Habib Bank AG Zurich

United Arab Emirates

Annual Report 2019

Habib Bank AG Zurich UAE Branches

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2019

Habib Bank AG Zurich - UAE Branches

Financial statements
31 December 2019

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REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT

We are pleased to submit this report and the audited financial statements of Habib Bank AG Zurich, United Arab Emirates ("UAE") branches (the "Branches" or the "Bank") for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Incorporation and registered offices

The Bank has been operating in the United Arab Emirates since 1974. The Bank has eight branches across the country in the emirates of Dubai, Abu Dhabi and Sharjah. The registered address of the Bank is PO Box 3306, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

The Head Office of the Bank is Habib Bank AG Zurich ("Head Office") incorporated in Switzerland.

Financial position and results

The financial position and results of the Branches for the year ended 31 December 2019 are set out in the accompanying financial statements.

During the year ended 31 December 2019, the Branches recorded total operating income and net profit of AED 444,814 thousand (2018: AED 425,884 thousand) and AED 142,300 thousand (2018: AED 119,438 thousand), respectively.

Signed on behalf of the Management

Jamaluddin Alvi
Chief Executive Officer

Date: 31 March 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECOTRS OF HABIB BANK AG ZURICH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES BRANCHES

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Habib Bank AG Zurich, United Arab Emirates Branches (the "Bank" or the "Branches"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in head office capital and reserves and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Branches as at 31 December 2019 and their financial performance and their 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 Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Branches in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the "IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Arab Emirates, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA 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 Branches for the year ended 31 December 2018 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements in their report dated 28 March 2019.

Other information

The other information obtained at the date of the auditor's report is the Branches' 2019 Management Report. Those charged with governance are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF HABIB BANK AG ZURICH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES BRANCHES (continued)

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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 in compliance with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No (2) of 2015, 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 Branches' 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 Branches or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 skepticism 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 Branches' internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
HABIB BANK AG ZURICH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES BRANCHES (continued)

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

- 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 Branches ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Branches 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015, we report that:

i) the Branches have maintained proper books of account;

ii) we have obtained all the information we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;

iii) the financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015;

iv) the financial information included in the management's report is consistent with the books of account of the Branches;

v) investments during the year ended 31 December 2019, are disclosed in note 8 to the financial statements;

vi) note 26 reflects material related party transactions and the terms under which they were conducted;

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
HABIB BANK AG ZURICH, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES BRANCHES (continued)

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements (continued)

vii) based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Branches have contravened any of the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 which would have a material impact on their activities or their financial position during the year ended 31 December 2019; and

viii) note 23 reflects social contributions made during the year ended 31 December 2019.

Further, as required by the Decretal Federal Law No. (14) of 2018, we report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit.

For Ernst & Young

Signed by:
Anthony O'Sullivan
Partner
Registration No. 687

31 March 2020

Dubai, United Arab Emirates

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2019

	Notes	*2019* *AED 000*	*2018* *AED 000*
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with UAE Central Bank	5	**3,256,115**	2,412,497
Due from banks	6	**3,420,062**	3,739,373
Due from related parties	26	**99,598**	130,546
Loans and Islamic financing receivables	7	**3,203,850**	3,458,343
Investments	8	**1,508,918**	1,097,127
Property and equipment	9	**61,116**	63,876
Right-of-use assets	10	**126,044**	-
Customers' indebtedness for acceptances		**75,706**	42,542
Deferred tax assets	11	**81,493**	78,246
Other assets	12	**69,076**	117,366
Total assets		**11,901,978**	11,139,916
LIABILITIES			
Deposits from customers	13	**9,784,097**	9,387,053
Due to banks	14	**141,245**	50,836
Due to related parties	26	**8,798**	5,706
Liabilities under acceptances		**75,706**	42,542
Other liabilities	15	**205,194**	197,094
Lease liabilities	10	**90,609**	-
Deferred tax liability	11	**8,336**	-
Total liabilities		**10,313,985**	9,683,231
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Allocated capital	16	**100,000**	100,000
Legal reserve	17	**50,000**	50,000
Retained earnings		**1,402,676**	1,319,446
Revaluation reserve		**33,343**	(15,165)
Impairment reserve	30	**1,974**	2,404
Total capital and reserves		**1,587,993**	1,456,685
Total liabilities, capital and reserves		**11,901,978**	11,139,916
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND OTHER COMMITMENTS	18	**528,113**	637,634

These financial statements were approved on 31ST MARCH, 2020.

Chief Executive Officer

The attached notes 1 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	**2019** ***AED 000***	*2018* *AED 000*
Interest income and income from Islamic financing	19	**351,397**	326,036
Interest expense and distribution to Islamic depositors	20	**(36,627)**	(31,094)
Net interest income and income from Islamic financing		**314,770**	294,942
Fee and commission income (net)	21	**62,146**	59,250
Other income	22	**67,898**	71,692
Operating income		**444,814**	425,884
Credit loss expense on financial assets (net)	7(c)	**(18,149)**	(24,522)
Net operating income		**426,665**	401,362
General and administrative expenses	23	**(248,170)**	(246,789)
Profit for the year before taxation		**178,495**	154,573
Taxation	24	**(36,195)**	(35,135)
Net profit for the year after taxation		**142,300**	119,438
Other comprehensive income *Items that will be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:*			
Net changes in fair values of investment classified as FVOCI		**45,716**	(17,120)
Changes in allowance for expected credit losses on investments classified as FVOCI		**11,128**	7,324
Income tax related to the above		**(8,336)**	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**48,508**	(9,796)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**190,808**	109,642

The attached notes 1 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN HEAD OFFICE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Allocated capital AED 000	*Legal reserve AED 000*	*Retained earnings AED 000*	*Impairment reserve AED 000*	*Fair value reserve AED 000*	*Total AED 000*
As at 1 January 2018	100,000	50,000	1,330,098	-	(5,369)	1,474,729
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018	-	-	(158,991)	-	-	(158,991)
Deferred tax on adopting IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018	-	-	31,305	-	-	31,305
Transfer to impairment reserve	-	-	(2,404)	2,404	-	-
As at 1 January 2018	100,000	50,000	1,200,008	2,404	(5,369)	1,347,043
Profit for the year	-	-	119,438	-	-	119,438
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(9,796)	(9,796)
As at 31 December 2018	100,000	50,000	1,319,446	2,404	(15,165)	1,456,685
Repatriation to Head Office	-	-	(59,500)	-	-	(59,500)
Profit for the year	-	-	142,300	-	-	142,300
Transfer from impairment reserve	-	-	430	(430)	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	48,508	48,508
As at 31 December 2019	**100,000**	**50,000**	**1,402,676**	**1,974**	**33,343**	**1,587,993**

The attached notes 1 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	***2019 AED 000***	*2018 AED 000*
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year before taxation		**178,495**	154,573
Adjustments for:			
Impairment allowance on loans and Islamic financing receivables (net)	7(c)	**5,293**	14,292
Impairment allowance on other assets	7(c)	**3,028**	5,712
Impairment allowance on investments	7(c)	**11,416**	7,055
Impairment reversal on due from banks	7(c)	**(1,588)**	(2,537)
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	10	**14,809**	-
Depreciation on property and equipment	9	**9,129**	7,229
Finance cost on lease liabilities	9	**2,725**	-
(Gain)/loss on redemption/revaluation of investments (net)		**(823)**	3,299
Discount/Premium on Investments (net)		**10,662**	13,383
Loss on disposal/write off of property and equipment (net)		**13**	125
Operating profit before changes in net operating assets		**233,159**	203,131
Change in UAE Central Bank certificates of deposit with maturity over three months		**(115,000)**	(35,000)
Change in statutory reserve with UAE Central Bank		**(72,407)**	143,015
Change in bank placements with maturity over three months		**377,853**	(299,384)
Change in loans and receivables		**249,200**	66,428
Change in other assets		**4,509**	(14,158)
Change in deposits from customers		**397,044**	(709,279)
Change in other liabilities		**5,746**	(69,713)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		**1,080,104**	(714,960)
Income tax paid		**(37,088)**	(21,135)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		**1,043,016**	(736,095)
Investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	9	**(6,427)**	(15,028)
Sale proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		**45**	18
Net proceeds from redemption of investments		**327,272**	372,789
Purchase of investments		**(703,473)**	(174,070)
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		**(382,583)**	183,709
Financing activities			
Profits remitted to Head Office		**(59,500)**	-
Payment of lease liabilities		**(12,217)**	-
Net cash used in financing activities		**(71,717)**	-
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**588,716**	(552,386)
BALANCE AT 1 JANUARY		**3,810,703**	4,363,089
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER	31	**4,399,419**	3,810,703

The attached notes 1 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

1 LEGAL STATUS AND ACTIVITIES

Habib Bank AG Zurich, UAE Branches (the "Bank") operates in the Emirates of Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Sharjah under a full commercial banking license issued by the Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates. The Head Office of the Bank is Habib Bank AG Zurich (the "Head Office") incorporated in Switzerland. The registered address of the Bank is PO Box 3306, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

These financial statements represent the combined financial position and results of the eight branches of the Bank in the United Arab Emirates. The Bank is not a separate legal entity but meets the definition of a reporting entity under IFRS under the Conceptual Framework for IFRS. IFRS defines a reporting entity as an entity that is required, or chooses, to prepare financial statements.

The Bank is owned by the Head Office and is in the business of providing retail, commercial and Islamic banking services in United Arab Emirates, which represent its economic activities. All the operating activities of the Bank are clearly defined and separately managed from the other businesses of the Head Office and accounting records are maintained on this basis. The assets of the Bank are used solely by the Bank and are registered in the name of the Bank. The liabilities relate to the activities of the Bank.

