

Abridged Audited Financial Results

For the year ended 31 December 2018

Chairman's Statement

The Bank sustained a steady growth trajectory, posting a good set of results for the year. While the macro-economic environment improved in the first half, the second half was notably more challenging, as foreign currency shortages and inflation further constrained capacity to service cross border payments and the overall level of business. Through this period, management and staff continued to demonstrate commitment and dedication to serve clients.

The macroeconomic environment

The economic environment in the first half of 2018 was associated with renewed confidence as the Government embarked on the implementation of reforms to improve both public and private sector confidence, supported by a Foreign Policy that prioritised re-engagement with the international community.

The second half of the year was characterised by rising inflation and further price distortions in the market as a consequence of imbalances in macroeconomic fundamentals. The Bank was acutely aware of the evolving credit risk environment and continued to adapt its lending processes to sustain a quality loan book whilst at the same time growing its capital base. Recent fiscal and monetary policy pronouncements are a welcome move in the right direction in order to restore stability and confidence in the market.

Earnings

The Bank recorded a profit after tax of \$24.3 million up 23% from the \$19.8 million achieved in 2017 resulting in a basic earnings per share of 1.13 cents, up from 0.92 cents in 2017, driven mainly by higher interest income.

Capital and liquidity

The Banks' total capital base grew by 28% to \$111.4 million in 2018 from \$86.9 million in 2017. Core capital closed the year at \$107 million surpassing the 2020 minimum capital requirement of \$100 million. The total Capital Adequacy Ratio ended the year at 25%, compared to the regulatory minimum of 12%, reflecting further capacity to grow assets. Similarly, the bank's liquidity ratio of 69% was well above the minimum requirement of 30%.

Investment in the community

During the year ended 31 December 2018, the Bank continued its social investment programs mainly in partnership with the Boost Fellowship, Junior Achievement Zimbabwe, and the Zimbabwe Farmers Union. The Bank donated \$100,000 through its various partnerships as part of its ongoing engagement strategy with key stakeholder. In addition, the Bank participated in the worldwide Global Money Week initiative putting up an exhibition, which attracted more than 2500 youths, under the theme 'The History of Money'. The Bank's staff volunteered over 1000 hours in mentorship and social programs in their local communities, with the combined reach for all programs in excess of 9000 beneficiaries.

Governance

The Bank remains committed to the highest standards of corporate governance, over and above compliance with the requirements of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, the Deposit Protection Board, the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange and other regulators. The Board composition and structure of its committees continued to reflect these aspirations.

During the year ended 31 December 2018, Messrs Anthony Mandiwanza, the former Chairman, and Canan Dube (Independent Non-Executive Directors), retired from the Board. The Bank will continue to cherish their wise counsel and thank them immensely for their contribution to the Board. The Bank and the Board wish them success in their new endeavours. The Board welcomed one new Independent Non-Executive Director, Patrick Devenish and another Non-Executive Director, Mike Twigger. At the executive level, the Bank appointed Ciaran McSharry as the Chief Finance Officer, who joined the Board in May 2018.

Managing Director's Review of Operations

The macro-economic environment during the year was characterised by sustained trade and current account deficits in the external sector and a fiscal deficit. A distorted multi-tier pricing regime for goods and services prevailed. Inflation soared up from the third quarter to close the year at 42.09% whilst interest rates remained relatively low.

The Bank's focus to adapt and remain efficient underpins the sustainability of our business model into the future. Efforts and priorities during 2018, the first full year of migrating from Barclays PLC into the FMBcapital Group, were focused on building the foundation to launch enhanced customer products and experience going forward.

Business highlights

During the year the Bank sustained and established new partnerships in areas of correspondent banking, lines of credit and technology solutions. Some of these, especially in the technology space will start to bear fruit as the bank implements its new channel offering during the first half of 2019. The Bank also rebranded to First Capital Bank during the year. The new brand was received favourably by its customers and clients.

Within the Bank, a number of transitional projects were embarked on and closed the year on track. The main project relates to the migration of technology systems. This will be completed during 2019.

The Bank also sustained momentum on continuing activities. Commercial Banking business registered significant growth in its client base in the quasi-public, agriculture and manufacturing sectors. The bank started to draw from synergies in the regional Group to develop new business and to provide solutions to shared clients or between independent clients in the region. Retail Banking sustained growth in the customer base, reaching new sub segments too.

Financial performance

Net interest income grew by 86% compared to prior year driven by growth in interest earning assets. Surplus liquidity was invested mainly in government securities to optimise return on assets, whilst efforts to grow customer assets also yielded a strong outcome. Gross loans and advances to customers grew by 72% from \$117 million at the end of 2017 to \$201 million as at 31 December 2018. Net interest income constituted 49% of total income compared to 30% for prior year. The loan to deposit ratio was raised to 36% from 26% a year earlier. The increase in impairment to \$2.5 million for the year ended 31 December 2018 from \$0.1 million for the prior year reflects general provisions driven by growth in the loan book and other interest earning assets as well as the effect of aligning the provisioning approach to the new International Financial Reporting Standard 9 (IFRS9). The Bank continues to sustain disciplined lending practices especially considering the high credit risk environment currently prevailing in the market. The Bank's deposits grew by 25% over the period.

A cost to income ratio of 66% was registered for the year, being higher than prior year due to migration related costs incurred mainly in information technology projects and brand change.

The Bank sustained a strong liquidity position over the period. This, combined with a strong capital base will support planned growth going forward.

Appreciation

As the Bank continues through this transitional period, it requires above normal levels of commitment on the part of Board members, management and staff. Through this demanding period, colleagues have continued to discharge their duties diligently while striving continuously to serve customers and clients even better. The balance of focus between ensuring that the transition program is delivered on time and also sustaining growth continued to be a delicate one. For this collective effort I wish to express my sincere thanks and gratitude to my fellow Board members, management and staff across the Bank.

Going forward

I am pleased to advise that the transition program is progressing well, and investment in new and enhanced technology platforms is on track for delivery in the first half of 2019.

A key step in the transition from Barclays PLC, during the year under review was the shareholders' approval to change the Bank's name to First Capital Bank Limited, in July 2018 leading to the adoption of a core brand in October 2018.

The Bank is very confident in its ability to deliver superior value to its customers and other stakeholders well into the future.

Dividend

The Bank recently announced the withdrawal of a Cautionary Statement in which it envisaged to restructure its balance sheet, a process which is still under review. While the Bank has surpassed the 2020 minimum capital requirement of \$100 million, uncertainties in the economic environment still necessitate a more prudent approach on the Bank's capital base. As a result, the Board does not propose a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2018.

S. Mtsambiwa Chairman

11 April 2019



Adverse audit opinion and compliance with IFRS

The Bank received an adverse audit opinion for 2018 financial results. This was due to the impact of the introduction of the new currency RTGS dollar as part of the February Monetary Policy Statement, combined with the impact of the separation of Nostro and RTGS accounts in October 2018. While under international accounting standards, accounting for the change in currency would have been with effect from 1 October 2018, S.I 33 of 2019 mandated that all accounts up to 22 February 2019 should be reported at the effective exchange rate of 1:1. As directed, the legal requirement was followed in this regard resulting in an adverse audit opinion since compliance with International Accounting Standards could not be fully achieved due to non-compliance with IAS21. Refer to note 1.4 for the detailed disclosure. A sensitivity analysis of the impact on the balance sheet has been included in note 38.

Enhanced products and services

New products were launched to enhance propositions across our targeted segments. The investment banking offering was reconfigured. The trade finance offering was strengthened through partnerships established during the year. Commercial asset finance lending was rolled out with some clients in the agriculture sector starting to benefit. Loyalty lending was introduced as a product targeted at small and medium size enterprises. Within the Retail space, the proposition for the diaspora segment was enhanced. A number of other enhancements were done to existing products, including the bill payment platforms.

The flexibility of transaction platforms and service channels continued to be a critical area of focus in the Bank's systems enhancement projects.

Sustained risk management

Enterprise Risk Management Frameworks have continued to be embedded to enhance the resilience of the Bank's systems and processes. Risk management teams and structures have also continued to be strengthened.

Treating Customers Fairly (TCF) is a principle the bank upholds within its Conduct Risk management processes. Across the business, this lens is used to identify areas of conduct risk in relation to customers, clients and the markets in which the bank operates. The Bank continues to prioritise and value enterprise risk management fundamentals.

Appreciation and looking forward

I would like to take this opportunity to appreciate the Board for its guidance and steer especially during this transitional period. I would also like to thank all colleagues at the Bank for their dedication over the past twelve months. The intensity of activities during the year could only succeed with such commitment and collaboration across all levels.

During the year 2019, we close a number of major transitional projects and we are sure to increase our focus on providing solutions to the Bank's customers and clients. This will also come with increased investment in our systems and processes to underpin sustainable growth into the future.

S. Matsekete Managing Director

11 April 2019

Abridged Audited Financial Results

For the year ended 31 December 2018

Corporate Governance Statement

The Board of Directors of First Capital Bank Limited (“the Board/First Capital Bank”) is committed to and recognises the importance of strong governance practices. The board understands that a comprehensive corporate governance framework is vital in supporting executive management in its execution of strategy and in driving long term sustainable performance. In order to achieve good governance, the Board subscribes to principles of international best practice in corporate governance as guided by, among others, the Banking Act, the Corporate Governance Guidelines, the National Code on Corporate Governance and the King IV report on Corporate Governance. The Board continuously reviews its internal governance standards and practices, to ensure that it modifies and aligns them with local and international corporate governance requirements as appropriate.

As part of its continuing efforts to achieve good governance, the Board promotes the observance of the highest standards of corporate governance in First Capital Bank and ensures that this is supported by the right culture, values and behaviours from the top down. First Capital Bank is committed to the principles of fairness, accountability, responsibility and transparency. To this end the Board, is accountable to its shareholders and all its stakeholders including the Bank’s employees, customers, suppliers, regulatory authorities and the community from which it operates through transparent and accurate disclosures.

Board responsibilities

The Board is responsible for setting the strategic direction of the Bank as well as determining the way in which specific governance matters are approached and addressed, approving policies and plans that give effect to the strategy, overseeing and monitoring the implementation of strategy by management and ensuring accountability through among other means adequate reporting and disclosures. The Board is guided by the Board Charter in the execution of its mandate.

