

Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholders of Bank Alfalah Limited Afghanistan

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Bank Alfalah Limited Afghanistan ("the Bank"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at December 31, 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), the Law of Banking in Afghanistan and other laws and regulations issued by Da Afghanistan Bank.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Afghanistan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), the requirements of the Law of Banking in Afghanistan and other laws and regulations issued by Da Afghanistan Bank, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2018, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on March 23, 2019.

Grant Thornton Afgh.

Grant Thornton Afghanistan
Chartered Accountants



Engagement Partner: Saqib Rehman Qureshi - FCA

Location: Kabul, Afghanistan

Date: *March 26, 2020*

BANK ALFALAH LIMITED AFGHANISTAN
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

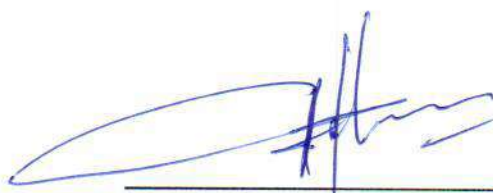
		31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	Note	AFN '000'	AFN '000'
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	5,227,395	10,651,486
Investments - net	6	5,809,750	792,828
Loans and advances to financial institutions - net	7	588,453	117,664
Loans and advances to customers - net	8	920	1,508
Property and equipment	9	23,262	5,081
Deferred tax asset	10	99	-
Advance tax - net		3,268	-
Other assets	11	1,034,419	1,196,113
Total assets		12,687,566	12,764,680
Liabilities			
Deposits from banks	12	-	690
Deposits from customers	13	10,926,946	11,001,887
Deferred tax liabilities - net		-	120
Current tax liability - net		-	13,500
Lease liabilities	14	9,670	-
Other liabilities	15	23,173	16,830
Total liabilities		10,959,789	11,033,027
Equity			
Capital contributed by Head Office	16	1,000,000	1,000,000
Capital reserve	17	59,905	50,791
Retained earnings		611,858	680,731
Revaluation reserve on financial instruments at FVOCI		56,014	131
Total equity		1,727,777	1,731,653
Total liabilities and equity		12,687,566	12,764,680
Contingencies and commitments	18		

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The annexed notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Country Finance Manager



Country Manager

BANK ALFALAH LIMITED AFGHANISTAN
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Note	AFN '000'	AFN '000'
Interest income	242,225	218,609
Interest expense	(3,224)	(11,597)
Net interest income	239,001	207,012
Fee and commission income	111,000	121,014
Fee and commission expense	(10,714)	(10,924)
Net fee and commission income	100,286	110,090
Income from dealing in foreign currencies	12,086	9,820
Other income	20,598	277,077
Total operating income	371,971	603,999
Impairment loss on financial assets and off balance sheet items	(9,565)	74,714
Net operating income	362,406	678,713
Personnel expenses	(90,465)	(92,055)
Depreciation	(16,790)	(2,705)
Finance cost on lease liabilities	(1,776)	-
Other operating expenses	(66,479)	(91,903)
Total operating expenses	(175,510)	(186,663)
Profit before taxation	186,896	492,050
Taxation	(4,620)	(92,493)
Profit for the year	182,276	399,557
Other comprehensive income		
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss subsequently		
Mark to market adjustment on investments at FVOCI	60,159	164
Related deferred tax	(12,032)	(33)
Mark to market adjustment on interest rate SWAP	9,695	-
Related deferred tax	(1,939)	-
	55,883	131
Total comprehensive income	238,159	399,688

The annexed notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Country Finance Manager




Country Manager

BANK ALFALAH LIMITED AFGHANISTAN
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Capital contributed by Head Office	Revaluation reserve on financial instrument at FVOCI	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Note	----- AFN '000' -----				
Balance as at 01 January 2018	1,000,000	69,051	30,813	302,116	1,401,980
Effect due to adoption of IFRS 9 - net of tax	-	-	-	(964)	(964)
Restated opening balance under IFRS 9	1,000,000	69,051	30,813	301,152	1,401,016
Total comprehensive income:					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	399,557	399,557
Other comprehensive income, net of tax					
Fair value reserve					
Net change in fair value	-	164	-	-	164
Related tax	-	(33)	-	-	(33)
Reclassification adjustments relating to available for sale investments disposed off during the year - net	-	(86,150)	-	-	(86,150)
Related tax on disposal of available for sale investments during the year	-	17,230	-	-	17,230
	-	(68,920)	-	-	(68,920)
Total comprehensive income	-	(68,920)	-	399,557	330,637
Transferred to capital reserve	17	-	19,978	(19,978)	-
Transactions with owners of the Bank					
Profits remitted to Head Office	16	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2018	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>50,791</u>	<u>680,731</u>	<u>1,731,653</u>
Balance as at 01 January 2019	1,000,000	131	50,791	680,731	1,731,653
Total comprehensive income:					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	182,276	182,276
Other comprehensive income	-	55,883	-	-	55,883
	-	55,883	-	182,276	238,159
Transferred to capital reserve	17	-	9,114	(9,114)	-
Transactions with owners of the Bank					
Profits remitted to Head Office	16	-	-	(242,035)	(242,035)
As at 31 December 2019	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>56,014</u>	<u>59,905</u>	<u>611,858</u>	<u>1,727,777</u>

The annexed notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.


 Country Finance Manager


 Country Manager


BANK ALFALAH LIMITED AFGHANISTAN
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Note	AFN '000'	AFN '000'
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before taxation	186,896	492,050
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	9 16,790	2,705
Finance cost on lease liabilities	14 1,776	-
Credit losses (reversal) / expense - excluding cash and cash equivalents	21 4,654	(57,772)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	(16)	-
Exchange loss on lease liabilities	374	-
Gain on settlement of Interest rate swaps - net	(607)	(29,233)
	209,867	407,750
Changes in:		
Loans and advances to financial institutions - net	(469,800)	585,648
Loans and advances to customers - net	610	(42)
Other assets	172,187	25,163
Deposits from banks	(690)	(2,018,251)
Deposits from customers	(74,941)	(2,443,477)
Other liabilities	3,710	(24,524)
Net cash (used in)/ generated from operations	(159,057)	(3,467,733)
Tax paid	(35,578)	(28,383)
Cash flows used in operating activities	(194,635)	(3,496,116)
Acquisition of operating fixed assets	9 (11,437)	(260)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	9 23	-
Investment sold/ (made) - net	(4,959,986)	4,211,994
Net cash generated from investing activities	(4,971,400)	4,211,734
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payment against lease liabilities	(16,021)	-
Remittances to the Head Office	15 (242,035)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(258,056)	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(5,424,091)	715,619
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year	10,651,486	9,935,867
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	5,227,395	10,651,486

The annexed notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Country Finance Manager



Country Manager

**BANK ALFALAH LIMITED AFGHANISTAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

1. Status and nature of business

Bank Alfalah Limited Afghanistan ("the Bank") is a foreign branch of Bank Alfalah Limited, Pakistan and is registered and operating in Afghanistan as a commercial bank. The Bank obtained business license from Afghanistan Investment Support Agency which has been renewed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industries (MoCI) on 23 July 2017. Under the license of commercial banking issued by the Da Afghanistan Bank (DAB), the Bank commenced its operations on 5 September 2005.

Currently, the Bank has two conventional banking branches at Kabul and Herat. The registered office of the Bank is located in Kabul, Afghanistan.

2. Basis of preparation and measurement

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standard Board, the Law of Banking in Afghanistan and other laws and regulations issued by Da Afghanistan Bank. Whenever the requirement of the Law of Banking in Afghanistan, other laws and regulations issued by Da Afghanistan Bank, differs with the requirements of the IFRS, the requirement of the Law of Banking in Afghanistan and other laws and regulations issued by Da Afghanistan Bank takes precedence.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except that certain investments and derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value.

These financial statements comprise statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income as a single statement, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and the accompanying notes.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

- 2.1.** During the year 2018, Bank Alfalah Limited, Pakistan signed a Business Transfer Agreement with the potential buyer for the sale of the Afghanistan operations and subsequently an application for approval of the transaction was made to the Da Afghanistan Bank. The application for the approval of the transaction was declined by DAB on 27 February 2019 and as a result, the Bank will continue its operations as normal.
- 2.2.** The Bank has adopted the following accounting standards and the amendments and interpretation of IFRSs which became effective for the current year:

Standard or Interpretation

- IFRS 16, "Leases"
- IFRIC Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment
- Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (amendments to IAS 28)
- Amendments to IFRS 9: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation
- Amendments to IAS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle

- IFRS 3 Business combination - previously held interest in a joint operation
- IFRS 11 Joint Agreements - previously held interest in a joint operation
- IAS 12 Income Taxes - Income tax consequences on payments on financial instruments classified as equity
- IAS 23 Borrowing cost - Borrowing cost eligible for capitalization

The above standards and interpretations did not have a material impact on the financial statements except for the IFRS 16 Leases for which the impact is discussed as below.

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**BANK ALFALAH LIMITED AFGHANISTAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

2.3. Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are not yet effective

Standard or Interpretation	Effective date (annual periods beginning)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendment) 	Not yet finalized
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts 	1 January 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IAS 1/ IAS 8 - Definition of Material (Amendments) 	1 January 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Definition of business - Amendment to IFRS 3 	1 January 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Conceptual Framework of Financial Reporting 	1 January 2020

The above standards, amendments and interpretations are not expected to have any material impact on the Bank's financial statements in the period of initial application.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted in preparation of this financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the annual financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2018 other than as disclosed in note 3.1 below:

3.1 Adoption of IFRS 16 Leases

In these financial statements, the Bank has applied IFRS 16, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, for the first time.

3.1.1. IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 'Leases' replaces IAS 17 'Leases' along with three Interpretations (IFRIC 4 'Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease', SIC 15 'Operating Leases-Incentives' and SIC 27 'Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease'). The adoption of this new Standard has resulted in recognition of a right-of-use asset and related lease liability in connection with all former operating leases except for those identified as low-value or having a remaining lease term of less than 12 months from the date of initial application.

