

1. STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

Afghanistan International Bank (the Bank) was registered with Afghan Investment Support Agency (AISA) on December 27, 2003 and on March 22, 2004 received formal commercial banking license from Da Afghanistan Bank (DAB), the Central Bank in Afghanistan, to operate nationwide.

The Bank is a limited liability Company and is incorporated and domiciled in Afghanistan. The principal business place of the Bank is at AIB head office, Shahr-e-naw, Haji Yaqoob Square, Shahabuddin Watt, Kabul, Afghanistan.

The Bank has been operating as one of the leading commercial banking service provider in Afghanistan. The Bank has thirty one branches and four cash outlets (2011: thirty branches and three cash outlets) in operation and 606 employees (2011: 524 employees)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MEASUREMENT

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the Law of Banking in Afghanistan. Whenever the requirement of the Law of Banking in Afghanistan differs with the requirements of the IFRS, the requirement of the Law of Banking in Afghanistan takes precedence.

These financial statements have been prepared using accrual basis of accounting under the historical cost convention except for the following material items in the statement of financial position:

- Financial instruments designated as available for sales are measured at fair value [Note:3.3(d)]

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

The Bank classifies its expenses by the 'function of expense' method.

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

2.1 New accounting standards/amendments and IFRS interpretations that are effective for the year ended December 31, 2012

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are effective for the year ended December 31, 2012. These standards, interpretations and the amendments are either not relevant to the Bank's operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the Bank's financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

	Effective from accounting period beginning on or after
Amendments to IAS 12 – Income Taxes – Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets	January 01, 2012
Amendments to IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Transfer of financial assets	July 01, 2011

New accounting standards and IFRS interpretations that are not yet effective

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are only effective for accounting periods, beginning on or after the date mentioned against each of them. These standards, interpretations and the amendments are either not relevant to the Bank's operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the Company's financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

	Effective from accounting period beginning on or after
Amendments to IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income	July 01, 2012
Amendments to IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements – Clarification of Requirements for Comparative information	January 01, 2013
Amendments to IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment – Classification of servicing equipment	January 01, 2013
Amendments to IAS 19 – Employee Benefits	January 01, 2013
Amendments to IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation – Tax effects of distributions to holders of an equity instrument, and transaction costs of an equity transaction	January 01, 2013
Amendments to IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation – Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities	January 01, 2014
Amendments to IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting – Interim reporting of segment information for total assets and total liabilities	January 01, 2013
Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities	January 01, 2013
IFRIC 20 – Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine	January 01, 2013
IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments	January 01, 2015
IFRS 10 – Consolidated financial statements	January 01, 2013
IFRS 11 – Joint Arrangements	January 01, 2013
IFRS 12 – Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	January 01, 2013
IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement	January 01, 2013
IAS 27 (Revised 2011) – Separate Financial Statements due to non-adoption of IFRS 10 and IFRS 11	January 01, 2013
IAS 28 (Revised 2011) – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures due to non – adoption of IFRS 10 and IFRS 11	January 01, 2013

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these financial statements.

3.1 Cash and cash equivalents

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

3.2 Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and derecognized when the Bank loses control of the contractual rights that comprise the financial assets, and in case of financial liabilities when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration given and received respectively. These are subsequently measured at fair value, amortized cost or cost, as the case may be. Any gain or loss on derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities is included in income for the year.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3.3 Financial assets

The Bank classifies its financial assets in four categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held to maturity and available for sale investments. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as at fair value through profit or loss when the financial asset is either held-for-trading or it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial asset is classified as held-for-trading if it is acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. Derivatives (if any) are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.

Financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception when:

- Doing so significantly reduces measurement inconsistencies that would arise if the related derivatives were treated as held for trading and 'the underlying financial instruments were carried at amortized cost for such as loans and advances to customers or banks and debt securities in issue;
- Certain investments, such as equity investments, that are managed and evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy and reported to key management personnel on that basis are designated at fair value through profit and loss;
- Financial instruments, such as debt securities held, containing one or more embedded derivatives significantly modify the cash flows, are designated at fair value through profit and loss; and
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on measurement recognised in profit or loss.

b) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than: (a) those that the entity intends to sell immediately or in the short term, which are classified as held for trading, and those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit or loss; (b) those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as available for sale; or (c) those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration. Cash and balances with Da Afghanistan Bank (DAB), balances with banks and receivable from financial institution, loans and advances to customers and security deposits and other receivables are classified under this category.

c) Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Bank's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. If the Bank were to sell other than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity financial assets before its maturity, the entire category would be reclassified as available for sale. Short term placements are classified under this category.

d) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale assets are those intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices. Available-for-sale financial assets (AFS) are non-derivatives that are either designated as AFS or are not classified as (a) loans and receivables, (b) held-to-maturity investments or (c) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity and available for sale are recognized on trade-date the date on which the Bank commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Bank has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss category are presented in the statement of comprehensive income as a part of other income in the period in which they arise. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, until the financial asset is derecognized or impaired.

The fair value of AFS monetary financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period. The foreign exchange gains and losses that are recognised in profit or loss are determined based on the amortised cost of the monetary asset. Other foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income.

3.4 Impairment of financial assets

a) Assets carried at amortised cost except for loans and advances to customers

The Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The criteria that the Bank uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- Delinquency in contractual payments of principal or interest;
- Cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower (for example, equity ratio, net income percentage of sales);
- Breach of loan covenants or conditions;
- Initiation of bankruptcy proceedings;
- Deterioration of the borrower's competitive position;
- Deterioration in the value of collateral; and
- Downgrading below investment grade level.

The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the income statement.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of the reversal is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in impairment charge for credit losses.

b) Loans and advances to customers

These are stated net of general provision on loans and advances considered 'Standard' and specific provision for non-performing loans and advances, if any. The outstanding principal of the advances are classified in accordance with the Classification and Loss Reserve Requirement (CLRR) issued by DAB.

- i) **Standard:** These are loans and advances, which are paying in a current manner and are adequately protected by sound net worth and paying capability of the borrower or by the collateral, if any supporting it. A general provision is maintained in the books of account @ 2% of value of such loans and advances.
- ii) **Watch:** These are loans and advances which are adequately protected by the collateral, if any supporting it, but are potentially weak. Such advances constitute an unwarranted credit risk, but not to the point of requiring a classification to Substandard. Further, all loans and advances which are past due by 31 to 60 days for principal or interest payments are classified as Watch. A provision is maintained in the books of account @ 5% of value of such loans and advances.
- iii) **Substandard:** These are loans and advances which are inadequately protected by current sound net worth and paying capacity of the borrower or by the collateral, if any, supporting it. Further, all loans and advances which are past due by 61 to 90 days for principal or interest payments are also classified as Substandard. A provision is maintained in the books of account @ 25% of value of such loans and advances.
- iv) **Doubtful:** These are loans and advances which can be classified as Substandard and have added characteristic that these weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of current circumstances and values, highly questionable and improbable. Further, all loans and advances which are past due by 91 to 180 days for principal or interest payments are also classified as Doubtful. A provision is maintained in the books of account @ 50% of value of such loans and advances.
- v) **Loss:** These are loans and advances which are not collectible and or such little value that its continuance as a bankable asset is not warranted. Further, all loans and advances which are past due over 180 days for principal or interest payments are also classified as Loss. A provision is maintained in the books of account @100% of value of such loans and advances and then these loans are charged off and the reserve for losses is reduced immediately upon determination of Loss status.

c) Assets classified as available for sale

The Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity securities classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered as an indicator that the securities are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on those financial assets previously recognized in the statement of comprehensive income is removed from equity and recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Impairment losses recognized in statement of comprehensive income on equity instruments are not reversed through the statement of comprehensive income. If in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, the impairment loss is reversed through the statement of comprehensive income, related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**3.5 Financial liabilities**

The Bank classifies its financial liabilities in following categories.

a) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are financial liabilities held for trading. A financial liability is classified in this category if incurred principally for the purpose of trading or payment in the short term. Derivatives (if any) are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.

b) Other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

These are non-derivative financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and are subsequently stated at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement.