Board Chairman and non-executive directors

The Board of directors is led by an independent non-executive Chairman, whose primary duties include providing leadership of the Board and managing the business of the Board through setting its agenda, taking full account of issues and concerns of the Board, establishing and developing an effective working relationship with the Executive directors, driving improvements in the performance of the Board and its committees, assisting in the identification and recruitment of talent to the Board, managing performance appraisals for directors including oversight of the annual Board effectiveness review and proactively managing regulatory relationships in conjunction with management. In addition, the non-executive directors proactively engage with the Bank’s management to challenge and improve strategy implementation, counsel and support to management and to test and challenge the implementation of controls, processes and policies which enable risk to be effectively assessed and managed. The Chairman works together with the non-executive directors to ensure that there are effective checks and balances between executive management and the Board. The majority of the Board members are independent non-executive directors which provides the necessary independence for the effective discharge of the Board’s duties and compliance with regulatory requirements.

Executive directors

The executive management team is led by the Managing Director. Management’s role is to act as trustees of the shareholder’s capital. Their main responsibilities include reporting to the Board on implementation of strategy, effectiveness of risk management and control systems, business and financial performance, preparation of financial statements and on an ongoing basis, keeping the Board fully informed of any material developments affecting the business.

Directors’ remuneration

The Board Remuneration Committee sets the remuneration policy and approves the remuneration of the executive directors and other senior executives as well as that of the non-executive directors. The remuneration package of executive directors includes a basic salary and a performance bonus which is paid based on the performance of the company as well as that of the individual. The Bank also has in place a share option scheme, meant to be a long term retention incentive for employees.

Board diversity

The First Capital Bank Board recognises the importance of diversity and inclusion in its decision making processes. The board is made up of six independent non-executive directors, three non-executive directors and two executive directors. Three members of the board (27%) are female. The Board members have an array of experience in commercial and retail banking, accounting, legal, corporate finance, marketing, business administration, economics, human resources management and executive management.

Access to information

Openness and transparency are key enablers for the Board to discharge its mandate fully and effectively. The non-executive directors have unrestricted access to all relevant records and information of the Bank as well as to management. Further, the board is empowered to seek any professional advice or opinion it may require to allow for the proper discharge of its duties.

Share Dealings / Insider trading

The directors, management and staff of First Capital Bank Limited are prohibited from dealing in the company’s shares whether directly or indirectly, during “closed periods” which are the periods that are a month before the end of the interim or full year reporting period until the time of the publication of the interim or full year results. Further, directors, management and staff are prohibited from dealing in the company’s shares whenever the company is going through certain corporate actions or when they are in possession of non-public information that has the potential of impacting the share price of the company.

Communication with stakeholders

First Capital Bank Limited communicates with its stakeholders through various platforms including the Annual General Meeting, analyst briefings, town halls, press announcements of interim and full year financial results, notices to shareholders and stakeholders and annual reporting to shareholders and stakeholders. The Board and management of First Capital Bank Limited also actively engage regulatory authorities including the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange and the Deposit Protection Corporation.

Internal Audit

First Capital Internal Audit is an independent control function which supports the business by assessing how effectively risks are being controlled and managed. It works closely with the business helping drive improvements in risk management. This is done through reviewing how the business undertakes its processes as well as reviewing systems used by the business. The internal audit function reports its findings to management and guides them in making positive changes to business processes, systems and the control environment. The Internal Audit function also monitors progress to ensure management effectively remediates any internal control weaknesses identified as quickly as possible. The First Capital Bank Head of Internal Audit reports directly to the Chairman of the Board Audit Committee and administratively to the Managing Director.

Declaration of interest

The Board of First Capital Bank believes in the observance of ethical business values from the top to the bottom. To this end, the Board has in place a policy that manages conflict of interest including situational and transactional conflict. Directors disclose their interests on joining the Board and at every meeting of the directors they disclose any additional interests and confirm or update their declarations of interest accordingly.

Ethics

In our endeavour to instil a culture of sound business ethics, all employees and directors are requested to attest to an Anti- Bribery and Corruption declaration which essentially seeks to ensure that our directors, management and staff observe the highest standards of integrity in all their dealings and at all times. The Bank has a zero tolerance policy to bribery and corruption. In addition, the business has a whistle-blowing facility managed by Deloitte through which employees can raise any concerns they may have anonymously.

Director induction and development

Board conformance and performance is enhanced through continuous learning. As part of its learning program, the Board has in place a comprehensive induction plan for on-boarding new directors. During the first half of the year 2018, two Board members Messrs P. Devenish and M. Twigger joined the Board and went through the induction programme. Further, as part of continuing director development, Board members attended director training programs.

Board activities

The Board of Directors held five board meetings in the year 2018 being four quarterly meetings one of which incorporated a strategy review meeting and a board evaluation review meeting. Each board Committee held at least four quarterly meetings. The areas of focus included the setting of strategic direction, the review of strategy and business operations, credit sanctioning as per approved limits, review of internal controls and financial reports, review of the quality of the loan book, review and oversight of the Bank’s risk management processes and oversight of the recruitment, remuneration and performance reviews of senior management. A table detailing director’s attendance of meetings during 2018 is shown in the last part of this report.

Board and director evaluation

The Board conducts an annual evaluation process which assesses the performance and effectiveness of individual directors, the Board Chairman, Committees and overall performance of the Board. This process is facilitated by an external party to allow for objectivity. The evaluation process involves directors completing evaluation questionnaires and having one on one meetings with the facilitator. The results of the evaluation are collated, a report is produced and feedback provided to the Board. The Board also submits the evaluation report to the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe. The Board conducted its evaluation for the year ended 2018 and a report was submitted to the RBZ. Board performance and evaluation was rated as strong by directors.

Board committees

The Board has delegated some of its duties and responsibilities to sub-committees to ensure the efficient discharge of the Board’s mandate. The ultimate responsibility of running the Bank however still remains with the Board. The subcommittees of the Board are regulated by terms of reference which are reviewed every year or as and when necessary. The Committees meet at least once every quarter and are all chaired by Independent non-executive directors as detailed below.

Audit Committee

The primary functions of the Committee are to oversee the financial management discipline of the Bank, review the Bank’s accounting policies, the contents of the financial reports, disclosure controls and procedures, management’s approach to internal controls, the adequacy and scope of the external and internal audit functions, compliance with regulatory and financial reporting requirements, oversee the relationship with the Bank’s external auditors, as well as providing assurance to the Board that management’s control assurance processes are being implemented and are complete and effective. At each meeting, the Committee reviews reported and noted weaknesses in controls and any deficiencies in systems and the remediation plans to address them. The Committee also monitors the ethical conduct of the Bank, its executives and senior officers and advises the Board as to whether or not the Bank is complying with the aims and objectives for which it has been established. During the period under review, there were no material losses as a result of internal control breakdowns.

The committee is wholly comprised of independent non-executive directors. The members of the Committee as at 31 December 2018 were:-

B. Moyo (Chairman)
E. Fundira
T. Moyo

Board Credit Committee

The Board Credit Committee is tasked with the overall review of the Bank’s lending policies. At each meeting, the Committee deliberates and considers loan applications beyond the discretionary limits of management. It ensures that there are effective procedures and resources to identify and manage irregular or problem credit facilities, minimize credit loss and maximize recoveries. It also directs, monitors, reviews and considers all issues that may materially impact on the present and future quality of the Bank’s credit risk management.

Abridged Audited Financial Results

For the year ended 31 December 2018

Corporate Governance Statement

The Committee comprises one executive member and three non-executive directors. The members of the Committee as at 31 December 2018 were:-

E. Fundira (Chairperson)
H. Anadkat
S. N. Moyo
S. Matsekete

Loans Review Committee

This Committee has the overall responsibility for the complete review of the quality of the Bank's loan portfolio to ensure that the lending function conforms to sound lending policies and keeps the Board and management adequately informed on noted risks. It assists the Board with discharging its responsibility to review the quality of the Bank's loan portfolio. At every meeting, it reviews the quality of the loan portfolio with a view to ensuring compliance with the banking laws and regulations and all other applicable laws as well as internal policies.

The members of the Committee as at 31 December 2018 were:-

T. Moyo (Chairperson)
P. Devenish
M. Twigger

Human Resources and Nominations Committee

The Human Resources and Nominations Committee assists the Board in the review of critical personnel issues as well as acting as a Remuneration and Terminal Benefits Committee. The Committee reviews and approves overall recommendations on employee remuneration as well as approving managerial appointments. The Committee ensures that the remuneration of directors is in line with the nature and size of the operations of the Bank as well as the Bank's performance. In addition, the Committee also considers nominations to the Board and succession planning for the Board. The Committee comprises four non-executive directors and one executive director.

The members of the Committee as at 31 December 2018 were:-

P. Devenish (Chairman)
S. D. Mtsambiwa
S. N. Moyo
H. Anadkat
S. Matsekete

Board Risk Committee

The Board Risk Committee is charged with the responsibility to oversee the Bank's overall enterprise risk environment under three broad areas of Operational Risk, Credit Risk Management and Market Risk. These are controlled and managed independently from risk taking functions and other committees of the Bank. The committee is responsible for the policies and procedures designed to monitor, evaluate and respond to risk trends and risk levels across the Bank ensuring that they are kept within acceptable levels.

As at 31 December 2018 members of the committee were:-

S. N. Moyo (Chairperson)
B. Moyo
D. Dikshit

Board Migration Committee

The Board set up a special Board Committee to oversee the migration of the Bank's processes, products and systems, from the Barclays PLC platforms to the new platforms that the bank will be using going forward, following the successful conclusion of the Barclays PLC divestiture.

The Committee was made up of the following members as at 31 December 2018:-

B. Moyo (Chairman)
T. Moyo
M. Twigger
D. Dikshit
S. Matsekete

In addition to the Board Committees, management operates through a number of committees including the Executive Management Committee and the Assets and Liabilities Committee. The Committees terms of reference are as below.

Executive Committee (EXCO)

The Executive Committee is the operational management forum responsible for the delivery of the Bank's operational plans. The Executive Committee acts as a link between the Board and management and is responsible for implementation of operational plans, annual budgeting and periodic review of strategic plans, as well as identification and management of key risks. The Executive Committee also reviews and approves guidelines for employee remuneration. The Executive Committee assists the Managing Director to manage the Bank, to guide and control the overall direction of the business of the Bank and acts as a medium of communication and co-ordination between business units and the Board. The Committee comprises of executive directors and senior management.

Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO)/Treasury Committee

The Treasury Committee is tasked with ensuring the achievement of sustainable and stable profits within a framework of acceptable financial risks and controls. The Treasury Committee ensures maximization of the value that can be generated from active management of the Bank's balance sheet and financial risk within agreed risk parameters. It manages the funding and investment of the Bank's balance sheet, liquidity and cash flow, as well as exposure of the Bank to interest rate, exchange rate, market and other related risks. It ensures that the Bank adopts the most appropriate strategy in terms of the mix of assets and liabilities given its expectation of the future and potential consequences of interest rate movements, liquidity constraints and foreign exchange exposure and capital adequacy. It also ensures that strategies conform to the Bank's risk appetite and level of exposure as determined by the Risk Management Committee. The Committee comprises executive directors and heads of functions key to the proper discharge of the Committee's responsibilities.