The new Standard has been applied using the modified retrospective approach with no effect on opening equity for the year. The comparative information for 2018 is reported under IAS 17 and is not comparable to the information presented for 2019. Right-of-use asset amounting to AFN 23,541 thousand has been recognized along with corresponding lease liability of the same amount.

For contracts in place at the date of initial application, the Bank has elected to apply the definition of a lease from IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 and has not applied IFRS 16 to arrangements that were previously not identified as lease under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4. The Bank has elected not to include initial direct costs in the measurement of the right-of-use asset for operating leases in existence at the date of initial application of IFRS 16, being 1 January 2019. At this date, the Bank has also elected to measure the right-of-use assets at an amount equal to the lease liability adjusted for prepaid/ accrued lease payments that existed at the date of transition.

Instead of performing an impairment review on the right-of-use assets at the date of initial application, the Bank has relied on its historic assessment as to whether leases were onerous immediately before the date of initial application of IFRS 16. On transition, for leases previously accounted for as operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months and for leases of low-value assets the Bank has applied the optional exemptions to not recognize right-of-use assets but to account for the lease expense on a straight-line basis over the remaining lease term. The Bank did not have any finance lease. On transition to IFRS 16

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**BANK ALFALAH LIMITED AFGHANISTAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

the weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognized under IFRS 16 was 12% per annum. The Bank has benefited from the use of hindsight for determining the lease term when considering options to extend and terminate leases.

Following accounting policy change has been adopted by the Bank pursuant to IFRS 16:

3.1.2. Leased assets

a) The Bank as a Lessee

For any new contracts entered into on or after 1 January 2019, the Bank considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. To apply this definition the Bank assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- The contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Bank;
- The Bank has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract; and
- The Bank has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Bank assesses whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

b) Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee

At lease commencement date, the Bank recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Bank, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The Bank depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Bank also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist. At the commencement date, the Bank measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Bank's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed), variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero. The Bank has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognizing a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognized as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

On the statement of financial position, right-of-use assets have been included in property and equipment within operating fixed assets and lease liabilities have been disclosed on the face of the statement of financial position.

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**BANK ALFALAH LIMITED AFGHANISTAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

c) Extension options for leases

When the Bank has the option to extend a lease, management uses its judgement to determine whether or not an option would be reasonably certain to be exercised. Management considers all facts and circumstances including their past practice and any cost that will be incurred to change the asset if an option to extend is not taken, to help them determine the lease term.

3.2 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months maturity including cash in hand and at ATM, unrestricted balances with the DAB, balances with banks and placements.

3.3 Financial instruments

3.3.1 Financial instruments – initial recognition

Date of recognition

Financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of loans and advances to customers and balances due to customers, are initially recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. Loans and advances to customers are recognized when funds are transferred to the customers' accounts. The Bank recognize balances due to customers when funds are transferred to the Bank.

Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount. Trade receivables are measured at the transaction price. When the fair value of financial instruments at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the Bank accounts for the Day 1 profit or loss, as described below.

Day 1 profit or loss

When the transaction price of the instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Bank recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value in net trading income. In those cases where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and is only recognized in profit or loss when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognized.

3.3.2 Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

The Bank classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at either:

- Amortized cost, as explained in note (a) below
- FVOCI, as explained in notes (b) and (c) below
- FVPL, as explained in note (e) below
-

The Bank classifies and measures its trading portfolio at FVPL as explained in Note (f) below. The Bank may designate financial instruments at FVPL, if so doing eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies, as explained in Note (e) below.

Financial liabilities, other than loan commitments and financial guarantees, are measured at amortized cost or at FVPL when they are held for trading and derivative instruments or the fair value designation is applied, as explained in Note (e) below.

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**BANK ALFALAH LIMITED AFGHANISTAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

a) Due from banks, Loans and advances to Customers, Financial investments at amortized cost

The Bank measures Due from bank and Loans and advances to customers, included non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that were not quoted in an active market, other than those:

- That the Bank intended to sell immediately or in the near term
- That the Bank, upon initial recognition, designated as at FVPL or as available-for-sale
- For which the Bank may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration, which were designated as available-for-sale.

The Bank only measures Due from banks, Loans and advances to customers and other financial investments at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

Business model assessment

The Bank determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Bank's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected)
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Bank's assessment

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realized in a way that is different from the Bank's original expectations, the Bank does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

The SPPI test

Second step of its classification process the Bank assesses the contractual terms of financial to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortization of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Bank applies judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than minimum exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVPL.

b) Debt instruments at FVOCI

The Bank applies the new category under IFRS 9 of debt instruments measured at FVOCI when both of the following conditions are met:

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**BANK ALFALAH LIMITED AFGHANISTAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

- The instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets
- The contractual terms of the financial asset meet the SPPI test

These instruments largely comprise assets that had previously been classified as financial investments available- for-sale under IAS 39.

FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognized in OCI. Interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. The ECL calculation for Debt instruments at FVOCI is explained in 3.3.4(b). Where the Bank holds more than one investment in the same security, they are deemed to be disposed of on a first-in first-out basis. On de recognition, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in OCI are reclassified from OCI to profit or loss.

c) Equity instruments at FVOCI

Upon initial recognition, the Bank occasionally elects to classify irrevocably some of its equity investments as equity instruments at FVOCI when they meet the definition of definition of Equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by- instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit. Dividends are recognized in profit or loss as other operating income when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Bank benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

d) Debt issued and other borrowed funds

After initial measurement, debt issued and other borrowed funds are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on issue funds, and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (EIR). A compound financial instrument which contains both a liability and an equity component is separated at the issue date.

e) Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities in this category are those that are not held for trading and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under IFRS 9. Management only designates an instrument at FVPL upon initial recognition when one of the following criteria are met. Such designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis:

- The designation eliminates, or significantly reduces, the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognizing gains or losses on them on a different basis; Or
- The liabilities are part of a group of financial liabilities (or financial assets), which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; Or
- The liabilities containing one or more embedded derivatives, unless they do not significantly modify the cash flows that would otherwise be required by the contract, or it is clear with little or no analysis when a similar instrument is first considered that separation of the embedded derivative(s) is prohibited

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit and loss with the exception of movements in fair value of liabilities designated at FVPL due to changes in the Bank's own credit risk. Such changes in fair value are recorded in the Own credit reserve through OCI and do not get recycled to the profit or loss. Interest earned or incurred on instruments designated at FVPL is accrued in interest income or interest expense, respectively, using the EIR, taking into account any discount/ premium and qualifying transaction costs being

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**BANK ALFALAH LIMITED AFGHANISTAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

an integral part of instrument. Interest earned on assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVPL is recorded using contractual interest rate. Dividend income from equity instruments measured at FVPL is recorded in profit or loss as other operating income when the right to the payment has been established.

f) Financial assets or financial liabilities held for trading

The Bank classifies financial assets or financial liabilities as held for trading when they have been purchased or issued primarily for short-term profit making through trading activities or form part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together, for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit taking. Held-for-trading assets and liabilities are recorded and measured in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in net trading income. Interest and dividend income or expense is recorded in net trading income according to the terms of the contract, or when the right to payment has been established.

Included in this classification are debt securities, equities, short positions and customer loans that have been acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

3.3.3 Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Bank does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Bank acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line. Financial liabilities are never reclassified. The Bank did not reclassify any of its financial assets or liabilities in 2019.

3.3.4 Impairment of financial assets

a) Overview of the ECL principles

The Bank measures loan loss impairment by using forward-looking ECL approach. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL) as outlined in note (b) below. The Bank's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are set out in Note 26.1.1.

The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The Bank has established a policy to perform an assessment at the end of each reporting period of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. This is further explained in note 26.1.1.

Based on the above process, the Bank groups its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI, as described below:

Stage 1	When loans are first recognized, the Bank recognizes an allowance based on 12mECLs. Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved, and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.
Stage 2	When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Bank records an allowance for the LTECLs. Stage 2 loans also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved, and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.
Stage 3	Loans considered credit-impaired. The Bank records an allowance for the LTECLs.

SL

**BANK ALFALAH LIMITED AFGHANISTAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

POCI Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. POCI assets are recorded at fair value at original recognition and interest income is subsequently recognized based on a credit-adjusted EIR. ECLs are only recognized or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the expected credit losses.

For financial assets for which the Bank has no reasonable expectations of recovering either the entire outstanding amount, or a proportion thereof, the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced. This is considered a (partial) de recognition of the financial asset.

b) Considerations in calculation of ECL

The Bank calculates ECL based on three probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

PD The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously de recognized and is still in the portfolio. The concept of PDs is further explained in note 26.1.1.

EAD The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments. The EAD is further explained in note 26.1.1

LGD The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realization of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD. The LGD is further explained in note 26.1.1.

When estimating the ECLs, the Bank considers three scenarios (a base case, an upside, downside ('average base')). When relevant, the assessment of multiple scenarios also incorporates how defaulted loans are expected to be recovered, including the probability that the loans will cure and the value of collateral or the amount that might be received for selling the asset.

With the exception of credit cards and other revolving facilities, for which the treatment is separately set below, the maximum period for which the credit losses are determined is the contractual life of a financial instrument unless the Bank has the legal right to call it earlier.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarized below

Stage 1 The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Bank calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date.

These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR. This calculation is made for each of the three scenarios, as explained above.

8/2/19

**BANK ALFALAH LIMITED AFGHANISTAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

Stage 2	When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Bank records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, including the use of multiple scenarios, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.
Stage 3	For loans considered credit-impaired (as defined in note 26.1.1.), the Bank recognizes the lifetime expected credit losses for these loans. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.
POCI	POCI assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. The Bank only recognizes the cumulative changes in lifetime ECLs since initial recognition, based on a probability-weighting of the four scenarios, discounted by the credit- adjusted EIR.

Loan commitments and letters of credit

When estimating LTECLs for undrawn loan commitments, the Bank estimates the expected portion of the loan commitment that will be drawn down over its expected life. The ECL is then based on the present value of the expected shortfalls in cash flows if the loan is drawn down, based on a probability-weighting of the three scenarios. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted at an approximation to the expected EIR on the loan. For credit cards and revolving facilities that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment, ECLs are calculated and presented together with the loan. For loan commitments and letters of credit, the ECL is recognized within provisions, as disclosed in note 15.1 to the financial statements.

