



The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited

THE BANK OF PUNJAB (BOP)

RATING REPORT

| | NEW [DEC-17] | PREVIOUS [JUN-17] |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Entity | | |
| Long Term | AA | AA |
| Short Term | A1+ | A1+ |
| Outlook | Stable | Stable |
| Debt Instrument | | |
| TFC I | AA- | |
| Outlook | Stable | Stable |

DECEMBER 2017

Assets:

- The bank's liquidity, in terms of its Liquid Assets-to-Deposits and Borrowings ratio, strengthened on YoY basis, to 47% at end-Sep17 (end-Sep16: 45%), comprising pre-dominantly government entities.
- BOP's advances portfolio constitutes 45% of total assets at end-Sep17 (end-Sep'16: 41%)
- The ADR remained steady at 59% (end-Sep'16:57%).

Funding

- The main source of BOP's funding is its deposit base, constituting around 87% of the total liabilities at end-Sep 17.
- The bank witnessed a sizeable growth in its deposit base in recent years (end-Sep17 : PKR 505mln, end-Dec 16: PKR 453bln, end-Dec15: PKR 375bln)

Credit Risk

- The bank has a sizeable infected portfolio (end-Sep17: PKR 54bln) representing 19% of gross advances.
- The Government of Punjab has issued two Letter of Credit's, undertaking to inject necessary funds to meet the capital shortfall up to a maximum amount of PKR 14.15bln (net of tax 35%) within a period of 90 days after close of the year ending 31st December 2018, if the bank fails to make a provision of PKR 21.7bln or if there is a shortfall in meeting the prevailing regulatory capital requirements as a result of the said provisioning.

Performance

- The asset yield declined by 0.8% (end-Sep17: 6.2%, end-Sep16: 7.0%) Similarly, cost of funds witnessed a decrease (end-Sep17: 3.2%, end-Sep16: 3.8%), thereby reducing the spread by 20bps (end-Sep17: 3.0%, end-Sep16: 3.2%).
- Interest income, in absolute amount, grew by 11% due to increased volumes.
- Pre-provision operating profit increased to PKR 7.2bln (end-Sep16: 7.02bln).

Capital

- The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of the bank is on the rise i.e. 12.6% (end-Jun16: 12%) due to retained profits and issuing of TFCs of PKR 2.5bln.
- The equity base of the bank has been strengthened through the elimination of significant accumulated losses.
- Moreover, in March 2017, the board of directors approved issue of right shares for PKR 12 per share at a premium of PKR 2 per share. This equates to PKR 13bln. The bank received the total subscription amount in July 2017.

Term Finance Certificate:

- The bank in order to further augment the Tier II capital is issuing TFC-II worth PKR 5bln.
- The tenor of the instrument will be ten years from the date of the issue whereas the profit is based on 6M-KIBOR plus 95 bps per annum.

Business Strategy

- Going forward, the management envisages growth in deposit base by targeting low cost CASA deposits while bringing granularity in customer base through penetrating private sector deposits.
- Benefit derived from association with GoPb shall continue.

Profile

- The Bank of Punjab, established under the BOP Act 1989, is listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX). The bank operates a vast network of 465 branches, mainly concentrated in Punjab. The Government of Punjab (GoPb) holds majority stake in BOP (58%), whereas the rest is widely dispersed.

Governance and management

- Mr. Naeemuddin Khan, the President of the Bank since Sep'08, has four decades of diversified banking experience and has been associated with reputed international and domestic banks during his career. The senior management consists of seasoned bankers.
- He is backed by a team of experienced professionals, most of whom have long association with the bank.

RATING RATIONALE

The rating reflects the improved risk profile of BOP. The bank's capitalization and hence, risk absorption capacity has witnessed sizeable uptick. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of the bank clocks in at 12.6% at June – 17. There has been an appreciable improvement in the bank's profitability, over the years, on the back of improved interest income and capital gains, supplementing its equity base. The bank witnessed reduction in the non-performing loans inherited by the current management, though further recovery is taking time. Moreover, continued support from the sponsors - the Government of Punjab (GoPb) - provides requisite fiscal space; fresh capital injection and Letters of Comfort (LOCs) against provisioning for certain infected exposures are valid till 2018. Association with GoPb has benefited the bank also in terms of a sustainable deposit base and capital injection. The bank has raised further capital through right issue. This, along with projected profits, provides due cushion against uncovered NPL's. The bank envisages growth in advances wherein the criteria is higher margins with sustained risk profile. Meanwhile, expansion in deposit base with low cost focus, while attracting a wide customer range, is on the cards.

KEY RATING DRIVERS

The rating is dependent on the financial risk profile of the bank, mainly emanating from sustenance of capital adequacy and continued healthy profitability trend inline with the management's plans. Meanwhile, improvement in asset quality and upholding better governance standards remain imperative.

