws or commission of criminal offences or financial fraud/crime has been filed against the promoter or director of the Bank during the quarter under review.

4. Analysis of share transaction and progress of the bank

a. As the prices in the secondary market is determined by open share market operations, management view is neutral on this regard.

b. Maximum, minimum, closing price, total traded days and total share transacted during the quarter (Source: www.nepalstock.com)

Maximum Price	376	Total Days Transacted	61
Minimum Price	290.10	Total Share Transacted	493,908
Closing Price	299.80		

5. Problems and challenges

Internal

- ❖ Challenges in timely recovery of loan.
- ❖ Challenges in new recruitment and retention of existing quality manpower.
- ❖ Challenges in managing excess liquidity and attaining business growth.

External

- ❖ Fierce competition among banks and financial institutions.
- ❖ Changing geopolitics, changing world order, and recession in most part of the world has severely affected the global economy. Measures undertaken to prevent and control the above situations has disrupted the chain of production, supply, and consumptions; because of which economic activities have been slowed down and expected to be contracted. BFC, being a part of environment, cannot remain unaffected by this.

Strategy

- ❖ BFC is committed to maintain the level of non-performing loan as per NRB directives. During this, it also emphasizes to preserve and upgrade its relationship with valued customers and stakeholders.
- ❖ Management of BFC is analyzing the overall impact of currently changing world situation as mentioned above on economy, on banking industry and is focused on driving the organization safely through these changes.
- ❖ BFC is focusing on developing skills of employees by way of training, retaining existing employees; thereby reducing employee turnover.
- ❖ BFC is planning to digitalize its transaction, upgrade its atm technology and is planning to embrace digital banking in every area possible.

6. Corporate Governance

BFC is committed in maintaining the highest level of ethical standards, corporate governance, and compliance. It ensures absolute compliance of directives and guidelines issued by Nepal Rastra Bank. To ensure adequate compliance and risk management the bank has developed strong policy and procedural framework along with dedicated independent compliance and risk management function. The board of directors, audit committee, risk management committee, human resource management committee, recruitment committee and all other management committee are committed to enforce highest standard of corporate governance within the bank.

7. Declaration by CEO

I hereby declare that the data and information provided in this report is true, complete, and factual to the best of my knowledge. No conscious attempt has been made to misguide the investors.