Financial guarantee contracts

The Bank estimates ECLs based on the present value of the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs. The shortfalls are discounted by the risk-adjusted interest rate relevant to the exposure. The calculation is made using a probability-weighting of the three scenarios. The ECLs related to financial guarantee contracts are recognized within provisions, as disclosed in note 15.1 to the financial statements.

Debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI

The ECLs for debt instruments measured at FVOCI do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the statement of financial position, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortized cost is recognized in OCI as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The accumulated loss recognized in OCI is recycled to the profit and loss upon de recognition of the assets.

Credit cards and other revolving facilities

The Bank's product offering includes a variety of corporate and retail overdraft and credit cards facilities, in which the Bank has the right to cancel and/or reduce the facilities with one day's notice. The Bank does not limit its exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period, but, instead calculates ECL over a period that reflects the Bank's expectations of the customer behavior, its likelihood of default and the Bank's future risk mitigation procedures, which could include reducing or cancelling the facilities. Based on experience and the Bank's expectations, the period over which the Bank calculates ECLs for these products, is one year for corporate and 3 years for retail products.

The ongoing assessment of whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for revolving facilities is similar to other lending products. This is based on shifts in the customer's internal credit grade, as explained in Note 26.1.1 but greater emphasis is also given to qualitative factors such as changes in usage.

The interest rate used to discount the ECLs for credit cards is based on the average effective interest rate that is expected to be charged over the expected period of exposure to the facilities. This estimation takes into account that many facilities are repaid in full each month and are consequently charged no interest.

The calculation of ECLs, including the estimation of the expected period of exposure and discount rate is made, on an individual basis for corporate and on a collective basis for retail products. The collective assessments are made separately for portfolios of facilities with similar credit risk characteristics.

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**BANK ALFALAH LIMITED AFGHANISTAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

Forward looking information

In its ECL models, the Bank relies on a broad range of forward-looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- GDP growth
- Unemployment rates
- Consumer price indices

3.3.5 Impairment provision under local regulations

a) Loans and advances to banks and customers

The outstanding principal of the advances are classified in accordance with the Asset Classification and Provisioning Regulation issued by DAB as follows:

Standard:

These are loans and advances, which are paying in a current manner or at most past due for the period of 1-30 days, fully secured and is supported by sound net worth, profitability, liquidity and cash flow of the obligor. Standard assets are sufficiently secured with respect to the repayment of both the principal amount and interest. An overdraft would be regarded as Standard if monthly interest payments and other charges are past due for 1-30 days, and there was regular activity on the account with no sign of a hard core of debt developing. A standard provision is maintained in the books of account at 0% as 1% of provision is declared optional on financial assets classified in standard category as per the revised ACPR (31 December 2018: 0%) of value of such loans and advances.

Watch:

These are loans and advances which are adequately protected but are potentially weak. Such an asset constitutes an unwarranted credit risk, but not to the point of requiring a classification of Substandard. The credit risk may be minor, and most instances, bank management can correct the noted deficiencies with increased attention. Further, all loans and advances which are past due by 31 to 60 days for principal or interest payments are classified as Watch. A provision is maintained in the books of account not less than 5% of value of such loans and advances.

Substandard:

These are loans and advances which show clear manifestations of credit weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. Substandard loans and advances include loans to borrowers whose cash flows are not sufficient to meet currently maturing debts, loans to borrowers which are significantly undercapitalized, and loans to borrowers lacking sufficient working capital to meet their operating needs.

Further, all loans and advances which are past due by 61 to 120 days for principal or interest payments are also classified as Substandard. A provision is maintained in the books of account not less than 25% of value of such loans and advances.

Doubtful:

These are loans and advances which display all the weaknesses inherent in loans and advances classified as Substandard but with the added characteristics that they are not well secured and the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently available information, highly questionable and improbable. The possibility of loss is extremely high, but because of certain mitigating circumstances, which may work to the advantage and strengthening of the facility, its classification as an estimated loss is postponed until its more defined status is ascertained. Further all loans and advances which are past due by 121 to 480 days for principal or interest payments are also classified as Doubtful. A provision is maintained in the books of account not less than 50% of value of such loans and advances.

Loss:

These are loans and advances which are considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuation as recoverable facilities is not defensible. This classification does not imply that the facility has absolutely no recoverable value, but rather it is not practical or desirable to defer making full provisions for the facility even though partial recover in future may not be entirely ruled out. Loans and advances classified as Loss include those to bankrupt companies and insolvent firms with negative working capital and cash flow or those to judgment debtors with no means or foreclosable collateral to settle the debts. Further, all

8/16

**BANK ALFALAH LIMITED AFGHANISTAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

loans and advances which are past due over 481 days for principal and interest payments are classified as Loss. This category of loans shall be retained in bank balance sheet for the period of 6 month for recovery purposes and 100% loan loss provisioning should be made. After 6 months, they shall be immediately written off with the provisioning made.

The Bank maintains higher of the provision for expected credit loss determined under IFRS 9 and provision under Asset Classification Provisioning Regulation (ACPR) as disclosed in note 7.3 to the financial statements.

b) Cash and cash equivalents, Investments, other assets and Off-balance sheet item

The Bank currently maintains 0% general provision on cash and cash equivalents, investments and other assets under ACPR since 1% general provision under ACPR is optional. However, the provision for expected credit losses determined under IFRS 9 is also calculated and recorded in financial statements for these categories as disclosed in note 5.4, 6.4, 11 and 15.1 to the financial statements.

3.4 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Bank has access at the date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Bank measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Bank uses valuation techniques that maximizes the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price - i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Bank determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognized in profit and loss in an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or transaction is closed out.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Bank measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short position at an ask price.

Portfolio of financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to market risk and credit risk that are managed by the Bank on the basis of the net exposure to either market risk or credit risk or measured on the basis of a price that would be received to sell a net long position (or paid to transfer a net short position) for a particular risk exposure. Those portfolio-level adjustments are allocated to the individual assets and liabilities on the basis of the relative risk adjustment of each of the individual instruments in the portfolio.

The Bank recognizes transfer between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

3.5 Property and equipment

These are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any, except for land and capital work in progress which is stated at cost less impairment, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs

SL

**BANK ALFALAH LIMITED AFGHANISTAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

and maintenance are recognized in statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the depreciable amount of the assets over their estimated useful life as follows:

Leasehold improvements	5 years
Furniture and fittings	4 to 10 years
Electrical, office and computer equipment	4 years
Vehicles	4 years

Depreciation is charged on additions during the year from the month they become available for their intended use while no depreciation is charged in the month of disposal of assets.

Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in other income in the statement of comprehensive income.

3.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment. Non-financial assets that are subject to depreciation/ amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date. Reversal of the impairment losses is restricted to the original cost of the assets.

3.7 Taxation

Current

The current income tax charge is calculated in accordance with Income Tax Law, 2009. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

3.8 Revenue recognition

- a) Interest income and expenses for all interest-bearing financial instruments, except for those classified as held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss, are recognized within 'interest income' and 'interest expense' in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the

Sh

**BANK ALFALAH LIMITED AFGHANISTAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider future credit losses.

- b) Due but unpaid interest income is accrued on overdue advances for periods up to 90 days in compliance with the Banking regulations issued by DAB. After 90 days, overdue advances are classified as non-performing and further accrual of unpaid interest income ceases.
- c) Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment are recognized in the period in which disposal is made.
- d) Fees and commission income and expense are recognized on an accrual basis when the service has been provided/received.
- e) Fee and commission income that are integral part to the effective interest rate on financial assets and liability are included in the measurement of effective interest rate. Other fee and commission expenses related mainly to the transactions are services fee, which are expensed as the services are received.

3.9 Foreign currency transactions and translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Bank are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency), which is Afghani (AFN). All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousands, except when otherwise indicated

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in income currently.

The exchange rate for following currencies against AFN were:

	1 USD	1 Euro	1 GBP
As at 31 December 2019	77.46	86.18	100.88
As at 31 December 2018	75.31	86.01	95.21

3.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when there are present, legal or constructive obligations as a result of past events; it is probable that an out flow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate of the amounts can be made. Provision for guarantee claims and other off-balance sheet obligations is recognized when intimated and reasonable certainty exists to settle the obligations.

3.11 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and the Bank intends to settle either on a net basis or realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.12 Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

**BANK ALFALAH LIMITED AFGHANISTAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

4. Use of critical accounting estimates and judgments

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting estimates and judgments will, by definition, rarely equal the related actual results. The material estimates, assumptions and judgments used to measure and classify the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are outlined below:

a) Impairment losses on financial assets

The Bank's accounting framework considers both the provision prescribed under local regulations in Afghanistan and IFRS 9. Therefore, the Bank's level of provision for impairment against financial asset considers the requirements of both regimes.

The measurement of impairment losses both under IFRS 9 and IAS 39 across all categories of financial assets requires judgment, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Bank's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgments and estimates include:

- The Bank's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment;
- The Bank's internal credit grading model
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs to such models.
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as GDP growth
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

It has been the Bank's policy to regularly review its models in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary.

The Bank reviews loans to customer balances quarterly for possible impairment and records the provision for possible loan losses as per the Bank's policy and in accordance with DAB regulations.

b) Provision of income taxes

The Bank recognizes tax liability in accordance with the provisions of Income Tax Law 2009. The final tax liability is dependent on assessment by Ministry of Finance, Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

c) Useful life of property and equipment

The Bank reviews the useful life, depreciation method and residual value of property and equipment and intangible assets at each statement of financial position date. Any change in estimates may affect the carrying amounts of the respective items of property and equipment and intangible assets with a corresponding effect on the depreciation / amortization charge.