Board and committees attendance 2018

Main Board

Name	Total Meetings	Present	LOA**
S. D. Mtsambiwa	5	4	1
E. Fundira	5	3	2
B. Moyo	5	5	Nil
P. Devenish*	3	3	Nil
M. Twigger*	2	2	Nil
T. Moyo	5	4	1
S. N. Moyo	5	4	1
H. Anadkat	5	5	Nil
D. Dikshit	5	5	Nil
S. Matsekete	5	5	Nil
C. McSharry	3	3	Nil

Audit committee

Name	Total Meetings	Present	LOA**
B. Moyo	4	4	Nil
E. Fundira	4	3	1
T. Moyo	4	3	1

Human resources & nominations committee

Name	Total Meetings	Present	LOA**
P. Devenish	2	2	Nil
S. D. Mtsambiwa	4	4	Nil
S. N. Moyo	4	4	Nil
H. Anadkat	4	4	Nil
S. Matsekete	4	4	Nil

Credit committee

Name	Total Meetings	Present	LOA**
E. Fundira	16	16	Nil
H. Anadkat	16	11	5
S. N. Moyo	16	16	Nil
S. Matsekete	16	16	Nil

Loans review committee

Name	Total Meetings	Present	LOA**
T. Moyo	4	4	Nil
S. Matsekete	4	4	Nil
M. Twigger	2	2	Nil

Risk committee

Name	Total Meetings	Present	LOA**
S.N. Moyo	4	4	Nil
B. Moyo	4	4	Nil
D. Dikshit	4	3	1

Migration Committee

Name	Total Meetings	Present	LOA**
B. Moyo	8	8	Nil
T. Moyo	8	6	2
D. Dikshit	8	7	1
M. Twigger	5	5	Nil
S. Matsekete	8	8	Nil

* Mr Patrick Devenish and Mr Mike Twigger were appointed to the board with effect from 26 May 2018.
** LOA – Leave of absence granted.

Directors shareholding

The following is a schedule of the directors' shareholdings in the Bank as at 31 December 2018;

S. D. Mtsambiwa	Nil
E. Fundira	2 130
B. Moyo	Nil
S. N. Moyo	Nil
T. Moyo	Nil
H. Anadkat *	
D. Dikshit *	
P. Devenish	Nil
M. Twigger	Nil
S. Matsekete	10 000
C. McSharry	Nil

*Mr Hitesh Anadkat and Mr Dheeraj Dikshit hold some indirect interest in Afcarome Holdings Zimbabwe (Private) Limited, which in turn holds shares in the Bank.

Annual financial statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and integrity of the financial results and related financial information contained in this report. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted local and international accounting practices and they incorporate full and responsible disclosure to ensure that the information contained therein is both relevant and reliable. However compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), could not be fully achieved due to non-compliance with IAS21. Refer to note 1.4 for the detailed disclosure. These audited results have been prepared under the supervision of Ciaran McSharry (FCCA Registered Accountant No.1447680).

Compliance

The Board is of the view that the Bank complied with the applicable laws and regulations throughout the reporting period.

By Order of the Board

V. Mutandwa
Company Secretary

11 April 2019

Abridged Audited Financial Results

For the year ended 31 December 2018

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Interest income	2	41 477	21 810
Interest expense	3	(1 430)	(305)
Net interest income		40 047	21 505
Net fee and commission income	4	27 468	32 411
Net trading income	5	11 835	16 142
Net investment income	6	1 402	1 016
Other income	7	940	432
Total non-interest income		41 645	50 001
Total income		81 692	71 506
Impairment losses on loans and advances	11	(2 461)	(102)
Net operating income		79 231	71 404
Staff costs	8	(25 408)	(24 195)
Infrastructure costs	9	(11 481)	(9 471)
Administration and general expenses	10	(17 197)	(12 750)
Operating expenses		(54 086)	(46 416)
Share of profit of joint venture		-	310
Profit before tax		25 145	25 298
Taxation	12	(823)	(5 508)
Profit for the year		24 322	19 790
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Gain on property revaluations		2 076	-
Deferred tax		(535)	-
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)		2 126	3 084
Deferred Tax		(384)	(557)
Total other comprehensive gain for revaluation and equity securities		3 283	2 527
Items that will be classified subsequently to profit or loss			
Net gain on financial assets FVOCI - debt securities		333	(16)
Deferred tax		(86)	4
Total other comprehensive income on debt securities		247	(12)
Total other comprehensive gain for the year, net of tax		3 530	2 515
Total comprehensive income for the year		27 852	22 305
Basic earnings per share (cents)		1.13	0.92

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		25 145	25 298
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	9	2 516	2 523
Effect of fair value loss on investment property		-	(205)
Impairment loss on financial assets	11	2 461	102
Income from non-current asset held for sale	7	(335)	-
Dividend income from investment securities		(1 402)	(1 016)
Profit on disposal of property and equipment	7	(263)	(104)
Interest accrual on financial assets		(12 140)	(4 100)
Staff loan prepayment amortisation		(57)	(44)
Share based payment expense		53	92
Net derivative assets		-	(2)
Cash flow from operating activities		15 978	22 544
(Increase)/decrease in loans and advances to customers		(84 311)	28 231
Increase in other assets		(639)	(205)
Increase in deposits from customers		106 514	52 074
Increase in other liabilities		8 212	2 671
Income taxes paid		(1 979)	(5 881)
Transfer into restricted bank balances		(22 927)	(9 093)
Net cash generated in operating activities		20 848	90 341
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	19	(10 479)	(2 040)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		322	175
Dividend received from investment securities		1 402	1 016
Interest received from investment securities		17 259	-
Purchase of investment securities		(468 914)	(134 337)
Proceeds from sale and maturities of investment securities		292 029	93 347
Net cash used in investing activities		(168 381)	(41 839)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares under a share based payment plan		44	71
Net cash generated from financing activities		44	71
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(147 489)	48 573
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		260 709	212 136
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	13.2	113 220	260 709

Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Assets			
Cash and bank balances	13	150 707	278 570
Derivative financial instruments	14	-	4
Investment securities (2017: Available-for-sale investment securities)	15	289 001	5 235
Loans and receivables from banks	16	4 030	110 952
Loans and advances to customers	17	194 675	112 038
Other assets	18	8 553	7 578
Property and equipment	19	30 602	20 621
Investment properties	20	5 145	5 145
Non-current assets held for sale	21	14 829	14 829
Current tax assets		1 202	637
Total assets		698 744	555 609
Liabilities			
Derivative financial instruments	14	1	2
Deposits from banks	22	2 905	6 233
Deposits from customers	23	553 564	443 783
Provisions	24	3 163	2 376
Other liabilities	25	18 054	12 435
Deferred tax liabilities		2 748	2 465
Balances due to Group companies	34.5	1 806	-
Total liabilities		582 241	467 294
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	27	215	215
Share premium	27	23 837	23 764
Non-distributable reserves	27	7 785	7 785
FVOCI reserve (2017: Available-for-sale reserve)	27	4 926	2 930
Revaluation reserve	27	4 935	3 456
Impairment Reserve-FVOCI financial assets	27	611	-
Share-based payment reserve	27	1 228	1 205
Retained income		72 966	48 960
Total equity		116 503	88 315
Total equity and liabilities		698 744	555 609

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Share capital \$000	Share premium \$000	Non-distributable reserve \$000	Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve \$000	Revaluation reserve \$000	Impairment reserve-FVOCI financial assets \$000	Share-based payment reserve \$000	Retained earnings \$000	Total equity \$000
Balance at 1 January 2018	215	23 764	7 785	2 930	3 456	-	1 205	48 960	88 315
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 322	24 322
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1 989	1 541	-	-	-	3 530
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1 989	1 541	-	-	24 322	27 852
Recognition of share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	53
Issue of ordinary shares under share-based payment plans	-	73	-	-	-	-	(30)	-	43
Gain on disposal of FVOCI	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Realisation of revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	(62)	-	-	62	-
Impairment on FVOCI financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	611	-	-	611
Effect of initial IFRS9 application	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(509)	(509)
Tax effect on IFRS9 initial impact	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	131
Total net effect of IFRS9 (Note 1.6)	-	-	-	-	-	611	-	(378)	233
Balance at 31 December 2018	215	23 837	7 785	4 926	4 935	611	1 228	72 966	116 503

	Share capital \$000	Share premium \$000	Non-distributable reserve \$000	Available for sale reserve \$000	Revaluation reserve \$000	Impairment reserve-FVOCI financial assets \$000	Share-based payment reserve \$000	Retained earnings \$000	Total equity \$000
Balance at 1 January 2017	215	23 642	7 785	415	3 519	-	1 164	28 453	65 193
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 790	19 790
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	2 515	-	-	-	-	2 515
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	2 515	-	-	-	19 790	22 305
Recognition of share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	92
Realisation of revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	(63)	-	-	63	-
Issue of ordinary shares under share-based payment plans	-	122	-	-	-	-	(51)	-	71
Contribution from Group towards compensation for loss of office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	654	654
Balance at 31 December 2017	215	23 764	7 785	2 930	3 456	-	1 205	48 960	88 315



Abridged Audited Financial Results

For the year ended 31 December 2018

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2018

1. General information and accounting policies

1.1. General information
First Capital Bank Limited ("the Bank") provides retail, corporate and investment banking services in Zimbabwe. The Bank which is incorporated and domiciled in Zimbabwe is a registered commercial bank under the Zimbabwe Banking Act Chapter (24:20). The ultimate parent company is FMCB Capital Holdings PLC incorporated in Mauritius. The Bank has a primary listing on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange.

1.2. Basis of preparation
The Bank's abridged audited financial results are prepared and presented on the basis that they reflect the information necessary to be a fair summary of the audited annual financial statements from which they are derived. This includes financial results that agree with or can be recalculated from the related information in the audited financial statements and that contain the information necessary so as not to be misleading in the circumstances. The information contained in these financial results does not contain all the disclosures required by International Financial Reporting standards, the Zimbabwe Companies Act (Chapter 24:03) and the Zimbabwe Banking Act (Chapter 24:20), which are disclosed in the full annual financial statements from which this set of financial results were derived. For a better understanding of the Bank's financial position, its financial performance and cash flows for the year, these financial results should be read in conjunction with the audited annual financial statements.

