



The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited

Rating Report

The Bank of Punjab

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Rating History

Dissemination Date	Long Term Rating	Short Term Rating	Outlook	Action	Rating Watch
28-Jun-2019	AA	A1+	Stable	Maintain	-
27-Dec-2018	AA	A1+	Stable	Maintain	-
27-Jun-2018	AA	A1+	Stable	Maintain	-
30-Dec-2017	AA	A1+	Stable	Maintain	-
22-Jun-2017	AA	A1+	Stable	Maintain	-

Rating Rationale and Key Rating Drivers

The ratings reflect improved risk profile of Bank of Punjab (BoP) with an appreciable enhancement in profitability and asset quality over the last few years which supplemented the equity base. The year 2018 is particularly reflective of this, after the loss booked in 2017. During CY18, the bank has recorded commendable uptick in revenue base – both interest earned and income from fee, commission. Hence, a rise was witnessed in asset yield. The Bank also booked reversal in NPLs. During CY18, the bank recorded sizable improvement in profitability which was further supplemented by reversal in provisioning. The bank's Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) clocked in at 13.17% for the period ending-Dec18, which is a healthy sign for BoP. Going forward, 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.

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

Disclosure

Name of Rated Entity	The Bank of Punjab
Type of Relationship	Solicited
Purpose of the Rating	Entity Rating
Applicable Criteria	Methodology Financial Institution(Jun-18),Methodology Criteria Rating Modifier(Jun-18),Methodology Correlation Between Long-Term And Short-Term Rating Scale(Jun-18)
Related Research	Sector Study Commercial Bank(Jun-19)
Rating Analysts	Sehar Fatima sehar.fatima@pacra.com +92-42-35869504



Profile

Structure BoP was established under the BoP Act 1989, as a non-scheduled bank and was subsequently converted into a scheduled bank in 1994. The bank is quoted on PSX.

Background With its head Office in Lahore, the bank operates with a network of 576 branches as at end-Dec18 and employs more than 9,400 employees (end-Dec17: 8,680).

Operations The bank's principal activities are to provide commercial and Islamic banking services to individuals and institutional clients.

Ownership

Ownership Structure The Government of Punjab (GoPb) holds controlling stake of ~57% in BoP. The rest of the shareholding is by local individuals (~20%) and institutions (~23%).

Stability Ownership structure of the company is seen as stable as no ownership changes are expected in near future. Majority stake will rest with The Government of Punjab

Business Acumen Sponsor's business acumen is considered good as BoP has been achieving milestones by successfully making the right business decisions. Over the last few years, it has become a profitable institution.

Financial Strength Given that BoP is the flagship business of the sponsors, willingness to support the Bank in case the need arise is considered high; also supplemented by access to the capital markets.

Governance

Board Structure BoP has a seven-member Board. Four members, including the Chairman, are representing GoPb on the Board while three are independent members.

Members' Profile The bank's members of BoD are also distinguished professionals including seasoned bankers and civil servants. However, owing to the institutional framework of BoP, the key shareholder can exert influence over the BoD that may potentially compromise its independence.

Board Effectiveness The BoD exercises close monitoring of the management's policies and the bank's operations via sub-committees. The Board members' attendance and participation is considered good and effective.

Financial Transparency The auditors – M/s EY Ford Rhodes, Chartered Accountants, have expressed unqualified opinion on the financial statements of the bank for CY18. The retiring auditors (EY Ford Rhodes) have been re-appointed as statutory auditors of the bank for year 2019.

Management

Organizational Structure The bank has assembled an experienced top management team to spearhead its restructuring initiatives and streamlining key functions.

Management Team Mr. Khalid Tirmizey, former Deputy CEO, has become Acting-CEO in Dec-18. He has been associated with reputed international and domestic banks during his career. The senior management consists of seasoned bankers having diversified experience. During CY18, Mr. Talib Rizvi has been appointed as President and CEO of The Bank of Punjab, although the approval is pending with SBP.

Effectiveness The bank has various committees in place at the management level to oversee its day-to-day operational matters and take decisions to implement the strategy outlined for it by the board.