	Note	31 December	31 December
		2019	2018
		AFN '000'	AFN '000'
5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash in hand			
Local currency		19,482	13,319
Foreign currency		45,601	56,409
		<u>65,083</u>	<u>69,728</u>
Unrestricted balances with Da Afghanistan Bank			
Local currency		324,308	613,704
Foreign currency		900,249	728,613
		<u>1,224,557</u>	<u>1,342,317</u>
Balances with other banks and financial institutions			
Current accounts	5.1	449,209	1,861,217
Short term placements with banks			
Capital notes (maturity less than three months)	5.2	1,324,577	1,699,850
Time deposits with other banks	5.3	2,168,880	5,678,374
		<u>3,493,457</u>	<u>7,378,224</u>
Provision for expected credit losses	5.4	(4,911)	-
		<u>5,227,395</u>	<u>10,651,486</u>

- 5.1** These represent balances in nostro accounts with various financial institutions. The Bank earns sweep interest at the rate of 1% p.a. on balances with Habib American Bank New York on balance above USD 35,000 on daily basis.
- 5.2** These represent investments in capital notes issued by DAB having maturity up to three month (31 December 2018: one month). These capital notes carry interest rate ranging from 0.72% to 1.16% (31 December 2018: 0.15% to 0.34%) per annum.
- 5.3** These represent USD denominated fixed term placements with financial institutions outside Afghanistan maturing in three months (31 December 2018: one month) and carry interest at rates ranging from 2.35% to 2.78% (31 December 2018: 2.18% to 3.50%) per annum.
- 5.4** This represents the provision for expected credit loss calculated under IFRS 9. The Bank does not maintain optional provision of 1% under ACPR.

	Note	31 December	31 December
		2019	2018
		AFN '000'	AFN '000'
6. INVESTMENTS - NET			
At FVOCI			
Foreign bonds	6.1	5,155,452	43,039
At Amortized cost:			
Capital notes with DAB	6.2	273,067	-
Foreign bonds	6.3	384,579	750,105
		<u>5,813,098</u>	<u>793,144</u>
Less: Provision for expected credit losses	6.4	(3,348)	(316)
		<u>5,809,750</u>	<u>792,828</u>

6.1 The breakup of foreign bonds is as follows:

	Rating	Rating Agency	Gross Amount	Gross Amount
Foreign bonds at FVOCI:				
African Finance Corp.	A3	Moody's	411,650	-
Pakistan Euro Bond	B3	Moody's	554,207	-
African Export-Import	Baa1	Moody's	500,576	-
Oman Government International Bond	Ba1	Moody's	401,231	-
Oman Government International Bond	Ba1	Moody's	112,343	-
Asian Development Bank	AAA	Moody's	387,443	-
South Africa	Ba2	Moody's	116,398	-
Abu Dhabi Government	AA	Moody's	154,746	-
Abu Dhabi Government International	AA	Moody's	232,431	-
Korea Development Bank	Aa2	Moody's	77,216	-
South Africa	Ba2	Moody's	271,595	-
Republic of Italy	Baa3	Moody's	151,933	-
Sharjah Sukuk	A3	Moody's	294,187	-
Kingdom of Saudi Sukuk	A1	Moody's	465,262	-
Italy Government International Bond	Baa3	Moody's	467,883	-
China Government Bonds	A1	Moody's	467,939	-
United Mexican States	A3	Moody's	45,373	43,039
Kazakhstan	Baa3	Moody's	43,039	-
			5,155,452	43,039
Foreign bonds at Amortized cost:				
Qatar Sovereign	Aa2	Moody's	384,579	750,105
			5,540,031	793,144

6.1.1 These bonds are listed on various stock exchanges including London Stock Exchange. The yield on these bonds ranges from 0.6% to 8.25% (31 December 2018: 1.68%) per annum maturing by 29 October 2029.

6.2 These represent investments in capital notes issued by DAB having maturity up to six months (31 December 2018: nil) and these carry interest rate of 1.4% (31 December 2018: nil) per annum.

6.3 This represents investment in the State of Qatar bonds amounting to USD 5 million (31 December 2018: USD 5 million bonds issued by Islamic Republic of Pakistan and State of Qatar) carrying interest rate of 3.25% (31 December 2018: 3.25% to 7.25%) per annum.

6.4 Impairment allowance for investments

6.4.1 The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk for categories based on the Bank's credit rating grades and year-end stage classification as at 31 December 2019 and 2018, respectively. Details of the Bank's rating grades are disclosed in note 6.1.

	31 December 2019				31 December 2018
	Stage 1 Collective AFN '000'	Stage 2 Collective AFN '000'	Stage 3 Collective AFN '000'	Total AFN '000'	AFN '000'
Internal Rating Grade					
Performing					
Investment Grade	4,084,258	-	-	4,084,258	416,576
Non-Investment Grade	1,455,774	-	-	1,455,774	376,568
Non-performing					
Total	5,540,032	-	-	5,540,032	793,144
Provision for expected credit losses - (note 6.4.2)					
	(3,348)	-	-	(3,348)	(316)
Provision for Impairment losses as per ACPR - (note 6.4.2)					
	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(3,348)	-	-	(3,348)	(316)
Net balance	5,536,684	-	-	5,536,684	792,828

6.4.2 Provision for expected credit losses calculated under IFRS 9 resulted in higher provision and recorded in the financial statements. The Bank does not maintain optional provision of 1% under ACPR.

	Note	31 December 2019 AFN '000'	31 December 2018 AFN '000'
7. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS - NET			
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	7.1	387,300	-
Term loan	7.2	202,500	120,000
		589,800	120,000
Less: Provision for expected credit losses	7.3	(1,347)	(2,336)
		588,453	117,664

7.1 This represents participation of USD 5 million in export LCs discounted by NBP Bahrain (31 December 2018: nil) and carry interest rate of 3.23% (31 December 2018: nil) per annum.

7.2 Term loan is issued to Foundation for International Community Assistance (FINCA) with remaining maturity of six months and carrying interest rate of one year capital notes cut off rate plus 2% or floor interest rate of 7% (31 December 2018: one year capital note cut off rate plus 2% or floor interest rate of 7.5%) per annum. This loan is secured against counter guarantee of USD 2 million (equivalent to AFN 154.92 million) issued by Citibank in favor of the parent of FINCA and USD 0.65 million (equivalent to AFN 50.349 million) lien on FINCA's USD account with the Bank.

7.3 Allowance for ECL / Impairment allowance for loans and advances to banks

7.3.1 The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk for categories based on the Bank's credit rating grades and year-end stage classification as at 31 December 2019 and 2018, respectively.

	31 December 2019				31 December 2018 AFN '000'
	Stage 1 Collective AFN '000'	Stage 2 Collective AFN '000'	Stage 3 Collective AFN '000'	Total AFN '000'	
Internal Rating Grade					
Performing					
Investment Grade	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Investment Grade	589,800	-	-	589,800	120,000
Non-performing					
Total	589,800	-	-	589,800	120,000
Provision for expected credit losses - (note 7.3.2)	(1,347)	-	-	(1,347)	(1,347)
Provision for Impairment losses as per ACPR - (note 7.3.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(1,347)	-	-	(1,347)	(1,347)
Net balance	588,453	-	-	588,453	118,653

7.3.2 Provision for expected credit losses calculated under IFRS 9 resulted in higher provision and recorded in the financial statements. The Bank does not maintain optional provision of 1% under ACPR.

	Note	31 December 2019 AFN '000'	31 December 2018 AFN '000'
8. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS - NET			
Loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	8.1	920	1,530
Less: Provision for expected credit losses	8.2	-	(22)
		920	1,508

8/20

8.1 These balances carry interest at the rate of 20% (31 December 2018: 20%) per annum. These are fully secured against cash margin.

8.2 Allowance for ECL / Impairment allowance for loans and advances to customers

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk for categories based on the Bank's credit rating grades and year-end stage classification as at 31 December 2019 and 2018, respectively. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances.

	31 December 2019			Total AFN '000'	31 December 2018 AFN '000'
	Stage 1 Collective AFN '000'	Stage 2 Collective AFN '000'	Stage 3 Collective AFN '000'		
Internal Rating Grade					
Performing	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Grade	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Investment Grade	920	-	-	920	1,530
Non-performing	920	-	-	920	1,530
Total					
Provision for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	(22)
Provision for Impairment losses as per ACPR	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	(22)
Net balance	920	-	-	920	1,508

8/2

9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold improvements	Furniture & fixtures	Electrical, office and computer equipment	Vehicles	Right-of- use Assets (Leased properties)	Total
	----- (AFN '000') -----					
Cost						
Balance at 1 January 2018	22,099	11,123	38,664	9,722	-	81,608
Additions	-	-	260	-	-	260
Balance at 31 December 2018	22,099	11,121	38,924	9,722	-	81,868
Balance at 1 January 2019	22,099	11,121	38,924	9,722	-	81,868
Adjustment on transition to IFRS 16	-	-	-	-	23,541	23,541
Additions	-	127	877	10,433	-	11,437
Disposals	-	(204)	(666)	-	-	(870)
Transfer amongst asset categories	6,076	(2,110)	(3,966)	-	-	-
Assets written-off	-	-	(3,317)	-	-	(3,317)
Balance at 31 December 2019	28,175	8,934	31,852	20,155	23,541	112,659
Depreciation						
Balance at 1 January 2018	21,508	8,662	34,190	9,722	-	74,082
Charge for the year	317	425	1,963	-	-	2,705
Balance at 31 December 2018	21,825	9,087	36,153	9,722	-	76,787
Balance at 1 January 2019	21,825	9,087	36,153	9,722	-	76,787
Charge for the year	274	349	1,352	429	14,386	16,790
Depreciation on disposals	-	(204)	(659)	-	-	(863)
Transfer amongst asset categories	6,076	(2,110)	(3,966)	-	-	-
Assets written-off	-	-	(3,317)	-	-	(3,317)
Balance at 31 December 2019	28,175	7,122	29,563	10,151	14,386	89,397
Carrying amounts						
Balance at 31 December 2018	274	2,034	2,771	-	-	5,081
Balance at 31 December 2019	-	1,812	2,289	10,004	9,155	23,262
Depreciation rate	20%	10% - 25%	25%	25%		

- 9.1 Included in cost of property and equipment are fully depreciated assets still in use having cost of AFN 69,681 thousands (31 December 2018: AFN 62,418 thousands).

10. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES - NET	Note	31 December	31 December
		2019	2018
		AFN '000'	AFN '000'
Revaluation reserve on investments at FVOCI		(12,065)	(33)
Revaluation reserve on IRS		(1,939)	-
Provision for expected credit losses on financial assets and off-balance sheet items		2,773	856
Unrealized loss on Interest rate swaps		2,099	-
Accelerated tax depreciation and amortization		(1,119)	(943)
Taxable loss for the year		10,350	-
	10.1	<u>99</u>	<u>(120)</u>

10.1 Movement in temporary differences during the year

	Balance as at 01 January 2018	Charge to profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Balance at 31 December 2018	Charge to profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Balance at 31 December 2019
	(AFN '000')						
Deferred tax assets arising in respect of:							
Provision for expected credit losses on financial assets and other off balance sheet items	16,488	(15,632)	-	856	1,917	-	2,773
Unrealised (gain)/ loss on interest rate SWAP	1,616	(1,616)	-	-	2,099	-	2,099
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	10,350	-	10,350
Deferred tax liabilities arising in respect of:							
Accelerated tax depreciation	(1,148)	205	-	(943)	(176)	-	(1,119)
Revaluation reserve on IRS	-	-	-	-	-	(1,939)	(1,939)
Revaluation reserve on investment at FVOCI	(17,263)	-	17,230	(33)	-	(12,032)	(12,065)
	<u>(307)</u>	<u>(17,043)</u>	<u>17,230</u>	<u>(120)</u>	<u>14,190</u>	<u>(13,971)</u>	<u>99</u>

11. OTHER ASSETS	Note	31 December	31 December
		2019	2018
		AFN '000'	AFN '000'
Accrued interest		47,257	14,378
Advances, deposits and prepayments		598	2,274
Restricted deposits with DAB		965,279	1,172,107
Unrealized gain on re-measurement of Interest Rate Swaps	11.1	10,493	-
Receivable against credit card transactions		2,949	5,052
Branch adjustment account		807	-
Commission receivable		2,309	2,302
Interest receivable on interest Rate Swaps		4,727	-
		<u>1,034,419</u>	<u>1,196,113</u>
Less: Provision for expected credit losses		-	-
		<u>1,034,419</u>	<u>1,196,113</u>
11.1 RESTRICTED DEPOSITS WITH DAB:			
- Local currency		31,935	69,238
- Foreign currency		933,344	1,102,868
	11.1.1	<u>965,279</u>	<u>1,172,106</u>

11.1.1 Required reserve account is being maintained with DAB which is denominated in respective currencies to meet minimum reserve requirement in accordance with Article 3 "Required Reserves Regulation" of the Banking Regulations issued by DAB. These balances are interest free.

12. DEPOSITS FROM BANKS	Note	31 December	31 December
		2019	2018
		AFN '000'	AFN '000'
Citibank - New York		-	666
The First Microfinance Bank - Kabul		-	24
	12.1	<u>-</u>	<u>690</u>

12.1 These represented balance in the current accounts maintained by other banks for their operational activities. These balances are interest free (31 December 2018: Interest free).

13. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS		31 December	31 December
		2019	2018
		AFN '000'	AFN '000'
Current deposits		9,726,348	10,612,582
Saving deposits	13.1	488,368	306,141
Term deposits	13.2	673,902	22,593
Margin deposits		38,328	60,571
		<u>10,926,946</u>	<u>11,001,887</u>

13.1 Saving deposits carry interest rate ranging from 0.1% per annum on AFN deposit accounts and 0.25% (31 December 2018: 0.25%) per annum on USD deposit accounts.

13.2 Term deposits carry interest rate ranging from 1.9% to 2.0% (31 December 2018: 0.75% to 1.25%) per annum and have maturity ranging from 6 to 12 (31 December 2018: 6 to 12) months.

	Note	31 December 2019 AFN '000'	31 December 2018 AFN '000'
14. LEASE LIABILITIES			
Recognition upon transition to IFRS 16		23,541	-
Payment during the period - principal		(16,021)	-
Finance cost		1,776	-
Exchange (gain) /loss		374	-
As at 31 December 2019		<u>9,670</u>	<u>-</u>
15. OTHER LIABILITIES			
Unearned commission on letters of guarantees		-	2,776
Interest payable on Interest Rate Swap		4,200	-
Accrued expenses		5,503	4,739
Interest payable		2,072	34
DAB assessment fee payable		3,060	3,060
Professional charges		1,420	1,131
Bills payable		131	226
Branch adjustment account		-	721
Provision for expected credit loss against off-balance sheet items	15.1	4,258	1,626
Others		2,529	2,517
		<u>23,173</u>	<u>16,830</u>
15.1 This represents provision for expected credit losses calculated as per IFRS 9 on letter of guarantees classified in stage 1.			
16. CAPITAL CONTRIBUTED BY HEAD OFFICE			
Da Afghanistan Bank (DAB) vide its Letter No. 3783/3971 dated 7 January 2014 directed all branches of foreign banks to convert their minimum equity from other currencies to local currency equivalent to AFN 1 billion gradually till 31 March 2014. Accordingly, the Board of Directors (BOD) of the Head Office, in its meeting held on 2 March 2014 approved capitalization of unappropriated profit to meet the minimum equity requirements of AFN 1 billion. The BoD has also approved the remittance of the remaining unappropriate profit to the extent as decided by the management of the bank. Accordingly, the management remitted profit of AFN 242,035 thousands to the Head Office in February 2019.			
17. CAPITAL RESERVES			
Article 93 "Reserve Capital" of Corporations and Limited Liability Companies Law of Afghanistan, requires the Bank to transfer 5% of its profit to Capital Reserve to compensate for future possible losses until capital reserves reach up to 25% of the Bank's capital.			
18. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	Note	31 December 2019 AFN '000'	31 December 2018 AFN '000'
18.1 Guarantees	18.1.1	<u>395,006</u>	<u>221,174</u>
18.1.1 These represent performance guarantees issued by the Bank.			
18.2 Commitments	18.2.1	<u>2,246,340</u>	<u>-</u>
18.2.1 These represent commitment for placements to be made with amounting to AFN 309,840 and Commitment regarding IRS principal amount payable/receivable amounting to AFN 1,936,500.			
19. NET INTEREST INCOME		31 December 2019 AFN '000'	31 December 2018 AFN '000'
INTEREST INCOME			
Cash and cash equivalents		120,091	136,383
Loans and advances to financial institutions and customers		30,539	13,067
Investments		91,064	69,159
Net interest income on Interest Rate Swaps		531	-
		<u>242,225</u>	<u>218,609</u>
INTEREST EXPENSE			
Deposits from customers			
Interest on term deposits		(2,120)	(8,945)
Interest on saving deposits		(1,104)	(1,372)
		<u>(3,224)</u>	<u>(10,317)</u>
Net interest expense on Interest rate swaps		-	(1,280)
		<u>(3,224)</u>	<u>(11,597)</u>
		<u>239,001</u>	<u>207,012</u>
20. NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME			
FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME			
Commission on letters of guarantees issued		4,593	6,999
Commission on credit cards		7,144	8,656
Funds transfer fee		47,971	49,871
Accounts servicing fee		29,110	28,097
Customer charges		22,182	27,591
		<u>111,000</u>	<u>121,014</u>
FEE AND COMMISSION EXPENSE		<u>(10,714)</u>	<u>(10,924)</u>
		<u>100,286</u>	<u>110,090</u>
21. OTHER INCOME			
Gain/(loss) on sale of foreign currency bonds - net		2,758	(25,713)
Gain on settlement of interest rate swaps - net		607	29,233
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		16	-
Recovery of loans written-off		17,217	-
Recovery from Department of Justice - DoJ		-	273,557
		<u>20,598</u>	<u>277,077</u>

22. IMPAIRMENT LOSS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

The table below shows the ECL charges on financial instruments for the year recorded in the income statement:

31 December 2019							
	Note	Stage 1 Collective AFN '000'	Stage 2 Collective AFN '000'	Stage 3 Collective AFN '000'	Regulatory AFN '000'	Total AFN '000'	31 December 2018 AFN '000'
Cash and cash equivalents	5.4	4,911	-	-	-	4,911	(16,942)
Investments	6.3	3,032	-	-	-	3,032	(50,303)
Loans and advances to financial institutions	7.2	(989)	-	-	-	(989)	(4,720)
Loans and advances to customers	8.2	(22)	-	-	-	(22)	(7)
Other assets	11	-	-	-	-	-	(725)
Bank guarantees	14.1	2,633	-	-	-	2,633	(2,017)
Total (reversal) on impairment / charge for the year		9,565	-	-	-	9,565	(74,714)

23. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	Note	31 December 2019 AFN '000'	31 December 2018 AFN '000'
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity, etc.		25,541	43,770
Legal and professional charges		2,662	15,863
Communications		4,167	4,176
Repairs and maintenance		2,715	3,290
Stationery and printing		1,317	701
Advertisement and publicity		169	290
Auditors' remuneration		1,982	1,969
Entertainment		2,765	2,808
Travelling and conveyance		3,006	2,376
Security		13,518	12,102
Penalties paid to DAB		252	768
Other operating expenses		8,385	3,790
		66,479	91,903

24. TAXATION

Current		-	29,067
Prior		18,810	46,383
		18,810	75,450
Deferred	10.1	(14,190)	17,043
		(14,190)	17,043
		4,620	92,493

24.1 Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2019		2018	
	Rate	(AFN '000')	Rate	(AFN '000')
Accounting profit for the year		186,896		492,050
Applicable tax @ 20%	20%	37,379	20%	98,410
Effect of tax on dividend to shareholders	-25.90%	(48,407)	0%	-
Effect of tax relating to prior years	10.06%	18,810	10%	46,383
Effect of admissible / inadmissible expenses -net	0.03%	50	-10%	(69,343)
Deferred tax effect relating to:				
Reversal and (origination) of temporary differences	-1.72%	(3,212)	3.46%	17,043
	2.47%	4,620	18.80%	92,493

8/26

25. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and classification of financial assets and financial liabilities:

