

RAIFFEISEN VOLUNTARY PENSION FUND

Financial Statements
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2018
(with Independent auditors' report thereon)

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Raiffeisen Invest – Shoqëri Administruese e Fondeve të Pensionit dhe Sipërmarrjeve të Investimeve Kolektive sh.a.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Raiffeisen Voluntary Pension Fund ("the Fund") as set out on pages 1 to 25, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to the unit holders and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and with Institute of Authorized Chartered Auditors of Albania Code of Ethics (IEKA Code), together with the ethical requirements of the Law No. 10091, dated 5 March 2009 "On the statutory audit and the organization of the statutory auditors and chartered accountants professions", amended that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Albania, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code and IEKA Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Other Matter

The financial statements of the Fund for the year ended 31 December 2017, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on 3 April 2018.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.



- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Fatos Beqja
Statutory Auditor
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Tirana, 13 May 2019

Raiffeisen Voluntary Pension Fund

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December

(Amounts in Lek)

	Note	2018	2017
Income			
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	10	38,880,543	29,411,336
Interest income from financial instruments at financial assets at FVTPL		-	3,467,044
Other net changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	(162,364)
		38,880,543	32,716,016
Expenses			
Management Company fee		(8,453,618)	(6,842,354)
Impairment losses on financial instruments	8 c)	(266,716)	-
		(8,720,334)	(6,842,354)
Total net income		30,160,209	25,873,662
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>		(87,381)	-
Increase in net assets attributable to the unit holders		30,072,828	25,873,662

The notes on pages 5 to 25 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Raiffeisen Voluntary Pension Fund
Statement of financial position
(Amounts in Lek)

	Note	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
ASSETS			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	12	61,163,438	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11	-	48,893,635
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	13	555,784,693	451,218,018
Cash and cash equivalents	14	8,918,222	9,078,383
TOTAL ASSETS		625,866,353	509,190,036
LIABILITIES			
Payable to the Management Company		786,714	639,285
Payable to unit holders for contributions withdrawals		399,470	173,574
Other liabilities	15	1,817,807	1,401,909
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,003,991	2,214,768
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE UNIT HOLDERS	16	622,862,362	506,975,270
The number of thousand units offered by the Pension fund		361,200	310,083
NET ASSETS PER UNIT IN LEK		1,724	1,635

The notes on pages 5 to 25 are an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Management Board of Raiffeisen INVEST – Shoqëri Administruese e Fondeve të Pensionit dhe Sipërmarrjeve të Investimeve Kolektive sh.a. on 13 May 2019.

General Administrator

Edlira KONINI



Deputy General Administrator

Alketa EMINI

Raiffeisen Voluntary Pension Fund

Statement of changes in net assets attributable to the unit holders for the year ended 31 December

(Amounts in Lek)

	Note	2018	2017
Net assets attributable to the unit holders at 1 January		506,975,270	412,207,866
Contributions		106,132,292	86,093,539
Withdrawal from unit holders		(20,318,028)	(17,199,797)
		85,814,264	68,893,742
Increase in net assets attributable to the unit holders		30,160,209	25,873,662
Other comprehensive income		(87,381)	-
Net increase		30,072,828	25,873,662
Net assets attributable to the unit holders	16	622,862,362	506,975,270
NUMBER OF PENSION UNITS IN THOUSANDS			
Issued based on contributions		63,298	53,986
Withdrawn by unit holders		(12,181)	(10,800)
INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PENSION FUND UNITS		51,117	43,186

The notes on pages 5 to 25 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Raiffeisen Voluntary Pension Fund

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December

(Amounts in Lek)

	Note	2018	2017
Cash flow from operating activities			
Net income		30,160,209	25,873,662
Adjustments for:			
Other net changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	162,364
Impairment losses on financial instruments	8 c)	266,716	-
Interest income		(38,880,543)	(29,411,336)
		(8,453,618)	(6,842,354)
Changes:			
Financial assets measured at FVTPL		-	7,581,828
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		(102,702,770)	(99,318,667)
Financial assets measured at FVOCI		(12,154,551)	-
Payable to the Management Company		147,429	118,399
Other liabilities		415,898	(42,040)
		(122,747,612)	(98,502,834)
Interest received		36,547,291	31,572,285
Net cash from operating activities		(86,200,321)	(66,930,549)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Contributions received from unit holders		106,132,292	86,093,539
Contributions paid to unit holders		(20,092,132)	(19,343,949)
Net cash from financing activities		86,040,160	66,749,590
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(160,161)	(180,959)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		9,078,383	9,259,342
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	14	8,918,222	9,078,383

The notes on pages 5 to 25 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Raiffeisen Voluntary Pension Fund

Notes to the financial statements

(Amounts in Lek)

1. Introduction

Raiffeisen Voluntary Pension Fund (the “Fund”) is an open ended pension fund licensed by the Albanian Financial Supervisory Authority (“AFSA”) based on law no. 10197 dated 10 December 2009 “On voluntary pension funds” and based on decision no. 107 dated 18 October 2011.