MIS During CY18, the bank has successfully implemented an internationally renowned Oracle based core banking system 'Flexcube' and all branches have been migrated to new CBS.

Risk Management Framework During CY18, the bank continued to strengthen its capacity to manage its risks and risk management environment. In addition to that the bank has put in place a standardized approval processes for all credit proposals to minimize the credit risk. Training sessions for various risk takers across the bank has been carried out by RMG.

Business Risk

Industry Dynamics The year 2018 was a marked year as the industry saw an expansion of ~22% in advances, although the deposit growth rate stayed in single digit. As a result the industry saw a rise in the ADR ratio from 50% to 55%. In terms of advances expansion, a predominant portion went in to energy sector followed by textile, individuals and agriculture. Corporate sector claimed the major portion of the borrowings with small amounts going into commodity, consumer and SME sectors. Profitability of the banks has taken a hit due to incremental costs and provisioning on account of NPLs. After a lapse of few years the industry NPLs have seen an accretion which is a concern going forward.

Relative Position BOP, a medium sized bank, holds a good position in the industry; 4.5% system share and customer deposit base of PKR 583bln as at end-Dec18.

Revenues During CY18, BoP's NIMR witnessed an increase of ~33% on YOY basis to stand at PKR ~20bln (CY17: PKR ~15bln) on the back of volumetric growth as well as rise in key policy rate (+425bps). The bank's asset yield inched up ~8% (end-Dec17: ~7%). Cost of funds also increased to 4.4% (CY17: 3.5%). Hence, bank's spread inched up (CY18: 3.6%; CY17: 3.3%).

Performance During CY18, Non-markup income recorded a decay of ~17% YoY (CY18: PKR 3.5bln; CY17: PKR 4.3bln), mainly emanating from a significant decrease of ~98% YOY in gain on investments (CY18: PKR ~28mln; CY17: PKR ~1bln). Bank recorded a net reversal of PKR ~1bln (Provision: CY17: PKR ~15bln) which contributed to the bottom-line to stand at an impressive PKR 7.5bln (CY17: PKR ~3.3bln).

Sustainability Going forward, the management envisages growth in deposit base while bringing granularity in customer base through penetrating private sector deposits. To achieve this, the bank envisages increased outreach, focusing on service excellence and launch of new products. Growth in advances is also on the cards, wherein the criteria is higher margins and sustainable risk profile. The Bank is also keen to take benefit of (CPEC) and play its role in national development.

Financial Risk

Credit Risk During CY18, BOP's advances have grown by ~25% (CY18: PKR 425bln; CY17: PKR 341bln). Growth in advances was at par with the banking industry (medium) average of 29%. The Bank's ADR, on the back of higher credit off-take increased to ~64% YOY (end-Dec17: ~53%). BoP has a high infection ratio in comparison to its peers; however, it improved to ~12% end-Dec18 (end-Dec17: ~15%). Optimism was witnessed as earning assets increased by ~10% YoY (CY18: PKR 617bln, CY17: PKR 562bln).

Market Risk During CY18, the investment portfolio of the bank has shrunken by ~14% to stand at PKR 205bln (end-Dec17: PKR 237bln). As at end-Dec18, the composition of investment portfolio was ~97% of T-Bills (end-Dec17: ~83%) and ~3% of other government securities and investments. The significant tilt towards T-Bills is an industry wide trend in the wake of increasing interest rate environment of the country.

Liquidity And Funding The main source of BoP's funding is its deposit base, constituting around ~88% of the total liabilities as at end-Dec18 (end-Dec17: ~89%). The bank witnessed growth of ~7% YoY in its customer deposit (CY18: PKR 589bln, FY17 PKR 550bln). The system share in customer deposits stands at 4.5% at end-Dec18 (end-Dec17: 4.7%). CASA deposits stood PKR 403bln (end-Dec17: PKR 393bln) with CASA ratio of ~69% (CY17: ~71%); driven by ~18% YoY increase in time deposits. The bank's liquidity, in terms of its Liquid Assets-to-Deposits and Borrowings ratio stands at ~43% (CY17: ~50%). Herein, the bank's leverage ratio (4%) safely complies with SBP's requirement i.e. 3%.

