

Audited Financial Statements of SBP BSC are presented which comprise the balance sheet as at 30th June 2020, profit and loss account, statement of comprehensive income, statement of change in equity and cash flows statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

A.F. FERGUSON & CO.

Chartered Accountants
State Life Building No. 1-C
1.1 Chundrigar Road
P.O. Box 4716
Karachi – 7400

KPMG TASEER HADI & CO.

Chartered Accountants
Sheikh Sultan Trust, Building No. 2
Beaumont Road
Karachi-75530

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors and State Bank of Pakistan

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of the SBP Banking Services Corporation (the Corporation), which comprise the balance sheet as at June 30, 2020, and the profit and loss account, 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 Corporation as at June 30, 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

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 Corporation in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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, 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 Corporation'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 Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Corporation'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.

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 Corporation'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 Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Corporation 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.

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

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Corporation for the year ended June 30, 2019 were audited by EY Ford Rhodes and KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co. who had expressed an unmodified opinion thereon vide their report dated October 24, 2019.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report are **Salman Hussain (A.F. FERGUSON & CO.)** and **Mohammad Mahmood Hussain (KPMG TASEER HADI & CO.)**.

A.F. FERGUSON & CO
Chartered Accountants
Karachi

KPMG TASEER HADI & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Karachi

Dated: 27 October, 2020
Karachi

SBP BANKING SERVICES CORPORATION
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

	Note	2020 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2019
ASSETS			
Current account with the State Bank of Pakistan		52,124,619	44,969,274
Investments	6	550,774	517,552
Employee loans	7	8,899,704	9,605,805
Advances, deposits and prepayments	8	58,811	60,410
Medical and stationery consumables	9	311,241	247,357
Property and equipment	10	1,191,228	833,556
Total assets		63,136,377	56,233,954
LIABILITIES			
Deposits and other liabilities	11	5,477,757	4,939,574
Deferred liabilities - unfunded staff retirement benefits	12	56,658,620	50,294,380
Total liabilities		62,136,377	55,233,954
Net assets		1,000,000	1,000,000
REPRESENTED BY:			
Share capital	13	1,000,000	1,000,000
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS			
	14		

The annexed notes from 1 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Muhammad Ashraf Khan
Managing Director

Shaukat Zaman
Group Head
Network and Financial Management

SBP BANKING SERVICES CORPORATION
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		------(Rupees in '000)-----	
Discount and interest earned	15	66,717	45,295
Net operating expenses	16	18,113,651	14,548,477
Reimbursable from the State Bank of Pakistan	16	(8,249,267)	(8,060,641)
Allocated to the State Bank of Pakistan:			
- Credit loss on employee loans	7.2 & 16	29	(121)
- Others	16	(9,864,413)	(6,487,715)
		-	-
Operating profit		66,717	45,295
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		2,623	9,084
Profit for the year		69,340	54,379

The annexed notes from 1 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Muhammad Ashraf Khan
Managing Director

Shaukat Zaman
Group Head
Network and Financial Management

SBP BANKING SERVICES CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		------(Rupees in '000)-----	
Profit for the year		69,340	54,379
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the profit and loss account:			
(Loss) / gain on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	16.3.4.1	(6,297,792)	6,038,910
Allocated to the State Bank of Pakistan		6,297,792	(6,038,910)
		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>69,340</u>	<u>54,379</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Muhammad Ashraf Khan
 Managing Director

Shaukat Zaman
 Group Head
 Network and Financial Management

SBP BANKING SERVICES CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Share capital	Unappropriated profit ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	Total
Balance as at July 1, 2018	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Profit for the year	-	54,379	54,379
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	54,379	54,379
Transaction with the owner			
Total comprehensive income for the year transferred to the State Bank of Pakistan	-	(54,379)	(54,379)
Balance as at June 30, 2019	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Profit for the year	-	69,340	69,340
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	69,340	69,340
Transaction with the owner			
Total comprehensive income for the year transferred to the State Bank of Pakistan	-	(69,340)	(69,340)
Balance as at June 30, 2020	<u><u>1,000,000</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>1,000,000</u></u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Muhammad Ashraf Khan
 Managing Director

Shaukat Zaman
 Group Head
 Network and Financial Management

SBP BANKING SERVICES CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Note	2020 ------(Rupees in '000)-----	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit after adjustment of non-cash items	17	24,596	41,740
Total comprehensive income for the year transferred to State Bank of Pakistan		(69,340)	(54,379)
Income on Government securities received during the year		27,301	40,689
		<u>(17,443)</u>	<u>28,050</u>
Decrease / (increase) in assets			
Current account with the State Bank of Pakistan - excluding depreciation expense in respect of staff retirement benefits and compensated absences		87,938	724,092
Medical and stationery consumables		(63,884)	(57,023)
Employee loans		706,101	(454,051)
Advances, deposits and prepayments		1,599	39,955
(Decrease) / increase in liabilities			
Deposits and other liabilities		(75,400)	(5,895)
Net cash generated from operating activities		<u>638,911</u>	<u>275,128</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investments - net		(18,402)	(33,267)
Capital expenditure		(623,467)	(257,554)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		2,958	15,693
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(638,911)</u>	<u>(275,128)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Muhammad Ashraf Khan
Managing Director

Shaukat Zaman
Group Head
Network and Financial Management

SBP BANKING SERVICES CORPORATION
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

1 STATUS AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

1.1 SBP Banking Services Corporation (the Corporation) was constituted under the SBP Banking Services Corporation Ordinance, 2001 (the Ordinance) as a wholly owned subsidiary of the State Bank of Pakistan (the SBP) and commenced its operations with effect from January 2, 2002. The Corporation is responsible for carrying out certain statutory and administrative functions and activities on behalf of the SBP, as transferred or delegated by the SBP under the provisions of the Ordinance mainly include:

- disbursing of loans and advances to the governments, banks, financial institutions and local authorities and facilitating in inter-bank settlement system;
- collecting revenue and making payments for and on behalf of, and maintaining accounts of the Governments, local bodies, authorities, companies, banks and other financial institutions;
- receipt, supply and exchange of bank notes and coins;
- dealing in prize bonds and other savings instruments of Federal (the Government); and
- operational work relating to the management of debt and foreign exchange.