3.6 Operating fixed assets

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

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

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

	Useful life
Leasehold improvements	3 to 10 years
Computers	3 to 5 years
Office equipment	3 to 5 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 to 10 years
ATMs	5 years
Vehicles	5 years

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

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

3.7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are capitalized only to the extent that the future economic benefits can be derived by the Bank having useful life of more than one year. Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is charged to income applying the straight line method.

i) Computer software

Acquired computer software is capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortized over their estimated useful life of 3 to 10 years.

ii) License fee

Acquired trademarks and licenses are initially recognized at historical cost and subsequently recognized at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of the licenses over their estimated useful life.

3.8 Business combination

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Bank, liabilities incurred by the Bank to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Bank in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

3.9 Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Please refer to note 12.1 for further details.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Bank's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss in the consolidated [statement of comprehensive income/income statement]. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

3.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

3.11 Taxation

Current

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

Deferred

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Bank expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3.12 Revenue recognition

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

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider future credit losses.

b) Due but unpaid interest income is accrued on overdue advances for periods up to 90 days in compliance with the Banking regulations issued by DAB. After 90 days, overdue advances are classified as non-performing and further accrual of unpaid interest income ceases.

c) Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment are recognized in the period in which disposal is made.

d) Fees and commission income and expense are recognized on an accrual basis when the service has been provided/received.

e) Fee and commission income that are integral part to the effective interest rate on financial assets and liability are included in the measurement of effective interest rate. Other fee and commission expenses related mainly to the transactions are services fee, which are expensed as the services are received.

3.13 Foreign currency transactions and translation

a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Bank are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency), which is Afghani (AFN).

b) Transactions and balances

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

	1 USD	1 EURO	1 AED
The exchange rate for following currencies against AFN were:			
As at December 31, 2012	52.08	68.54	14.12
As at December 31, 2011	49.31	63.83	13.41

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**3.14 Provisions**

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

3.15 Offsetting of financial instruments

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

3.16 Dividend Distribution

Final dividend distributions to the bank's shareholders are recognized as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Bank's shareholders at the Annual General Meeting while interim dividend are recognized in the period in which the dividends are declared by the Board of Supervisors.

4. USE OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

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

a) Provision for loan losses

The Bank reviews loans to customer balances quarterly for possible impairment and records the provision for possible loan losses as per the Bank's policy and in accordance with DAB regulations as disclosed in note 9.3. The Bank maintains a general provision of 2% against outstanding loan and advances to customers as at the year end.

b) Provision for income taxes

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

c) General provision on Investments and short term placements

The management also maintains a provision of 0.5% on collective balance of investments (excluding those with DAB) and short term deposits (excluding balances held with Standard Chartered Bank) to cover the counter party risk.

d) Useful life of property and equipment and intangible assets

The Bank reviews the useful life and residual value of property and equipment and intangible assets on a regular basis. Any change in estimates may affect the carrying amounts of the respective items of property and equipment and intangible assets with a corresponding effect on the depreciation/ amortization charge.

e) Held-to-maturity investments

The Bank follows the IAS 39 guidance on classifying non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity as held to maturity. This classification requires significant judgment. In making this judgment, the Bank evaluates its intention and ability to hold such investments to maturity.

5. CASH AND BALANCES WITH DA AFGHANISTAN BANK (DAB)

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Cash in hand	1,656,823	1,169,827
Cash at Automated Teller Machines (ATMs)	339,844	264,426
	1,996,667	1,434,253
With Da Afghanistan Bank		
Local currency		
- Deposit facility accounts	1,250,000	482,755
- Required reserve accounts	3,369,104	1,765,747
- Current accounts	279,082	1,817,282
	4,898,186	4,065,784
Foreign currency		
- Current account	1,761,954	2,053,824
	6,660,140	6,119,608
	8,656,807	7,553,861

Required reserve account is being maintained with DAB which is denominated in AFN to meet minimum reserve requirement in accordance with Article 3 "Required Reserves Regulation" of the Banking Regulations issued by DAB. The required reserve and the deposit facility accounts kept with DAB are interest bearing.

6. BALANCES WITH OTHER BANKS

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
In Afghanistan		
With Standard Chartered Bank	–	62,881
Outside Afghanistan		
With Standard Chartered Bank – note 6.1	11,422,603	–
With Commerzbank, Germany		
- in nostro accounts – note 6.2	478,132	3,670,870
- as cash margins held – note 6.3	803,211	941,695
With other banks – note 6.4	1,024,818	86,026
	–	
	13,728,764	4,761,472

6.1 Balances maintained with Standard Chartered Bank are interest bearing and are available on demand.

6.2 This represents interest bearing nostro accounts. It carries interest @ Libor-0.25%.

6.3 It carries interest @ Libor-0.25%, held with Commerz Bank, Germany against letters of credit issued on behalf of the Bank.

6.4 It includes balances maintained with Credit Suisse (formerly Clariden Leu), Emirates NBD and other banks and are non-interest bearing and available on demand.

7. SHORT TERM PLACEMENTS

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Held-to-maturity Investments		
- with Standard Chartered Bank – note 7.1	6,249,600	–
- with other banks in foreign currency – note 7.2	3,848,712	7,176,550
General provision held – note 7.3	(19,244)	(35,883)
	10,079,068	7,140,667

7.1 These represent overnight and fixed term placements with financial institutions outside Afghanistan up to a maximum period of one year in USD carrying interest at rates ranging from 0.23% p.a. to 0.70% p.a.

7.2 These represent overnight and fixed term placements with financial institutions outside Afghanistan up to a maximum period of one year (2011: one year) in USD carrying interest at rates ranging from 0.25% p.a. to 1.75% p.a. (2011: 0.11% p.a. to 3.25% p.a.). There were no placements held in Euro and AED as at December 31, 2012 and in 2011 placements were made in EURO carried interest at rates ranging from 0.20% p.a. to 0.82% p.a. and in AED carrying interest at rates 1.18% receivable on maturity of respective placements.

7.3 General provision of 0.5% on short term placements was provided except for placements with Standard Chartered Bank during the year to cover the counter party and market risk.

8. INVESTMENTS – NET

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Available for sale investment		
- Investment bonds – note 8.1	3,199,559	2,224,093
Held-to-maturity Investments		
- Capital notes with DAB – note 8.2	3,175,867	3,553,936
- Investment bonds – note 8.3	1,795,927	1,403,519
	4,971,794	4,957,455
General provision held – note 8.4	(24,977)	(18,138)
	8,146,376	7,163,410

8.1 This represents investment made in investment bonds. Investment in bonds have maturity from January 2013 to November 2015 and carry coupon interest rates ranging from 0.25% to 10.25% (2011: 0.25% to 10.25%). These also includes investments managed by Credit Suisse (formerly Clariden Leu), Switzerland and Emirates NBD on behalf of the Bank.

8. INVESTMENTS – NET (continued)

8.2 This represents capital notes issued by DAB, up to a maximum period of six months (2011: six months) carrying coupon interest at rates ranging from 1.98% p.a. to 3.44% p.a. (2011: 2.0% p.a. to 3.36% p.a.) receivable on maturity of respective notes.

8.3 These represent investments in bonds from various financial institutions carrying coupon interest rates ranging from 2.99% to 8% (2011: 3.38% to 6.47%). These investments have maturity ranging from February 2013 to August 2016. These investments are classified as “Held-to-maturity” because of the Bank’s ability and intention to hold these investments up to maturity.

8.4 General provision of 0.5% on collective investments (excluding investment – Capital notes with Da Afghanistan Bank) was provided to cover the market and counter party risk.

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS – NET

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Overdrafts – note 9.1	4,407,991	4,911,265
Term loans – note 9.2	243,743	200,249
	4,651,734	5,111,514
Provision against loans and advances – note 9.3	(105,978)	(147,146)
	4,545,756	4,964,368
Particulars of advances		
Short term (for up to one year)	4,614,759	5,062,204
Non-current (for over one year)	36,975	49,310
	4,651,734	5,111,514

9.1 These represent balances due from customers at various interest rates ranging from 12.5% to 20% p.a (2011: 12.5% to 15% p.a) and are secured against mortgage of property, personal guarantees, lien on equipment, pledge of stocks and/or assignment of receivables of the borrowers. The overdrafts are repayable on demand. These included loans and advances to customers amounting to AFN 149,868,600 (2011: AFN 288,674,224) which are partially backed by Deutsche Investitions-und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbh (DEG) guarantees to the extent defined in agreement with DEG.

9.2 Term loans carry interest at various rates and are secured against mortgage of properties, personal guarantees, lien on equipment, pledge of stocks and/or assignment of receivables of the borrowers. These include loans and advances to customers amounting to AFN 37,821,972 (2011: AFN 29,780,117) which are partially backed by (DEG) guarantee to the extent defined in the agreement with DEG.