The Fund’s objective is to invest with the aim of long term safety and adequate return on investment, providing optimal ratio between growth of pension savings and risks taken. It aims to achieve this objective by trading a portfolio mainly composed by debt securities of the Albanian Government.

The Fund’s investment activities are managed by Raiffeisen INVEST – Shoqëri Administruese e Fondeve të Pensionit dhe Sipërmarrjeve të Investimeve Kolektive sh.a. (the ‘Management Company’).

The Fund offers its units to individuals, through individual or professional pension plans.

According to law no.10197 dated 10 December 2009, the AFSA approved First Investment Bank Albania sh.a. as the custodian bank of the Raiffeisen Voluntary Pension Fund. The Management Company and the Custodian bank shall keep their assets, transactions and recordings separately from the accounting records of the Raiffeisen Voluntary Pension Fund.

The Board of Administration is the central body of the Fund and consists of 8 members, as follows:

Mrs. Donalda GJORGA	Chairman
Mr. Peter Zilinek	Member
Mrs. Vilma BAÇE	Member
Mrs. Alda SHEHU	Member
Mr. Joan CANAJ	Member
Mrs. Edlira KONINI	Member
Mrs. Alketa EMINI	Member

Administrators:

Mrs. Edlira KONINI	General Administrator
Mrs Alketa EMINI	Deputy General Administrator

2. Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS').

This is the first set of the Company's annual financial statements in which IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* have been applied. Changes to significant accounting policies are described in Note 6.

3. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Albanian Lek ("Lek"), which is the Fund's functional currency.

4. Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for non-derivative financial instruments at FVTPL and FVOCI which are measured at fair value.

5. Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Judgements and estimates

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies and estimates that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 7(c) *ii* - classification of financial assets: assessment of the business model within which the assets are held
- Note 8(c) – impairment of financial instruments: determining inputs into the ECL measurement model, including incorporation of forward-looking information;
- Note 9 - determination of fair value of financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs.

Investment entity status

In determining the Fund's status as an investment entity in accordance with IFRS 10, the Management Company considered the following:

- a) The Fund has raised monetary assets from a number of investors in order to increase the assets value of the Fund and to provide the investors with management services through investment in securities or other;
- b) The Fund intends to generate capital and income returns from its investments which will, in turn, be distributed in accordance with the requirements to the unit holders; and

The Fund evaluates its investments' performance on a fair value basis (except for those classified as Held to Collect), in accordance with the policies set out in these financial statements. Although the Fund met all three defining criteria, the Management Company has also assessed the business purpose of the Fund, the investment strategies for the private equity investments, the nature of any earnings from the private equity investments and the fair value models. The Management Company made this assessment in order to determine whether any additional areas of judgement exist with respect to the typical characteristics of an investment entity versus those of the Fund.

6. Changes in accounting policies

The Fund has initially applied IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018. A number of other new standards are also effective from 1 January 2018 but they do not have a material effect on the Fund's financial statements.

As permitted by the transition provisions of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15, comparative information throughout these financial statements has not been restated to reflect the requirements of the new standards.

The initially application of these standards did not result in any adjustment but limited to new disclosure requirements.

Except for the changes below, the Fund has consistently applied the accounting policies as set out in Note 7 to all periods presented in these financial statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

As a result of the adoption of IFRS 9, the Fund has adopted consequential amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, which require impairment of financial assets to be presented in a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and OCI. Previously, the Fund's approach was to include the impairment of financial assets in other expenses.

Additionally, the Fund has adopted consequential amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures that are applied to disclosures about 2018 but have not been generally applied to comparative information.

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost, FVOCI and FVTPL. The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. IFRS9 eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale. Under IFRS 9, 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. IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. The adoption of IFRS 9 has not had a significant effect on the Fund's accounting policies related to financial liabilities.

For an explanation of how the Fund classifies and measures financial instruments and accounts for related gains and losses under IFRS 9, see Note 7(c).

The following table and the accompanying notes below explain the original measurement categories under IAS 39 and the new measurement categories under IFRS 9 for each class of the financial assets as at 1 January 2018. There is no effect from the adoption of IFRS 9 on the carrying amounts of financial assets at 1 January 2018.