Any assets, liabilities, income and expenditure directly relating to the above activities are accounted for in the books of the SBP while the cost incurred by the Corporation in carrying out the above activities are either reimbursed from or allocated to the SBP (including the portion charged to the statement of comprehensive income) and are accounted for as deduction from the expenditure while net profit / loss, if any, of the Corporation is transferred to / recovered from the SBP.

1.2 The Head office of the Corporation is situated at I. I. Chundrigar Road, Karachi, in the province of Sindh, Pakistan.

2 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

3 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

3.1 These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except that certain staff retirement benefits and provision for employees' compensated absences have been carried at present value of defined benefit obligations.

3.2 The financial statements are presented in Pakistani Rupees which is the Corporation's functional and presentation currency and rounded to the nearest thousand rupees.

3.3 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses that are not readily available from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis of making judgments about the carrying values of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Judgments made by the management in the application of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and estimates that have a significant risk of material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are as follows:

3.3.1 Retirement benefits

The key actuarial assumptions concerning the valuation of defined benefit plans and sources of estimation are disclosed in note 16.3.2 to these financial statements.

3.3.2 Useful life and residual value of property and equipment

Estimates of useful life and residual value of property and equipment are based on the management's best estimate. Rates of depreciation are given in note 10.1. There was a change in this estimate during the current year, the details of which are disclosed in note 4 to these financial statements.

3.3.3 Provision against obsolete medical and stationery consumables

The Corporation exercises judgment and makes provision for obsolete items based on their future usability. Management believes that changes in outcome of estimates will not have a material effect on the financial statements.

3.3.4 Expected credit losses

The expected credit losses (ECL) allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset [the lifetime expected credit loss (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 5.1.3.1. The Corporation's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk is set out in note 19.1.4.

3.4 Standards, interpretations of and amendments to the IFRSs that are effective in the current year

There are certain new and amended standards and interpretations that are mandatory for the accounting period beginning on or after July 1, 2019, but are considered not to be relevant or do not have any significant effect on the Corporation's operations and are, therefore, not disclosed in these financial statements.

3.5 Standards, interpretations of and amendments to the IFRSs that are not yet effective:

3.5.1 The following standards, amendments and interpretations of IFRSs would be effective from the dates mentioned below against the respective standard or interpretation:

Standards	Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)
	January 1, 2020 and
- IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' (amendments)	July 1, 2022
- IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' (amendments)	July 1, 2020
- IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment' (amendments)	July 1, 2022
- IAS 37, 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets' (amendments)	July 1, 2022

The management is in the process of assessing the impact of these amendments on these financial statements of the Corporation.

3.5.2 There are certain other new and amended standards and interpretations that are mandatory for the accounting period beginning on or after July 1, 2020, but are considered not to be relevant or will not have any significant effect on the Corporation's operations and are, therefore, not disclosed in these financial statements.

4 CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATE

During the year, the management of the Corporation has revised its estimate of the useful life of lifts, chillers, generators, transformers, fire suppression system and bank notes processing and authentication system (BPAS) under the category of office equipment and machinery. Previously, assets under the above categories were depreciated over 5 years and now these are depreciated over the useful life of 10 years.

The revision has been accounted for as a change in accounting estimate in accordance with the requirements of International Accounting Standards (IAS) 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors'. Had the revision in useful lives of these assets not been made, the depreciation expense for the year would have been higher by Rs. 58.111 million and consequently profit before tax would have been lower by the same amount.

5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies are consistently applied from year to year.

5.1 Financial assets and financial liabilities

5.1.1 Classification

All financial assets and liabilities are measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Financial instruments carried on the balance sheet include investments, employee loans, certain items of advances and deposit, current account with the State Bank of Pakistan, certain items of deposits and other liabilities. The particular recognition and measurement methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each financial instrument.

All financial assets are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date at which the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. This includes purchases or sale of financial assets that require delivery of asset within the time frame generally established by regulations in market conventions.

The financial assets are categorised as: fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and financial assets held at amortised cost. The Corporation classifies its financial assets based on both a) the Corporation's business model for managing those financial assets and; b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless there is a change in the Corporation's business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets would be reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

5.1.2 Financial assets at amortised cost

The Corporation classifies its financial assets as at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met:

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

After initial measurement, these financial instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR), less impairment in accordance with 5.1.3 below.

5.1.3 Impairment of financial instruments

5.1.3.1 Overview of the ECL principles

The Corporation has been recording the allowance for expected credit losses for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments'. 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 (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). The Corporation's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk is set out in note 19.1.4 to these financial statements.

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

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

The Corporation 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.

Based on the above process, the Corporation groups its loans into stage 1, stage 2 and stage 3 as described below:

- stage 1: when financial instruments are first recognised, the Corporation recognises an allowance based on 12mECL. Stage 1 financial instruments also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from stage 2.
- stage 2: when a financial instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Corporation records an allowance for the LTECL. Stage 2 financial instruments also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.
- stage 3: financial assets considered credit-impaired (as outlined in note 19.1.1). The Corporation records an allowance for the LTECL.

The financial assets, for which the Corporation has no reasonable expectations of recovering either the entire outstanding amount, or a proportion thereof, the gross carrying amount of those financial assets is reduced. This is considered a (partial) derecognition of the financial asset.

5.1.3.2 Calculation of ECL

The Corporation calculates ECL based on a 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 the Corporation in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Corporation expects to receive.

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

- PD Probability of default (PD) 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 derecognised and is still in the portfolio.
- EAD Exposure at default (EAD) 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. EAD is further explained in note 19.1.2.
- LGD Loss given default (LGD) 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 realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of EAD. LGD is further explained in note 19.1.3.

When estimating the ECL, the Corporation considers three scenarios (a base case, a best case and a worse case). Each of these is associated with different PDs as set out as above. 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 from selling the asset.