9.3 Particulars of the provision against loan and advances

	2012			2011		
	Specific AFN '000	General AFN '000	Total AFN '000	Specific AFN '000	General AFN '000	Total AFN '000
Opening	46,941	100,205	147,146	8,355	107,485	115,840
Charge for the year	116,431	25,869	142,300	83,706	56,840	140,546
Reversal of Provision	(64,374)	(40,112)	(104,486)	(46,056)	(70,838)	(116,894)
	52,057	(14,243)	37,814	37,650	(13,998)	23,652
Written off against provision – note 9.3.1	(84,605)	–	(84,605)	(1,583)	–	(1,583)
Exchange rate difference	2,248	3,375	5,623	2,519	6,718	9,237
Closing	16,641	89,337	105,978	46,941	100,205	147,146

9.3.1 These represent ‘loss’ category loans which have been written off in accordance with the requirements of the Banking Regulations issued by DAB (the DAB Regulations). However, in terms of paragraph 3.3.1(g) of part C of the DAB Regulations, the write-off does not affect the Bank’s rights to recover the debt due from customers and does not eliminate the borrowers’ responsibility to repay the loan.

9.4 Loans and advances have been classified as:

Classification	*Provisioning rates	Amount Outstanding AFN '000	Provision required AFN '000	Provision held AFN '000
Standard	2%	4,466,891	89,337	89,337
Watch-List	5%	147,864	7,393	7,393
Substandard	25%	36,975	9,244	9,244
Doubtful	50%	–	–	–
Loss note 9.5	100%	4	4	4
		4,651,734	105,978	105,978
Loans and advances and provision held – 2012		4,651,734	105,978	105,978
Loans and advances and provision held – 2011		5,111,514	147,146	147,146

*Provisioning rates are as per DAB Regulation

9.5 As per the DAB Regulation, Article three (part-B) (3.2.1), loan loss provision has been immediately charged off against the reserve for losses. The amount of these loans are AFN 41,393,214 (2011: AFN 95,832,091).

9.6 Classification of regular, overdue but not impaired and impaired loans and advances to customers in terms of product and overdue time period along with details of loans and advances to customers which are renegotiated during the year, has been disclosed in note 30.2.6. No collaterals were reprocessed during the year.

9.7 The Bank has filed suits for the recovery of loans and advances principle and interest due against the defaulted borrowers amounting to AFN 47,636,311 (2011: AFN 107,552,816) as at the year end. These suits are pending decisions at various courts. The Bank's management is of the view that the aforementioned suits will be decided in its favour due to sound legal footings.

10. RECEIVABLE FROM FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

This represents non-interest bearing receivable balance due from CSC Overseas Development Limited (CSC). The Bank has entered into an agreement with CSC whereby credit card/debit card holders of various financial institutions can use ATM machines of the Bank and the amount withdrawn including bank charges will be paid by CSC to the Bank.

11. OPERATING FIXED ASSETS

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Capital work in progress – note 11.1	58,652	15,609
Property and equipment – note 11.2	266,734	262,645
	325,386	278,254

11.1 Capital Work in Progress

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Advances to suppliers and contractors – note 11.1.1	58,652	15,609
	58,652	15,609

11.1.1 Movement in Capital work in Progress

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
As at January 01,	15,609	7,324
Additions during the year	44,677	195,352
Transferred to property and equipment	(1,634)	(187,067)
As at December 31,	58,652	15,609

11. OPERATING FIXED ASSETS (continued)
11.2 Property and Equipment

	Land AFN '000	Leasehold improvements AFN '000	Computers AFN '000	Office equipments AFN '000	Furniture and fixtures AFN '000	ATMs AFN '000	Vehicles AFN '000	Total AFN '000
At January 1, 2011	-	55,094	43,055	64,428	12,964	33,620	61,304	270,465
Cost	-	(33,712)	(24,834)	(38,692)	(8,774)	(22,855)	(33,940)	(162,807)
Accumulated depreciation	-	21,382	18,221	25,736	4,190	10,765	27,364	107,658
Net book amount at January 1, 2011	-	21,382	18,221	25,736	4,190	10,765	27,364	107,658
Year ended December 31, 2011								
Net book amount at January 1, 2011	-	21,382	18,221	25,736	4,190	10,765	27,364	107,658
Additions	-	-	940	16,029	685	3,243	-	20,897
Transfers from Capital Work in Progress	177,568	8,324	-	1,175	-	-	-	187,067
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	-	(11,840)	(206)	(23,811)	(1,611)	(5,877)	(9,632)	(52,977)
Net book amount at December 31, 2011	177,568	17,866	18,955	19,129	3,264	8,131	17,732	262,645
At January 1, 2012								
Cost	177,568	63,418	43,995	81,632	13,649	36,863	61,304	478,429
Accumulated depreciation	-	(45,552)	(25,040)	(62,503)	(10,385)	(28,732)	(43,572)	(215,784)
Net book amount at January 1, 2012	177,568	17,866	18,955	19,129	3,264	8,131	17,732	262,645
Year ended December 31, 2012								
Net book amount at January 1, 2012	177,568	17,866	18,955	19,129	3,264	8,131	17,732	262,645
Additions	-	-	6,571	14,460	497	31,588	6,938	60,054
Transfers from Capital Work in Progress	-	1,634	-	-	-	-	-	1,634
Deletions/Written off - Note 11.2.1	-	(382)	(1,797)	(61)	(543)	(3,538)	-	(6,321)
Depreciation charge	-	(11,071)	(11,105)	(13,362)	(1,535)	(11,058)	(7,699)	(55,830)
Depreciation on deletions	-	265	1,701	34	356	2,196	-	4,552
Net book amount at December 31, 2012	177,568	8,312	14,325	20,200	2,039	27,319	16,971	266,734
At December 31, 2012								
Cost	177,568	64,670	48,769	96,031	13,603	64,913	68,242	533,796
Accumulated depreciation	-	(56,358)	(34,444)	(75,831)	(11,564)	(37,594)	(51,271)	(267,062)
Net book amount	177,568	8,312	14,325	20,200	2,039	27,319	16,971	266,734
Useful life		3 to 10 years	3 to 5 years	3 to 5 years	3 to 10 years	5 years	5 years	

11.2.1 Management carried out, 100% Physical verification of the fixed assets and as a result fixed assets having net book value amounting to AFN 1.6 million were written off during the period.

12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Note	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Computer softwares and licenses	12.1	43,219	52,622
Goodwill	12.2	156,385	–
		199,604	52,622

12.1 At January 1, 2011

	Computer softwares AFN '000	License fee AFN '000	Total AFN '000
Cost	103,308	505	103,813
Accumulated amortization	(49,772)	(505)	(50,277)
Net book amount at January 1, 2011	53,536	–	53,536
Year ended December 31, 2011			
Net book amount at January 1, 2011	53,536	–	53,536
Additions	1,990	14,645	16,635
Transfers	(8,820)	8,820	–
Amortization charge	(15,816)	(1,733)	(17,549)
Amortization on transfer	6,316	(6,316)	–
Net book amount at December 31, 2011	37,206	15,416	52,622
At January 1, 2012			
Cost	96,478	23,970	120,448
Accumulated amortization	(59,272)	(8,554)	(67,826)
Net book amount at January 1, 2012	37,206	15,416	52,622
Year ended December 31, 2012			
Net book amount at January 1, 2012	37,206	15,416	52,622
Additions	4,387	5,415	9,802
Amortization charge	(11,680)	(7,525)	(19,205)
Net book amount at December 31, 2012	29,913	13,306	43,219
At December 31, 2012			
Cost	100,865	29,385	130,250
Accumulated amortization	(70,952)	(16,079)	(87,031)
Net book amount	29,913	13,306	43,219
Useful life	3 to 10 years	3 to 10 years	

12.2 Goodwill

The amount represents recognition of goodwill on acquisition of Standard Chartered Bank (SCB), Kabul Branch as at September 15, 2012. The bank has obtained control of 100% operations of the SCB in Afghanistan.

12.2.1 Consideration Transferred

The consideration is payable in three tranches:

- I. An immediate payment of USD 500,000/-
- II. A further payment of USD 1 Million after one year of acquisition; and
- III. A further payment up to maximum of USD 1.5 Million depending upon profit attributable to transferred customers with in two years of acquisition. The management believes that the expected profits will exceed the minimum threshold therefore, management has made a full provision of contingent consideration of USD 1.5 million in these financial statements.