	Original classification under IAS 39	New classification under IFRS 9	Original carrying amount under IAS 39	New carrying amount under IFRS 9
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Sovereign debt securities (a)	Held for trading	FVOCI	48,893,635	48,893,635
Sovereign debt securities	Held to maturity	Amortised cost	451,218,018	451,218,018
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	9,078,383	9,078,383
Total financial assets			509,190,036	509,190,036

Raiffeisen Voluntary Pension Fund

Notes to the financial statements

*(Amounts in Lek)***6. Changes in accounting policies (continued)****IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)**

	Original classification under IAS 39	New classification under IFRS 9	Original carrying amount under IAS 39	New carrying amount under IFRS 9
<i>Financial liabilities</i>				
Net assets attributable to the unit holders	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	506,975,270	506,975,270
Payable to the Management Company	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	639,285	639,285
Payable to unit holders for contributions	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	173,574	173,574
Other liabilities	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	1,401,909	1,401,909
Total financial liabilities			509,190,036	509,190,036

- (a) Before the adoption of IFRS 9, certain trading investment securities were classified into the FVTPL category. These debt securities are held by the Fund within a business model which involves also the sale of the instruments. Considering the level of trading and expectations about future sales activity in the market, the Fund considers that these securities are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. These assets are classified as measured at FVOCI under IFRS 9.

i. Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the ‘incurred loss’ model in IAS 39 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 IFRS 9, credit losses are recognised earlier than under IAS 39 – see Note 7(c). For assets in the scope of the IFRS 9 impairment model, impairment losses are generally expected to increase and become more volatile. The Fund has determined that the application of IFRS 9’s impairment requirements at 1 January 2018 does not result in an additional allowance for impairment.

ii. Transition

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 have been applied retrospectively, except as described below.

- The Fund has used an exemption not to restate comparative information for prior periods with respect to classification and measurement (including impairment) requirements. There are no differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 as at 1 January 2018. Accordingly, the information presented for 2017 does not generally reflect the requirements of IFRS 9, but rather those of IAS 39.

The determination of the business model within which a financial asset is held has been made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed at the date of initial application.

7. Significant accounting policies

The effect of initially applying IFRS 9 on the financial instruments is described in Note 6. Due to the transition method chosen, comparative information has not been restated to reflect the new requirements.

a) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognized in profit or loss.

7. Significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Interest income

(i) Interest income calculated using the effective interest method

Interest income presented in the statement of comprehensive income comprise interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI calculated on an effective interest basis.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

The 'gross carrying amount of a financial asset' is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

In calculating interest income, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired).

(ii) Interest income from financial instruments at financial assets at FVTPL

Interest income includes incomes from bonds' coupons.

c) Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

The Fund initially recognises debt instruments on the trade date, which is the date on which the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the date on which they are originated. A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Policy applicable from 1 January 2018

Financial assets

On initial recognition, financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, unless the Fund changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Business model assessment

The Fund makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Fund's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Fund's continuing recognition of the assets. The Fund has determined that it has the following business models:

- financial assets measured at FVOCI are managed in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. These financial assets are managed and their performance is evaluated, on a fair value basis
- financial assets measured at amortised cost are managed in a business model whose objective is achieved by collecting contractual.

7. Significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI")

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Fund considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

In making the assessment, the Fund considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Fund's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features)

Policy applicable from 1 January 2018

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI")

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Policy applicable before 1 January 2018

Financial assets - Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

The Fund recognized its financial assets in the statement of financial position when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument during the regular way of purchase of the financial assets. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets is recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using settlement date accounting. The settlement date is the date that an asset is delivered to or by an entity. Settlement date accounting refers to (a) the recognition of an asset on the day it is received by the entity, and (b) the derecognition of an asset and recognition of any gain or loss on disposal on the day that it is delivered by the entity. When settlement date accounting is applied, the entity accounts for any change in the fair value of the asset to be received during the period between the trade date and the settlement date in the same way as it accounts for the acquired asset. In other words, the change in value is not recognized for assets carried at cost or amortized cost; it is recognized in profit or loss for assets classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; and it is recognized in other comprehensive income for assets classified as available-for-sale

Financial liabilities - Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities were classified as measured at amortised cost and were subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses were recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition was also recognised in profit or loss.

7. Significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Fund derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Fund enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Fund derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Fund also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Fund currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(v) Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

Policy applicable from 1 January 2018

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Fund evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different.

If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised (see (iii)) and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value.

If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortised cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Fund recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower (see (vii)), then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income (see 7(c)).

Financial liabilities

The Fund derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

If the modification of a financial liability is not accounted for as derecognition, then the amortised cost of the liability is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate and the resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

7. Significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Financial instruments (continued)

(vi) Fair value measurement

‘Fair value’ is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Fund has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received.

When available, the Fund measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an on-going basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Fund uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The Fund recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period, during which the change has occurred.

(vii) Impairment

Policy applicable from 1 January 2018

The Fund recognises loss allowances for ECLs financial assets measured at amortised cost and measures the loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the investment securities which are measured as 12-month ECL.