The maximum period for which the credit losses are determined is the contractual life of a financial instrument.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

- stage 1: the 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECL that represent the ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Corporation 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.
- stage 2: when a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Corporation records an allowance for the LTECL. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, including the use of multiple scenarios, but PDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.
- stage 3: for financial instruments considered credit-impaired, the Corporation recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these financial instruments. The method is similar to that for stage 2 assets, with PD set at 100%.
- financial guarantee contracts: the Corporation's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the profit and loss account, and the ECL provision. For this purpose, the Corporation estimates ECL 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.

5.1.3.3 Forward looking information

The Corporation formulates a base case view of the future direction of relevant economic variables and a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios and consideration of a variety of external actual and forecast information. This process involves developing three different economic scenarios, which represent a range of scenarios linked to various macro-economic variables.

5.1.4 Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities**a) Financial assets**

The Corporation derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original EIR, the Corporation records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Corporation also derecognises the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

b) Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amount is recognised in the profit and loss account unless the modification does not result in a significant difference between the carrying amount of the original liability and the present value of revised future cash outflows discounted by the original EIR. If such difference is insignificant, the original liability is not derecognised and gain / loss on modification is recognised in the profit and loss account on such modification.

5.1.5 Fair value measurement principles

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets at the reporting date is based on their quoted market prices or dealer price quotation without any deduction for transaction costs. If there is no active market for a financial asset, the Corporation establishes fair value using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis and other revaluation techniques commonly used by market participants.

5.1.6 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

5.2 Employee loans

These are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost less estimates made for any impairment loss measured in accordance with note 5.1.3 above.

5.3 Medical and stationery consumables

Medical and stationery consumables are valued at weighted average cost.

Provision for obsolete items is determined based on the management's assessment regarding their future usability.

Net realisable value represents estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

5.4 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any, except capital work-in-progress which is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation on property and equipment is charged to profit and loss account by applying the straight-line method at the rates specified in note 10.1 to the financial statements, whereby the depreciable amount of an asset is written off over its estimated useful life. Depreciation on additions is charged to the profit and loss account from the month in which the asset is available for use while no depreciation is charged in the month in which the asset is disposed off.

Estimates of useful life and residual value of property and equipment are based on the management's best estimate. The assets' residual value, depreciation method and useful life are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment are recognised in the profit and loss account in the year in which it arises.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Corporation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Normal repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit and loss account as and when incurred.

5.5 Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. All expenditure connected with specific assets incurred during installation and construction are carried under this head. These are transferred to specific assets as and when assets become available for use.

5.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Corporation's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment of any asset or a group of assets. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of such asset is estimated. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing the value in use, estimated future cash flows are discounted to present value using a discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account whenever the carrying amount of an asset or a group of assets exceeds its recoverable amount.

5.7 Compensated absences

The Corporation makes annual provision in respect of liability for employees' compensated absences based on actuarial estimates using the projected unit credit method.

5.8 Staff retirement benefits

The Corporation operates the following staff retirement benefit schemes for employees transferred from SBP (transferred employees) and other employees:

- a) an un-funded contributory provident fund (the old scheme) for transferred employees who joined the SBP prior to 1975 and opted to remain under the old scheme. The Corporation provided an option to employees covered under the old scheme to join the funded new contributory provident fund scheme - NCPF (new scheme) effective from July 1, 2010. Under this scheme, contribution is made by both the employer and employee at the rate of 6% of the monetised salary. Moreover, employees joining the Corporation service after July 1, 2010 are covered under the new scheme.
- b) an un-funded general contributory provident fund (new scheme) for transferred employees who joined SBP after 1975 or who had joined the SBP prior to 1975 but have opted for this new scheme. Under this scheme, contribution is made only by the employee at the rate of 5% of the monetised salary.
- c) the following other staff retirement benefit schemes:
 - an un-funded gratuity scheme (old scheme) for all employees other than the employees who opted for the new general contributory provident fund scheme or transferred employees who joined SBP after 1975 and are entitled only to pension scheme benefits;
 - a funded New Gratuity Fund (NGF) which was introduced by the Corporation effective from July 1, 2010 for all its employees other than those who opted for pension scheme or unfunded gratuity scheme (old scheme);
 - an un-funded pension scheme for those employees who joined the SBP after 1975 and before the introduction of NGF which is effective from July 1, 2010;
 - an un-funded contributory benevolent fund scheme;
 - an un-funded post retirement medical benefit scheme; and
 - six months post retirement benefit facility.

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution provident fund plans are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account as and when incurred.

Annual provisions are made by the Corporation to cover the obligations arising under defined benefits schemes based on actuarial recommendations. The actuarial valuations are carried out under the "Projected unit credit method". The most recent valuation in this regard has been carried out as at June 30, 2020. The amount arising as a result of remeasurements are recognised in the balance sheet immediately, with a charge or credit to other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. The amount arising as a result of remeasurement is allocated to the State Bank of Pakistan, however, the liability is retained in the balance sheet of the Corporation.

The key actuarial assumptions concerning the valuation of defined benefit plans and the sources of estimation are disclosed in note 16.3.2 to these financial statements.

5.9 Revenue recognition

- Discount, interest / mark-up and / or return on loans and investments are recorded on a time proportion basis that takes into account the effective yield on the asset.
- All other revenues are recognised on a time proportion basis.

5.10 Taxation

The income of the Corporation is exempt from tax under section 25 of the SBP Banking Services Corporation Ordinance, 2001 and clause 66 (xx) of Part 1 of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

5.11 Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent assets are disclosed when there is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group. Contingent assets are not recognised until their realisation become virtually certain.

Contingent liability is disclosed when:

- there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group; or
- there is a present obligation that arises from past events but it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

5.12 Grants

Grants received on account of capital expenditure are recorded as deferred income and are amortised over the useful life of the relevant asset. The grants received on account of revenue expenditures are recorded as and when the expenditure is incurred.