The third payment that is conditional upon profit attributable to transferred customers is contingent considerations. At the date of acquisition, profit attributable to transferred customers as per management estimates is likely to exceed the threshold for maximum amount of contingent payment, therefore an amount of USD 1.5 million has been included in aggregate consideration transferred that amounts to USD 3 million (AFN 156,390,000).

Acquisition-related costs amounting to AFN 8.79 million have been excluded from the consideration transferred and have been recognised as expense in the current year, within the 'other expenses' line item in the income statement.

12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)**12.2.2 Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed**

The following summaries the recognized amounts of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date.

	2012 AFN '000
Current and non current assets	
Operating fixed assets	5
Cash and cash equivalents	8,719,388
Current and non current liabilities	
Customer deposits	(8,719,388)
Total net identifiable assets	5

There were no non-controlling interest on acquisition of SCB.

12.2.3 Goodwill arising on acquisition

Goodwill from the acquisition has been recognized as follows:

	2012 AFN '000
Total Consideration transferred	156,390
Fair value of net identifiable assets	(5)
	156,385

Goodwill has been recognized on the acquisition because the cost of acquisition included a control premium. In addition, the consideration paid for the combination effectively included amounts in relation to the benefit of expected synergies, revenue growth.

The goodwill amounts recognized in the financial statements are on provisional basis. The management is considering the acquisition transaction to assess whether such transaction requires separate recognition of any intangible assets that may arise due to acquisition.

12.2.4 Net cash inflow on acquisition

	2012 AFN '000
Consideration paid in cash	(26,065)
Less: cash and cash equivalent balances acquired	8,719,388
	8,693,323

13. OTHER ASSETS

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Advance to employees	7,157	5,538
Security deposits	2,084	1,378
Prepayments	37,053	47,219
Interest receivable	125,359	104,105
Other receivable	20,242	27,331
Money Gram International – note 13.1	4,194	2,622
Less:		
Provision against other receivable – note 13.2	(7,868)	(7,868)
	188,221	180,325

13.1 This includes non-interest bearing balance (due to)/from Money Gram International. The Bank is providing money transfer services to customers under arrangement with Money Gram International

13.2 The provision is held against outstanding receivable from money service provider. The bank has made recovery during the year against such balance.

14. CUSTOMERS' DEPOSITS

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Current deposits	37,717,993	28,371,064
Saving deposits – note 14.1	5,422,161	1,515,710
	43,140,154	29,886,774
Term deposits – note 14.2	2,500	53,453
	43,142,654	29,940,227

14.1 Saving deposit carry interest rate at 3% p.a (2011 : 3% p.a)

14.2 Term deposits carry interest rate of 1.75% p.a (2011: 1.75% p.a) on local currency deposits.

15. DEFERRED INCOME TAX

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Deferred tax assets arising in respect of:		
Deficit on revaluation of investments	11,286	2,735
Less:		
Deferred tax liabilities arising in respect of:		
Accelerated tax depreciation and amortization	(14,945)	(18,162)
	(3,659)	(15,427)

15.1 Movement in temporary differences during the year Deferred tax assets arising in respect of:

	Balance as at January 01, 2011 AFN '000	Recognised in profit and loss AFN '000	Recognised in equity AFN '000	Balance as at December 31, 2012 AFN '000	Recognised in profit and loss during the period AFN '000	Recognised in equity AFN '000	December 31, 2012 AFN '000
Deferred tax asset arising in respect of:							
Dividend on shareholder	22,855	(22,855)	–	–	–	–	–
Deficit on revaluation of investments	–	–	2,735	2,735	–	8,552	11,286
	22,855	(22,855)	2,735	2,735	–	8,552	11,286
Deferred tax liabilities arising in respect of:							
Accelerated tax depreciation and amortization	(18,454)	292	–	(18,162)	3,217	–	(14,945)
	4,401	(22,563)	2,735	(15,427)	3,217	8,552	(3,659)

16. OTHER LIABILITIES

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Accruals and other payables	37,204	48,198
Income tax liability	83,857	5,762
Amounts pending transfer to customers' accounts – note 16.1	5,394	37,720
Customers payment orders awaiting collection	73	–
Provision for bonus to employees	59,080	45,883
Payable to Standard Chartered Bank – note 12.2	26,040	–
Provision for contingent consideration – note 12.2	104,160	–
Others	29,730	19,965
	345,538	157,528

16.1 This represents amounts received on behalf of the customers, however not credited in the respective customers accounts due to incomplete identification data.

17. SHARE CAPITAL

		2012 '000	2011 '000
30,000,000 (2011: 30,000,000) authorized ordinary shares of USD 1 each	USD	30,000	30,000
	AFN	1,384,200	1,384,200
Issued, subscribed and paid-up 30,000,000 (2011: 30,000,000) ordinary shares of USD 1 each fully paid in cash	AFN	1,465,071	1,465,071

Issued, subscribed and paid up capital comprises 25% holding each by Afghanistan Investment Partners Corporation, Asian Development Bank, Horizon Associates LLC and Wilton Holdings Limited.

Movement in number of shares during the year is given below:

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Number of shares at beginning of the year	30,000	20,000
Bonus shares issued during the year – note 17.1	–	10,000
Number of shares at end of the year	30,000	30,000

17.1 In year 2011, the Bank issued 10 million bonus shares amounting to AFN 473,500,000 (US\$ 10 million) on the basis of one share for every two shares held as per the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting held on February 21, 2011. There were no new shares issued during the current year.

18. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS**18.1 Contingencies**

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
(a) Guarantees	632,048	212,974

These represent bid bonds and performance based guarantees issued by the Bank

(b) Taxation

Tax return submitted by the Bank from the tax years 2007 to 2011 shall be treated as an assessment of tax payable and tax return shall be treated as a notice of assessment. However the Ministry of Finance may issue an assessment notice or amend an assessment notice only within five years from date of filing of return. In this respect, as per the tax advisor confirmation, tax audit by the LTO audit team for all previous years is in progress and final outcome is not known and no provision is required to be provided in these financial statements.

18.2 Commitments

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
(a) Undrawn loan and overdraft facilities	1,449,639	813,107
(b) Commercial letters of credit	989,374	464,955
	2,439,013	1,278,062

19. INTEREST INCOME

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Interest income on:		
Balances with DAB	44,773	33,678
Investments and short term deposits	332,204	183,255
Loans and advances to customers	680,228	578,098
Business Receipt Tax (BRT)	–	–
	1,057,205	795,031

20. INTEREST EXPENSE

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Interest expense on:		
Customers' deposits	2,730	2,160
Borrowings from financial institutions	–	–
	2,730	2,160

21. FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Fee and commission income on:		
Loans and advances to customers	61,563	57,591
Trade finance products	51,383	39,697
Cash withdrawals	151,182	155,985
Customers' account service charges	35,421	6,163
Cash transfers	38,589	38,491
Income from ATMs	54,085	30,691
Others	26,567	16,382
	418,790	345,000

22. FEE AND COMMISSION EXPENSE

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Guarantee commission	7,197	4,291
Bank charges	7,182	7,922
	14,379	12,213

23. INCOME FROM DEALING IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Forex income	159,883	187,090
Business Receipt Tax (BRT)	–	–
	159,883	187,090

24. OTHER INCOME

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Recovery of loans written off in prior years	–	17,224
Gain on sale of property and equipment	335	–
Exchange (loss)/gain	12,146	(13,978)
Others	5,214	539
	17,695	3,785

25. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Salaries and benefits – note 25.1	353,814	295,921
Rental, rates and taxes	75,145	47,561
Electricity, generator and fuel	37,698	26,648
Repairs and maintenance	37,581	23,517
Security cost	90,965	73,357
Depreciation – note 11.2	55,830	52,978
Amortization – note 12.1	19,205	17,549
Directors fee and their meeting expenses	17,918	8,589
Travelling and accommodation	17,282	10,085
Communication, swift and internet	41,221	36,546
Stationery and printing	29,226	25,491
Legal and professional charges	75,506	70,599
Investment management fee to investment advisors	5,259	1,622
Audit fee	3,403	3,022
Marketing and promotion	38,218	14,053
Money service providers charges	10,786	15,101
Insurance	68,662	52,702
Subscriptions and memberships	6,928	792
Other charges	10,997	1,902
Write off fixed assets – note 11.2.1	6,321	–
Taxes and penalties	103	570
Corporate social responsibility	1,983	–
	1,004,051	778,605