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

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

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Financial instruments for which a 12-month ECL is recognised are referred to as ‘Stage 1 financial instruments’.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Fund is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses and are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Fund expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Fund assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is ‘credit-impaired’ when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- it is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

7. Significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Financial instruments (continued)

(vii) Impairment (continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets

In making an assessment of whether an investment in sovereign debt is credit-impaired, the Fund considers the following factors:

- The market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields;
- The country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance;
- The probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness; and
- The international support mechanisms in place to provide the necessary support as 'lender of last resort' to that country, as well as the intention, reflected in public statements, of governments and agencies to use those mechanisms. This includes an assessment of the depth of those mechanisms and, irrespective of the political intent, whether there is the capacity to fulfil the required criteria.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Fund has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

Policy applicable before 1 January 2018

Non-derivative financial assets

At each reporting date the Fund assessed whether there was objective evidence that financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss were impaired. Financial assets were impaired when objective evidence demonstrated that a loss event had occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had an impact on the future cash flows on the asset that can be estimated reliably.

d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Fund in the management of its short-term commitments.

e) Payable to unit holders for contributions withdrawals

Payable to unit holders for contributions withdrawals are stated at their amortized cost.

f) Redeemable units

The Fund issues redeemable units, at holder's request. Any investor, who has redeemed his units, may re-invest into the Fund at any dealing date for cash equal to the value of units purchased. Units are redeemable daily. On the date of request for redemption, the redeemable units are carried as a financial liability at the statement of financial position of the Fund. The redemption price is based on the Fund's net asset value per unit at the time when a valid request for redemption has been made.

g) Net Value of Assets

The net value of assets is equal to the total value of the total assets minus the Fund's liabilities. The Value of a Fund unit is equal to the net value of assets divided by the number of units at the reporting date.

h) Management Company Fee

The Fund should pay to the Management Company a fee of 1.25% annually (2017: 1.25%) of net assets value, as an expense which is calculated on a daily basis.

i) Realised gains or losses from changes in fair value

Realised gain or loss is recognized on the sale of the securities and is calculated as a difference between its sale price and its carrying amount, and its transaction price if it was purchased in the current reporting period. These differences are recognized in profit or loss when occurred.

7. Significant accounting policies (continued)**j) Unrealised gains or losses from changes in fair value**

The unrealised gain or loss represents the difference between the carrying amount of a financial instrument at the beginning of the period, or the transaction price if it was purchased in the current reporting period, and its carrying amount at the end of the reporting period.

8. Financial risk management

This note presents information about the Fund's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Fund's management of capital.

The Fund is exposed to the following risks from the use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risks
- operational risks

(a) Overview

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Fund is also exposed to operational risks such as custody risk. Custody risk is the risk of loss of securities held in custody occasioned by the insolvency or negligence of the custodian. Although an appropriate legal framework is in place that eliminates the risk of loss of value of the securities held by the custodian, in the event of its failure, the ability of the Fund to transfer securities might be temporarily impaired. The Fund's overall risk management program seeks to maximize the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Fund is exposed and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Fund's financial performance.

b) Risk management framework

Based on the Law no. 10198, dated December 10, 2009 "On collective investment undertakings" the Management Company has in its structures a Risk Management Unit, responsible for the risk management and for reporting to the Board of Administration. The Fund's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the financial institution, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered. The Fund, through management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Fund if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations partially or entirely, which would have a negative impact on the fund's assets.

The Fund's Board of Administration has delegated the responsibility for the management of credit risk to the Management Company, which is responsible for the oversight of the Fund's credit risk. The Fund's investments are in treasury bills and bonds of the Government of Albania and therefore the Fund is exposed only to Albanian government credit risk.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum credit exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	61,163,438	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	48,893,635
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	555,784,693	451,218,018
Cash and cash equivalents	8,918,222	9,078,383
TOTAL ASSETS	625,866,353	509,190,036

As at December 31, 2018, the assets held by the Fund are neither past due nor impaired (2017: nil).

Raiffeisen Voluntary Pension Fund

Notes to the financial statements

*(Amounts in Lek)***8. Financial risk management (continued)****c) Credit risk (continued)*****Exposure to credit risk:***

The maximum exposure to credit risk for financial instruments at the reporting date by type of geographic region was:

	31 December	
	2018	2017
Domestic	625,866,353	509,190,036
	625,866,353	509,190,036

Credit quality of financial assets is as follows:

	2018				2017	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Total
Albanian Government B+	617,214,847	-	-	-	617,214,847	500,111,653
Cash and cash equivalents, unrated	8,918,222	-	-	-	8,918,222	9,078,383
Loss allowance	(266,716)	-	-	-	(266,716)	-
Carrying amount	625,866,353	-	-	-	625,866,353	509,190,036

The cash and cash equivalents are held with local bank, which is not rated.

Cash and cash equivalents

The cash and cash equivalents are held with commercial banks in Albania. The Fund applies a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures in assessing the impairment on cash and cash equivalents.