	Note	2020	2019
		------(Rupees in '000)-----	
6 INVESTMENTS			
Amortised cost			
Market treasury bills	6.1 & 6.2	550,774	517,552
6.1	Market Treasury Bills carry mark-up ranging from 12.71% to 12.74% per annum (2019: 11.00 % to 12.68% per annum) and having maturity of October 22, 2020 and November 5, 2020 (2019: August 1, 2019 to August 15, 2019).		
6.2	The fair value of these investments as at June 30, 2020 is Rs. 559.86 million (2019: Rs. 525.42 million). Market treasury bills have been revalued on the basis of yields reported by Reuters (PKRV) for Government securities.		
	Note	2020	2019
		------(Rupees in '000)-----	
7 EMPLOYEE LOANS			
Employees		8,906,806	9,612,936

		7.1		
	Credit loss allowance		<u>(7,102)</u>	<u>(7,131)</u>
		7.2	<u>8,899,704</u>	<u>9,605,805</u>
7.1	This represents loans given to the permanent employees of the Corporation, which are recoverable in equal monthly installments till the retirement of an employee except that the personal loan are repayable in twenty four equal monthly installments. These include loans amounting to Rs. 18.250 million (2019: Rs. 24.608 million) that carrymark up at 10% per annum (2019: 10% per annum) on 62.5% of the loan amount. Maximum maturity of loans is up to year 2059 (2019: up to year 2058).			
	These loans have been given in respect of:-			
	- Housing loans - secured against equitable mortgage of the property; - Motor vehicle loans - secured against hypothecation of the vehicle; and - Computer and personal loans, given on personal guarantee of two employees of the Corporation.			
7.2	Credit loss allowance	Note	2020	2019
			----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
	Opening balance		7,131	7,715
	Adjustment of initial application of IFRS 9		-	248
			7,131	7,963
	Reversals during the year - net		(29)	(832)
	Closing balance		7,102	7,131
8	ADVANCES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS			
	Prepayments		40,948	42,116
	Advances and deposits		8,116	8,994
	Others		9,747	9,300
			58,811	60,410
9	MEDICAL AND STATIONERY CONSUMABLES			
	Medicines		143,416	128,531
	Stationery		35,936	17,925
	Engineering		37,643	38,386
	Others		95,505	63,789
			312,500	248,631
	Provision against obsolete items	9.1	(1,259)	(1,274)
			311,241	247,357
9.1	Provision against obsolete items			
	Opening balance		1,274	8,504
	Reversals during the year - net		(15)	(7,230)
	Closing balance		1,259	1,274
10	PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT			
	Operating fixed assets	10.1	913,497	833,556
	Capital work-in-progress	10.2	277,731	-
			1,191,228	833,556

10.1 Operating fixed assets

The following is a statement of operating fixed assets:

	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment and machinery	Electronic data and processing equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total
As at 01 July 2018					
Cost	93,370	1,740,549	568,739	214,523	2,617,181
Accumulated depreciation	(48,655)	(1,080,743)	(461,829)	(130,961)	(1,722,188)
Net book value	44,715	659,806	106,910	83,562	894,993
Year ended 30 June 2019					
Opening net book value	44,715	659,806	106,910	83,562	894,993
Additions	15,201	151,929	1,020	87,749	255,899
Disposals					
Cost	(1,234)	(5,265)	(3,881)	(18,830)	(29,210)
Accumulated Depreciation	1,234	5,265	3,721	12,744	22,964
	-	-	(160)	(6,086)	(6,246)
Transferred (to) / from SBP					
Cost	-	-	-	3,255	3,255
Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	-	(1,600)	(1,600)
	-	-	-	1,655	1,655
Depreciation charge	(8,291)	(210,742)	(54,356)	(39,356)	(312,745)
Net book value	51,625	600,993	53,414	127,524	833,556
As at 30 June 2019					
Cost	107,337	1,887,213	565,878	286,697	2,847,125
Accumulated depreciation	(55,712)	(1,286,220)	(512,464)	(159,173)	(2,013,569)
Net book value	51,625	600,993	53,414	127,524	833,556
Year ended 30 June 2020					
Opening net book value	51,625	600,993	53,414	127,524	833,556
Additions	16,817	102,262	17,401	24,910	161,390
Transfers from capital work in progress	-	182,908	-	-	182,908
Disposals					
Cost	(532)	(33,028)	(36,599)	(21,979)	(92,138)
Accumulated Depreciation	532	33,025	36,599	21,647	91,803
	-	(3)	-	(332)	(335)
Transferred (to) / from SBP					
Cost	-	(2,792)	-	3,277	485
Accumulated Depreciation	-	2,792	-	(1,839)	953
	-	-	-	1,438	1,438
Depreciation charge	(9,646)	(172,409)	(36,016)	(47,389)	(265,460)
Net book value	58,796	713,751	34,799	106,151	913,497

Financial Statements of SBP BSC

As at 30 June 2020

Cost	123,622	2,136,563	546,680	292,905	3,099,770
Accumulated depreciation	(64,826)	(1,422,812)	(511,881)	(186,754)	(2,186,273)
Net book value	<u>58,796</u>	<u>713,751</u>	<u>34,799</u>	<u>106,151</u>	<u>913,497</u>
Annual rate of depreciation	<u>10%</u>	<u>10% -20%</u>	<u>33.33%</u>	<u>20%</u>	

10.2 Capital work-in-progress

Note

2020

2019

------(Rupees in '000)-----

The following is a statement of capital work in progress

Opening as at 1 July

Office equipment

Additions

Transferred to operating fixed assets

Closing as at 30 June

10.2.1

-

-

460,639

-

(182,908)

-

277,731

-

- 10.2.1** CWIP balance pertains to three Banknote Disintegration Systems (BDS) at field offices of the Corporation. One system has been capitalised during the year while other three are expected to be capitalised in the upcoming financial year.

Note

2020

2019

------(Rupees in '000)-----

11.