It is important to note whilst the reporting boundary is defined above, the assets and liabilities presented within the reporting boundary remain the assets and liabilities of the Head Office and are not legally separable from the Head Offices' other assets and liabilities. As such legally, the assets of the reporting entity may be available to the other claims of the Head Office.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Branches have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 and applicable regulations of the Central Bank of the UAE.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

- Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value; and
- Financial instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income.

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in United Arab Emirates Dirhams ("AED") which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency. Except as otherwise indicated, financial information presented in AED has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

2.3 Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the process of applying the Branches' accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, management is required to use certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. It also requires management to exercise its judgment. Such estimates, assumptions and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including obtaining professional advices and expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

2.3 Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Significant areas where management has used estimates, assumptions or exercised judgments are as follows:

a) Fair value of financial instruments not quoted in active markets
Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data are not available, judgment is required to establish fair values. The judgments include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as volatility for longer dated derivatives and discount rates, prepayment rates and default rate assumptions for asset backed securities. The management believes that the chosen valuation techniques and assumptions used are appropriate in determining the fair value of unquoted financial instruments.

b) Classification and measurement of financial assets
The classification and measurement of the financial assets depend on the management's business model for managing its financial assets and on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset assessed. Management is satisfied that the Branches' investments in securities are appropriately classified and measured.

c) Impairment of financial assets
Key concepts in IFRS 9 that have the most significant impact and require a high level of judgment, as considered by the Branches, are:

Assessment of Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR)
As per IFRS 9, SICR can be assessed at a collective/portfolio level if common risk characteristics are shared. Any instruments that are assessed collectively must possess shared credit risk characteristics. The Branches has followed the following criteria to determine the ECL calculation at collective basis vs on individual basis:

- Retail Portfolio: on collective basis based on the product level (Loans, Housing Loans, Car Loans, and Credit Cards).
- Corporate Portfolio: individual basis at customer/ facility level.
- Financial Institutions: individual basis at Bank/ facility level.
- Debt instruments measured at amortized cost: individual level at instrument level.
- Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: individual level at instrument level.

To assess whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since origination, the Branches compares the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset at the reporting date to the corresponding risk of default at origination, using key risk indicators that are used in the Branches' existing risk management processes.

The Branches' assessment of significant increase in credit risk is performed periodically for each individual exposure based on three factors. If any of the following factors indicates that a significant increase in credit risk has occurred, the instrument will be moved from Stage 1 to Stage 2:

1. Significant increases in credit risk based on movement in the customer's internal credit grade and the related PDs relative to initial recognition against established thresholds.
2. Restructuring and/or Rescheduling on the customers' accounts/ facilities during the assessment period is considered as indicator for SICR.
3. Instruments which are 90 days past due have experienced a significant increase in credit risk as per the Branches' policies. Central Bank of UAE in its instructions requested to apply 90 days past due for significant increase in credit risk.
4. Other qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information

Movements between Stage 2 and Stage 3 are based on whether financial assets are credit-impaired as at the reporting date. The determination of credit-impairment under IFRS 9 will be similar to the individual assessment of financial assets for objective evidence of impairment under IAS 39, as mentioned in the "Definition of default" below.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

2.3 Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

c) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Curing criteria – upward ECL stage movement
The curing criteria is in line with UAE Central Bank IFRS 9 guidelines and is considered based on the combination of the following qualitative factors:

- DPD movement
- Probationary period
- Notches of ratings upward movement

From Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL) to Stage 1 (12-month ECL)

- Where there is an evidence of a significant reduction in credit risk, financial instruments are monitored for probationary period of 12 months to confirm if the risk of default has decreased sufficiently before upgrading such exposures from stage 2 to stage 1.
- DPD shall be ≤ 30 days over the last 12 months period; and / or
- Upward movement of risk ratings is reflected as per internally defined criteria.

From Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL – credit impaired) to Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired)

- Where there is an evidence of a significant reduction in credit risk, financial instruments are monitored for a probationary period of 3 months or 3 installments, whichever is longer, to confirm if the risk of default has decreased sufficiently before upgrading such exposures from stage 3 to stage 2.
- DPD shall be <90 days over the last 3 months period; and/or
- Upward movement of risk ratings is reflected as per internally defined criteria.

An exposure cannot be upgraded from Stage 3 to Stage 1 directly and should be upgraded to Stage 2 initially before upgrading to Stage 1 based on the above-mentioned criteria.

Macroeconomic Factors, Forward Looking Information (FLI) and Multiple Scenarios
The measurement of expected credit losses for each stage and the assessment of significant increases in credit risk considers information about past events and current conditions as well as reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions. The estimation and application of forward-looking information will require significant judgment.

PD, Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure At Default (EAD) inputs used to estimate Stage 1 and Stage 2 credit loss allowances are modelled based on the macroeconomic variables (or changes in macroeconomic variables) that are most closely correlated with credit losses in the relevant portfolio.

Each macroeconomic scenario used in expected credit loss calculation will have forecasts of the relevant macroeconomic variables.

The estimation of expected credit losses in Stage 1 and Stage 2 will be a discounted probability-weighted estimate that considers a minimum of three future macroeconomic scenarios.

The base case scenario will be based on macroeconomic forecasts (e.g.: GDP growth rate and international oil prices indices). Upside and downside scenarios will be set relative to base case scenario based on reasonably possible alternative macroeconomic conditions.

Scenarios will be probability-weighted according to the best estimate of their relative likelihood based on historical frequency and current trends and conditions. Probability weights will be updated on a quarterly basis. All scenarios considered will be applied to all portfolios subject to expected credit losses with the same probabilities.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

2.3 Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Definition of default
The definition of default used in the measurement of expected credit losses and the assessment to determine movement between stages will be consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. IFRS 9 does not define default but contains a rebuttable presumption that default has occurred when an exposure is greater than 90 days past due.

Notwithstanding the above, the classification of credit facilities is governed by the Central Bank of UAE regulations.

The Branches has set out the definition of default where a default is considered to have occurred when either or both of the two following events have taken place:

- The obligor is considered unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full; and
- The obligor is past due for 90 days or more on any material credit obligation.

Expected Life
When measuring ECL, the Branches must consider the maximum contractual period over which the Branches are exposed to credit risk. All contractual terms should be considered when determining the expected life, including prepayment options and extension and rollover options. For certain revolving credit facilities that do not have a fixed maturity, the expected life is estimated based on the period over which the Branches are exposed to credit risk and where the credit losses would not be mitigated by management actions.

d) Useful lives of property and equipment
The cost of property and equipment is depreciated over the estimated useful life, which is based on expected usage of the asset, expected physical wear and tear, which depends on operational factors. The management has not considered any residual value as it is deemed immaterial.

e) Derivative financial instruments
Subsequent to initial recognition, the fair values of derivative financial instruments measured at fair value are generally obtained by reference to quoted market prices, discounted cash flow models and recognised pricing models as appropriate. When prices are not available, fair values are determined by using valuation techniques which refer to observable market data. These include comparison with similar instruments where market observable prices exist, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants. The main factors which management considers when applying a model are:

- The likelihood and expected timing of future cash flows on the instrument. These cash flows are usually governed by the terms of the instrument, although management judgment may be required in situations where the ability of the counterparty to service the instrument in accordance with the contractual terms is in doubt; and
- An appropriate discount rate of the instrument. Management determines this rate, based on its assessment of the appropriate spread of the rate for the instrument over the risk-free rate. When valuing instruments by reference to comparable instruments, management takes into account the maturity, structure and rating of the instrument with which the position held is being compared. When valuing instruments on a model basis using the fair value of underlying components, management considers, in addition, the need for adjustments to take account of a number of factors such as bid-offer spread, credit profile, servicing costs of portfolios and model uncertainty.

f) Tax liabilities and deferred tax assets
The deferred tax asset relating to the Branches' operations in the UAE primarily reflected the deductible temporary differences in respect of impairment allowances on loans and advances and interest in suspense and changes in fair value of investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Deductions for loan impairments for UAE tax purposes generally occur when the impaired loan is specifically approved for deduction by UAE tax authority, written off, or if earlier, when the impaired loan is sold. The tax deduction often occurs in periods subsequent to that in which the impairment is recognised for accounting purposes.

As a result, the amount of the associated deferred tax asset should generally move in line with the impairment allowance balance.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

2.3 Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

f) Tax liabilities and deferred tax assets (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded using substantially enacted tax rates for the effect of temporary differences between book and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Based on available evidence, it is assessed whether it is probable that all or a portion of the deferred tax assets will be realized, or will not be realised. The main factors which are considered include future earnings potential; cumulative losses in recent years; tax-planning strategies that would, if necessary, be implemented, and the nature of the income that can be used to realize the deferred tax asset.

g) Employees end of service benefits

The Branches' carried provision for employees end of service benefits based on applicable laws and regulations. The management has determined that provision for employees end of service benefits using actuarial valuation would not be significantly different than carrying amount as the net impact of increase in salaries and discount rate would not be material.

h) Determination of the lease term for lease contracts with renewal and termination options (Bank as a lessee)

The Bank determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Bank has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Bank applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Bank reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control that affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation of the leased asset).

i) Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Bank cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate ('IBR') to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Bank would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Bank 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Bank estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific adjustments.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the UAE Dirham at the rate ruling on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into UAE Dirhams at the rates ruling at the reporting date. Any resultant gains or losses are accounted for in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, which are stated at historical cost, are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated to AED at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates that the fair values were determined.