On initial application of IFRS 9, due to exposures short maturities the Fund has not recognised an impairment allowance as at 1 January 2018 and the amount of the allowance did not change significantly during 2018.

Investment securities

The credit risk of the portfolio of investment securities is assessed based on historical data and assessment of the ability of the various issuers to meet their contractual cash flows obligations in the near term. At 31 December 2018, the Fund has recognised an impairment allowance at the amount of 266,716 lek.

Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment

See accounting policy in Note 7(c)(vii).

Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the risk of default of the invested amount on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Fund 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 Fund's historical experience and credit risk specialists assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Fund considers a financial instrument to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when one or more of the following quantitative, qualitative or backstop criteria have been met.

For exposures toward Albanian government the credit risk is considered to be increased significantly since initial recognition if there is delay of 30 days or more in the repayment of an obligation to the Fund.

The Fund monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit risk by regular reviews to confirm that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increases in credit risk before an exposure is in default.

As at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the Fund had no credit-impaired financial assets.

8. Financial risk management (continued)

c) Credit risk (continued)

Definition of default

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

- the counterparty is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Fund in full, without recourse by the Fund to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the counterparty is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Fund.

In assessing whether a counterparty is in default, the Fund considers indicators that are:

- qualitative – e.g. breaches of covenants;
- quantitative – e.g. overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same issuer to the Fund; and

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

Modified financial assets

The contractual terms of a financial asset may be modified for a number of reasons, including changing market conditions, and other factors not related to a current or potential credit deterioration of the counterparty. An existing asset whose terms have been modified may be derecognised and the renegotiated asset recognised as a new one at fair value in accordance with the accounting policy set out in Note 6(a)(v).

When the terms of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in derecognition, the determination of whether the asset's credit risk has increased significantly reflects comparison of:

- its remaining lifetime PD at the reporting date based on the modified terms; with
- the remaining lifetime PD estimated based on data at initial recognition and the original contractual terms.

Measurement of ECL

Investment securities

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

- probability of default (PD);
- loss given default (LGD);
- exposure at default (EAD).

PD estimates are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated based on internally and externally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors. LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default and is estimated based on parameters calculated by rating agencies.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Fund derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract including amortisation. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount. EAD estimates are calculated on a discounted cash flow basis using the effective interest rate as the discounting factor.

The Fund measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period over which it is exposed to credit risk, even if, for risk management purposes, the Fund considers a longer period. The maximum contractual period extends to the date at which the Fund has the right to require repayment of an advance.

Raiffeisen Voluntary Pension Fund

Notes to the financial statements

*(Amounts in Lek)***8. Financial risk management (continued)****d) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle its obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous. The Fund may periodically invest in debt securities that are traded over the counter. As a result, the Fund may not be able to liquidate quickly its investments in these instruments at an amount close to their fair value to meet its liquidity requirements or be able to respond to specific events such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of any particular issuer. The Fund has the ability to borrow in the short term to ensure settlement, after AFSA approval and up to limits determined by the Law. No such borrowings have arisen during the year.

In the absence of significant financial liabilities, the Management Company monitors liquidity risk based on contractual discounted cash flows. The table below analyses the Fund's financial assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts in the tables are the contractual discounted cash flows as at 31 December 2018 and 2017:

31 December 2018	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Over 1 year	Total
Assets						
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	5,055,197	56,108,241	61,163,438
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	3,589,833	7,353,352	7,501,282	537,340,226	555,784,693
Cash and cash equivalents	8,918,222	-	-	-	-	8,918,222
Total	8,918,222	3,589,833	7,353,352	12,556,479	593,448,467	625,866,353
Liabilities						
Payable to the Management Company	786,714	-	-	-	-	786,714
Payable to unit holders for contributions		-	-	-	-	
withdrawals	399,470					399,470
Other liabilities	1,817,807	-	-	-	-	1,817,807
Net assets attributable to the unit holders	622,862,362	-	-	-	-	622,862,362
Total	625,866,353	-	-	-	-	625,866,353
Liquidity risk	(616,948,131)	3,589,833	7,353,352	12,556,479	593,448,467	-
Cumulative	(616,948,131)	(613,358,298)	(606,004,946)	(593,448,467)	-	-

Raiffeisen Voluntary Pension Fund

Notes to the financial statements

*(Amounts in Lek)***8. Financial risk management (continued)****d) Liquidity risk (continued)**

31 December 2017	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Over 1 year	Total
Assets						
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	9,566,015	39,327,620	48,893,635
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	-	4,454,738	13,126,507	433,636,773	451,218,018
Cash and cash equivalents	9,078,383	-	-	-	-	9,078,383
Total	9,078,383	-	4,454,738	22,692,522	472,964,393	509,190,036
Liabilities						
Payable to the Management Company	639,285	-	-	-	-	639,285
Payable to unit holders for contributions withdrawals	173,574	-	-	-	-	173,574
Other liabilities	1,401,909	-	-	-	-	1,401,909
Net assets attributable to the unit holders	506,975,270	-	-	-	-	506,975,270
Total	509,190,038	-	-	-	-	509,190,036
Liquidity risk	(500,111,655)	-	4,454,738	22,692,522	472,964,393	-
Cumulative	(500,111,655)	(500,111,655)	(495,656,917)	(472,964,393)	-	

As part of the management of liquidity risk, the Fund holds liquid assets comprising cash and cash equivalents, and debt securities issued by sovereign, which can be readily sold to meet liquidity requirements.