DEBT INSTRUMENT

The tenor of the instrument is 10 years from the date of issue. Profit is based on 6M-KIBOR plus 95 bps p.a . The issue carries lock-in and loss absorbency clauses, as per Basel III capital regulations. Although regulatory benchmark for CAR is increasing, given the bank's past performance, future projections and dividend payout pattern, cushion to lock- in and loss absorbency clause is expected to remain comfortable.



The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited
The Bank of Punjab (BOP)

| BALANCE SHEET | 30-Sep-17 | 31-Dec-16 | 30-Sep-16 | 31-Dec-15 |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 9MY17 | Annual | 9M16 | Annual |
| Earning Assets | | | | |
| Advances (Net of NPL) | 279,389 | 238,968 | 217,014 | 193,272 |
| Debt Instruments | 7,493 | 4,695 | 8,206 | 7,098 |
| Total Finances | 286,882 | 243,664 | 225,221 | 200,370 |
| Investments | 223,009 | 194,712 | 200,583 | 168,610 |
| Others | 17,144 | 14,646 | 10,517 | 7,911 |
| | 527,035 | 453,022 | 436,320 | 376,891 |
| Non Earning Assets | | | | |
| Non-Earning Cash | 36,195 | 36,438 | 33,636 | 28,905 |
| Deferred Tax | 6,873 | 6,480 | 6,243 | 7,906 |
| Net Non-Performing Finances | 17,734 | 23,434 | 24,801 | 26,461 |
| Fixed Assets & Others | 26,599 | 25,840 | 25,573 | 32,120 |
| | 87,402 | 92,192 | 90,253 | 95,392 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 614,436 | 545,214 | 526,573 | 472,284 |
| Interest Bearing Liabilities | | | | |
| Deposits | 505,204 | 453,220 | 420,464 | 374,961 |
| Borrowings | 52,699 | 44,329 | 59,833 | 57,236 |
| | 557,903 | 497,549 | 480,298 | 432,198 |
| Non Interest Bearing Liabilities | 20,487 | 19,811 | 19,165 | 17,408 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | 578,390 | 517,360 | 499,463 | 449,605 |
| EQUITY (including revaluation surplus) | 36,046 | 27,855 | 27,110 | 22,678 |
| Total Liabilities & Equity | 614,436 | 545,214 | 526,573 | 472,284 |
| INCOME STATEMENT | 30-Sep-17 | 31-Dec-16 | 30-Sep-16 | 31-Dec-15 |
| Interest / Mark up Earned | 24,748 | 29,674 | 21,931 | 31,266 |
| Interest / Mark up Expensed | (13,721) | (17,430) | (13,025) | (20,199) |
| Net Interest / Markup revenue | 11,026 | 12,244 | 8,905 | 11,068 |
| Other Income | 2,247 | 3,636 | 2,828 | 5,989 |
| Total Revenue | 13,273 | 15,880 | 11,733 | 17,057 |
| Non-Interest / Non-Mark up Expensed | (7,497) | (8,464) | (5,853) | (7,666) |
| Pre-provision operating profit | 7,274 | 9,075 | 7,018 | 11,026 |
| Provisions | (1,990) | (1,025) | (982) | (3,496) |
| Pre-tax profit | 5,283 | 8,050 | 6,036 | 7,529 |
| Taxes | (2,123) | (3,192) | (2,105) | (2,781) |
| Net Income | 3,161 | 4,858 | 3,931 | 4,748 |
| Ratio Analysis | 30-Sep-17 | 31-Dec-16 | 30-Sep-16 | 31-Dec-15 |
| Performance | | | | |
| ROE | 15% | 22% | 25% | 27% |
| Cost-to-Total Net Revenue | 56% | 53% | 50% | 45% |
| Provision Expense / Pre Provision Profit | 27% | 11% | 14% | 32% |
| Capital Adequacy | | | | |
| Equity/Total Assets | 5% | 4% | 4% | 4% |
| Capital Adequacy Ratio as per SBP | 0.0% | 12.3% | 12.0% | 10.5% |
| Funding & Liquidity | | | | |
| Liquid Assets / Deposits and Borrowings | 47% | 47% | 45% | 42% |
| Advances / Deposits | 59% | 58% | 57% | 59% |
| CASA deposits / Total Customer Deposits | 71% | 71% | 70% | 66% |
| Intermediation Efficiency | | | | |
| Asset Yield | 6% | 7% | 7% | 9% |
| Cost of Funds | 3% | 4% | 4% | 5% |
| Spread | 3% | 3% | 3% | 4% |
| Outreach | | | | |
| Branches | 465 | 453 | 453 | 406 |



STANDARD RATING SCALES & DEFINITIONS

Credit rating reflects forward-looking opinion on credit worthiness of underlying entity or instrument; more specifically it covers relative ability to honor financial obligations. The primary factor being captured on the rating scale is relative likelihood of default.