The full signed annual report can be obtained upon request from the company secretary at the registered office of the Bank

1.3. Basis of measurement
The abridged audited financial results for the period have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

- (i) Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- (ii) Investment property measured at fair value;
- (iii) Derivative assets/liabilities measured at fair value;
- (iv) Buildings are measured using the revaluation model. Revaluation is performed after every 3 years.
- (v) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Investment securities-debt)
- (vi) Non-current assets held for sale (Investment in joint venture) measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sale.

1.4. Functional and presentation currency
These financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (\$) which is the Bank's presentation currency. The United States Dollar (\$) was the Bank's functional and presentation currency in the previous years.

Functional currency assessment
2017 Financial year assessment
In assessing the functional currency, the Bank used guidance from IAS21 which has primary and secondary factors in assessing functional currency. These are:

- The currency that mainly influences sales prices for goods and services;
- The currency of the competitive forces and regulations that mainly determine the sales prices of goods and services;
- The currency that mainly influences labour, material and other costs of providing goods or services;
- The currency in which funds from financing activities are generated; and
- The currency in which receipts from operating activities are usually retained.

The Bank concluded that the United States Dollar (\$) was still the functional and presentation currency, this was in line with the guidance issued by PAAB.

2018 Financial year assessment
The Bank assessed its functional currency for the year ended 31 December 2018 continuing from the previous assessment done in 2017 using same IAS 21 primary and secondary indicators stated above

- The Bank concluded that a greater proportion of the interest income and non funded income was being priced and settled in Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) dollars and costs being largely determined and settled in RTGS dollars;
- Net receipts from operations were largely retained in RTGS dollars;
- A greater proportion of the Bank's assets and deposits were now predominantly denominated in RTGS dollars

The Bank also considered the following factors;

- i) Separation of Nostro and RTGS balances
- The separation of these balance was effective from 1 October 2018, which meant that customers who had RTGS balances would not ordinarily be able to access foreign cash with effect from 1 October 2018, implying that the two were now different currencies.
- ii) Substance over form of RTGS transactions
- Although the RTGS was a mode of settlement and not legally recognised as a currency the Bank considered the substance of the transactions done in RTGS, taking into account the significant disparity between the market perception of the relative value between the United States Dollar (\$) and the RTGS dollar and concluded that the economic substance of these transactions over their legal form was that RTGS was a currency.

Based on the above considerations the Bank concluded that its functional currency had changed from United States Dollars (\$) to RTGS dollars from 1 October 2018. However, as at 31 December 2018 the RTGS dollar had not been promulgated legally as a currency, the Bank adopted the United States dollar (\$) as its functional currency. Statutory Instrument (S.I) 33 commissioned the RTGS dollar as a currency from 22 February 2019 and prescribed that all RTGS assets and liabilities before 22 February 2019 must be valued at 1:1 to the United States dollar (\$) on and after 22 February 2019. Therefore the Bank is using United States dollars (\$) as the functional and presentation currency. Assets and liabilities were converted to United States Dollars (\$) as at 31 December 2018 for reporting at the official exchange rate of 1:1 to comply with local laws and regulations.

Statutory Instrument (S.I) 33 of 2019 & IAS21 requirements
Following the monetary policy on the 20th of February 2019, Statutory Instrument (S.I) 33 of 2019 was issued effective 22 February 2019 which introduced RTGS dollar as a currency and specified that all RTGS assets and liabilities which were effectively valued in United States Dollars (\$) before the effective date shall be converted at 1:1 on and after the effective date.

IAS21:23&39 requires that assets and liabilities in foreign currency be converted at the closing market rate to the local currency/reporting currency and income and expense items be converted at the rate of the transaction date.

IAS21:26 also requires that if exchangeability between two currencies is temporarily lacking the rate used to convert balances is the first subsequent rate at which exchanges could be made.

Non Compliance with IAS21
(S.I.) 33 prescribed that RTGS assets and liabilities in United States Dollars (\$) before 22 February 2019 be converted at 1:1 hence the Bank applied this legal requirement when converting balances at year end to comply with local laws and regulations. As a result the Bank could not apply the requirements of IAS21 described above which required a market exchange rate to be applied when converting balances into reporting currency or use of first subsequent rate when exchange rate is temporarily lacking. Refer to note 38 for the disclosure of the impact assessment of exchange rates to the balance sheet

1.5. Audit opinion
These abridged audited financial results should be read in conjunction with the complete set of financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018, which have been audited by KPMG Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe) and an adverse opinion has been issued thereon. The auditors report, which has an adverse opinion in respect of compliance with IAS21 (Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates), is available for inspection at the Bank's registered address.

1.6. Accounting policies
The accounting policies applied in the preparation of the abridged audited financial results are consistent with the most recent financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 except for the adoption of International Financial Reporting Standard 9 (IFRS9-Financial Instruments) and International Financial Reporting Standard 15 (IFRS15- Revenue from contracts with customers) detailed below.

Adoption of new and revised accounting standards
During the current year, the Bank has adopted all of the new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the IASB and the IFRIC that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual reporting periods beginning on 1 January 2018. The adoption of these new and revised standards and interpretations has resulted in material changes to the Bank's accounting policies.

IFRS15- Revenue from contracts with customers adoption
IFRS15 establishes a framework for determining when and how much revenue is recognised. Under IFRS15, revenue is recognised when the customer obtains control of goods or services. It replaces International accounting standard 18 (IAS18-Revenue) and the related interpretations. There has been no significant change to the timing and value of revenue recognised from the existing policies. Therefore the Bank has adopted IFRS15 from the date of initial application with no restatement of 2017 Financials.

IFRS9-Financial Instruments adoption
The Bank has adopted IFRS9 as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in July 2014 with effect from 1 January 2018, which resulted in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to the amounts previously recognised in the financial statements. The adoption of IFRS9 has resulted in changes in accounting policies for recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities and impairment of financial assets. IFRS9 also significantly amends other standards dealing with financial instruments such as IFRS7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'.

The Bank did not early adopt IFRS9 in previous periods. As permitted by the transitional provisions of IFRS9, the Bank elected not to restate comparative figures. Any adjustments to the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities at the date of transition were recognised in the opening retained earnings and other reserves of the current period.

Consequently, for notes disclosures, the consequential amendments to IFRS7 disclosures have only been applied to the current period. The comparative period notes disclosures repeat those disclosures made in prior year.

1.6.1. Effect of adopting IFRS 9 on the classification and measurement of Financial assets and liabilities
The following table explains the original measurement categories under IAS39 and the new measurement categories under IFRS9 for each class of the Bank's financial assets as at 1 January 2018. In addition it shows the reconciliation between the carrying amount at 31 December 2017 under IAS39 and the opening balance at 1 January 2018 under IFRS9.

The effect of adopting IFRS9 on the carrying amounts of financial assets at 1 January 2018 relates solely to the new impairment requirements, as described further below. There were no movement of balances between asset classes.

Financial instrument	IAS39 classification and measurement	IFRS9 new classification and measurement	IAS39 carrying amount at 31 December 2017 \$000	Re-measurement (Impairment impact) \$000	IFRS9 opening amount at 1 January 2018 \$000
Loans and advances to customers	Loans and receivables (amortised cost)	Financial assets at amortised cost	112 038	419	112 457
Loans and receivables from banks (held for investment purposes)	Loans and receivables (amortised cost)	Financial assets at amortised cost	110 952	(928)	110 024
Investment securities (held for liquidity purposes)	Available-for-sale investments (FVOCI)	Financial assets at FVOCI	1 026	-	1 026
Investment securities (held for trading)	Held for trading (FVPL)	Financial assets at FVPL	-	-	-
Investment securities (equity investments)	Available-for-sale-investments (FVOCI)	Financial assets at FVOCI	4 209	-	4 209
Cash and bank balances	Loans and receivables (amortised cost)	Financial assets at amortised cost	278 570	-	278 570
Other assets	Loans and receivables (amortised cost)	Financial assets at amortised cost	7 578	-	7 578

The adoption of IFRS9 has not had a significant effect on the Bank's accounting policies related to financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments; therefore IFRS9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS39 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. However, the measurement of financial assets eliminates the previous IAS39 categories for financial assets held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale financial instruments.

The net impact of \$508 738 was adjusted through retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity

Classification of Financial Instruments
Under IFRS9, on initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:

- i. Amortised cost
- ii. Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – debt investments
- iii. Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)– equity investments
- iv. or Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

The classification of financial assets under IFRS9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. Derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are never separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification. The business models are explained as follows:

i) Hold to collect contractual cash-flow - Amortised cost
A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

ii) Hold to collect contractual cash-flow and selling - FVOCI
A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

iii) Other business model - Equity investments (FVOCI)
On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Bank irrevocably elects to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

iv) Hold to sell - (FVTPL)
All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets and debt instruments held for trading.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value and transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition, if they are not fair value through profit and loss. Transaction costs for financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through profit and loss are expensed in profit and loss

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets.

Financial instrument	Business model	IFRS9 subsequent measurement
Loans and advances to customers	Hold to collect contractual cash-flows	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss
Loans and receivables from banks (held for investment purposes)	Hold to collect contractual cash-flows	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Investment securities-debt (held for liquidity purposes)	Hold to collect contractual cash-flows and sell	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income and impairment is recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Investment securities-equity	Other business model	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets
IFRS9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS39 with an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments. Under IFRS9, credit losses are recognised earlier than under IAS39. The financial assets at amortised cost consist of loans and advances, cash and cash equivalents and debt securities.

IFRS9 outlines a three stage model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

- Stage 1 - Financial instruments not credit impaired on initial recognition and are performing
- Stage 2 - If significant increase in credit risk is identified the asset is moved to stage 2
- Stage 3 - If the asset is credit impaired it is moved to stage 3.

Expected credit losses measurement(ECLs)

- ECLs are measured on either a 12 month or Lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether the asset is considered credit impaired
- The Bank uses a portfolio based approach to calculation of ECLs. The portfolios are segmented into retail and corporate and further by product
- Refer to note 29.3 for the detailed ECL notes.