Although net assets attributable to the unit holders are presented in a category up to 1 month, unit holders are keeping their units for a longer period of time.

Based on experience Fund does not expect significant withdrawal of units.

In order to manage the Fund's overall liquidity, the Management Company also has the ability to suspend redemptions if this is deemed to be in the best interest of all unit holders.

Raiffeisen Voluntary Pension Fund

Notes to the financial statements

(Amounts in Lek)

8. Financial risk management (continued)

e) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices will affect the Fund's incomes or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

Exposure to foreign currency risk

The Fund is not exposed to currency risk as the transactions in currencies other than the Fund's base currency (ALL currency) are absent. The Fund has not entered into any forward exchange or embedded derivative product transactions as of December 31, 2018. As at December 31, 2018 and 2017, there are no material financial assets or liabilities, which are expressed in a currency other than ALL.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The principal risk to which trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instrument because of a change in market interest rates (Assets and Liabilities Net Present Value Gaps). Interest rate risk is managed principally through monitoring interest rate gaps. The management of interest rate risk against interest rate gap limits is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities to various standard and non-standard interest rate scenarios. Standard scenarios that are considered on a regular basis include a 100 basis point (bp) parallel fall or rise in all yield curves. An analysis of the Fund's sensitivity to an increase or decrease in market interest rates (assuming no asymmetrical movement in yield curves and a constant financial position) is as follows:

2018

Interest rates	Decrease 100 pbs	Increase 100 pbs
Estimated Profit / (loss) effect (in 000 Lek)	1,814	(1,814)

2017

Interest rates	Decrease 100 pbs	Increase 100 pbs
Estimated Profit / (loss) effect (in 000 Lek)	1,314	(1,314)

f) Capital risk management

The capital of the Fund is represented by the net assets attributable to the unit holders. The amount of net assets attributable to the unit holders can change significantly on a daily basis, as the Fund is subject to daily subscriptions and redemptions at the discretion of unit holder. The Fund's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for unit holders, provide benefits for other stakeholders and maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the investment activities of the Fund. In order to maintain the capital structure, the Fund's policy is to perform the following:

- Monitor the level of daily subscriptions and redemptions relative to the cash position in order to be able to redeem its unit holders within 7 days from a valid request date.
- Redeem and issue new units in accordance with the law and prospectus of the Fund, which includes the ability to restrict redemptions and require certain minimum holdings and subscriptions. The Board of Administration and Management Company monitor capital on the basis of the value of net assets attributable to the unit holders.

(i) Investment strategy

The investment strategy of the Raiffeisen Voluntary Pension Fund's assets is based on the law no. 10198 "On collective investment undertakings" and the resulting regulations from its implementation, as well as in the internal policy of investment of the Management Company, proposed by the Investment Committee and approved by the Board of Administration of the Management Company.

(ii) Legal framework

With regard to the investment of the Fund's assets, Raiffeisen Voluntary Pension Funds under the administration of Raiffeisen INVEST – Shoqëri Administruesë e Fondeve të Pensionit dhe Sipërmarrjeve të Investimeve Kolektive sh.a. operates according to law no. 10198, dated December 10, 2009 "On collective investment undertakings" and the Fund's prospectus.

Raiffeisen Voluntary Pension Fund

Notes to the financial statements

(Amounts in Lek)

8. Financial risk management (continued)

f) Capital risk management

(iii) Permitted Investments

According to the regulation, the Fund's assets may be invested on the following instruments:

- transferable securities and money market instruments traded on a regulated market or official stock exchange in the Republic of Albania, in an EU country or in another country permitted by FSA;
- units of investment funds or shares of investment companies licensed under the Law no. 10198 "On Collective Investment Undertakings", and shares or units of other approved collective investment undertakings licensed in accordance with EU standards;
- deposits with credit institutions, registered in the Republic of Albania or in an EU country or FSA permitted country, which mature in no more than 12 months or can be withdrawn at any time;
- financial derivative instruments;
- other money market instruments.

The management Company is committed to respect all investment restrictions provided by Law no. 10198 "On Collective Investment Undertakings" and by internal risk management policy for any of the instruments mentioned above.

Investment limitations and the permitted limit

The Fund may not invest more than 20 % of its net assets in deposits with the same institutions.