Forward foreign exchange contracts are translated into AED at market rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Fair value measurement

For those assets and liabilities carried at fair value, the Branches measure fair value at each reporting date. 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.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fair value measurement (continued)
The fair value measurement of financial instruments is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Branches. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of non-financial instruments (instruments other than financial instruments) takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Branches use valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Fair values for financial instruments traded in active markets are based on closing bid prices. For all other financial instruments including instruments for which the market has become inactive, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include the fair value derived from recent arm’s length transaction, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, discounted cash flow method or other relevant valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

Fair values of non financial instruments are measured based on valuation provided by independent valuators.

The fair value of a derivative financial instrument is the equivalent of the unrealised gain or loss from marking to market the derivative financial instrument, using relevant market rates or internal pricing models.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry, branch, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly recurring market transactions on an arm’s length basis.

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; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs based on unobservable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument’s valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Branches determine whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Bank’s Valuation Committee determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement and unquoted financial assets. External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. At each reporting date, the Valuation Committee analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or reassessed as per the Bank’s accounting policies. For this analysis, the Valuation Committee verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fair value measurement (continued)
For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Bank has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

Fair-value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed, are summarised in the following notes:

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions notes
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- Investment in non-listed equity shares (discontinued operations)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)
- Contingent consideration

Financial instruments
A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset for the Branches and a financial liability or equity instrument for another party or vice versa.

Date of recognition
All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Branches become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Initial measurement of financial instruments
The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their purpose and characteristics and the management's intention in acquiring them. All financial instruments are measured initially at their fair value plus transaction costs, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are charged off to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

If the transaction price differs from fair value at initial recognition, the bank will account for such difference as follows:

- if fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the difference is recognised in statement of profit or loss on initial recognition (i.e. day 1 profit or loss); and

- in all other cases, the fair value will be adjusted to bring it in line with the transaction price (i.e. day 1 profit or loss will be deferred by including it in the initial carrying amount of the asset or liability). After initial recognition, the deferred gain or loss will be released to statement of profit or loss on a rational basis, only to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability.

Financial assets
All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets
For the purposes of classifying financial assets, an instrument is an 'equity instrument' if it is a non-derivative and meets the definition of 'equity' for the issuer except for certain non-derivative puttable instruments presented as equity by the issuer. All other non-derivative financial assets are 'debt instruments'.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets continued)

Classification of financial assets (continued)
Debt instruments, including loans and advances and investments products, are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest/profit (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Business model assessment
The Bank makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which a financial asset is held at portfolio level, because this reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to the management. The assessment is not determined by a single factor or activity. Instead, the entity considers all relevant information available at the date of the assessment. The information considered includes:

- The stated policies and objectives for the business 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 and the financial asset held within the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the management;

- The risks that affect the performance of the portfolio and, in particular, the way in which those risks are managed;

- How the managers of the business are compensated;

- 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 Bank's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised; and

Financial assets that are held for trading or managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows is solely payments of principal and interest
In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI), the Bank considers the contractual terms of the instrument.

For the purpose 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.

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 Bank considers:

- Contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- Leverage features;
- Prepayment and extension terms;
- Terms that limit the Bank's claim to cash from specified assets; and
- Features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of interest rates).

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Classification of financial assets (continued)

Assessment whether contractual cash flows is solely payments of principal and interest (continued)
The Bank holds a portfolio of long-term fixed-rate loans for which the Bank has the option to propose to revise the interest rate at periodic reset dates. These reset rights are limited to the market rate at the time of revision. The Bank has determined that the contractual cash flows of these loans are SPPI because the interest rate varies in a way that is consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and costs associated with the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost
Debt instruments meeting above criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs (except if they are designated as at fair value through profit or loss - see below). They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment (see below), with interest revenue recognised on an effective yield basis in interest income.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Branches are required to reclassify debt instruments from amortised cost to fair value through profit or loss, if the objective of the business model changes so that the amortised cost criteria are no longer met.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

The Branches may irrevocably elect at initial recognition to classify a debt instrument that meets the amortised cost criteria above as at fair value through profit or loss, if that designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch had the financial asset been measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets at FVTOCI
At initial recognition, the Branches can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading.

A financial asset is held for trading if:
- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term;
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Branches manage together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve. Where the asset is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not transferred to income statement, but is reclassified to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in income statement when the Branches' right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria (as described above) are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL. A debt instrument may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Debt instruments are reclassified from amortised cost to FVTPL when the business model is changed such that the amortised cost criteria are no longer met. Reclassification of debt instruments that are designated as at FVTPL on initial recognition is not allowed.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Classification of financial assets (cotinued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (continued)
Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the income statement. The net gain or loss is recognised in the income statement.

Interest income on debt instruments as at FVTPL is included in the net gain or loss described above and is included in the income statement.

Dividend income on investments in equity instruments at FVTPL is recognised in the income statement when the Branches' right to receive the dividends is established.

Reclassification of financial assets
The financial assets are required to be reclassified if the objective of the Branches' business model for managing those financial assets changes. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent. The Branches' management determine these changes as a result of external or internal changes and must be significant to the Branches' operations and demonstrable to external parties.

If the Branches reclassify financial assets, it shall apply the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date. Any previously recognised gains, losses or interest are not required to be restated.

If the Branches reclassify a financial asset so that it is measured at fair value, its fair value is determined at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous carrying amount and fair value is recognised in the income statement.

If the Branches reclassify a financial asset so that it is measured at amortised cost, its fair value at the reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. The reclassification day is the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that results in an entity reclassifying financial assets.

Expected credit losses

(i) Overview of expected credit losses
The IFRS 9 has fundamentally changed for loan loss impairments by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. IFRS 9 requires the Bank to record an allowance for ECLs for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVTPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The allowance is based on the ECLs associated with the probability of default in the next twelve months unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination.

The Bank recognizes loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- balances with central banks;
- due from banks and financial institutions;
- financial assets that are debt instruments;
- loans and advances;
- loan commitments issued; and
- financial guarantees contracts issued.

Equity instruments are not subject to impairment testing under IFRS 9.

The provision for credit losses is based on expected credit losses over the lifetime of the asset. If there is no significant change in credit risk from inception, the provision is based on the expected 12-month credit loss.

The expected credit loss weighted by the probability of default on credit exposure within 12 months is part of the expected credit loss on the lifetime of the asset arising from financial instrument deteriorations that may occur within 12 months of the reporting date.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Expected credit losses (continued)

(i) Overview of expected credit losses (continued)
The expected credit losses are calculated by the probability of default for the entire lifetime of the credit exposure or within 12 months of the credit exposure either on an individual or collective basis based on the nature of the portfolio of financial instruments.

The Bank has established a policy to periodically assess whether the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly from the date of initial recognition, taking into account the change in the risk of default on the remaining life of the financial instruments.

Based on the above, the Bank classifies the financial instruments into three stages, stage (1), stage (2) and stage (3), as described below:

- Stage 1 – Upon initial recognition of financial instruments, the Bank records an allowance based on credit losses expected over the next 12 months. Stage 1 also includes financial assets which have been reclassified from Stage 2.
- Stage 2 – When a financial instrument experiences a significant increase in credit risk subsequent to origination, the Bank recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses for the entire lifetime of the credit exposure. Stage 2 includes financial instruments which have seen an improvement in credit risk and have been reclassified from Stage 3.
- Stage 3 – Financial instruments that are considered to be impaired are included in this stage. Similar to Stage 2, the allowance for credit losses captures the lifetime expected credit losses.

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are:

- Probability of default (PD);
- Loss given default (LGD);
- Exposure at default (EAD)

For financial assets where the Bank has no reasonable expectation of recovery, either for the full amount of the outstanding amount or part of it, the carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced. It is considered as a (partial) cancellation of the financial assets.

The Bank's internal credit rating system:
The Bank's credit review and evaluation process is governed by the credit rules and policies set out in the Credit Facility Policies. The credit rating of the borrower is a key element in the credit review and evaluation. Consequently, the Bank has developed an internal rating methodology whereby the customer is evaluated according to the customer's financial and non-financial criteria.

(ii) Measurement of ECL
The Bank calculates expected credit losses based on the weighted average estimate of the expected cash deficit, discounted at an effective interest rate. The cash deficit is the difference between the cash flows due to the Bank in accordance with the contract and the expected cash flows.

The mechanism for calculating expected credit losses and key components is as follows:

- **Probability of default (PD):** The probability of default is an estimate of the probability of default over a certain period of time. Impairment may occur in a specified period during the valuation period.

- **Exposure at default (EAD):** The credit exposure at default is the estimate of the amount outstanding at a future date, taking into account expected changes to the amount after the reporting date, principal and interest, whether scheduled with a contract, expected withdrawals from facilities, or interest payable due to delayed payments.

- **Loss given default (LGD):** The loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising in a situation where the default occurs at a particular time. It represents the difference between the contractual cash flows due and the amount that the lender expects to collect from the existence of collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of credit exposure upon default.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Expected credit losses (continued)

(ii) Measurement of ECL (continued)
In estimating the expected credit losses, the Bank takes into account three scenarios (the base scenario, the upside scenario, the downside scenario), each with different probabilities of default, credit exposure at default, and loss given default.

The multi-scenario assessment also includes how to recover non-performing loans, including the possibility of recovering non-performing loans and the amount of collaterals or amounts expected to be collected from the sale of collateral.

Except for credit cards and other revolving loans, the maximum period for which credit losses are determined is the contractual life of the financial instruments unless the Bank has the legal right to purchase them in advance.