The impairment impact of initial application of the new provisioning model in transitioning from IAS 39 to IFRS9 is as shown below

	Impact of Impairment \$000
Impairment balance for IAS39 at 31 December 2017	4 811
Financial assets at amortised cost - Loans and advances	(419)
Financial assets at amortised cost - Debt investments	928
Financial assets at FVOCI - Debt investments	-
Financial assets at FVOCI - Equity investments	-
Other assets	-
Cash and bank balances	-
Total IFRS9 opening balance at 1 January 2018	5 320

Abridged Audited Financial Results

For the year ended 31 December 2018

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
2. Interest income		
Bank balances	76	87
Investment securities	25 368	6 666
Loans and advances to customers	16 033	15 057
Total interest income	41 477	21 810
3. Interest expense		
Deposits from banks	-	(1)
Customer deposits	(1 430)	(304)
Total interest expense	(1 430)	(305)
4. Net fee and commission income		
Fee and commission income		
Account activity fees/ledger fees	7 296	8 197
Insurance commission received	411	481
Commission received	13 875	14 030
Guarantees	835	167
Card based transaction fees	2 702	5 453
Cash withdrawal fees	2 850	4 197
Total fee and commission income	27 969	32 525
Fee and commission expense		
Guarantee expense	(350)	(114)
Other fees and commissions	(151)	-
Total fee and commission expense	(501)	(114)
Net fee and commission income	27 468	32 411
Net fee and commission income above excludes amounts included in determining the effective interest rate on financial assets measured at amortised cost		
5. Net trading income		
Net foreign exchange income	10 963	15 224
Trading income - Financial instruments	872	918
Net trading income	11 835	16 142
6. Net investment income		
Dividend income	1 402	1 016
Net investment income	1 402	1 016
7. Other income		
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	263	104
Rental income	342	328
Income from non-current asset held for sale	335	-
Total other income	940	432
8. Staff costs		
Salaries and allowances	(22 249)	(20 168)
Social security costs	(206)	(197)
Pension costs: defined contribution plans	(2 158)	(2 014)
Directors' remuneration - for services as management	(742)	(839)
Directors' compensation for loss of office: funded by the Bank	-	(231)
Directors' compensation for loss of office: funded by the Group	-	(654)
Share based payment plan	(53)	(92)
Total staff cost	(25 408)	(24 195)
Average number of employees during period	702	697
9. Infrastructure costs		
Repairs and maintenance	(1 813)	(1 442)
Migration costs - Technology	(1 734)	-
Other property costs	(2 075)	(2 139)
Security costs	(1 147)	(1 118)
Depreciation of property and equipment	(2 516)	(2 523)
Operating lease rentals	(2 196)	(2 249)
Total infrastructure costs	(11 481)	(9 471)
10. Administrative and general expenses		
Auditors' remuneration:		
Audit related services	(260)	(196)
Review services	(23)	(35)
Total auditor related fees	(283)	(231)
Consultancy, legal and professional fees	(787)	(546)
Subscription, publications, stationery and communications	(4 787)	(4 460)
Marketing, advertising and sponsorship	(521)	(376)
Travel and accommodation	(983)	(757)
Entertainment	(66)	(29)
Cash transportation	(1 264)	(1 565)
Directors fees	(245)	(361)
Insurance costs	(2 232)	(2 079)
Migration cost - branding and other	(1 985)	-
Group recharges	(2 491)	-
Card operating expenses	(748)	(1 510)
Other administrative and general expenses	(805)	(836)
Total administrative and general expenses	(17 197)	(12 750)
11. Credit impairment losses		
Stage1	(2 516)	-
Stage2	304	-
Stage3	(355)	-
Total	(2 567)	-
Identified	-	(689)
Unidentified	-	554
Total	(2 567)	(135)
Recoveries of loans and advances previously written off	106	33
Statement of comprehensive income charge	(2 461)	(102)
12. Income taxes		
Income tax recognised in profit or loss		
Normal tax - current year	(1 414)	(5 505)
Deferred tax	591	(3)
Total income tax recognised in the current year	(823)	(5 508)
13. Cash balances and equivalents		
13.1. Cash and bank balances		
Settlement balance with Central Bank	65 901	248 384
Statutory reserve balance with Central Bank	24 176	-
Money market assets	20 007	-
Cash on hand - foreign currency	17 918	15 785
Cash on hand - Bond notes and coins	4 224	-
Balances due from group companies	2	-
Balances with banks abroad	18 513	14 401
Cash and bank balances	150 741	278 570
Less: Expected Credit loss	(34)	-
Net cash and bank balances	150 707	278 570

	2018 \$000	2017 \$000		
13.2. Cash and cash equivalents-cash flow statement				
Total cash and bank balances	150 741	278 570		
Restricted settlement balances with Central Bank	(7 349)	(7 342)		
Statutory reserve balance with Central Bank	(24 176)	-		
Restricted balances with banks abroad	(3 744)	(4 999)		
Clearing balances due from banks	653	713		
Bank balances due to group companies	-	-		
Balances due to other banks	(2 905)	(6 233)		
Total cash and cash equivalents - statement of cash flows	113 220	260 709		
14. Derivative financial instruments				
The Bank uses cross-currency swaps to manage the foreign currency risks arising from asset and deposit balances held which are denominated in foreign currencies. Forward exchange contracts are for trading and foreign currency risk management purposes.				
Carrying amount				
The fair value of the derivative financial instruments represents the present value of the positive or negative cash flows, which would have occurred if the rights and obligations arising from that instrument were closed out in an orderly market place transaction at year end.				
Contract amount				
The gross notional amount is the sum of the absolute value of all bought and sold contracts. The amount cannot be used to assess the market risk associated with the position and should be used only as a means of assessing the Bank's participation in derivative contracts.				
	Notional contract amount \$000	Carrying amount Assets \$000		
		Liabilities \$000		
2018				
Foreign exchange derivatives				
Foreign exchange spot trades	745	-		
Total foreign exchange derivatives	745	1		
2017				
Foreign exchange derivatives				
Foreign exchange spot trades	-	-		
Currency swap	2 190	4		
Total foreign exchange derivatives	2 190	2		
15. Investment securities				
	2018 \$000	2017 \$000		
Treasury bills and bonds	282 666	1 026		
Equity securities	6 335	4 209		
Balance at end of the year	289 001	5 235		
Treasury bills and bonds classified as investment securities are held to collect contractual cash flows and sell if the need arises. They are measured at fair value.				
Expected credit losses are accounted for through impairment reserve in equity. A total of \$610 748 was recognised in the reserve as at 31 December 2018.				
Equity securities are designated as fair value through other comprehensive income and measured at fair value.				
	2018 \$000	2017 \$000		
Balance at beginning of the year	5 235	34 104		
Additions	270 038	-		
Accrued interest	11 733	15		
Maturities	(464)	(31 953)		
Changes in fair value	2 459	3 069		
Balance at end of the year	289 001	5 235		
16. Loans and receivables from banks				
Treasury bills	3 384	110 239		
Clearing balances due from banks	653	713		
Total before expected credit losses	4 037	110 952		
Less: Expected credit loss	(7)	-		
Total carrying amount at year end	4 030	110 952		
Treasury bills held for investment purpose are classified as financial assets at amortised cost. These financial assets are held to earn interest income over their tenor and to collect contractual cash flows.				
17. Loans and advances to customers				
	Retail Banking \$000	Business Banking \$000	Corporate and Investment Banking \$000	Total \$000
2018				
Personal and term loans	40 850	47 558	68 250	156 658
Mortgage loans	8 398	-	-	8 398
Overdrafts	283	3 336	32 860	36 479
Interest in suspense	-	(375)	-	(375)
Gross loans and advances to customers	49 531	50 519	101 110	201 160
Less: Expected credit losses				
Stage 1 - 12 month ECL	(607)	(1 423)	(2 686)	(4 716)
Stage 2 - Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	(25)	(7)	(511)	(543)
Stage 3 - Lifetime ECL credit impaired	(483)	(743)	-	(1 226)
Total	(1 115)	(2 173)	(3 197)	(6 485)
Net loans and advances to customers	48 416	48 346	97 913	194 675
2017				
Personal and term loans	40 485	11 594	28 013	80 092
Mortgages	8 028	-	-	8 028
Overdrafts	331	2 589	26 205	29 125
Interest in suspense	-	(375)	(21)	(396)
Gross loans and advances to customers	48 844	13 808	54 197	116 849
Less: allowance for impairment				
Identified impairment	(1 603)	(453)	-	(2 056)
Unidentified impairment	(786)	(626)	(1 343)	(2 755)
Total	(2 389)	(1 079)	(1 343)	(4 811)
Net loans and advances to customers	46 455	12 729	52 854	112 038
18. Other assets				
	2018 \$000	2017 \$000		
Prepayments and stationery	2 867	2 139		
Card transactions	2 249	2 206		
Other debtors	754	876		
Income receivable from non-current asset held for sale	335	-		
Staff loans market interest rate adjustment	2 348	2 357		
	8 553	7 578		
Current	6 702	5 535		
Non-current	1 851	2 043		
	8 553	7 578		

Abridged Audited Financial Results

For the year ended 31 December 2018

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2018

19. Property and equipment

	Land and buildings \$000	Computers \$000	Equipment \$000	Furniture and fittings \$000	Motor vehicles \$000	Assets under development \$000	Total \$000
2018							
Balance at beginning of the year	14 927	1 925	330	737	2 702	-	20 621
Additions	-	1 404	839	136	778	7 322	10 479
Revaluation	2 076	-	-	-	-	-	2 076
Disposals	-	(46)	(7)	(18)	(707)	-	(778)
Depreciation charge on disposals	-	45	7	10	658	-	720
Depreciation charge	(288)	(941)	(168)	(243)	(876)	-	(2 516)
Carrying amount at end of the year	16 715	2 387	1 001	622	2 555	7 322	30 602
Cost or valuation	16 715	7 064	3 296	1 763	5 183	7 322	41 343
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(4 677)	(2 295)	(1 141)	(2 628)	-	(10 741)
Carrying amount at end of the year	16 715	2 387	1 001	622	2 555	7 322	30 602

A total of \$7.3 million included in assets relate to the new system being developed by the Bank.

	Land and buildings \$000	Computers \$000	Equipment \$000	Furniture and fittings \$000	Motor vehicles \$000	Total \$000
2017						
Balance at beginning of the year	15 215	2 482	367	635	2 586	21 285
Additions	-	441	161	309	1 129	2 040
Disposals	-	(353)	(133)	(29)	(845)	(1 360)
Depreciation charge on disposals	-	328	132	29	690	1 179
Depreciation charge	(288)	(973)	(197)	(207)	(858)	(2 523)
Carrying amount at end of the year	14 927	1 925	330	737	2 702	20 621
Cost or valuation	17 594	5 707	2 463	1 646	5 075	32 485
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2 667)	(3 782)	(2 133)	(909)	(2 373)	(11 864)
Carrying amount at end of the year	14 927	1 925	330	737	2 702	20 621

Property and equipment was subjected to impairment testing by way of internal evaluation of obsolescence of equipment. Revaluation takes place after every three years. Land and buildings were revalued at 31 December 2018 by an independent valuer. If land and buildings were stated on the historical cost basis, the carrying amount would be \$11 193 682 (2017: \$11 398 054). No items of property and equipment were pledged as collateral as at 31 December 2018.