DEPOSITS AND OTHER LIABILITIES

Provision for employees' compensated absences

Deposits

Others

16.3.10

4,540,825

3,927,242

363,825

290,716

573,107

721,616

5,477,757

4,939,574

12. DEFERRED LIABILITIES - UNFUNDED STAFF

RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Gratuity

Pension

Benevolent fund scheme

Post retirement medical benefits

Six months post retirement benefits

Provident fund scheme

16.3.4

7,588

4,733

34,716,029

30,688,317

880,302

745,023

20,372,554

18,100,363

127,149

135,210

56,103,622

49,673,646

554,998

620,734

56,658,620

50,294,380

13. SHARE CAPITAL

2020 (Number of shares)	2019		2020 ------(Rupees in '000)-----	2019
1,000	1,000	Authorised share capital	1,000,000	1,000,000
		Ordinary shares of Rs. 1,000,000 each		
		Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital		
		Fully paid-up ordinary shares of Rs. 1,000,000 each		
509	509	- issued for cash	509,000	509,000
491	491	- issued against consideration in kind	491,000	491,000
1,000	1,000		1,000,000	1,000,000

14. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

14.1 Contingencies

Claims against the Corporation not acknowledged as debts	14.1.1	161,381	2,864
--	--------	---------	-------

14.1.1 These mainly represent various cases filed by ex-employees of the Corporation on account of computational differences in settlement of their retirement benefit amounts. The management believes that these cases will be decided in favour of the Corporation and hence no provision has been recognised in these financial statements.

	Note	2020 ------(Rupees in '000)-----	2019
14.2 Commitments			
Capital commitments	14.2.1 & 14.2.2	2,200,887	235,684

14.2.1 This represents amounts committed by the Corporation to purchase assets from successful bidders.

14.2.2 This includes payment to be made for bank notes disintegration system and bank notes processing and authentication system amounting to PKR 0.323 billion (€1.719 million) and PKR 1.773 billion (€9.413 million) respectively.

15. DISCOUNT AND INTEREST EARNED

	2020 ------(Rupees in '000)-----	2019
Interest income on government securities	65,867	44,244
Interest on employee loans	850	1,051
	66,717	45,295

16. NET OPERATING EXPENSES

Reimbursable from the State Bank of Pakistan

	Note	2020 ------(Rupees in '000)-----	2019
Salaries, wages and other benefits		6,017,811	5,931,240

Rent and taxes		48,569	42,714
Insurance		21,761	17,905
Electricity, gas and water		424,156	391,813
Repair and maintenance		319,596	336,502
Auditors' remuneration	16.1	10,800	8,812
Legal and professional		9,027	15,188
Travelling		22,091	29,966
Daily expenses		39,040	50,058
Passages / rest and recreational allowance		318,520	293,380
Fuel		5,730	4,523
Conveyance		18,826	21,127
Postages and telephone		17,359	17,521
Training	16.2	215,678	100,411
Remittance of treasure		180,119	174,077
Stationery		24,692	33,462
Books and newspapers		1,862	2,565
Advertisement		14,908	19,391
Bank guards charges		209,879	198,601
Uniforms		35,086	34,436
Others		293,757	336,949
		8,249,267	8,060,641

Allocated to the State Bank of Pakistan

Credit loss on employee loans		(29)	121
Others			
Retirement benefits and employees' compensated absences	16.3.1	9,598,953	6,174,970
Depreciation	10.1	265,460	312,745
		9,864,413	6,487,715
		18,113,651	14,548,477

16.1 Auditors' remuneration

	2020			2019		
	A. F. Ferguson & Co.	KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.	Total	EY Ford Rhodes	KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.	Total
(Rupees in '000)						
Audit fee	3,570	3,570	7,140	2,915	2,915	5,830
Out of pocket expenses	1,430	1,430	2,860	1,165	1,165	2,330
Sindh sales tax on services	400	400	800	326	326	652
	5,400	5,400	10,800	4,406	4,406	8,812

16.2 This includes Rs. 201.008 million relating to NIBAF representing reimbursement of training expenses relating to employees of the Corporation.

16.3 Staff retirement benefits

16.3.1 Charge for the year in respect of defined contribution plan amounted to Rs. 231.752 million (2019: Rs. 96.336 million).

16.3.2 During the year the actuarial valuations of the defined benefit obligations were carried out under the Projected Unit Credit Method using following significant assumptions:

	2020	2019
- Discount rate for year end obligation	9.25% p.a.	14.25% p.a.
- Salary increase rate (where applicable)	FY 2020:8% p.a. plus 12% additional on alternate years from July 2021 onwards	15% p.a.
- Pension increase rate (where applicable)	7.25% p.a.	8.5% p.a.
- Medical cost increase rate (where applicable)	9.25% p.a.	14.25% p.a.
- Normal retirement age	60 years	60 years

Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on actuarial advice in accordance with the published statistics and experience in Pakistan. The rates assumed are based on the adjusted SLIC 2001 - 2005 mortality tables with 1 year setback.

16.3.3 Through its defined benefit plan, the Corporation is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Discount rate risk

The risk of changes in discount rate, since discount rate is based on corporate / government bonds. Any decrease in bond yields will increase plan liabilities.

Salary increase / inflation risk

The risk that the actual salary increase is higher / lower than the expected salary increase, where benefits are linked with final salary at the time of cessation of service, is likely to have an impact on liability.

Mortality risk

The risk that the actual mortality experience is higher than that of expected i.e. the actual life expectancy is longer than assumed.

Withdrawal risk

The risk of actual withdrawals experience may differ from that assumed in the calculation.

Pension increase risk

The risk that the actual pension increase is higher than expected, where benefits are being paid in form of monthly pension, is likely to have an impact on liability.