Capitalization The capitalization level of the bank was improving since the last few years. As at end-Dec18 the bank's Capital Adequacy Ratio raised to 13.17% (Dec17: 9.73%) with the Tier I ratio improving to 9.86% (previously 7.61%). As of today, BoP is compliant with SBP's enlisted CAR requirements.



BALANCE SHEET	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
	Annual	Annual	Annual
Earning Assets			
Advances (Net of NPL)	376,371	290,784	238,968
Debt Instruments	5,598	5,036	4,695
Total Finances	381,968	295,820	243,664
Investments	204,187	237,183	194,712
Others	30,746	28,732	14,646
	616,901	561,736	453,022
Non Earning Assets			
Non-Earning Cash	46,489	44,394	36,438
Deferred Tax	7,965	10,725	6,480
Net Non-Performing Finances	5,794	5,255	23,434
Fixed Assets & Others	37,231	35,628	25,840
	97,479	96,001	92,192
TOTAL ASSETS	714,380	657,737	545,214
Interest Bearing Liabilities			
Deposits	595,582	556,281	453,220
Borrowings	50,590	43,448	44,329
	646,172	599,730	497,549
Non Interest Bearing Liabilities	30,487	28,276	19,811
TOTAL LIABILITIES	676,659	628,005	517,360
EQUITY (including revaluation surplus)	37,720	29,732	27,855
Total Liabilities & Equity	714,380	657,737	545,214

INCOME STATEMENT	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
Interest / Mark up Earned	46,893	34,668	29,674
Interest / Mark up Expensed	(26,840)	(19,095)	(17,430)
Net Interest / Markup revenue	20,053	15,574	12,244
Other Income	3,673	4,591	5,294
Total Revenue	23,726	20,165	17,539
Non-Interest / Non-Mark up Expensed	(12,666)	(10,132)	(8,464)
Pre-provision operating profit	11,060	10,033	9,075
Provisions	1,148	(14,731)	(1,025)
Pre-tax profit	12,208	(4,698)	8,050
Taxes	(4,645)	1,376	(3,192)
Net Income	7,564	(3,322)	4,858

Ratio Analysis	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
Performance			
ROE	22.4%	-13.0%	22.3%
Cost-to-Total Net Revenue	53.6%	50.9%	53.3%
Provision Expense / Pre Provision Profit	-10.4%	146.8%	11.3%
Capital Adequacy			
Equity/Total Assets	5.3%	4.1%	4.4%
Capital Adequacy Ratio as per SBP	13.2%	9.7%	12.3%
Funding & Liquidity			
Liquid Assets / Deposits and Borrowings	42.7%	49.5%	47.0%
Advances / Deposits	64.1%	53.2%	57.8%
CASA deposits / Total Customer Deposits	68.5%	71.4%	71.0%
Intermediation Efficiency			
Asset Yield	8.0%	6.8%	7.2%
Cost of Funds	4.4%	3.5%	3.8%
Spread	3.6%	3.3%	3.4%

Credit Rating Scale & 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	Highest credit quality. Lowest expectation of credit risk. Indicate exceptionally strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments	A1+	The highest capacity for timely repayment.
AA+ AA AA-	Very high credit quality. Very low expectation of credit risk. Indicate very strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.	A1	A strong capacity for timely repayment.
A+ A A-	High credit quality. Low expectation of credit risk. 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.	A2	A satisfactory capacity for timely repayment. This may be susceptible to adverse changes in business, economic, or financial conditions.
BBB+ BBB BBB-	Good credit quality. Currently a low expectation of credit risk. The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse changes in circumstances and in economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.	A3	An adequate capacity for timely repayment. Such capacity is susceptible to adverse changes in business, economic, or financial conditions.
BB+ BB BB-	Moderate risk. Possibility of credit risk developing. 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.	B	The capacity for timely repayment is more susceptible to adverse changes in business, economic, or financial conditions.
B+ B B-	High credit risk. 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.	C	An inadequate capacity to ensure timely repayment.
CCC CC C	Very high credit risk. Substantial credit risk "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.		
D	Obligations are currently in default.		