| LONG TERM RATINGS | | SHORT TERM RATINGS |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AAA | <p>Highest credit quality. Lowest expectation of credit risk.</p> <p>Indicate exceptionally strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.</p> | <p>A1+: The highest capacity for timely repayment.</p> <p>A1: A strong capacity for timely repayment.</p> <p>A2: A satisfactory capacity for timely repayment. This may be susceptible to adverse changes in business, economic, or financial conditions.</p> <p>A3: An adequate capacity for timely repayment. Such capacity is susceptible to adverse changes in business, economic, or financial conditions.</p> <p>B: The capacity for timely repayment is more susceptible to adverse changes in business, economic, or financial conditions.</p> <p>C: An inadequate capacity to ensure timely repayment.</p> |
| AA+ AA AA- | <p>Very high credit quality. Very low expectation of credit risk.</p> <p>Indicate very strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.</p> | |
| A+ A A- | <p>High credit quality. Low expectation of credit risk.</p> <p>The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be vulnerable to changes in circumstances or in economic conditions.</p> | |
| BBB+ BBB BBB- | <p>Good credit quality. Currently a low expectation of credit risk.</p> <p>The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse changes in circumstances or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.</p> | |
| BB+ BB BB- | <p>Moderate risk. Possibility of credit risk developing.</p> <p>There is a possibility of credit risk developing, particularly as a result of adverse economic or business changes over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.</p> | |
| B+ B B- | <p>High credit risk.</p> <p>A limited margin of safety remains against credit risk. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is contingent upon a sustained, favorable business, and economic environment.</p> | |
| CCC CC C | <p>Very high credit risk.</p> <p>“CCC” Default is a real possibility. Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon sustained, favorable business or economic developments. “CC” Rating indicates that default of some kind appears probable. “C” Ratings signal imminent default.</p> | |
| D | <p>Obligations are currently in default.</p> | |

Rating Watch

Alerts to the possibility of a rating change subsequent to, or in anticipation of, a) some material identifiable event and/or b) deviation from expected trend. But it does not mean that a rating change is inevitable. Rating Watch may carry designation – Positive (rating may be raised, negative (lowered), or developing (direction is unclear). A watch should be resolved within foreseeable future, but may continue if underlying circumstances are not settled.

Outlook (Stable, Positive, Negative, Developing)

Indicates the potential and direction of a rating over the intermediate term in response to trends in economic and/or fundamental business/financial conditions. It is not necessarily a precursor to a rating change. ‘Stable’ outlook means a rating is not likely to change. ‘Positive’ means it may be raised. ‘Negative’ means it may be lowered. Where the trends have conflicting elements, the outlook may be described as ‘Developing’.

Suspension

It is not possible to update an opinion due to lack of requisite information. Opinion should be resumed in foreseeable future. However, if this does not happen within six (6) months, a suspended rating should be considered withdrawn.

Withdrawn

A rating is withdrawn on a) termination of rating mandate, b) cessation of underlying entity, c) the debt instrument is redeemed, d) the rating remains suspended for six months, or e) the entity/issuer defaults.

Disclaimer: PACRA's rating is an assessment of the credit standing of an entity/issue in Pakistan. They do not take into account the potential transfer / convertibility risk that may exist for foreign currency creditors. PACRA's opinion is not a recommendation to purchase, sell or hold a security, in as much as it does not comment on the security's market price or suitability for a particular investor.



Name of Issuer
Sector
Type of Relationship

The Bank of Punjab (BOP)
 Banking | Commercial
 Solicited

Purpose of the Rating

Independent Risk Assessment
 Regulatory Requirement

Rating History

| Dissemination Date | Long Term | Outlook | Action |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|----------|
| 30-Dec-17 | AA- | Stable | Maintain |

| Nature of Instrument | Size of Issue (PKR mln) | Tenor (yrs) | Trustee |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| TFC I | PKR 2.5bln | 10 | Pak Brunei Investment Company Limited |

Related Criteria and Research

Rating Methodology

Bank Rating Methodology
 Debt Instrument Rating Methodology
 Banking Sector - Viewpoint | Jun-17

Sector Research

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Rating Procedure

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 PACRA ensures that the credit rating assigned to an entity or instrument should not be affected by the existence of a business relationship between PACRA and the entity or any other party, or the non-existence of such a relationship

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PACRA monitors all the outstanding ratings continuously and any potential change therein due to any event associated with the rated entity/ issuer, the security arrangement, the industry etc, is disseminated to the market, in a timely and effective manner, after appropriate consultation with the entity/issuer
 PACRA reviews all the outstanding ratings on annual basis or as and when required by any stakeholder (including creditor) or upon the occurrence of such an event which requires to do so
 PACRA initiates immediate review of the outstanding rating(s) upon becoming aware of any information that may be reasonable be expected to result in any change (including downgrade) in the rating

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[Probability of Default \(PD\)](#)

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