The mechanisms for calculating expected credit losses are summarized as follows:

- **Stage 1** – The expected credit losses are calculated as the probability of default on the credit exposure within 12 months as part of the expected credit losses on the lifetime of the asset. Accordingly, the Bank calculates the provision for the probability of default of the financial instruments within 12 months after the reporting date. These 12-month defaults are applied to the amount of credit exposure at default multiplied by the loss rate given default, discounted at the effective interest rate.

- **Stage 2** – In the event of a significant increase in credit risk from the date of initial recognition, the Bank calculates an allowance for expected credit loss for the entire lifetime of the credit exposure. The calculation mechanism is similar to the method described above, including the use of different scenarios, but the probability of default and credit exposure at default are used for the entire lifetime of the financial instrument and the expected cash deficit amount is deducted at the effective interest rate.

- **Stage 3** – Financial instruments to which the concept of default applies, the Bank calculates the expected credit loss for the entire lifetime of the credit exposure. The calculation mechanism is similar to that used in stage 2. The probability of default is 100% and the loss rate is assumed to be greater than that applied in stages 1 and 2.

- **Loan commitment and letter of credit** – The ECL related to loan commitments and letters of credit are included in expected credit losses relating to loans and advances. When estimating ECLs for undrawn loan commitments, the Branch estimates the expected portion of the loan commitment that will be drawn down over its expected life. The ECL is then based on the present value of the expected shortfalls in cash flows if the loan is drawn down, based on a probability-weighting of the three scenarios. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted at an approximation to the expected EIR on the loan.

- **Financial guarantee contract** - The Branches' liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognized less cumulative amortization recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and the ECL provision. For this purpose, the Branch estimates ECLs based on the present value of the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs. The shortfalls are discounted by the risk-adjusted interest rate relevant to the exposure. The calculation is made using a probability-weighting of the three scenarios. The ECLs related to financial guarantee contracts are recognized within other liabilities.

(iii) Forward-looking Expected Credit Losses approach
In the expected credit loss calculation model, the Bank relies on a wide range of future information used as inputs, for example:

- International oil prices
- Gross domestic products

The inputs and models used to calculate expected credit losses may not include all market characteristics as at the date of the financial statements. As a result, qualitative adjustments are sometimes made as temporary modifications in case of significant differences.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Expected credit losses (continued)

(iv) Scenarios
Weighted average ECL is calculated considering base case, upside and downside scenarios multiplied by the associated scenario weightings, at the input stage for reflection of the ECL impact in the books of accounts. The most significant period-end assumptions used for ECL estimate as at 31 December 2019 are Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of United Arab Emirates (UAE) and international oil prices. The scenarios base case, upside and downside were used for all portfolios keeping in view the following principal macroeconomic variables

Macroeconomic variables	*Scenario*	*Assigned probabilities*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*Subsequent years*
GDP of UAE	Base case	67%	1,572.2	1,622.3	1,671.0	1,718.7	1,817.7
	Upside	17.1%	1,714.2	1,862.7	1,988.3	2,084.3	2,111.3
	Downside	15.9%	1,226.2	1,173.4	1,156.9	1,174.2	1,197.2
Oil prices (USD per barrel)	Base case	67%	70	69.6	68.6	65	63
	Upside	17.1%	90	90	90	90	90
	Downside	15.9%	47	47	47	47	47

(v) Sensitivity analysis
If the macroeconomic variables (defined above) were to change by the base case, upside and downside scenarios, the ECL under stages 1 and 2 will change between -10% to +15% among 3 scenarios.

There has been no significant sensitivity impact on stage 3 ECL.

Credit-impaired financial assets / Definition of default:
At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities carried at FVOCI are credit-impaired.

Assets classified under this category are obligors which are unlikely to repay their contractual obligations, on a timely basis and are considered as defaulted obligors. The default definition used by the Bank is captured by the 'For Adjustment Purpose ("FAP")' tagging which in turn is triggered by the qualitative and quantitative criteria listed below:

- **Days Past Due (DPD):** Corporate / SME / Retail accounts is identified as default if the contractual payment is more than or equal to 90 days past due. For Investments & FI portfolios account is identified as default if the contractual coupon payment is more than 30 days past due. Additionally, for overdraft exposures, any excess over limit or forced debit will be treated similar to days past due i.e., an overdraft account showing excess over limit for 90 days will become a Stage 3 exposure. The days past due will be calculated and applied in line with the credit risk policy as applicable to the bank (and will be reflected in FAP tagging).

- **Non-Performing Loans ('For Adjustment Purpose (FAP)' Tagging):** The tagging of exposures to the Non-performing Loans ("NPL") category or Default FAP (2 or worse) based on the overdue status or qualitative information available with the Bank will trigger transfer of credit exposures to Stage 3.

- **Credit Rating Downgrade:** Under Investments & FI portfolios for Investment Grade ("IG") exposures, a downgrade of more than 2 notches from IG to Non-Investment Grade ("NIG") will trigger transfer to Stage 3. Whereas for exposures within the NIG, a 3 notch downgrade will trigger transfer to Stage 3.

- **Cross-Product Default:** For Corporate / SME or Retail portfolio whenever a credit exposure is marked NPL or Default FAP (2 or worse), all related exposures within the same entity / counterparty (all facilities and credit exposure from all product areas) are marked NPL or Overdue / Default FAP. The tagging of credit exposures as NPL or Default FAP (2 or worse) will trigger transfer to stage 3.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Expected credit losses (continued)

Collateral valuation
To mitigate its credit risks on financial assets, the Branches seek to use collateral, where possible. The collateral comes in various forms, such as cash, securities, letters of credit/guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories and other non-financial assets and credit enhancements such as netting agreements. The Branches' accounting policy for collateral assigned to it through its lending arrangements under IFRS 9 is the same it was under IAS 39. Collateral, unless foreclosed, is not recorded on the Branches' statement of financial position. However, the fair value of collateral is re-assessed periodically. However, some collateral, for example, cash or securities relating to margining requirements, is valued daily.

To the extent possible, the Branches uses active market date for valuing financial assets held as collateral. Other financial assets which do not have readily determinable market values are valued using models. Non-financial collateral, such as real estate, is valued based on data provided by third parties such as mortgage brokers or independent valuers.

Write-offs
Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Branches has no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense.

Renegotiated loans and advances
Where possible, the Branches seek to restructure loans rather than to take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement on new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, any impairment is measured using the original effective interest rate as calculated before the modification of terms and the loan is no longer considered past due. Management continuously reviews renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur. The loans continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the loan's original effective interest rate.

Derecognition of financial assets
The Branches derecognise a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Branches neither transfer nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Branches recognise its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Branches retain substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Branches continue to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the income statement.

On derecognition of a financial asset (equity instrument) that is classified as FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to the income statement, but is reclassified to retained earnings.

On derecognition of a financial asset (debt instrument) that is classified as FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to the income statement.

Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets
The Bank, as a policy, does not purchase credit impaired assets. However, a significant modification of a financial asset can result in de-recognition of the existing financial asset and the subsequent recognition of the modified financial asset, the modified asset is considered a 'New' financial asset, assuming that the level of modification exceeds the internal thresholds set by the management.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets (continued)
The effective interest rate (EIR) for a POCI asset is estimated using expected cash-flows (i.e. its credit adjusted) rather than contractual cash-flows. For a POCI, interest accrual is not done on a gross basis, even if the credit quality of the asset improves. Since, the Bank utilizes the expected cash-flows to compute the credit adjusted EIR, these assets already incorporate life time expected credit losses and hence a separate loss allowance is not required. Any changes (whether a loss or a gain), however in the lifetime expected losses for these assets would require that a loss allowance is accrued to reflect the same.

Modification of financial assets
Restructuring a credit facility, based on urgent request from the client, enables the client to continue servicing interest and amortization payments. Without restructuring the client would not be able anymore to meet the conditions of the contract. A restructuring therefore can be defined as the inability of the borrower to continue servicing the debt without any relief in the terms and conditions.

Restructuring is not referring to a normal - business as usual – rescheduling request by the client to amend credit facilities according to the changing economic environment. This could be due to expansion of the business or reallocation of resources and therefore changing financing needs in view of a different expectation of the future economic environment.

In certain cases, there might be a subtle line between the two above described cases. However, whenever all credit facilities of various banks need to be re-negotiated or a syndicated loan needs re-negotiation, this is most likely due to a breach of contract. If a private client is asking for re-negotiation, the Bank's judgment should be dependent on the financial flexibility of the client. An over-leveraged home loan where the Loan-to-value (LTV) is over 100% and the client asks for re-negotiation but has no additional financial resources (which he possibly could bring in) is also to be treated as a breach of contract.

Restructured cases need to be flagged as "restructured" from the start. This flagging is an additional earmark besides the classification. The ECL numbers for stage 2 exposures will be computed over the lifetime of the facility based on residual maturity / tenor of the facility.

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL
Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Branches manage together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Branches' documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* permits the entire combined contract (asset or liability) to be designated as at FVTPL.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities at FVTPL (continued)

- Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item in the statement of income.

Other financial liabilities
Other financial liabilities, include deposits and balances due to Head Office and its branches abroad, borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective interest rate.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Financial guarantee contracts
A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the Bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Bank are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVPL and not arising from a transfer of a financial asset, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

The amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 and the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the Bank's revenue recognition policies.

Loan commitments
Loan commitments are firm commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions. Commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVPL, are subsequently measured as follows:

At the higher of the amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 and the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the Bank's revenue recognition policies.