The Fund may invest no more than 5% of its net assets in securities and money market instruments of a single issuer.

The limit of 5% may be increased to:

- a) 10%. In this case, the total value of the securities and money market instruments in which the Fund invests more than 5% of the fund net assets, must not exceed 40% of the total net value of fund assets;
- b) 35% in the case of securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by the government and local authorities of the Republic of Albania, EU countries, FSA-permitted countries or by public international bodies to which one or more EU countries adhere;
- c) 100 percent upon FSA approval if some criteria defined on the law "On collective investment undertakings" are met;
- d) 25% in the case of certain special bonds issued by licensed credit institutions which have a registered office in the Republic of Albania, or an EU country or FSA-permitted country. The total investment in that type of bonds issued by a single issuer in which the Fund invests more than 5%, shall not exceed 80% of the total value of the assets of the Fund;

The Fund may acquire units or shares in another collective investment undertaking up to 30% of its assets. The Management Company manages the assets of the Fund with the objectives of safety, liquidity and yield, trying to seek an optimal ratio between capital growth and risk undertaken. The long-term objectives for the allocation of the Fund's assets in accordance with the prospect are as follows:

Class	Objective
Government Bonds and Treasury Bills issued from the Albanian Government	95%
Government Bonds and Treasury Bills issued from the members of EU, OECD, World Bank, European Central Bank, European Investment Bank	0%
Cash and cash equivalents	5%
Debt instruments rated BBB (S&P), Baa3 (Moody's), BBB (DBRS)	0%
Fund's units or shares indexes: CAC 40, DAX, FTSE, S&P 500, Dow Jones, Nikkei 225, Sensex, All Ordinaries and Hang Seng	0%

These objectives serve as guidelines and are subject to change depending on the market conditions and investment policies.

Fund's investments internal policy

The Investment risk is undertaken only by the Fund's members and not by the Management Company. To minimize this risk, the Management Company has in the organizational structure an Investment Committee which approves the policies for the allocation of assets and investments, and a Risk Management Unit which performs the quantitative and qualitative control of all risks linked with the Fund. There are not permitted all those investments whose return rate is under the market level, because this will compromise the Investment - Risk balance.

Raiffeisen Voluntary Pension Fund

Notes to the financial statements

*(Amounts in Lek)***8. Financial risk management (continued)****f) Capital risk management (continued)**

A statement showing investment structure as at 31 December 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

	31 December 2018	As % of funds total assets
Government bonds	617,214,847	99%
Cash and other cash equivalents	8,918,222	1%
TOTAL	626,133,069	100%

	31 December 2017	As % of funds total assets
Government bonds	500,111,653	98%
Cash and other cash equivalents	9,078,383	2%
TOTAL	509,190,036	100%

9. Fair value of financial instruments*Determining fair values*

The determination of fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities is based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations for financial instruments traded in active markets. For all other financial instruments, fair value is determined by using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value techniques, the discounted cash flow method, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, and valuation models.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Fund measures fair values using Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements, which is explained as follow:

- Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

The models used to determine fair values are validated and periodically reviewed by the Management Company. The inputs in the earnings multiples models include observable data, such as earnings multiples of comparable companies to the relevant portfolio Fund, and unobservable data, such as forecast earnings for the portfolio Fund. In discounted cash flow models, unobservable inputs are the projected cash flows of the relevant portfolio Fund and the risk premium for liquidity and credit risk that are incorporated into the discount rate. Management uses models to adjust the observed equity returns to reflect the actual debt/equity financing structure of the valued equity investment. Models are calibrated by back-testing to actual results/exit prices achieved to ensure that outputs are reliable.

Investment in securities

Investment securities include treasury bills, government/corporate bonds as well as quotas in other Investment funds. The fair value for these investment securities has been estimated using a discounted cash flow model based on a current yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity.

Raiffeisen Voluntary Pension Fund

Notes to the financial statements

*(Amounts in Lek)***9. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)***Investment in securities (continued)*

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Fund's financial assets (by class) measured at fair value at 31 December 2018 and 2017.

All fair value measurements disclosed are recurring fair value measurements.

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
<i>Level 2</i>		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	61,163,438	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	48,893,635
Total	61,163,438	48,893,635

The valuations are prepared and are reviewed on a monthly basis by the Risk Manager valuation who report and make recommendations to the Management Company on a monthly basis in line with the monthly valuations that are provided to investors. Risk Manager considers the appropriateness of the valuation model itself, the significant and key inputs as well as the valuation result using various valuation methods and techniques generally recognized as standard within the industry. The valuation technique is selected and calibrated on acquisition of the underlying portfolio companies. In determining the continued appropriateness of the chosen valuation technique, Risk Manager may perform back testing to consider the various models' actual results and how they have historically aligned to actual market transactions. In addition, the Custodian Bank is responsible for reviewing the revaluations through a daily confirmation procedure.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The financial instruments not measured at FVTPL include:

- Financial assets at amortised cost;
- cash and cash equivalents, deposits, balances due to the Management Company and liabilities arising from purchase of debt securities. These are short-term financial assets and financial liabilities whose carrying amounts approximate fair value, because of their short-term nature; and
- net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares. The Fund routinely redeems and issues the redeemable shares at the amount equal to the proportionate share of net assets of the Fund at the time of redemption, calculated on a basis consistent with that used in these financial statements. Accordingly, the carrying amount of net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares approximates their fair value.