20. Investment properties

	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Fair value		
Balance at beginning of the year	5 145	5 250
Changes in fair value	-	(105)
Balance at the end of the year	5 145	5 145
Rental income derived from investment properties	342	328

Investment property comprises commercial properties that are leased to third parties. No contingent rents are charged. The property was fair valued in 2018 with nil fair value movement (2017 had a loss of \$105 000). Rental income from investment property of \$342 000 (2017: \$327 770) is recognised in other income.

The fair value of investment property was determined by external, independent property valuers, having the appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued. The independent valuers provide the fair value of the Bank's investment property portfolio annually.

The fair value measurement of the investment property has been categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy (Note 32) based on the inputs to the valuation technique used.

21. Non-current asset held for sale

	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Investment in joint venture	14 829	14 519
Share of profit of joint venture held for sale	-	310
Total	14 829	14 829

The Bank is considering various alternative options to dispose its 50% shareholding in Makasa Sun. Taking into consideration the various alternatives and the timing of regulatory approvals granted, management's assessment is that the joint venture continues to be classified as non-current asset held for sale.

22. Balances due to other banks

	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Bank balances due to banks abroad	-	449
Clearing balances due to other banks	2 905	5 784
Total	2 905	6 233

23. Deposits from customers

	Retail Banking \$000	Business Banking \$000	Corporate and Investment Banking \$000	Total \$000
2018				
Demand deposits	83 099	141 812	205 492	430 403
Time and call deposits	909	47 452	51 425	99 786
Savings accounts	14 370	1	-	14 371
Other	-	-	9 004	9 004
Total	98 378	189 265	265 921	553 564
2017				
Demand deposits	81 231	124 777	178 118	384 126
Call deposits	569	450	30 096	31 115
Savings accounts	16 077	2	-	16 079
Other	-	-	12 463	12 463
Total	97 877	125 229	220 677	443 783

Included in the deposits above are foreign currency deposits of \$49.8 million. Deposits from customers only include financial instruments classified as liabilities at amortised cost. Fair value of deposits from customers approximates carrying amount because of their short tenure. Included in customer accounts are deposits of \$9 004 124 (2017: \$12 463 068) held as collateral for loans advanced and letters of credit.

Concentration of customer deposits	2018 \$000	%	2017 \$000	%
Trade and services	198 263	36	142 129	32
Energy and minerals	16 303	3	36 252	8
Agriculture	50 724	9	42 749	10
Construction and property	3 027	1	4 139	1
Light and heavy industry	63 844	12	49 427	11
Physical persons	98 342	18	97 880	22
Transport and distribution	79 342	14	52 445	12
Financial services	43 719	8	18 763	4
Total	553 564	100	443 783	100

24. Provisions

	Staff retention incentive \$000	Outstanding employee leave \$000	Total \$000
2018			
Balance at 1 January 2018	2 036	340	2 376
Provisions made during the year	2 280	517	2 797
Provisions used during the year	(2 010)	-	(2 010)
Balance at 31 December 2018	2 306	857	3 163
2017			
Balance at 1 January 2017	1 567	456	2 023
Provisions made during the year	1 984	284	2 268
Provisions used during the year	(1 515)	(400)	(1 915)
Balance at 31 December 2017	2 036	(340)	2 376

The staff retention incentive represents a provision for a performance based staff incentive to be paid to staff and is included in staff costs. Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. The provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date and the charge is recognised in profit or loss within "staff costs".

25. Other liabilities

	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Accrued expenses	7 422	5 369
Internal accounts including unrepresented bank drafts	10 632	7 066
Balance at 31 December	18 054	12 435

26. Retirement benefit plans

26.1. Barclays Bank Pension Fund

The Barclays Bank Pension Fund ("The Fund") manages retirement funds for the active members and pensioners. The Fund is run by appointed Trustees. The assets of the Funds are managed as one composite pool, with no separation for the active members and pensioners. The awarding of pension increases and increase in accumulated values to active members is done in consideration of the performance of the Fund and any requirement to increase risk reserves.

The plan assets comprise of a bank balance, equity instruments and money market deposits at 31 December 2018.

	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Cash and bank balances	1 961	926
Equities and unit trusts	38 355	26 767
Money market	9 123	6 414
Properties	34 200	34 150
Other	486	429
Total	84 125	68 686

26.2. Defined contribution plans

The defined contribution pension plan, to which the Bank contributes 100%, is provided for permanent employees. Over and above the Bank's contribution, the employee contributes 5%. Under this scheme, retirement benefits are determined by reference to the employees' and the Bank's contributions to date and the performance of the Fund.

All employees are also members of the National Social Security Authority Scheme, to which both the employer and the employees contribute. The Bank contributes 3.5% of pensionable emoluments (maximum \$700) for eligible employees.

26.2. Defined benefit pension plans

The Fund provides for annuities for those pensioners who opted not to purchase the annuity from an external insurer at the point of retirement. All annuities are now purchased outside the Fund at the point of retirement.

The provision of pension annuities to pensioners is a significant defined benefit. As a result, a valuation was performed based on IAS 19; Employee Benefits for the whole Fund for both the assets and liabilities.

Summary of the valuation is shown below:

	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Present value of pensioner obligation (defined benefit)	17 083	17 248
Active members liability (defined contribution)	43 273	34 746
Deferred pensioners	5 835	4 702
Other liabilities-risk pools	1 493	1 323
Other sundry liabilities	1 337	943
Total liabilities	69 021	58 962
Total assets	84 125	68 686

Net surplus (attributable to the Fund) 15 104 9 724

This surplus is attributable to the Fund and the Trustees have discretion as to the application and appropriation of the surplus. The surplus could not be recognised as an asset by the Bank because the Bank will not receive any future benefits from the surplus in the form of contribution holidays or refunds. The Fund rules clearly state that the Bank will not be paid any refund relating to the surplus. In addition the Bank is currently not making any additional contributions for the pensioners, therefore, there will be no benefit to the Bank arising from reduced contributions or contribution holiday.

27. Share capital

	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Authorised share capital		
5 000 000 000 (2016: 5 000 000 000) ordinary shares of US\$0.01 per share.	500	500
Issued share capital		
2 156 720 176 (2017: 2 155 630 176) ordinary shares of US\$0.01 per share per share.	215	215
Share premium	23 837	23 764
Total	24 052	23 979

The total authorised number of ordinary shares at year end was 5 billion (2017: 5 billion). The Bank's shares have a nominal value of US\$0.01 from date of issue in United States dollars. The unissued share capital is under the control of the directors subject to the restrictions imposed by the Zimbabwe Companies Act (Chapter 24:03), the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange listing requirements and the Articles and Memorandum of Association of the Bank. A total of 1 090 000 shares were issued during the year under a share based payment plan.

Share premium

Premiums from the issue of shares are reported in the share premium, including amounts transferred from the currency translation reserve when the Zimbabwe economy adopted the multi-currency system in 2009.

Non-distributable reserves

This relates to the balance of currency translation reserves arising from the fair valuation of assets and liabilities on 1 January 2009 when the Bank adopted the United States Dollar (\$) as the functional and presentation currency.

	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Non-distributable reserves	7 785	7 785
Total at 31 December 2018	7 785	7 785

Impairment reserve

	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Impairment on FVOCI financial assets	611	-
Total at 31 December 2018	611	-

This relates to impairment charge on FVOCI debt securities.

Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve

This relates to fair value movements on investment securities held at fair value through other comprehensive income which include equity and debt securities.

Revaluation reserve

Revaluation movement on property and equipment is classified under revaluation reserve. Additional detail on revaluation of assets is contained in Note 19.

Share based payment reserve

The fair value of share options granted to employees is classified under share based payment reserve. The reserve is reduced when the employees exercise their share options.

Abridged Audited Financial Results

For the year ended 31 December 2018

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2018

29.2.2. Foreign exchange risk

This is a risk that the value of a financial liability or asset denominated in foreign currency will fluctuate due to changes in the exchange rate. The Bank takes on exposures to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates in the financial position and cash flows. Foreign exchange risk is managed through use of Daily Value at Risk techniques and Stress tests. In addition mismatches on foreign exchange assets and liabilities are minimised through the daily monitoring of the net foreign exchange exposure by treasury. Currency swaps are also used to manage foreign exchange risk where necessary.

The table below summarises the Bank's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by currency.

	USD (\$000)	GBP (USD equiv) (\$000)	Rand (USD equiv) (\$000)	Other foreign currency (\$000)	Total (\$000)
At 31 December 2018					
Assets					
Cash and bank balances	145 735	758	2 427	1 787	150 707
Available for sale investments	289 001	-	-	-	289 001
Loans and advances to banks	4 030	-	-	-	4 030
Loans and advances to customers	194 675	-	-	-	194 675
Other assets	3 337	-	-	-	3 337
Total assets	636 778	758	2 427	1 787	641 750
Liabilities					
Derivative financial instrument	-	-	-	1	1
Deposits from banks	2 905	-	-	-	2 905
Deposits from customers	548 430	778	2 634	1 722	553 564
Other liabilities	17 595	262	142	55	18 054
Balances due to group companies	1 806	-	-	-	1 806
Total liabilities	570 736	1 040	2 776	1 778	576 330
Net currency positions	66 042	(282)	(349)	9	65 420

	USD (\$000)	GBP (USD equiv) (\$000)	Rand (USD equiv) (\$000)	Other foreign currency (\$000)	Total (\$000)
At 31 December 2017					
Assets					
Cash and bank balances	275 649	401	1 134	1 386	278 570
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	4	4
Available for sale investments	5 235	-	-	-	5 235
Loans and advances to banks	110 952	-	-	-	110 952
Loans and advances to customers	112 038	-	-	-	112 038
Other assets	3 082	-	-	-	3 082
Total assets	506 956	401	1 134	1 390	509 881
Liabilities					
Derivative financial instrument	-	-	-	2	2
Deposits from banks	5 796	-	436	1	6 233
Deposits from customers	438 363	534	3 107	1 779	443 783
Other liabilities	11 854	259	220	102	12 435
Total liabilities	456 013	793	3 763	1 884	462 453
Net currency positions	50 943	(392)	(2 629)	(494)	47 428

29.3. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss should the Bank's customers, clients or market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Bank. The Bank actively seeks to originate and manage credit risk in such a way as to achieve sustainable asset growth and risk adjusted returns in line with board-approved risk parameters. The credit risk that the Bank faces arises mainly from corporate and retail loans advances and counterparty credit risk arising from derivative contracts entered into with our clients. Other sources of credit risk arise from treasury bills, government bonds, settlement balances with counterparties and bank balances with Central Bank and other related banks. Credit risk management objectives are:

- Supporting the achievement of sustainable asset and revenue growth in line with our risk parameters
- Operating sound credit granting processes and monitoring credit risk using appropriate models to assist decision making
- Ensure credit risk taking is based on sound credit risk management principles and controls
- Continually improving collection and recovery

a) Risk limit and mitigation policies

The Bank uses a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. These include credit scoring, marking limits against counter parties, credit insurance, and monitoring cashflows and utilisation against limit and collateral.