Derivative financial instruments
The Bank enters into derivative instruments that comprise forward foreign exchange contracts and interest rate swaps. Derivatives are stated at fair value. The fair value of a derivative is the equivalent of the unrealised gain or loss from marking to market the derivative using prevailing market rates or internal pricing models. Derivatives with positive market values (unrealised gains) are included in other assets and derivatives with negative market values (unrealised losses) are included in other liabilities in the statement of financial position.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Investments
The 'investments' caption in the statement of financial position includes:

- Debt investment securities measured at amortised cost: These are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest method;
- Debt and equity investment securities measured at FVPL or designated as at FVPL: These are at fair value with changes recognised immediately in profit or loss;
- Debt securities measured at FVOCI; and
- Equity investment securities designated as FVOCI.

For debt securities measured at FVOCI, gains and losses are recognised in OCI, except for the following, which are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

- Interest revenue using the effective interest method;
- ECL and reversals; and
- Foreign exchange gains and losses.

When debt security measured at FVOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

The Bank elects to present in OCI changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading. The election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Gains and losses on such equity instruments are never reclassified to profit or loss and no impairment is recognised in profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss unless they clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case they are recognised in OCI. Cumulative gains and losses on equity instruments recognised in OCI are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment.

Property and equipment
Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment allowance, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

Depreciation is charged for all property and equipment items (except land) at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset over its expected useful life. Where the carrying value of the asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposal are taken into account in determining net income.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. The estimated useful lives for the various types of assets are as follows:

Buildings	25 years
Furniture and office equipment	4 to 7 years
Computer systems	4 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

Leases
Applicable from 1 January 2019
The Bank assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)
Applicable from 1 January 2019 (continued)

Right-of-use assets
The Bank recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Subsequent to initial recognition, Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Bank is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the Bank recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Bank and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Bank exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Branch uses the incremental borrowing rate, as applicable, at the lease commencement date since the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Bank applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of property and equipment (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of property and equipment that are considered of low value. Payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Bank has the option, under some of its leases to lease the assets for an additional term. The Bank applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal. After the commencement date, the Bank reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew (e.g. a change in business strategy).

Applicable before 1 January 2019
The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease, or contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or whether the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Leases that do not transfer to the Bank substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased items are operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rental payable is recognised as an expense in the period in which they it is incurred.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets
At the end of each reporting period, the Branches review the carrying amounts of their non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Branches estimate the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Bank of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of comprehensive income.

Customer deposits and Islamic customer deposits
Customer deposits are initially recognised at fair value, being the fair value of the consideration received.

After initial recognition, all deposits are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or receipt of customer deposit.

The Islamic customer deposits are received by entering into following kinds of agreements:

Mudaraba
An agreement between the Bank and a third party whereby one party would provide a certain amount of funds (Rab ul Mal) which the other party (Mudarib) would then invest in a specific enterprise or activity against a specific share in the profit. The Mudarib would bear the loss in case of default, negligence or violation of any of the terms and conditions of the Mudaraba. In principle Mudaraba profit is distributed on declaration/distribution by the Mudarib.

Wakala
An agreement between Bank and third party whereby one party (Muwakil) provides certain amount of funds which the other party (Wakil) would invest according to the terms and conditions of Wakala in return for a certain fee. The Wakil is obliged to return the invested amount in case of default, negligence or violation of any of the terms and conditions of the Wakala. The Wakeel may be granted any excess over and above a certain pre-agreed rate of return as a performance incentive. In principle, wakala profit is distributed on declaration/distribution by the Wakil.

Islamic customer deposits are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective profit method.

Staff terminal benefits
With respect to the Bank's national employees, the Bank contribute to the pension scheme for UAE nationals under the UAE pension and social security law. This is a defined contribution pension plan and the Bank contributions are charged to the statement of profit or loss in the period to which they relate. In respect of this scheme, the Bank have an obligation to pay the fixed contributions as they fall due and no obligations exist to pay the future benefits.

The Bank provide for end of services benefits to other employees based on applicable laws and regulations which is based on period of service and basic salaries.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and unrestricted cash balances with the UAE Central Bank, deposits and other balances due from/to banks, Head Office and other branches with original maturity of three months or less from the acquisition date, which are subject to insignificant credit risk, and are used by the Bank in the management of its short term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost.

Provisions
A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Acceptances
Acceptances are recognised as financial liability in the statement of financial position with a contractual right of reimbursement from the customer as a financial asset. Therefore, commitments in respect of acceptances have been accounted for as financial assets and financial liabilities.

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

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRSs, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions.

Revenue recognition and expense
Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Branches and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Interest income and expense
Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability on initial recognition. When there is doubt in the collection of the principal or the interest, the recognition of interest income ceases.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than credit-impaired assets, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not ECL. For credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including ECL.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

Fee and commission income
Fee and commission income is recognised at point in time when customer obtain controls over the related services as performed.

Fees and commission that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument are treated as an adjustment to the effective interest rate. Other fees and commissions are recognised over the period of service.

Income from recoveries
Recoveries in respect of defaulted loans are accounted for when recovery is virtually certain and amount can be measured reliably.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition and expense (continued)
Income from Islamic financing and distributions to depositors
Income from Islamic financing is recognised in the statement of profit or loss using the effective profit method.

The calculation of the effective profit rate includes all fees paid or received, transaction costs, and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective profit rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset.

Distribution to depositors (Islamic products) is calculated according to the Bank's standard procedures and is approved by the Bank's Sharia's Supervisory Board.

Fees for custodian services
The Bank provides custodian services to various clients. Fees for custodian services are calculated based on a fixed percentage of the value of assets managed and deducted from the customer's account balance on a monthly basis.

Amortised cost and gross carrying amount
The 'amortised cost' of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance.

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

Contract balances
The following is recognised in the statement of financial position arising from revenue from contracts with customers:

'Commission received in advance' included under 'Other liabilities', which represent the Bank's obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Bank has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. A liability for unearned fees and commissions is recognised when the payment is made, or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Unearned fees and commissions are recognised as revenue when (or as) the Bank performs.

Income tax
Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the statement of financial position date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)
The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each statement of financial position date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date. Deferred taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are also recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income .

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

4 STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Standards, amendments and interpretations that are effective for the Bank accounting period beginning on 1 January 2019

***IFRS 16 'Leases' (effective date: 1 January 2019)* -** The bank adopted IFRS 16 from 1 January 2019, under specific transitional approach to recognise the lease liabilities based on the remaining lease payments discounted using the incremental borrowing rate as of the date of initial application. Comparative information has not been restated.

The effect of adoption IFRS 16 is as follows:

Impact on the statement of financial position (increase / decrease) as at 1 January 2019:

	AED 000
Right-of-use assets	
Right-of-use assets	**100,101**
Prepayments against operating leases	**40,752**
	140,853

	AED 000
Other assets	
Prepayments and deposits	**47,399**
Prepayments against operating leases	**(40,752)**
	6,647

	AED 000
Lease liabilities	**100,101**

Impact on the statement of income (increase / decrease) for the year ended 31 December 2019:

	2019 *AED 000*
Rent expense	**14,965**
Depreciation	**(14,809)**
Operating profit	**156**
Finance costs	**(2,725)**
Net impact	**(2,569)**

4 STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS (continued)

Standards, amendments and interpretations that are effective for the Bank accounting period beginning on 1 January 2019 (continued)

IFRS 16 'Leases' (continued)

Nature of the effect of adoption of IFRS 16
The Bank has lease contracts for various items in the nature of property and equipment. Before the adoption of IFRS 16, the Bank classified each of its leases at the inception date as an operating lease. In an operating lease, the leased property was not capitalised and the lease payments were recognised as rent expense in the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Any prepaid rent and accrued rent were recognised under prepayments and other liabilities, respectively.

Upon adoption of IFRS 16, the Bank applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases that it is the lessee, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Bank recognized lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

The new accounting policies of the Bank upon adoption of IFRS 16 are noted in note 3 above.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Bank applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of property and equipment (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of property and equipment that are considered of low value. Payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Bank has the option, under some of its leases to lease the assets for an additional term. The Bank applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal. After the commencement date, the Bank reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew (e.g. a change in business strategy).

The Bank also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- Relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application
- Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease

IFRIC Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment
The Interpretation addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of IAS 12 Income Taxes. It does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of IAS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The Interpretation specifically addresses the following:

- Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
- The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
- How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
- How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

The Bank determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

4 STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS (continued)

Standards, amendments and interpretations that are effective for the Bank accounting period beginning on 1 January 2019 (continued)

IFRIC Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment (continued)
The Bank applies significant judgement in identifying uncertainties over income tax treatments. Since the Bank operates in different Emirates of United Arab Emirates with their own tax regulations/decrees, it assessed whether the Interpretation had an impact on its financial statements.

Upon adoption of the Interpretation, the Bank considered whether it has any uncertain tax positions, particularly those relating to transfer pricing. The Bank's and the Head Office' tax filings in different jurisdictions include deductions related to transfer pricing and the taxation authorities may challenge those tax treatments. The Bank determined, based on its tax compliance and transfer pricing study, that it is probable that its tax treatments will be accepted by the taxation authorities. The Interpretation did not have an impact on the financial statements of the Bank.

Amendments to IFRS 9: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation
Under IFRS 9, a debt instrument can be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to IFRS 9 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of an event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Bank.

Amendments to IAS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement
The amendments to IAS 19 address the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period. The amendments specify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, an entity is required to determine the current service cost for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement, using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event. An entity is also required to determine the net interest for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event, and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

The amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Bank as it did not have any plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements during the period.