Raiffeisen Voluntary Pension Fund

Notes to the financial statements

*(Amounts in Lek)***10. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method**

Interest income from financial instruments by category is composed as follows:

	2018	2017
Government bonds	38,880,543	29,411,336
Total	38,880,543	29,411,336

11. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss can be detailed in terms of maturity as follows:

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Government Bonds	-	48,893,635
Total	-	48,893,635

	Fair value	Accrued interest	Market value
Government Bonds	48,440,702	452,933	48,893,635
31 December 2017	48,440,702	452,933	48,893,635

Movements in nominal value of financial assets in 2018 are presented below:

Government bonds	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
At 1 January	-	51,500,000
Matured during the year	-	(7,700,000)
At 31 December	-	43,800,000

12. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income can be detailed in terms of maturity as follows:

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Government Bonds	61,163,438	-
Total	61,163,438	-

	Fair value	Accrued interest	Market value
Government Bonds	60,507,874	655,564	61,163,438
31 December 2018	60,507,874	655,564	61,163,438

Movements in nominal value of financial assets in 2018 are presented below:

Government bonds	2018	2017
At 1 January	-	-
Reclassifications from FVTPL at 1 January	43,800,000	-
Acquisitions during the year	20,000,000	-
Sold during the year	(9,000,000)	-
At 31 December	54,800,000	-

Raiffeisen Voluntary Pension Fund

Notes to the financial statements

*(Amounts in Lek)***13. Financial assets measured at amortized cost**

Financial assets measured at amortized cost can be detailed in terms of maturity as follows:

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Government Bonds	555,784,693	451,218,018
Total	555,784,693	451,218,018

	Nominal amount	Accrued interest	Impairment allowance	Net carrying amount
Government Bonds	544,290,020	11,761,389	(266,716)	555,784,693
31 December 2018	544,290,020	11,761,389	(266,716)	555,784,693

	Nominal amount	Accrued interest	Impairment allowance	Net carrying amount
Government Bonds	439,180,000	9,630,768	-	451,218,018
31 December 2017	439,180,000	9,630,768	-	451,218,018

Movements in nominal value of financial assets in 2018 and 2017 are presented below:

Government bonds	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
At 1 January	439,180,000	339,080,000
Acquisitions during the year	122,310,020	111,600,000
Matured during the year	(17,200,000)	(11,500,000)
At 31 December	544,290,020	439,180,000

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Current account at the Custodian Bank	8,918,222	9,078,383
Total	8,918,222	9,078,383

15. Other liabilities

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Withholding personal income tax payable	198,311	250,485
Penalty fee payable due to premature withdrawal from pension fund	1,619,496	1,151,424
Total	1,817,807	1,401,909

Withholding personal income tax payable to the tax authorities arises from benefits withdrawn from the unit holders during the month of December. The Management Company acts as the collecting agent on behalf of the Fund, according to the Law no.8438 "On Income Tax" dated 28.12.1998.

16. Net assets attributable to the unit holders

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Balance at 1 January	506,975,270	412,207,866
Issued units during the year	106,132,292	86,093,539
Redeemed units during the year	(20,318,028)	(17,199,797)
	592,789,534	481,101,608
Increase in net assets attributable to the unit holders during the year	30,072,828	25,873,662
Balance at 31 December	622,862,362	506,975,270
Net Assets per unit	1,724	1,635

Raiffeisen Voluntary Pension Fund

Notes to the financial statements

*(Amounts in Lek)***17. Related parties**

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions.

Related Parties of the Fund are Raiffeisen INVEST – Shoqëri Administruese e Fondeve të Pensionit dhe Sipërmarrjeve të Investimeve Kolektive sh.a., which manages the Fund, the Fund's Custodian Bank and Raiffeisen Bank sh.a. as the sole shareholder of the Management Company.

As of and for the year ending 31 December 2018 and 2017 the Fund has entered the following transactions and balances with its related parties:

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Due to the Management Company		
Management Company fee payable	786,714	639,285
Penalty fee payable due to premature withdrawal from pension fund	1,619,496	1,151,424
	2,406,210	1,790,709
	2018	2017
Expenses		
Management Company fee	8,453,618	6,842,354
Total	8,453,618	6,842,354

18. Events after the reporting period

There are no other significant events after the reporting date that may require adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.