16.3.4 Change in present value of defined benefit obligation

	2020					
	Pension	Gratuity scheme	Post retirement medical benefits	Benevolent fund scheme	Six months post retirement facility	Total
	-----Rupees in '000-----					
Present value of defined benefit obligation as on July 1, 2019	30,688,317	4,733	18,100,363	745,023	135,210	49,673,646
Current service cost	568,887	492	444,676	1,248	9,811	1,025,114
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	3,900,269	674	2,533,767	99,589	14,007	6,548,306
Benefits paid	4,469,156	1,166	2,978,443	100,837	23,818	7,573,420
Liability transferred from the SBP	(6,636,017)	-	(639,089)	(92,305)	(73,825)	(7,441,236)
Remeasurements:						
Actuarial losses / (gains) from changes in financial assumptions	6,194,573	1,689	(67,163)	126,747	41,946	6,297,792
Present value of defined benefit obligation as on June 30, 2020	34,716,029	7,588	20,372,554	880,302	127,149	56,103,622
	2019					
	Pension	Gratuity Scheme	Post retirement medical benefits	Benevolent fund scheme	Six months post retirement facility	Total
	-----Rupees in '000-----					
Present value of defined benefit obligation as on July 1, 2018	37,044,817	3,966	16,056,121	941,469	123,475	54,169,848
Current service cost	633,407	431	389,380	2,738	8,673	1,034,629
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	3,171,769	357	1,423,598	80,020	11,113	4,686,857
	3,805,176	788	1,812,978	82,758	19,786	5,721,486
Benefits paid	(3,605,868)	-	(476,742)	(104,712)	-	(4,187,322)
Liability transferred from SBP	-	-	6,919	178	1,447	8,544
Remeasurements:						
Actuarial (gains) / losses from changes in financial assumptions	(6,448,140)	(59)	522,780	(181,860)	(191)	(6,107,470)
Experience adjustments	(107,668)	38	178,307	7,190	(9,307)	68,560
	(6,555,808)	(21)	701,087	(174,670)	(9,498)	(6,038,910)
Present value of defined benefit obligation as on June 30, 2019	30,688,317	4,733	18,100,363	745,023	135,210	49,673,646

16.3.5 Amount recognised in the profit and loss account

2020						
	Pension	Gratuity scheme	Post retirement medical benefits	Benevolent fund scheme	Six months post retirement facility	Total
	-----Rupees in '000-----					
Current service cost	568,887	492	444,676	1,248	9,811	1,025,114
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	3,900,269	674	2,533,767	99,589	14,007	6,548,306
	4,469,156	1,166	2,978,443	100,837	23,818	7,573,420
2019						
	Pension	Gratuity scheme	Post retirement medical benefits	Benevolent fund scheme	Six months post retirement facility	Total
	-----Rupees in '000-----					
Current service cost	633,407	431	389,380	2,738	8,673	1,034,629
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	3,171,769	357	1,423,598	80,020	11,113	4,686,857
	3,805,176	788	1,812,978	82,758	19,786	5,721,486

16.3.6 Movement of present value of defined benefit obligation

2020						
Pension	Gratuity scheme	Post retirement medical benefits	Benevolent fund scheme	Six months post retirement facility	Total	
-----Rupees in '000-----						
Net recognised liabilities at July 1, 2019	30,688,317	4,733	18,100,363	745,023	135,210	49,673,646
Amount recognised in the profit and loss account	4,469,156	1,166	2,978,443	100,837	23,818	7,573,420
Remeasurements	6,194,573	1,689	-	126,747	41,946	6,297,792
Benefits paid during the year	-	-	-	-	73,825	-
	6,636,017	-	639,089	92,305	-	7,441,236
Net recognised liabilities at June 30, 2020	34,716,029	7,588	20,372,554	880,302	127,149	56,103,622

2019						
Pension	Gratuity scheme	Post retirement medical benefits	Benevolent fund scheme	Six months post retirement facility	Total	
-----Rupees in '000-----						
Net recognised liabilities at July 1, 2018	37,044,817	3,966	16,056,121	941,469	123,475	54,169,848
Amount recognised in the profit and loss account	3,805,176	788	1,812,978	73,057	19,786	5,711,785
Remeasurements	-	21	701,087	(174,670)	9,498	-
	6,555,808	-	701,087	(174,670)	9,498	6,038,910
Benefits paid during the year	-	-	-	(104,712)	-	-
	3,605,868	-	476,742	(104,712)	-	4,187,322
Employees contribution	-	-	-	9,701	-	9,701
Liability transferred from the SBP	-	-	6,919	178	1,447	8,544
Net recognised liabilities at June 30, 2019	30,688,317	4,733	18,100,363	745,023	135,210	49,673,646

16.3.7 The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	Impact on defined benefit obligation - increase / decrease		
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
	%	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Pension			
Discount rate	1	(945,194)	4,572,616
Salary increase rate	1	2,755,832	596,105
Pension increase rate	1	4,222,819	880,794
Expected mortality rates	1 Year	386,397	(384,033)

	Impact on defined benefit obligation - increase / decrease		
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
	%	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Gratuity scheme			
Discount rate	1	(152)	158
Salary increase rate	1	187	(183)
Post retirement medical benefits			
Discount rate	1	(2,346,500)	2,894,903
Medical cost increase rate	1	2,906,026	(2,382,583)
Salary increase rate			
Expected mortality rates			
Benevolent fund scheme			
Discount rate	1	(34,876)	38,429
Six months post retirement facility			
Discount rate	1	5,605	(6,079)
Salary increase rate	1	7,302	18,986

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the liability of all schemes recognised within the balance sheet.