	Note	Financial assets (other than investments)- At amortized cost	Debt investments at amortized cost	Debt investments at fair value through OCI	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Total
----- AFN "000"-----						
31 December 2019						
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	5	5,227,395	-	-	-	5,227,395
Investments - net	6	-	656,867	5,152,882	-	5,809,749
Loans and advances to financial institutions - net	7	-	588,453	-	-	588,453
Loans and advances to customers - net	8	-	920	-	-	920
Other assets	11	1,023,119	-	-	-	1,023,119
		<u>6,250,514</u>	<u>1,246,240</u>	<u>5,152,882</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,649,636</u>
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	12	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	13	-	-	-	10,926,946	10,926,946
Other liabilities		-	-	-	15,855	15,855
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,942,801</u>	<u>10,942,801</u>
31 December 2018						
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	5	3,273,262	7,378,224	-	-	10,651,486
Investments - net	6	-	749,789	43,039	-	792,828
Loans and advances to financial institutions - net	7	-	117,664	-	-	117,664
Loans and advances to customers - net	8	-	1,508	-	-	1,508
Other assets	10	1,193,839	-	-	-	1,193,839
		<u>4,467,101</u>	<u>8,247,185</u>	<u>43,039</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,757,325</u>
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	12	-	-	-	690	690
Deposits from customers	13	-	-	-	11,001,887	11,001,887
Other liabilities		-	-	-	12,428	12,428
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,015,005</u>	<u>11,015,005</u>

25.1 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

(a) Financial instruments measured at fair value using a valuation technique

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The various fair value levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1 : quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 : inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

Level 3 : inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
-----AFN "000"-----			
Debt investments at fair value through OCI	-	5,540,031	-
Debt investments at fair value through OCI	-	43,039	-

Valuation technique and key inputs used for investments in bonds were quoted market bid price in active market.

(b) Fair values

Set out below is a comparison of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

SLA

	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	31 December 2019	31 December 2018	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	-----AFN '000-----			
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	5,227,395	10,651,486	5,227,395	10,651,486
Investments	5,749,591	792,664	5,809,750	792,828
Loans and advances to financial institutions	588,453	698,592	588,453	698,592
Loans and advances to customers	920	1,459	920	1,459
Other assets	1,023,119	1,193,839	1,023,119	1,193,839
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from banks	-	690	-	690
Deposits from customers	10,926,946	11,001,887	10,926,946	11,001,887
Other liabilities	15,855	12,428	15,855	12,428

26. Risk management policies

The Bank is a foreign branch of Bank Alfalah Limited Pakistan (Head Office), therefore, the Board of Directors of the Head Office (the Board) has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of risk management framework of the Head Office as well as overseas branches. The Head Office has in place an approved integrated risk management framework for managing credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, and operational risk as evidenced by its Board approved "Risk Management Policy" and "Risk Management Manual". The Board has established the Management Board, Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), a Credit Committee and Board Risk Management Committee and Board Audit Committee which are responsible for developing and monitoring risk management policies in their specified areas. All Board committees have both executive and non-executive members and report regularly to the Board of Directors on their activities. The Management Board assists in these functions by the Internal Audit, compliance and Risk Management Division at the Head Office. Internal audit function is an independent risk review function that reports directly to the Board Audit Committee at the Head Office. The Head Office appoints Country Head specifically to oversee operations in Afghanistan and to manage the risks in accordance with the risk management policies of the Head Office.

The Bank's Internal Audit and Compliance Departments in Afghanistan are responsible for monitoring compliance with the risk management policies and procedures, and for reviewing adequacy of risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Bank. As a policy, the reporting line of the risk management function has been kept completely independent of the business division.

The Bank has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

26.1 Credit risk

Credit risk management processes encompass identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring and control of credit risk exposure. In the Bank's experience, a key to effective credit risk management is a well thought out business strategy. The Bank's focus over the coming years will be to further enhance risk models, processes and systems infrastructure, in line with its ambition to bring maximum sophistication to the risk management function. The Board has delegated responsibility for the management of credit risk to its Head Office Credit Committee. A separate credit department has been established by the Bank for its Afghanistan operations that is responsible for oversight of the Bank's credit risk and which is reportable to the Credit Committee. The Credit department is headed by Group Head Credit along with credit department staff who looks after credit risk matters and conduct portfolio analysis and stress testing on regular basis for managing credit risk.

The Bank has established and maintained a sound loan portfolio in terms of well-defined credit policy approved by the Board of Directors. The credit evaluation system comprises of well designed credit appraisal, sanctioning and review procedures for the purposes of emphasizing prudence in lending activities and ensuring the high quality of asset portfolio. The function is also supported by Credit Administration and Credit Monitoring Departments at Head Office level to ensure segregation of duties and efficient management of credit risk. The Banks manages its portfolio of loan assets with a view to limit its concentrations in terms of risk quality, geography, industry, maturity and large exposure.

The amount of credit risk in this regard is represented by the carrying amounts of the assets on the balance sheet date. Exposure to credit risk managed through regular analysis of borrower to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing their lending limits where appropriate. Exposure to credit risk is also managed against personal guarantee of the borrower and mortgage of immovable property duly registered with the Court of Law and hypothecation over stock and current assets duly verified by the Bank's Credit Officer on monthly basis.

A sophisticated Internal Credit Rating System has been developed by the Bank, which is capable of quantifying counter-party and transaction risk in accordance with the best practices. The system takes into consideration qualitative and quantitative factors of the counter-party, transaction structure, security etc. and generates an internal rating vis-a-vis anticipated customer behavior.

The adherence to Risk-appetite statement approved by the Board is monitored by RMD. Further the compliance of regulatory & internal limits is also monitored and any deviations are ratified from the competent authorities.

26.1.1 Credit risk measurement

Impairment assessment under IFRS 9

Definition of default and cure

The Bank considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments. As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Bank also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay. When such events occur, the Bank carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate.

It is the Bank's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and therefore re-classified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present for at least 3 consecutive months. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once cured depends on the updated credit grade, at the time of the cure, and whether this indicates there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition. The bank is observing a probationary period of a minimum of 3 instalments (for repayments which are on a quarterly basis or shorter) and 12 months (in cases where instalments are on a longer frequency than quarterly) after the restructuring, before upgrading from Stage 3 to 2.

Credit ratings and PD estimation process

The Bank's Credit Risk Department operates its internal rating models. The models incorporate both qualitative and quantitative information and, in addition to information specific to the borrower, utilize supplemental external information that could affect the borrower's behavior. PDs for rated portfolios are determined using migration of rating grades from one period to other within the PD observation period. Consumer lending comprises credit cards. PDs models of these products are primarily driven by days past due.

Estimated historical realized default rates are adjusted for IFRS 9 ECL calculations to incorporate forward looking information and the IFRS 9 Stage classification of the exposure. This is repeated for each economic scenarios as appropriate. For debt securities in the Treasury portfolio, external rating agency credit grades are used. The PDs associated with each grade are determined based on realized default rates as published by the rating agency.

Exposure at default

The exposure at default (EAD) represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation, addressing both the client's ability to increase its exposure while approaching default and potential early repayments too.

The EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by product type. For amortizing products and bullet repayment loans, this is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over the 12 months and lifetime basis. This is also adjusted for any overpayments made by the borrower. For revolving products, the EAD is predicted by taking current drawn balance and adding a credit conversion factor which allows for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default.

To calculate the EAD for a Stage 1 loan, the Bank assesses the possible default events within 12 months for the calculation of the 12mECL. For Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI financial assets, the exposure at default is considered for events over the lifetime of the instruments.

Loss given default

The bank has used 8% LGD for sovereign and 45% LGD for corporate and bank exposures, as per the Basel III standard credit risk guidelines.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Bank continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Bank assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The Bank has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. Significant increase in credit risk is measured by comparing the risk of default estimated at origination with the risk of default at reporting date. The Bank also applies a secondary qualitative method for triggering a significant increase in credit risk for an asset, such as moving a customer/facility to the watch list, or the account becoming forborne. Regardless of the change in credit grades, if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, the credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition.

Measuring expected credit losses - ECL

PD, EAD and LGD are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in earlier year) on annual basis. This effectively calculates an ECL for each future year, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in ECL computation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

Forward looking economic information is also included in determining the 12 month and lifetime ECL. The bank has performed historical analysis and identified key economic variables impacting credit risk and ECL for each portfolio. These economic variables and their associated impact on PD, EAD and LGD vary by financial instrument. Expert judgment has also been applied in this process. Forecast of these economic variables (the "base economic scenario") are obtained from external sources on a monthly basis.

In addition to the base economic scenario, the management also estimate other possible scenarios along with scenarios weighting. The scenario weighting are determined by an expert credit judgment. As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of the occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The bank considers these estimates of the possible outcomes. The bank has used base, upside and downside scenarios for its ECL estimation.

Impairment under local regulations

(i) Over due balances on loans to banks / customers are segmented into four categories as described in note 3.3.5. The percentage of provision created on such over due balances are as per guidelines issued by DAB and reflects the range of default probabilities defined for each category. This means that, in principle, exposures migrate between classes as the assessment of their probability of default changes.

(ii) Exposure at default is based on the amounts, the Bank expects to be owed at the time of default. For example, for a loan this is the face value. For a commitment, the Bank includes any amount already drawn plus the further amount that may have been drawn by the time of default, should it occur.

(iii) Loss given default or loss severity represents the Bank's expectation of the extent of loss on a claim should default occur. It is expressed as percentage loss per unit of exposure and typically varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit mitigation.

(b) Other than loans and advances to banks and customers

Other than loans and advances includes balances with other banks and financial institutions and placements with other banks, investments in bonds and held with DAB and other assets. Judgments and instructions from the Bank's treasury are being used by the Bank's management in placing funds with other banks and are viewed as a way to gain better credit quality mapping and maintain a readily available source to meet the funding requirements at the same time when required.

Concentration of risk of financial assets with credit risk exposure

Credit concentration risk arises mainly due to concentration of exposures under various categories viz. industry, geography, and single/group borrower exposures. Within credit portfolio, as a prudential measure aimed at better risk management and avoidance of concentration of risks, Da Afghanistan Bank has prescribed regulatory limits on bank's maximum exposure to single borrower and group borrowers. The Bank's annual credit plan spells out the maximum allowable exposure that it can take on specific industries for every business group.