Amendments to IAS 28: Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures
The amendments clarify that an entity applies IFRS 9 to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied but that, in substance, form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture (long-term interests). This clarification is relevant because it implies that the expected credit loss model in IFRS 9 applies to such long-term interests.

The amendments also clarified that, in applying IFRS 9, an entity does not take account of any losses of the associate or joint venture, or any impairment losses on the net investment, recognised as adjustments to the net investment in the associate or joint venture that arise from applying IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements as the Bank does not have long-term interests in its associate and joint venture.

Annual Improvements 2015-2017 Cycle

- **IFRS 3 Business Combinations**

The amendments clarify that, when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, including remeasuring previously held interests in the assets and liabilities of the joint operation at fair value. In doing so, the acquirer remeasures its entire previously held interest in the joint operation.

An entity applies those amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with early application permitted.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Bank as there is no transaction where joint control is obtained.

4 STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS (continued)

Standards, amendments and interpretations that are effective for the Bank accounting period beginning on 1 January 2019 (continued)

- **IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements**

An entity that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in IFRS 3. The amendments clarify that the previously held interests in that joint operation are not remeasured.

An entity applies those amendments to transactions in which it obtains joint control on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with early application permitted. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Bank as there is no transaction where a joint control is obtained.

- **IAS 12 Income Taxes**

The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity recognises the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where it originally recognised those past transactions or events.

An entity applies the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with early application permitted. When the entity first applies those amendments, it applies them to the income tax consequences of dividends recognised on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period.

Since the Bank's current practice is in line with these amendments, they had no impact on the financial statements of the Bank.

- **IAS 23 Borrowing Costs**

The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

The entity applies the amendments to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with early application permitted.

Since the Bank's current practice is in line with these amendments, they had no impact on the financial statements of the Bank.

Standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued but not effective for the Bank accounting period beginning on 1 January 2019

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Branches' financial statements are disclosed below. The Branches intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material (effective date: 1 January 2020)

In October 2018, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors to align the definition of 'material' across the standards and to clarify certain aspects of the definition. The new definition states that, 'Information is material if omitting, misstating, or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general-purpose financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.'

The amendments to the definition of material is not expected to have a significant impact on the Bank's financial statements.

4 STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS (continued)

Standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued but not effective for the Bank accounting period beginning on 1 January 2019 (continued)

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17), a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts, covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 4). IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021, with comparative figures required. This standard is not applicable to the Bank.

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform: Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7
Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 includes a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainties about the timing and or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument. As a result of interest rate benchmark reform, there may be uncertainties about the timing and or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument during the period before the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate (an RFR). This may lead to uncertainty whether a forecast transaction is highly probable and whether prospectively the hedging relationship is expected to be highly effective.

The amendment provides temporary reliefs which enable hedge accounting to continue during the period of uncertainty before the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark with an alternative RFR. The effective date of the amendments is for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020, with early application permitted. The requirements must be applied retrospectively. However, any hedge relationship that have been previously been de-designated cannot be reinstated upon application, nor can any hedge relationships be designated with the benefit of hindsight.

With phase one completed, the IASB is now shifting its focus to consider those issues that could affect financial reporting when an existing interest rate benchmark is replaces with an RFR. This is referred to as phase two of the IASB's project.

The Bank has not early adopted the amendments and has concluded that the uncertainty arising from IBOR reform is not affecting it as it does not carry any hedge relationship as of the reporting date.

5 CASH AND BALANCES WITH UAE CENTRAL BANK

	2019	*2018*
	AED 000	*AED 000*
Cash in hand	**67,929**	52,137
Balances with UAE Central Bank:		
- Certificates of deposit	**1,660,000**	895,000
- Clearing account	**359,273**	393,854
- Statutory reserve	**958,913**	886,506
- Islamic commodity murabaha	**210,000**	185,000
	3,256,115	2,412,497

The statutory reserve represents mandatory interest free reserve deposits, which are not available to finance the Bank's day to day operations and cannot be withdrawn without the prior approval of the Central Bank of UAE. The level of reserves required changes periodically in accordance with the directives of the Central Bank of UAE.

Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE were classified as Stage 1 financial assets throughout the period.

6 DUE FROM BANKS

	2019 ***AED 000***	*2018* *AED 000*
Time	**3,280,093**	3,471,081
Demand	**148,340**	278,251
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(8,371)**	(9,959)
	3,420,062	3,739,373

An analysis of change in the ECL allowance related to due from banks is as follows:

	Stage 1 ***AED 000***	***Stage 2*** ***AED 000***	***Stage 3*** ***AED 000***	***Total*** ***AED 000***
ECL allowance at 1 January 2019	**8,808**	**1,151**	**-**	**9,959**
Net reversals	**(446)**	**(1,142)**	**-**	**(1,588)**
ECL allowance at 31 December 2019	**8,362**	**9**	**-**	**8,371**

	Stage 1 *AED 000*	*Stage 2* *AED 000*	*Stage 3* *AED 000*	*Total* *AED 000*
ECL allowance at 1 January 2018	11,797	699	-	12,496
Net (reversals) / impairment charge	(2,989)	452	-	(2,537)
ECL allowance at 31 December 2018	8,808	1,151	-	9,959

As at 31 December 2019, there were time deposits with an original maturity of more than 3 months of AED 632.4 million (2018: AED 1,008.7 million).

7 LOANS AND ISLAMIC FINANCING RECEIVABLES

(a) The composition of the loans and Islamic financing receivables portfolio is as follows:

		2019			*2018*	
	UAE ***AED 000***	***Others*** ***AED 000***	***Total*** ***AED 000***	*UAE* *AED 000*	*Others* *AED 000*	*Total* *AED 000*
Trade	**1,178,578**	**-**	**1,178,578**	1,140,046	-	1,140,046
Other commercial & business sector	**1,642,980**	**95,895**	**1,738,875**	1,865,533	55,909	1,921,442
Personal	**655,099**	**13,538**	**668,637**	767,527	12,742	780,269
Gross receivables	**3,476,657**	**109,433**	**3,586,090**	3,773,106	68,651	3,841,757
Allowance for impairment						
- Stage 3			**(180,760)**			(174,322)
- Stage 1 & 2			**(201,480)**			(209,092)
Net receivables			**3,203,850**			3,458,343

7 LOANS AND ISLAMIC FINANCING RECEIVABLES (continued)

Loans and Islamic financing receivables include Murabaha financing activities amounting to AED 5.97 million (*2018: 18.44 million*) provided through a Shari'a compliant Islamic window.

(b) An analysis of change in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowance is as follows:

	Stage 1	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***Total***
	AED '000	***AED '000***	***AED '000***	***AED '000***
Gross exposure at 1 January 2019	**2,336,962**	**1,169,348**	**348,275**	**3,854,585**
Net transfers between Stages	**(74,984)**	**61,385**	**13,599**	**-**
Repayments	**(80,926)**	**(138,621)**	**(17,185)**	**(236,732)**
Amounts written off	**-**	**-**	**(6,467)**	**(6,467)**
Gross exposure at 31 December 2019	**2,181,052**	**1,092,112**	**338,222**	**3,611,386**
Interest in suspense	**-**	**-**	**(25,296)**	**(25,296)**
Gross exposure – net of Interest in suspense	**2,181,052**	**1,092,112**	**312,926**	**3,586,090**

	Stage 1	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***Total***
	AED '000	***AED '000***	***AED '000***	***AED '000***
ECL allowance at 1 January 2019	**24,766**	**184,326**	**174,322**	**383,414**
Net transfers between stages	**(12,724)**	**(219)**	**12,943**	**-**
Net (reversals) / impairment charge	**61,566**	**(56,235)**	**(38)**	**5,293**
Amounts written off	**-**	**-**	**(6,467)**	**(6,467)**
ECL allowance at 31 December 2019	**73,608**	**127,872**	**180,760**	**382,240**
Net loans and receivables	**2,107,444**	**964,240**	**132,166**	**3,203,850**

	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
	AED '000	*AED '000*	*AED '000*	*AED '000*
Gross exposure at 1 January 2018	2,419,728	1,105,026	388,083	3,912,837
Net transfers between Stages	(235,833)	244,828	(8,995)	-
Net additions / (repayments)	153,067	(180,506)	(29,299)	(56,738)
Amounts written off	-	-	(1,514)	(1,514)
Gross exposure at 31 December 2018	2,336,962	1,169,348	348,275	3,854,585
Interest in suspense	-	-	(12,828)	(12,828)
Gross exposure – net of Interest in suspense	2,336,962	1,169,348	335,447	3,841,757

	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
	AED '000	*AED '000*	*AED '000*	*AED '000*
ECL allowance at 1 January 2018	26,224	177,594	166,818	370,636
Net transfers between stages	457	378	(835)	-
Net (reversals) / impairment charge	(1,915)	6,354	9,853	14,292
Amounts written off	-	-	(1,514)	(1,514)
ECL allowance at 31 December 2018	24,766	184,326	174,322	383,414
Net loans and receivables	2,312,196	985,022	161,125	3,458,343

7 LOANS AND ISLAMIC FINANCING RECEIVABLES (continued)

(c) The charge to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for impairment allowance consists of the following:

	2019 AED 000	*2018 AED 000*
Impairment allowance on due from banks	**(1,588)**	(2,537)
Impairment allowance on loans and advances and Islamic financing	**5,293**	14,292
Impairment allowance on investment securities	**11,416**	7,055
Impairment allowance on other assets	**3,028**	5,712
Total net charge for impairment for the year	**18,149**	24,522

8 INVESTMENTS

	2019 AED 000	*2018 AED 000*
At fair value through OCI		
Equities - unquoted	**1,197**	1,197
Bonds - quoted (refer note 9a) *	**1,238,941**	941,301
At amortized cost		
Bonds - quoted (refer note 9 b) *	**268,780**	154,629
	1,508,918	1,097,127

* The above investments include bonds guaranteed by foreign governments, other corporates including international banks and financial institutions, denominated in USD and UAE Dirhams.