25.1 Salaries and benefits included AFN 21,087,877 (2011: AFN 45,883,449) in respect of bonus to employees.

26. TAXATION

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Current		
For the year	120,612	75,203
Prior year	(13,003)	(16,430)
	107,609	58,773
Deferred		
For the year	(3,217)	22,563
	104,392	81,336

26.1 Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Accounting profit for the year	604,399	460,255
Applicable tax @ 20%	120,880	92,051
Less: Effect of reversal of prior year charge	(13,003)	(16,430)
Effect of tax deferred tax (reversal)/charge	(3,217)	22,563
Effect of tax on carryforward loss		(5,681)
Effect of foreign temporary difference on dividend		(22,855)
Add: Effect of tax on BRT	4	10
Effect of foreign currency gain on dividend paid	–	155
Effect of tax on Temporary difference	(1,960)	10,804
Effect of others	1,688	719
Tax charge – net	104,392	81,336

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Bank has a related party relationship with its shareholders, their related entities, directors and key management personnel. The bank had transactions with following related parties at mutually agreed terms during the year:

Nature of transactions	Directors and other key management personnel (and close family members)		Share Holders and its associated companies	
	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
(a) Loans and advances to related parties				
Loans outstanding at beginning of the year	-	-	346,365	226,230
Loans issued during the year	-	-	2,348,213	3,591,385
Loan repayments during the year	-	-	(2,395,373)	(3,467,726)
Exchange gain	-	-	18,458	(3,524)
Loans outstanding at end of the year	-	-	317,663	346,365
Interest income earned	-	-	30,357	28,275

General provision on outstanding balances of loans and advances to related parties amounts to AFN 6,353,997 (2011: AFN 5,716,292).

The facility provided to related parties carries mark-up at variable interest rates ranging from US Prime + 4.5% p.a to 8% p.a payable on monthly basis with minimum rate of 12.5% p.a and is secured against mortgage of residential property and personal guarantees of directors of the Bank.

Nature of transactions	Directors and other key management personnel (and close family members)		Share holders and its associated companies	
	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
(b) Deposits from related parties				
Deposits at beginning of the year	1,692	3,809	237,341	166,374
Deposits received during the year	4,733,780	107,782	4,448,839	3,991,798
Deposits repaid during the year	(5,252,358)	(110,036)	(4,320,593)	(3,933,793)
Exchange Rate Difference	(10,989)	137	(51,412)	12,962
Deposits at end of the year	(527,875)	1,692	314,175	237,341
Interest expense on deposits	-	-	-	-

These represents current account of related parties, which carry Nil interest rate (2011: Nil).

Nature of transactions	Directors and other key management personnel (and close family members)		Share Holders and its associated companies	
	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
(c) Other transactions with related parties				
Fee and commission income	-	-	11,189	8,576
Directors fee	1,558	1,627	-	-
Fee and commission expense	2,717	-	-	-
Rental expenses	6,737	4,275	-	-
Other expense	269	-	4,246	-
Guarantees issued by the Bank	-	-	26,805	10,287
Commercial letter of credits including accepted bills and export bills purchased	-	1,575	473,569	65,288
	11,281	7,477	515,809	84,151

Nature of transactions	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
	(d) Key management compensation	
Salaries and other short-term benefits	86,122	63,246

Key management personnel of the Bank include the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Information Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Head of commercial Banking, Chief Risk Officer, Head of Internal Audit and Head of Human Resource.

28. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Cash in hand and at ATM	1,996,667	1,434,253
Cash and balances with DAB (other than minimum reserve requirement)	3,291,036	4,353,861
Balances with other banks	12,925,553	3,819,777
Short term placements (with maturity less than three months from the date of acquisition)	6,348,552	5,845,693
	24,561,808	15,453,584

29. EARNINGS PER SHARE – BASIC AND DILUTED

	2012	2011
Profit after taxation (AFN '000)	500,007	378,919
Weighted average number of ordinary shares – (numbers in thousand)	30,000	30,000
Basic earnings per share – Basic & diluted (AFN per share)	16.67	12.63

29.1 There was no dilutive effect on basic earnings per share of the Bank.

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**30.1 Financial Assets and Liabilities**

December 31, 2012	Loans and Receivables AFN '000	Held to maturity AFN '000	Available for sale AFN '000	Total AFN '000
Financial Assets				
Cash and balances with Da Afghanistan Bank	8,656,807	–	–	8,656,807
Balances with other Banks	13,728,764	–	–	13,728,764
Short term placements – net	–	10,079,068	–	10,079,068
Investments – net	–	4,962,814	3,183,562	8,146,376
Loans and advances to customers – net	4,545,756	–	–	4,545,756
Receivables from financial institution	191,208	–	–	191,208
Security deposits and other receivables – net	151,168	–	–	151,168
	27,273,703	15,041,882	3,183,562	45,499,147
Financial Liabilities				
Customers' Deposits				
Term deposits	2,500	–	–	2,500
Current/Saving deposits	43,140,154	–	–	43,140,154
Other liabilities	261,681	–	–	261,681
	43,404,335	–	–	43,404,335
Off balance sheet items				
Guarantees	632,048	–	–	632,048
Undrawn loan and overdraft facilities	1,449,639	–	–	1,449,639
Commercial letter of credits	989,374	–	–	989,374
	3,071,061	–	–	3,071,061

December 31, 2011	Loans and Receivables AFN '000	Held to maturity AFN '000	Available for sale AFN '000	Total AFN '000
Financial Assets				
Cash and balances with Da Afghanistan Bank	7,553,861	–	–	7,553,861
Balances with other Banks	4,761,472	–	–	4,761,472
Short term placements	–	7,140,667	–	7,140,667
Investments	–	4,950,437	2,212,973	7,163,410
Loans and advances to customer – net	4,964,368	–	–	4,964,368
Receivables from financial institutions	122,576	–	–	122,576
Security deposits and other receivables – Net	151,766	–	–	151,766
	17,554,043	12,091,104	2,212,973	31,858,120
Financial Liabilities				
Customer Deposits				
Term deposits	53,453	–	–	53,453
Current/Saving deposits	29,886,774	–	–	29,886,774
Other liabilities	105,883	–	–	105,883
	30,046,110	–	–	30,046,110
Off balance sheet items				
Guarantees	212,974	–	–	212,974
Undrawn loan and overdraft facilities	813,107	–	–	813,107
Commercial letter of credit	464,955	–	–	464,955
	1,491,036	–	–	1,491,036

30.2 Financial Risk factors

The Bank's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking risk is core to the financial business, and the operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Bank's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the Bank's financial performance.

The Bank's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up to date information systems. The Bank regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Bank Treasury) besides Risk Management Department under policies approved by the Management Board. Bank Treasury identifies, evaluates and manages financial risks in close co-operation with the Bank's operating units. The Management Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and use of non-derivative financial instruments. The internal audit is responsible for the independent review of risk management and control environment. The most important types of risk are credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and other operational risk. Market risk includes currency risk, interest rate and other price risk.

30.2.1 Credit Risk

The Bank takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will cause a financial loss for the Bank by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk is the most important risk for the Bank's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. Credit exposures arise principally in lending activities that lead to loans and advances, balances with banks and receivable from financial institution and short term placements with other banks. Credit risk also arises in off-balance sheet financial instruments, such as Bank's contingencies and commitments. The credit risk management and control are centralized in credit risk management team of Bank and reported to the management team and head of each business unit regularly.

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**30.2 Financial Risk factors** (continued)**30.2.2 Credit risk measurement***(a) Loans and advances*

In measuring credit risk of loans and advances to customers and to banks at a counterparty level, the Bank reflects three components (i) the 'probability of default' by the client or counterparty on its contractual obligations; (ii) current exposures to the counterparty and its likely future development, from which the Bank derive the 'exposure at default'; and (iii) the likely recovery ratio on the defaulted obligations (the 'loss given default').

These credit risk measurements, which reflect expected loss are embedded in the Bank's daily operational management. The operational measurements can be contrasted with impairment allowances required under IAS 39, which are based on losses that have been incurred at the date of statement of financial position.