	Notes	31 December	31 December
		2019	2018
		----- AFN '000' -----	
Credit risk relating to on-balance sheet items are as follows:			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	2,618,089	7,539,591
Investments	6	5,536,683	792,828
Loans and advances to financial institutions	7	588,453	117,664
Loans and advances to customers		920	1,508
Other assets	11	57,840	21,732
		<u>8,801,985</u>	<u>8,473,323</u>
Credit risk relating to off-balance sheet items is as follows:			
Guarantees	18.1.1	395,006	221,174
		<u>395,006</u>	<u>221,174</u>

The above table represents credit risk exposure to the Bank at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018, without taking account of any collateral held or other enhancements attached. For on-balance sheet assets the exposure set out above is based on net carrying amounts as reported in the statement of financial position.

Credit quality of financial assets

The credit qualities of Bank's financial assets have been assessed below by reference to the external credit ratings of counter parties determined by various international credit rating agencies. The counterparties for which external credit ratings were not been available have been assessed by reference to internal credit ratings determined based on their historical information for any defaults in meeting obligations.

Cash and cash equivalents

As of the reporting date, the bank held cash and cash equivalents amounting to Afs 5,227,396 thousands (31 December 2018: Afs 10,651,486 thousands) out of which there is a credit risk on balances amounting to Afs 2,168,880 thousands (31 December 2018: Afs 3,111,897 thousands) as the management believes that there is no credit risk on balances maintained with DAB amounting to Afs 2,189,836 thousands (31 December 2018: Afs 5,854,651 thousands). Balances with other banks/placements are held with reputable banks with high quality external credit rating.

Investments

Investments held carries various credit rating and ranges from to AAA to B3. These investments are made on defined investment criteria of the Bank. The credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk for under expected credit losses model is based on external credit rating grades and year-end stage classification as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 as disclosed in note 6.3 to the financial statements.

Loans and advances	Note	31 December	31 December
		2019	2018
		----- AFN '000' -----	
Loans and advances to customers and financial institutions	7 & 8	<u>589,373</u>	<u>119,173</u>
Neither past due but nor impaired:			
Gross amount		590,720	121,530
Provision for expected credit losses - (Stage 1)	7 & 8	(1,347)	(2,357)
Carrying amount		<u>589,373</u>	<u>119,173</u>

Carrying amount-amortized cost:

As at balance sheet date, loan portfolio of the Bank was impaired, which was derived from expected credited losses model under IFRS 9, as disclosed in note 7.3 and 8.2.

Past due but not impaired loans

Past due but not impaired loans are those for which contractual interest or principal payments are past due but the Bank believes impairment is not appropriate. As at 31 December 2019, there is no overdue loan to be classified as per IFRS 9 or ACPR issued by DAB.

Write-off policy

The Bank writes off loans or advances and any related allowances for impairment losses, when the Bank's Credit department determines that the loans are uncollectible. This determination is reached after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower's financial position such that the borrower can no longer pay the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure. Before allowing to written off, it is ensured that all possible avenues of recovery, inclusive of legal action are exhausted or legal action is not advisable.

The Bank holds collateral against loans and advances in the form of mortgage interest over property, other registered securities over assets, and guarantees. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing and generally are not updated except when a loan is individually assessed as impaired.

As at 31 December 2019, an estimate of the fair value of the collateral and other security enhancements held against loans and advances has adequately covered the amount of loans and advances.

26.1.2 Industry sectors

The Bank monitors concentrations of credit risk by sector. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk of loans and advances to customers and banks (gross) at reporting date is as follows:

Segments by class of business-Gross amount	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	----- AFN '000' -----	
Banks and financial institutions	589,800	120,000
Individuals	920	1,530
	<u>590,720</u>	<u>121,530</u>

Settlement risk

The Bank's activities may give rise to risk at the time of settlement of transactions and trades, if any. Settlement risk is the risk of loss due to failure of an entity to honor its obligations to deliver cash, securities or other assets as contractually agreed.

For certain types of transactions, the Bank mitigate this risk by conducting settlements through a settlement / clearing agent to ensure that a trade is settled only when both parties have fulfilled their contractual settlement obligations. Settlement limits form part of the credit approval / limit monitoring process described earlier. Acceptance of settlement risk on free settlement trades require transactions specific or counterparty specific approvals from the Bank's risk department.

26.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the potential for loss to the bank arising from either its inability to meet its obligations or to fund increase in assets as they fall due without incurring unacceptable cost or losses.

The Bank's Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) manages the liquidity position on a regular basis and is primarily responsible for the formulation of the overall strategy and oversight of the asset liability function. ALCO monitors the maintenance of liquidity ratios, depositors concentration both in terms of the overall funding mix and avoidance of undue reliance on large individual deposits. Moreover, as a core retail deposits form a considerable part of the Bank's overall funding mix therefore significant importance is being given to the stability and growth of these deposits. The BOD has approved a comprehensive liquidity management policy which stipulates the early warning indicators of liquidity risk and maintenance of various ratios. Further, the Bank has designed different scenarios of cash outflows to stress test efficacy of its liquid assets and its impact on profit and loss. The results are regularly reviewed by ALCO for taking appropriate measures.

The Bank relies on deposits from customers as its primary source of funding. Deposits from customers generally has shorter maturities and large proportion of them are repayable on demand. For day to day liquidity risk management integration of liquidity scenario will ensure that the Bank is best prepared to respond to an unexpected problem.

The key measure used by the Bank for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers. For this purpose net liquid assets are considered as including cash and cash equivalent less any deposits from banks. A similar, but not identical, calculation is used to measure the Bank's compliance with the liquidity limit established by the Bank's Regulator (Da Afghanistan Bank). Detail of the reported Bank ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers at the reporting date and during the reporting period was as follows:

	2019	2018
At 31 December	48%	97%
Average for the period	73%	90%
Maximum for the period	96%	97%
Minimum for the period	48%	61%

26.2.1 Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

The tables below set out the remaining contractual maturities of the Bank's financial liabilities.

Note	Gross nominal outflow	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Carrying amount
AFN '000'							
As at 31 December 2019							
Liabilities							
Deposits from banks	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	13	10,926,946	1,759,713	931,496	1,867,412	6,368,325	10,926,946
Other liabilities	15	15,855	5,474	6,133	4,248	-	15,855
		10,942,801	1,765,187	937,629	1,871,660	6,368,325	10,942,801
As at 31 December 2018							
Liabilities							
Deposits from banks	12	690	690	-	-	-	690
Deposits from customers	13	11,001,887	1,920,371	999,798	1,299,527	6,782,191	11,001,887
Other liabilities	15	12,428	2,078	7,833	2,517	-	12,428
		11,015,005	1,923,139	1,007,631	1,302,044	6,782,191	11,015,005

The Bank conducted a behavioral study of non-maturity deposits (non-contractual deposits) and performed regression analysis to determine deposits withdrawal pattern on Current and Savings Accounts (CASA). Regression analysis is used to investigate the relationship between time, the amount of deposits and deposits withdrawals in order to arrive at an estimated deposits withdrawals pattern in line with the best practices.

26.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss in earnings and capital due to on and off balance sheet positions arising out of adverse changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and market conditions. It also includes investments and structural positions in the banking books of the Bank. To manage and control market risk a well defined limits structure is in place. These limits received, adjusted and approved periodically. Market risk can be further divided into:

26.3.1 Interest rate risk exposure

The interest rate risk arises from the fluctuation in the value of financial instruments consequent to the changes in the market interest rates. The Bank is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of mismatches or gaps in the amounts of assets and liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments that mature or re-price in a given period. In order to ensure that this risk is managed within acceptable limits, the Bank's Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) monitors the re-pricing of the assets and liabilities on a regular basis. The Bank's interest rate risk is limited since the majority of customer deposits are retrospectively re-priced on a biannual basis on the profit and loss sharing principles. The Bank's interest rate gap position on its financial assets and financial liabilities is as follows:

Note	Interest rates	Interest bearing				Non-interest bearing	Total	
		Less than 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-5 years			
AFN '000'								
31 December 2019								
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	5	0.72% to 2.78% 0.599% to 5.58%	3,488,546	-	-	-	1,738,849	5,227,395
Investments	6	-	273,067	-	-	5,540,031	-	5,813,098
Loans and advances to Financial institutions	7	2% to 7%	387,300	201,153	-	-	-	588,453
Loans and advances to customers	8	20%	920	-	-	-	-	920
Other assets	11	-	-	-	-	-	1,034,419	1,034,419
			3,876,766	474,220	-	-	5,540,031	12,664,285
Liabilities								
Deposits from banks	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	13	0.1% to 2.0%	488,368	484,760	209,142	-	9,764,676	10,926,946
Other liabilities	15	-	-	-	-	-	15,855	15,855
			488,368	464,760	209,142	-	9,780,531	10,942,801
On balance sheet interest sensitivity gap			3,388,398	9,460	209,142	-	5,540,031	1,721,484
Note	Interest rates	Interest bearing				Non-interest bearing	Total	
		Less than 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-5 years			
AFN '000'								
31 December 2018								
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	5	0.13% to 2.15% 1.63% to 8.25%	9,252,665	-	-	-	1,398,821	10,651,486
Investments	6	-	-	376,568	-	416,576	-	793,144
Loans and advances to Financial Institutions	7	3% to 8.68%	-	117,664	-	-	-	117,664
Loans and advances to customers	8	20%	1,508	-	-	-	-	1,508
Other assets	11	-	-	-	-	-	1,196,113	1,196,113
			9,254,173	494,232	-	-	416,576	12,759,915
Liabilities								
Deposits from banks	12	-	-	-	-	-	690	690
Deposits from customers	13	0% to 6.52%	306,141	22,593	-	-	10,673,843	11,002,577
Other liabilities	15	-	-	-	-	-	12,428	12,428
			306,141	22,593	-	-	10,686,960	11,015,695
On balance sheet interest sensitivity gap			8,948,032	471,639	-	-	416,576	1,744,220

If the interest rate increase/(decrease) by 100 bps, the impact on profit or loss for the year would have been AFN 91,470 thousands (2018: AFN 98,362 thousands) lower/higher respectively.