Income from investment taken to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is as follows:

	2019 AED 000	*2018 AED 000*
Interest income and income from Islamic financing (Note 19)	**40,737**	34,552
Realised (loss) / gain on bonds designed at fair value through OCI	**824**	(3,299)

(a) Investments at fair value through OCI

The table below sets out the investment securities at their fair values:

Bonds – quoted

	2019 AED 000	*2018 AED 000*
Opening balance	**948,625**	1,105,511
Acquired during the year	**525,465**	174,070
Sold / redeemed during the year	**(264,832)**	(306,677)
Amortisation of premium	**(9,533)**	(11,184)
Realized losses	**824**	(3,299)
Fair value movement *	**56,844**	(9,796)
	1,257,393	948,625
Allowances for expected credit losses	**(18,452)**	(7,324)
Closing balance	**1,238,941**	941,301

* Fair value movement is after netting charge of expected credit losses of AED 11,128 thousand (2018: AED 7,324 thousand) during the year ended 31 December 2019.

8 INVESTMENTS (continued)

(b) Investments at amortised costs

The table below sets out the investment securities at their carrying values:

Bonds – quoted

	2019 AED 000	*2018 AED 000*
Opening balance	**155,122**	223,433
Acquired during the year	**178,008**	-
Redeemed during the year	**(62,440)**	(66,112)
Amortisation of premium/discount, net	**(1,129)**	(2,199)
	269,561	155,122
Allowances for expected credit losses	**(781)**	(493)
Closing balance	**268,780**	154,629

(c) An analysis of change in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowance is as follows:

	Stage 1 AED 000	***Stage 2 AED 000***	***Stage 3 AED 000***	***Total AED 000***
Gross exposure at 1 January 2019	**961,023**	**110,835**	**25,762**	**1,097,620**
Net transfers between Stages	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net additions / (disposals)	**522,385**	**(110,835)**	**529**	**412,079**
At 31 December 2019	**1,483,408**	**-**	**26,291**	**1,509,699**

	Stage 1 AED 000	***Stage 2 AED 000***	***Stage 3 AED 000***	***Total AED 000***
ECL allowance at 1 January 2019	**806**	**583**	**6,428**	**7,817**
Net transfers between Stages	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net charge / (reversals)	**2,191**	**(583)**	**9,808**	**11,416**
Total ECL on investments	**2,997**	**-**	**16,236**	**19,233**
Less: ECL on FVOCI bonds	**(2,216)**	**-**	**(16,236)**	**(18,452)**
Closing Balance on 31 December 2019	**781**	**-**	**-**	**781**

	Stage 1 AED 000	*Stage 2 AED 000*	*Stage 3 AED 000*	*Total AED 000*
Gross exposure at 1 January 2018	1,245,662	84,479	-	1,330,141
Net transfers between Stages	(57,350)	38,011	19,339	-
Net additions / (disposals)	(227,289)	(11,655)	6,423	(232,521)
At 31 December 2018	961,023	110,835	25,762	1,097,620

	Stage 1 AED 000	*Stage 2 AED 000*	*Stage 3 AED 000*	*Total AED 000*
ECL allowance at 1 January 2018	224	538	-	762
Net transfers between Stages	(50)	50	-	-
Net charge / (reversals)	632	(5)	6,428	7,055
Total ECL on investments	806	583	6,428	7,817
Less: ECL on FVOCI bonds	(718)	(178)	(6,428)	(7,324)
Closing Balance on 31 December 2018	88	405	-	493

9 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings AED 000	*Furniture and office equipment AED 000*	*Computer system AED 000*	*Motor vehicles AED 000*	*Total AED 000*
Cost					
At 1 January 2018	52,184	33,292	14,714	7,733	107,923
Additions	-	14,354	294	380	15,028
Disposals and write-offs	-	(7,079)	(1,022)	(352)	(8,453)
At 31 December 2018	52,184	40,567	13,986	7,761	114,498
At 1 January 2019	52,184	40,567	13,986	7,761	114,498
Additions	-	5,656	771	-	6,427
Disposals and write-offs	-	(6,988)	(5,703)	-	(12,691)
At 31 December 2019	**52,184**	**39,235**	**9,054**	**7,761**	**108,234**
Accumulated Depreciation					
At 1 January 2018	12,746	21,727	12,190	5,040	51,703
Charge for the year	2,117	3,229	941	942	7,229
Disposals and write-offs	-	(6,946)	(1,012)	(352)	(8,310)
At 31 December 2018	14,863	18,010	12,119	5,630	50,622
At 1 January 2019	14,863	18,010	12,119	5,630	50,622
Charge for the year	2,110	5,174	1,031	814	9,129
Disposals and write-offs	-	(6,943)	(5,690)	-	(12,633)
At 31 December 2019	**16,973**	**16,241**	**7,460**	**6,444**	**47,118**
Net book value					
At 31 December 2019	**35,211**	**22,994**	**1,594**	**1,317**	**61,116**
At 31 December 2018	37,321	22,557	1,867	2,131	63,876

10 LEASES

The Bank has lease contracts for branches and ATM locations used in its operations. Leases of branches generally have lease terms between 5 and 30 years, while ATM locations generally have shorter lease terms between 1 and 2 years. The Bank's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Bank is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets. There are several lease contracts that include extension and termination options, which are further discussed below.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year ended 31 December 2019:

	AED'000
Right-of-use assets	
As at 1 January 2019 (Note 4)	**140,853**
Depreciation expense	**(14,809)**
As at 31 December 2019	**126,044**

10 LEASES (continued)

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year ended 31 December 2019:

	AED'000
Lease Liabilities	
As at 1 January 2019 (Note 4)	**100,101**
Accretion of interest	**2,725**
Payments during the year	**(12,217)**
As at 31 December 2019	**90,609**

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed under liquidity risk management note.

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	AED'000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	**14,809**
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**2,725**
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**17,534**

The Bank had total cash outflows for leases of AED 12,217 thousand in 2019.

The Bank has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Bank's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised.

11 DEFERRED TAX

a) Deferred tax assets are attributable to the following:

	2019 ***AED 000***	*2018* *AED 000*
Allowances for expected credit losses	**81,387**	78,133
Others	**106**	113
	81,493	78,246

Movements in temporary differences during the year are as follows:

	Opening balance AED 000	***Recognized in assets AED 000***	***Recognised in profit or loss AED 000***	***Recognised in OCI/ equity AED 000***	***Closing balance AED 000***
2019					
Allowances for loan losses	**78,133**	**-**	**3,254**	**-**	**81,387**
Others	**113**	**15**	**(22)**	**-**	**106**
	78,246	**15**	**3,232**	**-**	**81,493**

11 DEFERRED TAX (continued)

	Opening balance AED 000	*Recognized in assets AED 000*	*Recognised in profit or loss AED 000*	*Recognised in OCI/ equity AED 000*	*Closing balance AED 000*
2018					
Allowances for loan losses	41,067	-	5,761	31,305	78,133
Others	-	375	(262)	-	113
	41,067	375	5,499	31,305	78,246

b) Deferred tax liability of AED 8,336 thousand (2018: Nil) created during the year ended 31 December 2019, is attributable to the fair value reserve relating to investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income.

12 OTHER ASSETS

	2019 AED 000	*2018 AED 000*
Accrued interest receivable	**43,518**	48,653
Prepayments and deposits	**8,717**	47,339
Asset acquired in settlement of debt	**344**	-
Precious metal - Gold	**3,454**	2,989
Positive fair value of derivatives (refer note 24)	**-**	91
Custodian collection	**11,889**	16,085
Others	**1,154**	2,209
	69,076	117,366

Assets acquired in settlement of debt includes certain assets at year ended 31 December 2019 of AED 16.1 million (2018: AED 22.6 million) which are fully impaired and the impairment allowance on these was AED 16.1 million (2018: AED 22.6 million).

13 DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

	2019 AED 000	*2018 AED 000*
Business accounts		
Demand deposits	**3,646,797**	3,181,327
Time deposits	**862,796**	874,356
Call deposits	**667,426**	567,060
Savings deposits	**48,758**	118,311
Margin deposits	**97,068**	121,239
	5,322,845	4,862,293
Individual customers		
Demand	**1,378,543**	1,403,952
Time deposits	**1,911,421**	1,989,708
Call deposits	**317,562**	279,173
Savings deposits	**846,027**	844,228
Margin deposits	**7,699**	7,699
	4,461,252	4,524,760
Total	**9,784,097**	9,387,053

Deposits from customers include Islamic customer deposits amounting to AED 211.8 million (2018: 201.0 million) undertaken through a Sharia'a compliant Islamic window.

14 DUE TO BANKS

	2019 ***AED 000***	*2018* *AED 000*
Demand deposits	**141,245**	50,836

There are no interest paid on balances due to banks during the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018.

15 OTHER LIABILTIES

	2019 ***AED 000***	*2018* *AED 000*
Accrued interest payable	**22,316**	26,383
Staff terminal benefits	**36,332**	33,526
Accrued expenses payable	**4,624**	3,701
Commission received in advance	**468**	477
Tax payable	**39,256**	36,902
Bills payable	**45,994**	42,487
Negative fair value of derivatives	**-**	42
Others	**56,204**	53,576
	205,194	197,094

16 ALLOCATED CAPITAL

The allocated capital represents the deposit of AED 100 million contributed by the Head Office as assigned capital for the UAE branches.