(i) Over due balances on loans to customers are segmented into four categories as described in note 3.4 (b). The percentage of provision created on such over due balances are as per guidelines issued by DAB and reflects the range of default probabilities defined for each category. This means that, in principle, exposures migrate between classes as the assessment of their probability of default changes.

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

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

(b) Other than loans and advances

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

Further, the Bank has banking relationships with financial institutions which have good international reputation and strong financial standing and therefore, probability of default by such financial institutions is low.

30.2.3 Risk limit control and mitigation policies

The Bank manages, limits and controls concentrations of credit risk wherever they are identified – in particular, to individual counterparties and groups, industries and countries.

The Bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review, when considered necessary. Limits on the level of credit risk by product and industry sector are approved quarterly by the Management Board.

The exposure to any one borrower is further restricted by sub-limits covering on- and off-balance sheet exposures. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily.

Exposure to credit risk is also managed through analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations at the time of loan appraisal for initial and subsequent loans.

Some other specific control and mitigation measures are outlined below.

(a) Collateral

The Bank employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most traditional of these is the taking of security for funds advances, which is common practice. The Bank implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation. The principal collateral types for loans and advances are:

- Mortgages over residential properties
- Charges over business assets such as premises, inventory and accounts receivable

In addition, in order to minimise the credit loss, the Bank will seek additional collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are noticed for the relevant individual loans and advances.

(b) Credit-related commitments

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit – which are written undertakings by the Bank on behalf of a customer authorising a third party to draw drafts on the Bank up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions – are collateralised by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct loan.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorisations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Bank is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments, as most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards. The Bank monitors the term to maturity of credit commitments because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

30.2.4 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements

	Maximum exposure	
	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Credit risk exposures relating to on-balance sheet assets are as follows:		
Balances with other banks	13,728,764	4,761,472
Short term placements – net	10,079,068	7,140,667
Investments – net (net of capital notes with DAB)	4,970,509	3,609,474
Loans and advances to customers – net	4,545,756	4,964,368
Receivables from other financial institutions	191,208	122,576
Security deposits and other receivables – net	151,168	133,106
	33,666,473	20,731,663

	Maximum exposure	
	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Credit risk exposures relating to off-balance sheet items are as follows:		
Guarantees	632,048	212,974
Undrawn loan and overdraft facilities	1,449,639	813,107
Commercial letters of credit	989,374	464,955
	3,071,061	1,491,036

The above table represents credit risk exposure to the Bank at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, without taking account of any collateral held or other enhancements attached. For on-balance-sheet assets the exposure set out above is based on net carrying amounts as reported in the statement of financial position.

The percentage of the credit major exposure in balances with other banks, loans and advances and short term placements are as follows (in percentage of the total credit exposure):

	2012	2011
Balances with other banks	40.78%	22.97%
Short term placements	29.94%	34.44%
Loans and advances to customers – net	13.50%	23.95%

30.2.5 Credit quality of financial Assets

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

Balance with other banks/FIs	Credit rating	Credit rating agency	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Counter parties with external credit ratings				
Standard Chartered Bank	A1	Moody's	11,422,603	62,881
Commerz bank Germany	A3	Moody's	1,281,343	4,612,565
Emirates NBD	Baa1	Moody's	957,389	47,067
Ak bank, Turkey	Ba2	Moody's	13,864	37,462
Credit Suisse	A1	Moody's	53,565	1,098

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

30.2 Financial Risk factors (continued)

30.2.5 Credit quality of financial Assets (continued)

Balance with other banks/FIs	Credit rating	Credit rating agency	2012 AFN '000
Short term Placements			
Ak Bank	Ba2	Moody's	520,800
Bank of Montreal	Aa2	Moody's	390,600
Credit Suisse AG London (USD)	A1	Moody's	390,600
Emirates NBD	Baa1	Moody's	859,320
Halk Bank	Baa2	Moody's	520,800
PNB Hong Kong	Baa3	Moody's	520,800
Rabo Bank	Aa2	Moody's	645,792
SCB New York	A1	Moody's	2,083,200
SCB Singapore	A1	Moody's	4,166,400

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Receivables from financial institution		
Counter parties	191,208	122,576
Loans and Advances – Net		
Counter parties	4,545,756	4,964,368
Security deposits and other receivables		
Counter parties	151,168	133,106

30.2.6 Loans and advances – net

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Loans and advances are summarized as follows:		
Neither past due nor impaired	4,296,480	5,010,274
Past due but not impaired	170,411	–
Impaired	184,843	101,240
Gross	4,651,734	5,111,514
Interest receivable	–	–
Less: allowance for impairment		
General	(89,337)	(100,205)
Specific	(16,641)	(46,941)
	4,545,756	4,964,368

The total impairment provision for loans and advances (including general provision) is AFN 105,978,383 (2011: AFN 147,146,087). Further information of the impairment allowance for loans and advances to customers is provided in note 9 to these financial statements.

During the year 2012, the Bank's total loans and advances decreased by 9% as there was a softness in commercial lending.

(a) Loans and advances neither past due nor impaired

The credit quality of the portfolio of loans and advances that were neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to the internal rating system adopted by the Bank and DAB regulations

	Loans and advances						
	Large corporate customers			SMEs			Total AFN '000
	Overdraft AFN '000	Term loans AFN '000	PIFs* AFN '000	Overdraft AFN '000	Term loans AFN '000	PIFs AFN '000	
December 31, 2012							
Regular Loans	3,750,637	65,972	25,736	416,157	37,978	–	4,296,480
December 31, 2011							
Regular Loans	4,555,029	76,734	69,284	287,161	22,067	–	5,010,275

(b) *Loans and advances past due but not impaired*

	Loans and advances						
	Large corporate customers			SMEs			Total AFN '000
	Overdraft AFN '000	Term loans AFN '000	PIFs* AFN '000	Overdraft AFN '000	Term loans AFN '000	PIFs AFN '000	
December 31, 2012							
Past due up to 30 days	83,869	3,894	304	76,891	5,453	–	170,411
Fair value of collateral	1,373,278	–	–	2,121,381	451,560	525,283	4,471,502
December 31, 2011							
Past due up to 30 days	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fair value of collateral	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

*Post Import Finance

Upon initial recognition of loans and advances, the fair value of collateral is based on valuation techniques commonly used for the corresponding assets. In subsequent periods, the fair value is updated by reference to market price or indexes of similar assets.

(c) *Loans and advances individually impaired*

The individually impaired loans and advances to customers before taking into consideration the cash flows from collateral held is AFN 184,842,431 (December 31, 2011: AFN 197,071,651) including balances written off of AFN 84,604,903 (December 31, 2011; AFN 95,832,090).

	Loans and advances						
	Large corporate customers			SMEs			Total AFN '000
	Overdraft AFN '000	Term loans AFN '000	PIFs* AFN '000	Overdraft AFN '000	Term loans AFN '000	PIFs AFN '000	
December 31, 2012							
Watch	11,812	31,648	–	98,952	5,452	–	147,864
Substandard	–	–	–	36,975	–	–	36,975
Doubtful	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loss	1	1	–	1	1	–	4
Total	11,813	31,649	–	135,928	5,453	–	184,843
Fair value of collateral	10,577,934	328,390	–	4,676,142	778,090	–	16,360,556
December 31, 2011							
Watch	–	8,178	–	–	–	–	8,178
Substandard	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Doubtful	67,879	21,203	–	1,195	2,782	–	93,059
Loss	2	–	–	–	1	–	3
Total	67,881	29,381	–	1,195	2,783	–	101,240
Fair value of collateral	370,992	133,784	–	15,441	67,550	–	587,767

(d) *Loans and advances renegotiated*

Restructuring activities include extended payment arrangements, approved external management plans, modification and deferral of payments. Following restructuring, a previously overdue customer account is reset to a normal status and managed together with other similar accounts. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria which, in the judgment of management, indicate that payment will most likely continue. These policies are kept under continuous review. Restructuring is most commonly applied to overdraft. Renegotiated loans that would otherwise be past due or impaired at December 31, 2012 were AFN Nil (December 31, 2011: Nil).

Loans and advances	2012		2011	
	At renegotiation time AFN '000	As at year end AFN '000	At renegotiation time AFN '000	As at period end AFN '000
- Term loans	83,760	53,494	114,892	106,877
- Overdraft	128,952	124,569	–	–
- PIF	–	–	–	–
Total	212,712	178,063	114,892	106,877

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

30.2 Financial Risk factors (continued)

30.2.7 Concentration of risk of financial assets with credit risk exposure

(a) *Geographical sectors*

The following table breaks down the Bank's main credit exposure at their carrying amounts, as categorised by geographical region as of December 31, 2012. For this table, the Bank has allocated exposures to regions based on the country of domicile of our counterparties.