Variable rate instruments**Financial assets and liabilities at variable interest rates**

	2019	2018
	----- AFN '000' -----	----- AFN '000' -----
Loans and advances to financial institutions	202,500	120,000
	<u>202,500</u>	<u>120,000</u>

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the year end would have increased / decreased profit and loss for the year and equity by AFN 2,025 thousands (2018: AFN 1,200 thousands). This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Fixed rate instruments**Financial assets and liabilities at fixed interest rates**

	2019	2018
	----- AFN '000' -----	----- AFN '000' -----
Investments	5,540,031	793,144
Loans and advances to financial institutions	387,300	-
Loans and advances to customers	920	1,530
Deposits from customers	1,162,270	328,734
	<u>7,090,521</u>	<u>1,123,408</u>

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Bank does not account for any fixed rate financial assets at fair value through profit and loss account, therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit and loss account of the Bank.

26.4 Currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from the fluctuation in the value of financial instruments consequent to the changes in foreign exchange rates. The Bank manages this risk by setting and monitoring dealer, currency and counter-party limits for on and off-balance sheet financial instruments.

Off-balance sheet financial instruments are contracts which are the resultant outcome of the IRS and clean placements transactions. Moreover, counterparties enter into forward transactions in inter-bank market on behalf of customers to cover-up their position against stipulated risks. The buy and sell transactions are matched in view of their maturities in the different predefined time buckets.

The Bank's exposure to foreign currency risk, based on notional amount, is as follows:

	USD	EURO	GBP	Total
31 December 2019				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	3,478,952	79,992	84	3,559,028
Investments	5,152,889	384,565	-	5,537,454
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	920	-	-	920
Other assets	1,000,029	645	35	1,000,709
	<u>9,632,790</u>	<u>465,202</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>10,098,111</u>
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from banks	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	10,185,209	181,054	191	10,366,454
Other liabilities	8,054	-	766	8,820
	<u>10,193,263</u>	<u>181,054</u>	<u>957</u>	<u>10,375,274</u>
Net foreign currency exposure	<u>(560,473)</u>	<u>284,148</u>	<u>(838)</u>	<u>(277,163)</u>

31 December 2018**Financial assets**

Cash and cash equivalents	8,231,752	92,780	80	8,324,612
Investments	750,105	43,038	-	793,143
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	1,530	-	-	1,530
Other assets	1,108,699	574	-	1,109,273
	<u>10,092,086</u>	<u>136,392</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>10,228,558</u>

Financial liabilities

Deposits from banks	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	10,038,149	153,717	310	10,192,176
Other liabilities	4,320	-	725	5,045
	<u>10,042,469</u>	<u>153,717</u>	<u>1,035</u>	<u>10,197,221</u>

Net foreign currency exposure

	<u>49,617</u>	<u>(17,325)</u>	<u>(955)</u>	<u>31,337</u>
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26.4.1 Sensitivity analysis on foreign currency financial assets and liabilities

A 1% strengthening of the Afghani, as indicated below, against the USD, GBP, Euro at 31 December 2019 would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Bank considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	USD	EURO	GBP	Total
31 December 2019				
Effect of 1% increase in exchange rate				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	(34,790)	(800)	(1)	(35,591)
Investments	(51,529)	(3,846)	-	(55,375)
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	(9)	-	-	(9)
Other assets	(10,000)	(6)	-	(10,006)
Losses from financial assets	<u>(96,328)</u>	<u>(4,652)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(100,981)</u>
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from banks	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	101,852	1,811	2	103,665
Other liabilities	81	-	8	89
Gains from financial liabilities	<u>101,933</u>	<u>1,811</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>103,754</u>
Net-unrealized gains / (losses) on foreign currency	<u>5,605</u>	<u>(2,841)</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2,773</u>

	USD	EURO	GBP	Total
31 December 2018				
Effect of 1% increase in exchange rate				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	(82,318)	(928)	-	(83,246)
Investments	(7,501)	(430)	-	(7,931)
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	(15)	-	-	(15)
Other assets	(11,087)	(6)	-	(11,093)
Losses from financial assets	(100,921)	(1,364)	-	(102,285)
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from banks	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	100,381	1,537	3	101,921
Other liabilities	43	-	7	50
Gains from financial liabilities	100,424	1,537	10	101,971
Net-unrealized gains / (losses) on foreign currency	(497)	173	10	(314)

27. Related parties

The Bank is a fully owned branch of Bank Alfalah Limited Pakistan. Related parties comprise associated undertakings, majority shareholders, retirement benefit plans, directors of the Head Office of the Bank and the key management personnel of the Bank and its Head Office. Transactions with key management personnel have been carried out as per terms of their employment. Details of transactions and balances with related parties are as follows:

27.1 Transactions with other related parties

		2019	2018
		----- AFN '000' -----	
Name of group companies	Nature of transactions		
Bank Alfalah Limited Bahrain	Interest expense on Borrowing	-	-
	Interest income on Interest Rate Swap	-	3,622
	Interest received on Interest Rate Swap	-	-
	Interest expense on Interest Rate Swap	-	4,902
	Interest paid on Interest Rate Swap	-	-
Bank Alfalah Limited - Pakistan	Profit remitted to Head Office	242,035	-
	Reimbursement of insurance premium paid to Alfalah Insurance Company Limited	1,817	2,647

27.2 Transactions with key management personnel

	2019	2018
	----- AFN '000' -----	
(a) Deposits from related parties		
Deposits at the beginning of the year	-	84
Deposits received during the year	-	55,534
Deposits repaid during the year	-	(55,534)
Exchange rate difference	-	6
Deposits at the end of the year	-	90
(b) Salaries and benefits		
	-	30,479

28. Capital Management

Regulatory Capital

The Bank's objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the 'equity' on the face of balance sheets, are:

- (i) to comply with the capital requirements set by the DAB;
- (ii) to safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to be; and
- (iii) to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored regularly by the Bank's management. DAB requires each bank to maintain its Tier 1 Capital ratio and Regulatory Capital ratio to be at least 6 % and 12 % respectively. The Bank is maintaining this ratio well above the required level.

The table below summarizes the composition of the regulatory capital and ratio of the Bank:

	2019	2018
	----- AFN '000' -----	-----
Tier 1 (Core) Capital:		
Total equity capital	1,727,777	1,731,650
Less:		
Revaluation surplus	56,014	131
Profit for the year	182,276	399,557
Deferred tax asset	99	-
Total tier 1 (core) capital	1,489,388	1,331,962
Tier 2 (Supplementary) Capital:		
General reserves as per DAB's regulation, but restricted to 1.25% of total risk-weighted exposure	-	-
Revaluation reserve on bonds (45%)	25,206	59
Profit for the year	182,276	399,557
Total Tier 2 (Supplementary) Capital	207,482	399,616
Regulatory Capital = Tier 1 + Tier 2	1,696,870	1,731,578
Risk-weight categories		
0% risk weight:		
Cash in Afghani and fully-convertible foreign currencies	65,083	69,729
Direct claims on Central Banks and Central Governments of Category A countries	-	-
Precious metals and precious stones	-	-
Direct claims on DAB	3,783,395	4,214,096
Loans collateralized by blocked deposits	50,349	-
Other	-	-
Total	3,898,827	4,283,825
0% risk-weight total (above total x 0%)	-	-
20% risk weight:		
Loans Collateralized by Claims on Central Banks and Central Governments of Category A Countries	-	-
Direct Claims on banks licensed in Category A countries	405,306	1,794,738
Short-term Claims on Banks Licensed In Non-Category A Countries Guaranteed by Multilateral Lending Institutions	2,600,083	5,744,851
Cash Items in Process of Collection	-	-
Other	152,151	120,000
Total	3,157,540	7,659,589
20% risk-weight total (above total x 20%)	631,508	1,531,918

8/2

50% risk weight:		
Qualifying Residential Mortgage Loans	-	-
Qualifying Real Estate Construction Loans	-	-
Other	5,540,031	793,144
Total	5,540,031	793,144
50% risk-weight total (above total x 50%)	2,770,016	396,572
100% risk weight:		
All other assets	96,590	30,773
Less: Deferred tax assets	(99)	-
Total	96,491	30,773
100% risk-weight total (above total x 100%)	96,491	30,773
Credit conversion factor		
Off-balance-sheet items with 0% Credit Conversion Factor		
Unused Portions of Commitments with Original Maturity of 1 Year or Less	-	-
Unused Portions of Commitments that are Unconditionally Cancelable	-	-
Total	-	-
0% Credit Conversion Factor Total (Above Total x 0%)	-	-
Off-balance-sheet items with 20% Credit Conversion Factor		
Commercial Letter of Credits		
0 % Risk Weight	-	-
20% Risk Weight	-	-
50% Risk Weight	-	-
100% Risk Weight	-	-
Total	-	-
20% risk-weight total (above total x 20%)	-	-
Off-balance sheet items with 100% Credit Conversion Factor		
Guarantees and Standby Letter of Credits		
0 % Risk Weight	21,364	28,465
20% Risk Weight	683,482	192,708
50% Risk Weight	1,936,500	-
100% Risk Weight	-	-
Total	2,641,346	221,173
100% credit conversion factor total (risk-weighted total x 100%)	1,104,946	38,542
Total risk-weighted assets	4,602,961	1,997,804
Tier 1 Capital Ratio (Tier 1 capital as % of total risk-weighted assets)	32.36%	66.67%
Regulatory Capital Ratio (Regulatory capital as % of total risk-weighted assets)	36.86%	86.67%

29. General

- 29.1 Corresponding figures have been reclassified / re-arranged wherever necessary to facilitate comparison in the presentation in the current year. However, there are no material reclassification / re-arrangement to report.
- 29.2 The figures in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest in thousands in AFN.

30. Date of authorization of financial statements

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Country Finance Manager and Acting Country Manager of the Bank on March 26, 2020.


Country Finance Manager
Country Manager