Principal collateral types used for loans and advances are:

- Mortgages over residential and commercial properties; and
- Charges over business assets such as premises, inventory and accounts receivable, moveable assets and shares.
- Cash cover

The legal department is responsible for conducting sufficient legal review to confirm that the approved collateral is legally effective. Ratio of value of loan to value of security is assessed on grant date and continuously monitored.

b) Credit risk grading

Corporate Exposures

The Bank uses internal credit risk gradings that reflect its assessment of the probability of default of individual counterparties. The Bank use internal rating models tailored to the various categories of counterparty. Borrower and loan specific information collected at the time of application (such as level of collateral; and turnover and industry type for wholesale exposures) is fed into this rating model. This is supplemented with external data such as credit bureau scoring information on individual borrowers. In addition, the models enable expert judgement to be fed into the final internal credit rating for each exposure. This allows for considerations which may not be captured as part of the other data inputs into the model.

The credit scores from this model are mapped to the regulatory scale with 10 grades. A relationship manager will incorporate any updated or new information/credit assessments into the credit system on an ongoing basis. In addition, the relationship manager will also update information about the creditworthiness of the borrower every year from sources such as public financial statements. This will determine the updated internal credit rating. Corporate exposures are monitored by grading exposures into early warning list for those customers who are believed to be facing difficulties. Customers are categorised into Early Warning Lists ("EWL") 1-3. Those in EWL1 have temporary problems and the risk of default is low. EWL2 implies there are doubts that the customer will pay but the risk of default is medium. EWL3 implies that there are doubts that the customer will pay and the risk of default is high.

Retail exposures

After the date of initial recognition, for retail business, the payment behaviour of the borrower is monitored on a periodic basis to develop a behavioural internal credit rating. Any other known information about the borrower which impacts their creditworthiness such as unemployment and previous delinquency history is also incorporated into the behavioural internal credit rating. These ratings are reflected on the following delinquency bucket; Performing loans (Bucket 0); 1 day to 30 days past due (Bucket 1); 30 days to 60 days past due (Bucket 2); 60 days to 89 days past due (Bucket 3) and 90 days+ past due (default, Bucket 4).

c) Expected credit losses measurement (ECLs)

IFRS9 outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

- Stage 1: A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in 'Stage 1' and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Bank.
- Stage 2: If a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired. Please refer to note 29.3(d) below for a description of how the Bank determines when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred.
- Stage 3: If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to 'Stage 3'. Please refer to life time ECLs - default below for a description of how the Bank defines credit-impaired and default.

The expected credit loss (ECL) - is measured on either a 12 - month (12M) or Lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit impaired. Expected credit losses are the discounted product of the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD), and Loss Given Default (LGD), defined as follows:

29.3.

The probability of default (PD) - is the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per "Definition of default and credit-impaired" below), either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation. PDs are modelled using historic data into 12 month and Lifetime PDs. Where data is not available proxies which resemble the risk of default characteristics of the exposure are used. The PDs are determined at portfolio level and segmented into various products.

PDs modelled using historical data are then adjusted for forward looking factors. PDs are mapped into regulatory grades as follows:

Corporate exposures

Stage 1	12 Month PD	Central Bank Account Grades 1 to 3 or First Capital Bank Grade Good Book, or Pass
Stage 2	Life Time PD	Central Bank Account Grades 4 to 7, or First Capital Bank Grades EWL 1 & EWL 2, or Special Mention
Stage 3	Default PD	Central Bank Account Grade 8 to 10, or First Capital Bank Grades EWL 3 & Classified, or Substandard, or worse

Retail exposures

Stage 1	12 Month PD	First Capital Bank grades bucket 0 & bucket 1, or good book & pass
Stage 2	Life Time PD	First Capital Bank grades bucket 2 & bucket 3, or special mention
Stage 3	Default PD	First Capital Bank grade bucket 4, or substandard, or worse

Treasury exposures

For debt securities in the treasury portfolio and interbank exposures, performance of the counterparty is monitored for any indication of default. PDs for such exposures are determined based on benchmarked national ratings mapped to external credit rating agencies grade. For other bank balances where there are external credit ratings PDs are derived using those external credit ratings.

Exposure at default (EAD) - is the amount the Bank expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD). For a revolving commitment, the EAD includes the current drawn balance plus any further amount that is expected to be drawn up by the time of default, should it occur. For term loans EAD is the term limit while for short term loans and retail loans EAD is the drawn balance. Debt securities and interbank balances EAD is the current balance sheet exposure

Loss given default (LGD) - represents the Bank's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default (EAD). LGD is calculated on a 12-month or lifetime basis, where 12-month LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs in the next 12 months and Lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan. LGD is modelled based on historical data. LGD for sovereign exposure is based on observed recovery rates for similar economies.

Default

The Bank considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Bank in full, without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The three ECL Stages are summarised below:

i) 12 month ECLs; (Stage 1 - no increase in credit risk)

ECLs measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. The 12 month ECL is calculated for the following exposures:

- Corporate loans with regulatory grades from 1 - 3
- Retail loans graded in bucket 0 and bucket 1
- Debt securities, loans to banks and bank balances which are not past due
- These are a product of 12 months PD, lifetime LGD and EAD.

ii) Life time ECLs (Stage 2 - significant increase in credit risk refer to 29.3d)

ECLs are measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis. It is measured for the following exposures:

- Corporate loans with regulatory grades from grade 4 to grade 7 (Early Warning List 1 and Early Warning List 2)
- Retail loans in bucket 2 to 3 (bucket 2 is 30 days to 60 days past due, bucket 3 is 60 days to 90 days past due)
- Debt securities, loans to banks and bank balances where the credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition
- These are a product of lifetime PD, lifetime LGD and EAD

iii) Life time ECLs (Stage 3 - default)

ECLs are measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis. This is measured on the following exposures.

- All credit impaired/ in default corporate and retail loans and advances to banks and other debt securities in default.
- These are corporates in regulatory grade 8 - 10 (EWL3) and retail loans in bucket 4
- Exposures which are 90 days+ past due
- These are a product of default PD, lifetime LGD and EAD.

d) Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Bank considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Bank's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The assessment of significant increase in credit risk incorporates forward looking information and is performed on a monthly basis at a portfolio level for all retail loans. Corporate and treasury exposures are assessed individually through the Early Warning list which is reviewed monthly and monitored by an independent team in credit risk department, and quarterly reviews by the Impairment Committee of exposures against performance criteria.

Significant increase in credit risk - Quantitative measures

- Corporate loans - if the loan is reclassified from regulatory grades 1 - 3 to grades 4 - 7
- Retail loans - if the loan is reclassified from buckets 0 and 1 to buckets 2 to 3
- Treasury exposures which are past due.

Significant increase in credit risk - Qualitative measures retail

- Extension of credit terms
- Retrenchment/ dismissal of employee
- Employer facing financial difficulties
- Salary diversion.

Significant increase in credit risk - Qualitative measures corporate and treasury

- Borrower is on Early Warning list 1&2 (EWL 1 and EWL2)
- Significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions in which the borrower operates in
- Actual or expected forbearance or restructuring of debt
- Early signs of cash flow/liquidity problems such as delay in servicing debt
- Significant decline in account turnover
- Breach of significant debt covenants
- Qualifying modified loans
- Delay in settlement of obligations.

e) Benchmarking Expected Credit Loss

Corporate

Due to lack of sufficient historical information on corporate portfolio defaults from which PDs and LGDs are derived, a judgemental benchmarking is used parallel to the corporate model output. The higher of benchmarking ECL and the model output is considered as the final ECL.

Treasury

ECL for treasury exposures is based on benchmarked PDs and LGDs due to lack of historical data.

Retail

ECL for retail exposures are totally based on model output with no benchmarking comparative since enough historical default data was available when designing the calculation model.

f) Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models

The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECLs both incorporate forward-looking information. The Bank has performed historical analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for each portfolio. The key economic variables identified were GDP growth, interest rates and import cover ratio.

These economic variables and their associated impact on the ECL vary by financial instrument. Expert judgment has also been applied in this process. Forecasts of these economic variables (the "base economic scenario") are sourced from Reserve Bank Monetary Policy, Ministry of Finance Fiscal updates, World Bank/ IMF and BMI Research economic forecast and provide the best estimate view of the economy over the next five years. After five years, to project the economic variables out for the full remaining lifetime of each instrument, a mean reversion approach has been used, which means that economic variables tend to either a long run average rate (e.g. a long run average growth rate such as GDP over a period of two to five years). The impact of these economic variables on the PD has been determined by performing statistical regression analysis to understand the impact changes in these variables have had historically on default rates.

Abridged Audited Financial Results

For the year ended 31 December 2018

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

Revenue allocated to the segments is from external customers who are domiciled in Zimbabwe. There were no trading revenues from transactions with a single external customer that amounted to 10% or more of the Bank's revenues. Costs incurred by support functions are allocated to the two main business segments on the basis of determined cost drivers.

Segment results of operations

	Retail and Business Banking \$000	Corporate and Investment Banking \$000	Total \$000
2018			
Net interest income	22 294	17 753	40 047
Net fee and commission income	24 542	2 926	27 468
Net trading income	3 045	8 790	11 835
Net investment income	683	719	1 402
Other income	458	482	940
Total non-interest income	28 728	12 917	41 465
Total income	51 022	30 670	81 692
Impairment losses	(774)	(1 687)	(2 461)
Net operating income	50 248	28 983	79 231
Staff costs	(19 329)	(6 079)	(25 408)
Infrastructure costs	(7 261)	(1 704)	(8 965)
Depreciation and amortisation	(1 914)	(602)	(2 516)
Administrative expenses	(12 539)	(4 658)	(17 197)
Operating expenses	(41 043)	(13 043)	(54 086)
Profit before tax	9 205	15 940	25 145
Taxation	(311)	(512)	(823)
Profit for the year	8 894	15 428	24 322
Total assets	363 303	335 438	698 744
Total liabilities	304 668	277 573	582 241

34. Related parties

The Bank is controlled by Afcarme Zimbabwe Holdings (Private) Limited incorporated and domiciled in Zimbabwe which owns 53% (2017: 53%) of the ordinary shares. 15% is held by an Employee Share Ownership Trust (ESOT) and the remaining 32% of the shares are widely held. The ultimate parent of the Bank is FMCcapital Holdings PLC incorporated in Mauritius. There are other companies which are related to First Capital Bank through common shareholdings or common directorship. In the normal course of business, dealings of foreign currencies made with group companies are at market interest rates.