	Afghanistan AFN '000	Lebanon AFN '000	Germany AFN '000	Canada AFN '000	Turkey AFN '000	Switzerland AFN '000	UAE AFN '000	India AFN '000	Hong Kong AFN '000	Australia AFN '000	England AFN '000	Holland AFN '000	USA AFN '000	Others AFN '000	Total AFN '000
On balance sheet															
Balances with other banks	-	-	1,501,574	-	13,864	53,565	978,590	-	-	-	154	-	3,106,319	8,074,708	13,728,764
Short term placements – net	-	-	-	388,647	1,036,392	388,647	855,023	-	518,196	-	-	642,563	2,083,200	4,166,400	10,079,068
Investments – net	3,175,867	-	95,266	97,100	-	13,263	340,718	251,428	150,591	38,524	239,343	271,439	1,054,061	2,418,776	8,146,376
Loans and advances to customers – net	4,545,756	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,545,756
Receivables from other financial institutions	-	191,208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191,208
Security deposits and other receivables – net	151,168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151,168
Off balance sheet	7,872,791	191,208	1,596,840	485,747	1,050,256	455,475	2,174,321	251,428	668,787	38,524	239,497	914,002	6,243,580	14,659,884	36,842,340
Contingencies and commitments	3,071,061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,071,061
As at December 31, 2012	10,943,852	191,208	1,596,840	485,747	1,050,256	455,475	2,174,321	251,428	668,787	38,524	239,497	914,002	6,243,580	14,659,884	39,913,401
As at December 31, 2011	10,205,327	122,576	4,640,542	390,496	1,018,731	754,566	1,602,138	2,202,983	514,326	326,892	1,394,580	661,714	-	-	23,834,871

*It includes exposure with Singapore, Austria, Russia, Korea, Malaysia, Qatar, Bahrain, Sweden and some other countries

(b) *Industry sectors*

The following table breaks down the Bank's main credit exposure at their carrying amounts, as categorised by the industry sectors of counterparties.

	Manufacturing AFN '000	Agriculture AFN '000	Construction AFN '000	Tele-communication AFN '000	Banks and financial institutions AFN '000	Traders AFN '000	Fuel suppliers AFN '000	Others AFN '000	Total AFN '000
On balance sheet									
Balances with other banks	-	-	-	-	13,728,764	-	-	-	13,728,764
Short term placements – net	-	-	-	-	10,079,068	-	-	-	10,079,068
Investments – net	40,055	25,569	-	164,219	6,305,626	36,536	-	1,574,371	8,146,376
Loans and advances to customers – net	323,922	-	383,274	121,768	-	2,501,826	1,175,233	39,732	4,545,756
Receivable from financial institution	-	-	-	-	191,208	-	-	-	191,208
Security deposits and other receivables – net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off balance sheet	363,977	25,569	383,274	285,987	30,304,666	2,538,362	1,175,233	151,168	36,842,340
Contingencies and commitments	171,983	-	519,358	276,100	-	1,523,421	263,516	316,683	3,071,061
As at December 31, 2012	535,960	25,569	902,632	562,087	30,304,666	4,061,783	1,438,749	2,081,954	39,913,401
As at December 31, 2011	557,874	-	1,008,526	-	19,188,125	3,857,040	-	1,165,069	25,776,634

30.2.8 Market risk

The Bank takes on exposure to market risks, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, credit spreads and foreign exchange.

30.2.9 Foreign exchange risk

The Bank takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Management committee sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily. The table below summarises the Bank's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011. Included in the table are the Bank's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by currency.

If the functional currency, at the year end date, strengthens/weakens by 10% against the USD with all other variables held constant, the impact on profit after taxation for the period would have been AFN 128 million higher/lower (2011: AFN 35 million higher/lower) respectively mainly as a result of exchange gains/losses on translation of foreign exchange denominated receivables and payables.

If the functional currency, at the period end date, strengthens/weakens by 10% against the EURO with all other variables held constant, the impact on profit after taxation for the period would have been AFN 12.86 million lower/higher (2011: AFN 0.622 million lower/higher) respectively mainly as a result of exchange gains/losses on translation of foreign exchange denominated receivables and payables.

If the functional currency, at the period end date, strengthens/weakens by 10% against the AED with all other variables held constant, the impact on profit after taxation for the period would have been AFN 0.42 million higher/lower (2011: AFN 37.4 million higher/lower) respectively mainly as a result of exchange gains/losses on translation of foreign exchange denominated receivables and payables.

	AED	USD	EURO	GBP	INR	AFN '000	Total AFN '000
	Converted to AFN '000					AFN '000	Total AFN '000
As at December 31, 2012							
Assets							
Cash and balances with Da Afghanistan Bank	-	2,602,748	661,402	563	-	5,392,094	8,656,807
Balances with other banks	4,245	13,169,834	553,906	779	-	-	13,728,764
Short term placements – net	-	10,079,068	-	-	-	-	10,079,068
Investments – net	-	4,970,509	-	-	-	3,175,867	8,146,376
Loans and advances to customers – net	-	4,051,813	-	-	-	493,943	4,545,756
Receivables from financial institutions	-	125,122	5,215	-	-	60,871	191,208
Security deposits and other receivables – net	-	104,129	93	10	-	46,936	151,168
Total financial assets	4,245	35,103,223	1,220,616	1,352	-	9,169,711	45,499,147
Liabilities							
Customers' deposits	59	35,038,740	1,212,184	232	-	6,891,439	43,142,654
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	202,601	202,601
Total financial liabilities	59	35,038,740	1,212,184	232	-	7,094,040	43,345,255
On-balance sheet financial position – net	4,186	64,483	8,432	1,120	-	2,075,671	2,153,892
As at December 31, 2011							
Total financial assets	373,887	21,602,176	1,274,135	-	4	8,589,258	31,839,460
Total financial liabilities	-	21,955,348	1,280,358	-	-	6,810,404	30,046,110
Net on-balance sheet financial position	373,887	(353,172)	(6,223)	-	4	1,778,854	1,793,350

30.2.10 Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Bank takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. Bank's investments, loans and advances are primarily linked to EONIA, LIBOR and US Prime.

The table below summarises the Bank's exposure to interest rate risks. It includes the Bank's financial instruments at carrying amount, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**30.2 Financial Risk factors** (continued)**30.2.10 Interest rate risk** (continued)

	Interest bearing					Total AFN '000	Non-Interest bearing AFN '000	Total AFN '000
	Upto 1 month AFN '000	1 to 3 months AFN '000	3 to 12 month AFN '000	1 to 5 years AFN '000	Over 5 years AFN '000			
As at December 31, 2012								
Assets								
Cash and balances with Da Afghanistan Bank (DAB)	4,619,104	-	-	-	-	4,619,104	4,037,703	8,656,807
Balances with other Banks	11,900,735	-	-	-	-	11,900,735	1,828,029	13,728,764
Short term placements net	2,800,862	4,156,010	3,122,196	-	-	10,079,068	-	10,079,068
Investments – net	1,073,210	1,195,711	2,911,848	2,886,057	-	8,066,826	-	8,066,826
Loans and advances to customers – net	24,498	1,545,880	2,975,378	-	-	4,545,756	-	4,545,756
Receivables from other financial institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	191,208	191,208
Security deposits and other receivables – net	-	-	-	-	-	-	151,168	151,168
Total financial assets	20,418,409	6,897,601	9,009,422	2,886,057	-	39,211,489	6,208,108	45,419,597
Liabilities								
Customers' deposits	74,341	-	2,500	-	-	76,841	43,065,813	43,142,654
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	261,681	261,681
Total financial liabilities	74,341	-	2,500	-	-	76,841	43,327,494	43,404,335
Total interest repricing gap	20,344,068	6,897,601	9,006,922	2,886,057	-	39,134,648	(37,119,386)	2,015,262
As at December 31, 2011								
Total financial assets	9,203,856	2,797,888	7,697,596	3,057,182	-	22,756,522	9,082,938	31,839,460
Total financial liabilities	92,534	4,467	48,986	-	-	145,987	29,900,122	30,046,109
Total interest repricing gap	9,111,322	2,793,421	7,648,610	3,057,182	-	22,610,535	(20,817,184)	1,793,351

If the interest increase/(decrease) by 100 bps, the impact on profit after taxation for the year would have been AFN 392,399,900 (2011: AFN 182,493,609) lower/higher respectively.