16.3.8 Duration of defined benefit obligation

	Pension	Gratuity scheme	Post retirement medical benefits	Benevolent fund scheme	Six months post retirement facility
Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation	7.6 years	2 years	13 years	4.2 years	4.2 years

16.3.9 Estimated expenses to be charged to the profit and loss account for the year ending June 30, 2021

Based on the actuarial advice, the management estimates that charge in respect of defined benefit plans for the year ending June 30, 2021 would be as follows:

	Pension	Gratuity scheme	Post retirement medical benefits	Benevolent fund scheme	Six months post retirement benefits	Total
	-----Rupees in '000-----					
Current service cost	620,989	750	445,424	2,280	8,004	1,077,447
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	3,232,295	739	1,833,592	75,053	11,882	5,153,561
Amount chargeable to the profit and loss account	3,853,284	1,489	2,279,016	77,333	19,886	6,231,008

16.3.10 Employees' compensated absences

The Corporation's liability for employees' compensated absences determined through an actuarial valuation carried out under the Projected Unit Credit Method amounted to Rs. 4,540.825 million (2019: Rs. 3,927.242 million). An amount of Rs. 1,711.804 million (2019: Rs.366.919 million) has been charged to the profit and loss account in the current period based on the actuarial advice. Expected charge in respect of the scheme for the year ending June 30, 2021 would be Rs. 532.400 million. The benefits paid during the year amounted to Rs. 1,098.221 million (2019: Rs. 502.214 million). In case of 1% increase / decrease in discount rate, the net charge for the year would decrease / increase by Rs. 145.971 million and Rs. 158.670 million respectively and the net liability would also be affected by the same amount. In case of 1% increase / decrease in salary rate, the net charge for the year would increase / decrease by Rs. 221.137 million and Rs. 276.414 million respectively and the net liability would also be affected by the same amount. The weighted average duration for the liability against employee's compensated absences is 3.4 years.

	2020	2019
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Profit before tax	69,340	54,379
Adjustments for:		
Accrued interest income on Government securities	(42,121)	(3,555)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	(2,623)	(9,084)
	(44,744)	(12,639)
	24,596	41,740

18 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Corporation is a wholly owned subsidiary of the State Bank of Pakistan (parent entity), therefore all subsidiaries and associated undertakings of the parent entity are related parties of the Corporation. Other related parties comprise of key management personnel of the Corporation which include members of the Board of Directors, Managing Director and other executives of the Corporation who have responsibilities for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Corporation.

The Corporation is responsible for carrying out certain statutory and administrative functions and activities on behalf of SBP, as transferred or delegated by the SBP under the provisions of the Ordinance. The accounting treatment of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure relating to such activities are detailed in note 1.1 to these financial statements (also refer note 16).

The transactions and balances with related parties are as follows:

	2020	2019
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Associated undertaking - National Institute of Banking and Finance		
(Guarantee) Limited - subsidiary of the parent entity		
Balances at the year end - transferred to the State Bank of Pakistan		
Payable against training programs	122,474	9,503
Transactions during the year - reimbursable from the State Bank of Pakistan		
Training expense charged during the year	201,008	72,176

19 RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The Corporation is primarily subject to interest / mark-up rate and credit risks. The policies and procedures for managing these risks are outlined in notes 19.1 to 19.6 to these financial statements. The Corporation has designed and implemented a framework of controls to identify, monitor and manage these risks. The senior management is responsible for advising the Managing Director on the monitoring and management of these risks.

19.1 Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The management of the Corporation believes that it is not exposed to any significant level of credit risk. Loans to employees are secured by deposit of title documents with the Corporation and by insurance policies covering any loss arising from the death of the employees. Advances to employees are made in the normal course of business for various business expenses and security deposit held with entities for ensuring future services and there is a low chance of default on suspension of services. The remaining balances are recorded as recoverable from the State Bank of Pakistan and accordingly are not subject to any significant level of credit risk.

19.1.1 Definition of default

The Corporation defines a financial instrument as in default when the financial asset is credit - impaired and meets one or more of the following criteria:

Quantitative criteria

The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments are considered default by the Corporation.

Qualitative criteria

- a breach of contract, such as default or past-due event;
- the lenders of the counterparty have granted a concession to the counterparty for economic or contractual reasons relating to the counterparty's financial difficulty that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- the likelihood or probability that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the dissolution of an active market for that financial asset due to financial difficulties.

19.1.2 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 counter party's ability to increase its exposure while approaching default and potential early repayments too. To calculate EAD for stage 1 financial instruments, the Corporation assesses the possible default events within 12 months for the calculation of the 12mECL. For stage 2 and stage 3, the exposure at default is considered for events over the lifetime of the instrument. The Corporation determines EADs by modelling the range of possible exposure outcomes at various points in time, corresponding the multiple scenarios. PDs are then assigned to each economic scenario based on the outcome of the Corporation's models.

19.1.3 Loss given default

Loss given default (LGD) represents the Corporation's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support.

19.1.4 Significant increase in credit risk

The Corporation considers a financial asset to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when:

- credit rating falls below the investment grade in case of investments made in financial assets, or
- the contractual payments are 30 days past due.

19.2 Concentration of risk

Concentration risk arises when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. The Corporation's significant concentration arising from financial instruments at the reporting date without taking any collateral held or other credit enhancements is shown below:

19.2.2 Industrial analysis

Financial assets

Current account with the State Bank of Pakistan
Investments
Employee loans
Advances and deposits

2020		
Sovereign	Others	Grand Total
(Rupees in '000)		
52,124,619	-	52,124,619
550,774	-	550,774
-	8,899,704	8,899,704
-	17,863	17,863
52,675,393	8,917,567	61,592,960

Financial assets

Current account with the State Bank of Pakistan
Investments
Employee loans
Advances and deposits

2019		
Sovereign	Others	Grand Total
(Rupees in '000)		
44,969,274	-	44,969,274
517,552	-	517,552
-	9,605,805	9,605,805
-	18,294	18,294
45,486,826	9,624,099	55,110,925

19.2.3 Credit exposure by credit rating:

Financial assets of the Corporation essentially represent amounts due from the State Bank of Pakistan (Central Bank of the country), sovereign investments and amounts due from the Corporation's own employees as detailed below:

Financial Assets

Current account with the State Bank of Pakistan
Investments
Employee loans
Advances and deposits

2020		
Sovereign (19.2.3.1)	Unrated	Grand total
(Rupees in '000)		
52,124,619	-	52,124,619
550,774	-	550,774
-	8,899,704	8,899,704
-	17,863	17,863
52,675,393	8,917,567	61,592,960

Financial Assets

Current account with the State Bank of Pakistan
Investments
Employee loans
Advances and deposits

2019		
Sovereign (19.2.3.1)	Unrated	Grand total
(Rupees in '000)		
44,969,274	-	44,969,274
517,552	-	517,552
-	9,605,805	9,605,805
-	18,294	18,294
45,486,826	9,624,099	55,110,925

19.2.3.1 Government securities and balances are rated as sovereign. The international credit rating of Pakistan is B3 (2019: B3) as per Moody's.