34.1. Directors and key management compensation

	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Salaries and other short term benefits	2 075	2 042
Post-employment benefits	191	198
Share based payments	50	29
Compensation for loss of office: funded by the Bank	-	231
funded by the Group	-	654
Total	2 316	3 154

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank directly or indirectly. These include the Managing Director, Chief Finance Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Commercial Divisional Director, Head of Operations, Chief Technology Officer, Head of Retail Banking, Chief Internal Auditor, Head of Compliance, Company Secretary and Head of Human Resources.

34.2. Loans to directors and key management

	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Loans outstanding at 1 January	1 695	1 444
Loans issued during the year	153	543
Loans repayments during the year	(659)	(293)
Loans outstanding at 31 December	1 189	1 695

Interest earned 110

Of the loans advanced to directors and other key management personnel \$817 401 is secured and repayable over 7-18 years. The balance of \$ 371 507 is unsecured and repayable monthly over 4 years at average interest rates of 6.3% (2017:6.3%). Loans and advances to non-executive directors during the year ended 31 December 2018 were nil (2017: \$9 454). The average interest rate on loans to non-executive directors was 13%.

No impairment losses have been recognised in respect of loans advanced to related parties (2017:nil)

34.3. Deposits from directors and key management

	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Deposits at 1 January	96	142
Deposits received during the year	3 438	3 906
Deposits repaid during the year	(3 406)	(3 952)
Deposits at 31 December	128	96

34.4. Balances with related parties – related through common directorship and shareholding

	Deposits		Loans and advances	
	2018 \$000	2017 \$000	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Current	42 328	21 977	37 569	3 500
Non-current	-	-	-	1 333
Total	42 328	21 977	37 569	4 833

Repayments on the loans to the related parties were made on due dates. New loans were also granted. Interest income on the loans was \$788 158 (2017: \$257 128). The balances were assessed and no impairment losses have been recognised for balances with related parties through common directorship/trusteeship.

34.5. Balances with group companies

	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Bank balances due from group companies	(2)	-
Other balances due to group companies	1 806	-
Total	1 804	-

34.6. Related Parties - related through common shareholding

	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Balance with Barclays Bank PLC	-	7 853
Total	-	7 853

35. Capital commitments and contingencies

	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Capital commitments		
Authorised and contracted for	1 500	4 083
Authorised but not yet contracted for	6 114	9915
Total	7 614	13 998

36. Assets under administration

The Bank has assets for exporters and parastatals under its administration. These amounts were as a result of the transfer of exporter and parastatals' funds to the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe "RBZ" in the previous years, after issuance of Exchange Control Directives by the RBZ. Final settlement of the principal amount to the exporters and parastatals was done through the Bank's name on the RBZ Central Securities Depository. The Bank's role is solely of an administrative nature, involving crediting interest and principal amounts into customers' accounts after payment by the Government of Zimbabwe and when a customer wants to move the treasury bills to another financial institution the Bank will notify the RBZ.

The treasury bills and the accrued interest are not on the Bank's Statement of financial position.

37. Going concern

The directors have assessed the ability of the Bank to continue as a going concern and believe that the preparation of these financial results on a going concern basis is still appropriate. Going concern assessment was performed taking into account the forecasts, current economic conditions and resources that are available for the Bank to manage the financial and operational risks and adapting its strategy to economic changes.

38. Events after the reporting date

In the monetary policy statement of 20 February 2019, the RBZ announced the issuance of a new legal tender of RTGS dollars to be the accounting and pricing currency from 22 February 2019. This was followed by issuance of Statutory Instrument 33 of 2019 on 22 February 2019 to that effect. This event was deemed to be a non-adjusting event from a legal view. Therefore only the sensitivity impact to the balance sheet is disclosed.

The balances and exchange rate impact disclosed below do not necessarily reflect the opening RTGS\$ balances for the coming financial year.

Summary Sensitivity analysis for events after the reporting period

	Components of reported amounts			Sensitivity Analysis				
	Monetary Assets/Liabilities RTGS Dollars \$000	Monetary Assets/Liabilities Nostro FCA (USD) \$000	Non-monetary Assets/Liabilities (USD) \$000	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
				USD 1:1 @ 1:2.5 \$000	RTGS @ 1:3 \$000	RTGS @ 1:4 \$000	RTGS @ 1:5 \$000	
Cash and bank balances	114 274	36 432	-	150 707	205 355	223 572	260 004	296 436
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Investment securities	289 001	-	-	289 001	289 001	289 001	289 001	289 001
Loans and receivables from banks	4 030	-	-	4 030	4 030	4 030	4 030	4 030
Loans and advances to customers	177 675	17 000	-	194 675	220 175	228 675	245 675	262 675
Other assets	6 279	2 274	-	8 553	11 964	13 101	15 376	17 650
Property and equipment	13 887	-	16 715	30 602	45 226	45 226	45 226	45 226
Investment properties	-	-	5 145	5 145	9 646	9 646	9 646	9 646
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	14 829	14 829	37 073	44 487	59 317	74 146
Current tax asset	1 202	-	-	1 202	1 202	1 202	1 202	1 202
TOTAL ASSETS	606 347	55 706	36 689	698 744	823 674	858 942	929 478	1 000 013
LIABILITIES								
Derivative financial instruments	-	1	-	1	2	2	3	4
Balances due to other banks	2 905	-	-	2 905	2 905	2 905	2 905	2 905
Deposits from customer	503 802	49 762	-	553 564	628 207	653 088	702 850	752 612
Provisions	3 163	-	-	3 163	3 163	3 163	3 163	3 163
Other liabilities	14 569	3 485	-	18 054	23 280	25 022	28 507	31 992
Deferred tax liabilities	2 748	-	-	2 748	2 748	2 748	2 748	2 748
Bank balances due to Group companies	-	1 806	-	1 806	4 515	5 418	7 224	9 030
TOTAL LIABILITIES	527 187	55 053	-	582 241	664 818	692 344	747 397	802 450
Translation gain	-	-	-	-	42 353	50 095	65 575	81 060
TOTAL EQUITY	79 160	654	36 689	116 503	158 856	166 598	182 078	197 563
Core capital	107 291	-	-	107 291	-	-	-	-
Total capital & reserves				116 503	158 856	166 598	182 078	197 563
Total capital impact of exchange rate change				-	36%	43%	56%	70%

Key assumptions and notes:

- Given the implied market rates between electronic money and bond notes to United States dollar of around 3 to 4, a sensitivity rate range of 2.5 to 5 has been applied.
- Re-assessment of property market values was conducted by an independent valuer based on rental increase observed in the market.
- The only movement on equity is from translation reserve.



Abridged Audited Financial Results

For the year ended 31 December 2018

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Thirty Eighth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of First Capital Bank Limited will be held at Meikles Hotel, in the Stewart Room on the 10th of May 2019, at 15:00 hours for the purpose of transacting the following business:-

Agenda
Ordinary business

Shareholders will be requested to consider and if deemed fit to pass the following ordinary resolutions, with or without amendment:-

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Financial Statements and Report of the Directors and Auditors for the financial year ended 31 December 2018.
2. a. To approve the re-election of a director. Mr B. Moyo retires as a director of the Company, in terms of Article 102 of the Articles of Association. Being eligible in terms of Article 104 of the Articles of Association, Mr. B. Moyo offers himself for re-election.
b. To approve the re-election of a director. Mrs. T. Moyo retires as a director of the Company, in terms of Article 102 of the Articles of Association. Being eligible in terms of Article 104 of the Articles of Association, Mrs. T. Moyo offers herself for re-election.
c. To note the retirement of a director. Mrs. E. Fundira retires as a director of the Company, in terms of Article 102 of the Articles of Association.
3. To approve directors' fees and remuneration for the past year.
4. To appoint auditors. KPMG has served as the Company's Auditors for seven years after the Bank obtained regulatory approval to extend its term of appointment to allow for a smooth transition. It is proposed that Deloitte be appointed as Auditors of the Company until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting.
5. To fix the remuneration of the auditors for the past year's audit.

In terms of the Companies Act (Chapter 24:03), a member entitled to attend and vote at a meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on a poll and speak in his stead. A proxy needs not be a member of the Company.

By Order of the Board

Violet Mutandwa
Company Secretary
Barclay House
Cnr. First Street / Jason Moyo Avenue, Harare

11 April 2019

Profiles of retiring directors eligible for re-election
Busisa Moyo Independent Non – Executive Director

Mr. Moyo is the Chief Executive Officer of United Refineries Limited, one of the largest integrated cooking and soap manufacturing companies in Zimbabwe. He holds a Global Executive Masters in Business Administration from IESE Business School and Bachelor of Accounting Science Degree from the University of South Africa. He completed his articles in 1999. He is a member of the Presidential Advisory Council, the current Chairman of the Oil Expressors of Zimbabwe and the immediate Past President of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries.

Tembiwe Moyo Independent Non – Executive Director

Mrs. Moyo is the Chief Executive Officer of Beitbridge Bulawayo Railway (Private) Limited. She is an Accountant and Chartered Secretary by profession and she holds a Masters in Business Administration (Nottingham Trent University, UK) and is an Associate member of the Chartered Institute of Administrators and Secretaries (ACIS). She is the Chairperson and Trustee of the Women in Agribusiness in Sub-Sahara Africa Alliance (WASAA), the Chairperson of ANSA, a board member of the Southern Africa Railways Association (SARA), a shareholder representative of the NLPI Limited Group and a platinum member of PROWEB.

Annual General Meeting Form of Proxy

I, We.....

Of.....

Being a member/members of First Capital Bank Limited and entitled to vote(s)

hereby appoint.....

of.....

or failing him/her.....

of.....

or failing him/her the Chairman of the meeting as my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held (date and venue to be advised by notice in the press) and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed this.....day of

.....2019

Signature of



FCB 3264