30.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfil commitments to lend.

30.3.1 Liquidity risk management process

The Bank's liquidity management process, includes:

- Day-to-day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met. This includes replenishment of funds as they mature or are borrowed by customers.
- Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any – unforeseen interruption to cash flow;
- Monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and regulatory requirements; and
- Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.

Monitoring and reporting take the form of cash flow measurement and projections for the next day, week and month respectively, as these are key periods for liquidity management. The starting point for those projections is an analysis of the contractual maturity of the financial liabilities and the expected collection date of the financial assets.

Bank Treasury also monitors unmatched medium-term assets, the level and type of undrawn lending commitments, the usage of overdraft facilities and the impact of contingent liabilities such as standby letters of credit and guarantees.

30.3.2 Funding approach

Sources of liquidity are regularly reviewed by the treasury department to maintain a wide diversification by currency, geography, provider, product and term.

30.3.3 Non-derivative financial liabilities and assets held for managing liquidity risk

The table below presents the cash flows payable by the Bank under non-derivative financial liabilities and assets held to manage liquidity risk by remaining contractual maturities at the date of the statement of financial position. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, whereas the Bank manages the inherent liquidity risk based on expected undiscounted cash inflows.

	Up to 1 month AFN '000	1 to 3 months AFN '000	3 to 12 month AFN '000	1 to 5 years AFN '000	Over 5 years AFN '000	Total AFN '000
As at December 31, 2012						
Liabilities						
Customers' deposits	43,140,154	–	2,500	–	–	43,142,654
Other liabilities	261,681	–	–	–	–	261,681
Total financial liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	43,401,835	–	2,500	–	–	43,404,335
Total financial assets (contractual maturity dates)	26,626,517	6,897,601	9,009,422	2,886,057	–	45,419,597
As at December 31, 2011						
Liabilities						
Customers' deposits	29,886,774	4,467	48,986	–	–	29,940,227
Other liabilities	105,883	–	–	–	–	105,883
Total financial liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	29,992,657	4,467	48,986	–	–	30,046,110
Total financial assets (contractual maturity dates)	18,286,795	2,797,888	7,697,596	3,057,182	–	31,839,460

Assets available to meet all of the liabilities and to cover outstanding loans commitment include cash and balances with Da Afghanistan Bank, balances with banks and receivable from financial institution, short term placements, loans and advances to customers and security deposits and other receivables.

30.3.4 Off-balance sheet items

(a) Guarantees and other financial assets

Guarantees are also included below based on earliest contractual maturity date.

(b) Loan commitments

The dates of the contractual amounts of the Bank's off-balance sheet financial instruments that commit it to extend credit to customers and other facilities are summarised in the table below.

	Not later than 1 year AFN '000	1 to 5 years AFN '000	Over 5 years AFN '000	Total AFN '000
As at December 31, 2012				
Guarantees	506,796	110,801	14,451	632,048
Undrawn loan and overdraft facilities	1,449,639	–	–	1,449,639
Commercial letters of credit	989,374	–	–	989,374
Total	2,945,809	110,801	14,451	3,071,061
As at December 31, 2011				
Guarantees	197,102	15,872	–	212,974
Undrawn loan and overdraft facilities	813,107	–	–	813,107
Commercial letters of credit	464,955	–	–	464,955
Total	1,475,164	15,872	–	1,491,036

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**30.4 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities***(a) Financial instruments measured at fair value using a valuation technique*

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

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

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

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

	Level 1 AFN '000	Level 2 AFN '000	Level 3 AFN '000
Investment in Bonds – available for sales investments	3,199,559	–	–
As at December 31, 2012	3,199,559	–	–
As at December 31, 2011	2,224,093	–	–

There were no transfers made among various levels of fair value hierarchy during the year.

(b) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The table below summarises the carrying amounts and fair values of those financial assets and liabilities which are presented on the Bank's statement of financial position at value other than fair value.

	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	December 31, 2012 AFN '000	December 31, 2011 AFN '000	December 31, 2012 AFN '000	December 31, 2011 AFN '000
Financial assets:				
Cash and balances with Da Afghanistan Bank (DAB)	8,656,807	7,553,861	8,656,807	7,553,861
Balances with other banks	13,728,764	4,761,472	13,728,764	4,761,472
Short term placements	10,079,068	7,140,667	10,079,068	7,140,667
Investments – net	4,946,817	4,939,317	4,946,817	4,939,317
Loans and advances to customers – net	4,545,756	4,964,368	4,545,756	4,964,368
Security deposits and other receivables – net	151,168	133,106	151,168	133,106
Financial liabilities:				
Customers' deposits	43,142,654	29,940,227	43,142,654	29,940,227
Other liabilities	261,681	151,766	261,681	151,766
Off balance sheet financial instruments:				
Bank's commitments	2,439,013	1,278,062	2,439,013	1,278,062

The carrying values of these financial assets and liabilities approximates their fair values as at the date of statement of financial position

(i) Investments

Investments include short term placements and are recognised as held to maturity which is measured at amortised cost. The fair value of investments is equal to the carrying amount.

(ii) Loans and advances, security deposits and other receivables, and financial liabilities

Fair value of loans and advances, security deposits and other receivables and all the financial liabilities cannot be calculated with sufficient reliability due to absence of current and active market for such assets and reliable data regarding market rates for similar instruments, so its carrying amount is its fair value. The provision for loans and advances has been calculated in accordance with the Bank's policy and regulations issued by DAB.

(iii) Off-balance sheet financial instruments

The fair value of the off-balance sheet financial instruments is equal to the carrying amounts.

30.5 Capital management

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

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

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

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

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
Regulatory Capital		
Tier 1 (Core) Capital:		
Total equity capital	2,560,495	2,097,427
Less:		
Intangible assets	199,604	52,622
Net deferred tax assets	11,286	-
Profit for the period	500,007	378,919
	1,849,598	1,665,886
Tier 2 (Supplementary) Capital:		
General reserves as per DAB's regulation, but restricted to 1.25% of total risk-weighted exposures	89,337	100,205
Profit for the year	500,007	378,919
	589,344	479,124
Tier 2 (supplementary) Capital (restricted to 100% of Tier 1 (Core) Capital)	589,344	479,124
Regulatory Capital = Tier 1 + Tier 2	2,438,942	2,145,010

Risk-weight categories

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
0% risk weight:		
Cash in Afghani and fully-convertible foreign currencies	1,996,667	1,434,253
Direct claims on DAB	9,836,007	9,673,545
Direct Claims on Central Banks and Central Governments of Category A Countries	218,669	421,335
Total	12,051,343	11,529,133
0% risk-weight total (above total x 0%)	-	-
20% risk weight:		
Balances with other banks	23,827,072	14,160,003
20% risk-weight total (above total x 20%)	4,765,414	2,832,001
100% risk weight		
All other assets	10,182,774	6,628,624
Less:		
Net Deferred tax asset	11,286	-
Intangible assets	199,604	52,622
All other assets – net	9,971,884	6,576,002
100% risk-weight total (above total x 100%)	9,971,884	6,576,002

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**30.5 Capital management** (continued)

Credit conversion factor

	2012 AFN '000	2011 AFN '000
0% risk weight:		
Undrawn loan and overdraft facilities	1,449,639	813,107
0% credit conversion factor total (risk-weighted total x 0%)	-	-
0% risk-weight total (above total x 0%)	-	-
20% risk weight:		
Commercial letters of credit	989,374	464,955
20% credit conversion factor total (risk-weighted total x 20%)	197,875	92,991
20% risk-weight total (above total x 20%)	39,575	18,598
100% risk weight		
Guarantees	632,048	212,974
100% credit conversion factor total (risk-weighted total x 100%)	632,048	212,974
100% risk-weight total (above total x 100%)	632,048	212,974
Total risk-weighted assets	15,408,921	9,639,575
Tier 1 Capital Ratio		
(Tier 1 capital as% of total risk-weighted assets)	12%	17%
Regulatory Capital Ratio		
(Regulatory capital as% of total risk-weighted assets)	16%	22%

31. DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Supervisors of the Bank on 3rd March, 2013.



Chief Executive Officer



Director

The annexed notes 1 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.