19.3 Details of financial assets impaired and provisions recorded there against

	Gross amount 2020	2019	Impairment / provision 2020	2019
	(Rupees in '000)			
Employee loans	<u>7,102</u>	<u>7,131</u>	<u>7,102</u>	<u>7,131</u>

19.4 Liquidity analysis with interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument or its cash flow will fluctuate due to changes in the market interest rates. The Corporation has adopted appropriate policies to minimise its exposure to this risk.

2020								
Interest / mark-up rate	Interest / mark-up bearing			Non Interest / mark-up bearing			Total	
	Maturity upto one year	Maturity after one year	Sub Total	Maturity upto one year	Maturity after one year	Sub Total		
***** (Rupees in '000) *****								
Financial assets								
Current account with the State Bank of Pakistan*		-	-	-	52,124,619	-	52,124,619	52,124,619
Investments	12.71% - 12.74%	508,653	-	508,653	42,121	-	42,121	550,774
Employee loans	10%	-	18,253	18,253	73,892	8,807,559	8,881,451	8,899,704
Advance and deposits		-	-	-	8,116	9,747	17,863	17,863
		508,653	18,253	526,906	52,248,748	8,817,306	61,066,054	61,592,960
Financial liabilities								
Deposits and other liabilities on balance sheet gap		-	-	-	936,932	-	936,932	936,932
		508,653	18,253	526,906	51,311,816	8,817,306	60,129,122	60,656,028
off balance sheet gap		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total yield / interest risk sensitivity gap		508,653	18,253	526,906	51,311,816	8,817,306	60,129,122	60,656,028
Cumulative yield / interest risk sensitivity gap		508,653	526,906					

2019							
Interest / mark-up rate	Interest / mark-up bearing			Non Interest / mark-up bearing			Total
	Maturity upto one year	Maturity after one year	Sub Total	Maturity upto one year	Maturity after one year	Sub Total	
***** (Rupees in '000) *****							
Financial assets							
Current account with the State Bank of Pakistan*		-	-	-	44,969,274	-	44,969,274
Investments	11% - 12.68%	513,997	-	513,997	3,555	-	3,555
Employee loans	10%	794	23,275	24,069	185,120	9,395,616	9,581,736
Advance and deposits		-	-	-	9,300	8,994	18,294
		514,791	23,275	538,066	45,167,249	9,405,610	54,572,859
Financial liabilities							
Deposits and other liabilities on banace sheet gap		-	-	-	1,012,332	-	1,012,332
		514,791	23,275	538,066	44,154,917	9,405,610	53,560,527
Off balance sheet gap		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total yield / interest risk sensitivity gap		514,719	23,275	538,066	44,154,917	9,405,610	53,560,527
Cumulative yield / interest risk sensitivity gap		514,719	538,066				

*All cash settlements of the Corporation are routed through the current account maintained with the State Bank of Pakistan as the Corporation functions and acts on behalf of the SBP.

19.5 Currency risk management

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. However, at the reporting date, all of the Corporation's financial instruments are denominated in local currency.

19.6 Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will encounter difficulties in raising funds to meet commitments associated with the financial instruments. The Corporation believes that it is not exposed to any significant level of liquidity risk as all its settlements are routed through the State Bank of Pakistan. The maturity profile of the Corporation's financial assets and financial liabilities are given in note 19.4 to these financial statements.

20 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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. Consequently, differences can arise between carrying value and the fair value estimates.

Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Corporation is a going concern without any intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

As per the requirements of IFRS 13, 'Fair Value Measurement', the Corporation shall classify fair value instruments using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1);
- Inputs other than quoted prices within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liabilities, whether directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (level 2); and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The carrying amounts of all the financial assets and financial liabilities are considered to be reasonable approximation of fair value except for investments carried at amortised cost whose fair value is disclosed in note 6.2 to these financial statements which have been valued under level 2. These are carried at amortised cost in accordance with the Corporation's policy.

21 CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2020	
	Amortised cost	Total
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Financial assets		
Current account with the State Bank of Pakistan	52,124,619	52,124,619
Investments	550,774	550,774
Employee loans	8,899,704	8,899,704
Advances and deposits	17,863	17,863
	61,592,960	61,592,960
	=====	
	2019	
	Amortised cost	Total
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Financial assets		
Current account with the State Bank of Pakistan	44,969,274	44,969,274
Investments	517,552	517,552
Employee loans	9,605,805	9,605,805
Advances and deposits	18,294	18,294
	55,110,925	55,110,925
	=====	

	2020	2019
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Financial liabilities - at amortised cost		
Deposits and other liabilities	936,932	1,012,332

22 CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever necessary, for the purpose of better presentation and comparison the effect of which is immaterial. There has been no significant rearrangement or reclassification during the current year.

23 GENERAL

23 Rounding off

Figures in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest thousand rupees.

23 Effects of COVID-19 pandemic

On March 1, 2020, the World Health Organisation made an assessment that the outbreak of a coronavirus (COVID-19) can be characterised as a pandemic. As a result, businesses have subsequently been affected amongst others with temporary suspension of travel, and closure of recreation and public facilities.

To alleviate the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government, Central Banks including financial institutions affiliated to those banks, regulators have taken measures and issued directives to support businesses, including extensions of deadlines, facilitating continued business through social-distancing and easing pressure on credit and liquidity in the market.

The Corporation has made an assessment in order to evaluate the impact of COVID-19 pandemic over the business, operations and profitability of the Corporation as well as a going concern assessment. As a result of such assessment, the management has not identified any adverse impact on the profitability, liquidity and continuity of the Corporation due to COVID-19 pandemic situation.

24 DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorised for issue on 26th October 2020 by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

Muhammad Ashraf Khan
Managing Director

Shaukat Zaman
Group Head
Network and Financial Management