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'.

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. A watch should be resolved within foreseeable future, but may continue if underlying circumstances are not settled. Rating Watch may accompany Outlook of the respective opinion.

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, the 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, e) the entity/issuer defaults, or/and f) PACRA finds it impractical to surveil the opinion due to lack of requisite information.

Harmonization A change in rating due to revision in applicable methodology or underlying scale.

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(1) Rating is just an opinion about the creditworthiness of the entity and does not constitute recommendation to buy, hold or sell any security of the entity rated or to buy, hold or sell the security rated, as the case may be | Chapter III; 14-3-(x)

2) Conflict of Interest

- i. The Rating Team or any of their family members have no interest in this rating | Chapter III; 12-2-(j)
- ii. PACRA, the analysts involved in the rating process and members of its rating committee, and their family members, do not have any conflict of interest relating to the rating done by them | Chapter III; 12-2-(e) & (k)
- iii. The analyst is not a substantial shareholder of the customer being rated by PACRA [Annexure F; d-(ii)] Explanation: for the purpose of above clause, the term "family members" shall include only those family members who are dependent on the analyst and members of the rating committee

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Conduct of Business

- (6) PACRA fulfills its obligations in a fair, efficient, transparent and ethical manner and renders high standards of services in performing its functions and obligations; | Chapter III; 11-A-(a)
- (7) PACRA uses due care in preparation of this Rating Report. Our information has been obtained from sources we consider to be reliable but its accuracy or completeness is not guaranteed. PACRA does not, in every instance, independently verifies or validates information received in the rating process or in preparing this Rating Report.
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- (9) PACRA ensures before commencement of the rating process that an analyst or employee has not had a recent employment or other significant business or personal relationship with the rated entity that may cause or may be perceived as causing a conflict of interest; | Chapter III; 11-A-(r)
- (10) PACRA maintains principal of integrity in seeking rating business | Chapter III; 11-A-(u)
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- (13) PACRA does not provide consultancy/advisory services or other services to any of its customers or to any of its customers' associated companies and associated undertakings that is being rated or has been rated by it during the preceding three years unless it has adequate mechanism in place ensuring that provision of such services does not lead to a conflict of interest situation with its rating activities; | Chapter III; 12-2-(d)
- (14) PACRA discloses that no shareholder directly or indirectly holding 10% or more of the share capital of PACRA also holds directly or indirectly 10% or more of the share capital of the entity which is subject to rating or the entity which issued the instrument subject to rating by PACRA; | Reference Chapter III; 12-2-(f)
- (15) PACRA ensures that the rating assigned to an entity or instrument is 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 | Chapter III; 12-2-(i)
- (16) PACRA ensures that the analysts or any of their family members shall not buy or sell or engage in any transaction in any security which falls in the analyst's area of primary analytical responsibility. This clause shall, however, not be applicable on investment in securities through collective investment schemes. | Chapter III; 12-2-(l)
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- (19) PACRA reviews all the outstanding ratings on semi-annual basis or as and when required by any creditor or upon the occurrence of such an event which requires to do so; | Chapter III | 18-(b)
- (20) PACRA initiates immediate review of the outstanding rating upon becoming aware of any information that may reasonably be expected to result in downgrading of the rating; | Chapter III | 18-(c)
- (21) PACRA engages with the issuer and the debt securities trustee, to remain updated on all information pertaining to the rating of the entity/instrument; | Chapter III | 18-(d)

Probability of Default

(22) PACRA's Rating Scale reflects the expectation of credit risk. The highest rating has the lowest relative likelihood of default (i.e, probability). PACRA's transition studies capture the historical performance behavior of a specific rating notch. Transition behavior of the assigned rating can be obtained from PACRA's Transition Study available at our website. (www.pacra.com). However, actual transition of rating may not follow the pattern observed in the past | Chapter III | 14-(F-VII)

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