17 LEGAL RESERVE

In accordance with Federal Law No. 2 of 2015, 10% of the net profit for the year should be transferred to a non-distributable legal reserve, until such time as this reserve equals 50% of the allocated capital. No such transfers were made during the years 2019 and 2018, as reserves already equals 50% of the allocated capital.

18 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

The contractual amounts of the Bank's off-balance sheet financial instruments that commit it to extend credit to customers are as follows:

		2019 ***AED 000***	*2018* *AED 000*
a)	Direct credit substitutes including general guarantees of indebtedness and standby letters of credit serving as financial guarantees for loans and securities	**180,185**	204,769
b)	Transaction-related contingencies including performance bonds, bid bonds and standby letters of credit related to particular transactions	**177,131**	180,436
c)	Short-term self-liquidating trade-related contingencies arising from the movement of goods, such as documentary credits where the underlying shipment is used as security	**170,797**	252,429
		528,113	637,634

19 INTEREST INCOME AND INCOME FROM ISLAMIC FINANCING

	2019	*2018*
	AED 000	*AED 000*
Loans and receivables	**196,556**	202,605
Certificates of Deposits with U.A.E. Central Bank	**38,827**	19,855
Due from Head Office, branches abroad and associates	**361**	287
Due from Banks	**74,916**	68,737
Investment securities	**40,737**	34,552
	351,397	326,036

This includes income from Islamic financing amounting to AED 7.8 million (2018: 6 million) for the year ended 31 December 2019.

20 INTEREST EXPENSE AND DISTRIBUTION TO ISLAMIC DEPOSITORS

	2019	*2018*
	AED 000	*AED 000*
Due to banks	**115**	75
Deposit from customers	**33,367**	30,712
Due to Head Office, branches abroad and associates	**420**	307
Finance cost on leased liabilities	**2,725**	-
	36,627	31,094

This includes distribution to Islamic depositors amounting to AED 1.039 million (2018: 0.339 million) for the year ended 31 December 2019.

21 FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME (NET)

	2019	*2018*
	AED 000	*AED 000*
Fee and commission income	**65,512**	61,824
Fee and commission expense	**(3,366)**	(2,574)
	62,146	59,250

22 OTHER INCOME

	2019	*2018*
	AED 000	*AED 000*
Foreign exchange income	**31,365**	31,096
Telex charges recovery	**19,453**	18,904
Courier charges recovery	**6,374**	5,510
Insurance charges recovery	**570**	576
Other miscellaneous income	**10,851**	16,493
Commission expense	**(715)**	(887)
	67,898	71,692

23 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2019	*2018*
	AED 000	*AED 000*
Staff salaries and benefits	**134,279**	106,539
Depreciation	**9,129**	7,229
Telephone, telex and courier expenses	**6,581**	7,037
Head office charges	**19,335**	20,382
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	**14,809**	-
Operating lease rentals	**3,503**	18,048
Repairs and maintenance	**5,846**	5,570
Printing and stationery	**943**	1,304
Insurance and travel	**3,319**	3,490
Operational losses	**-**	203
Other miscellaneous expenses	**50,034**	76,637
Donations	**392**	350
	248,170	246,789

The total numbers of employees as at 31 December 2019 were 459 (2018: 384) of which 109 (2018: 109) were UAE Nationals.

24 TAXATION

Provision is made for tax in the Emirates of Abu Dhabi, Dubai (except for Jebel Ali which is a tax free zone) and Sharjah in accordance with the respective tax legislation in these Emirates. Tax expense for the year comprises:

	2019	*2018*
	AED 000	*AED 000*
Current tax expense	**39,256**	40,461
Additional tax paid for prior year	**186**	548
Deferred tax expense		
- Reversal of temporary differences	**(3,247)**	(5,874)
Total tax expense for the year	**36,195**	35,135

The Bank recognises deferred tax asset/liability for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised.

Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

	2019	*2018*
	AED 000	*AED 000*
Profit for the year before taxation	**178,925**	154,573
Tax calculated using UAE tax rates (20%)	**35,785**	30,915
Prior year tax	**186**	548
Tax exempt income	**(2,668)**	(1,489)
Non-deductible expenses	**2,892**	5,161
Total tax expense in income statement	**36,195**	35,135
Effective tax rate	**20.23%**	22.73%

25 DERIVATIVES

In the ordinary course of business, the Branches enter into various types of transactions that involve derivative financial instruments. A derivative financial instrument is a financial contract between two parties where payments are dependent upon movements in price in one or more underlying financial instrument, reference rate or index. Derivative financial instruments include forwards, futures, swaps and options. During the year, the Branches entered into forward foreign exchange.

The table below shows the positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments, which are equivalent to the market values, together with the notional amounts. The notional amount is the amount of a derivative's underlying asset, reference rate or index and is the basis upon which changes in the value of derivatives are measured. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at year end and are neither indicative of the market risk nor credit risk.

				Notional amounts by term to maturity		
At 31 December 2019	***Positive fair value AED'000 (Note 12)***	***Negative fair value AED'000 (Note 15)***	***Notional amount AED'000***	***Within 3 months AED'000***	***3-12 months AED'000***	***1-5 years AED'000***
Foreign exchange forward contracts	**-**	**-**	**493**	**493**	**-**	**-**

				Notional amounts by term to maturity		
At 31 December 2018	*Positive fair value AED'000 (Note 12)*	*Negative fair value AED'000 (Note 15)*	*Notional amount AED'000*	*Within 3 months AED'000*	*3-12 months AED'000*	*1-5 years AED'000*
Foreign exchange forward contracts	91	(42)	5,566	-	5,566	-

Credit risk in respect of derivative financial instruments arises from the potential for a counter party to default on its contractual obligations and is limited to the positive fair value of instruments that are favourable to the Bank.

26 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the case of the Bank, related parties, as defined under the International Accounting Standard 24, include Head Office, branches abroad, subsidiaries and associates of Habib Bank AG Zurich outside the United Arab Emirates.

In the normal course of business, the Bank enters into various transactions with related parties. The Bank's management believes that all such transactions with related parties are carried out on mutually agreed terms.

Key management personnel are those persons, having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank, directly or indirectly.

26 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

The balances and income/expense arising from transactions with Head Office, branches abroad and subsidiaries are set out below:

	2019	*2018*
	AED 000	*AED 000*
Due from		
- Head office	**69,052**	62,748
- Branches (other than UAE)	**-**	139
- Subsidiaries of Habib Group	**30,546**	67,659
	99,598	130,546
Due to		
- Head office	**1,845**	305
- Branches (other than UAE)	**1,572**	1,195
- Subsidiaries of Habib Group	**5,382**	4,206
	8,798	5,706
Loan to HBZ Services LLC	**26,219**	27,661
Deposit from HBZ Services LLC	**14,001**	12,897

Due from Head Office and its branches abroad are classified as Stage 1 financial assets. No allowance for impairment has been recognized in respect of due from related parties, including loans and Islamic financing receivables from related parties (2018: nil).

Transactions with Related Parties

	2019	*2018*
	AED 000	*AED 000*
Interest income (including on loan to HBZ Services LLC)	**1,899**	1,660
Interest expense	**420**	307
Head office charges	**19,335**	20,382
Expenses reimbursed to HBZ Services LLC (note 26.1)	**27,626**	49,473

Deposits from related parties

	2019	*2018*
	AED 000	*AED 000*
Deposits at 1 January	**146,283**	141,880
Deposits received and interest rollover during the year	**348,587**	169,782
Deposits repaid during the year	**(341,286)**	(165,379)
Deposits at 31 December	**153,584**	146,283
Interest expense for the Bank during the year	**2,429**	1,078

Key management compensations

	2019	*2018*
	AED 000	*AED 000*
Short term employment benefits	**4,778**	4,600
Post-employment benefits	**19**	33

26.1 Under an outsourcing agreement, HBZ Services LLC provides back office and support services to the Bank including transaction banking, information technology and internal audit.

27 GEOGRAPHICAL CONCENTRATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	Loans AED 000	*Debt securities AED 000*	*Total funded AED 000*	*Commitments AED 000*	*OTC dervatives AED 000*	*Other off balance sheet exposures AED 000*	*Total non funded AED 000*	*Total AED 000*
31 December 2019								
UAE	**3,096,103**	**12,749**	**8,837,699**	**-**	**493**	**476,097**	**476,590**	**9,314,289**
GCC excluding UAE	**-**	**-**	**60,648**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**60,648**
Arab League (Excluding GCC)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Asia	**100,938**	**475,472**	**1,271,533**	**-**	**-**	**32,656**	**32,656**	**1,304,189**
Africa	**855**	**-**	**4,861**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,861**
North America	**-**	**566,323**	**600,885**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**600,885**
South America	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Caribbean	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Europe	**5,954**	**454,374**	**1,121,450**	**-**	**-**	**19,360**	**19,360**	**1,140,810**
Australia	**-**	**-**	**4,902**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,902**
Others	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**3,203,850**	**1,508,918**	**11,901,978**	**-**	**493**	**528,113**	**528,606**	**12,430,584**

27 GEOGRAPHICAL CONCENTRATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

	Loans AED 000	*Debt Securities AED 000*	*Total Funded AED 000*	*Commitments AED 000*	*OTC Dervatives AED 000*	*Other off balance sheet exposures AED 000*	*Total Non Funded AED 000*	*Total AED 000*
31 December 2018								
UAE	3,391,248	67,783	8,425,539	-	5,566	550,012	555,578	8,981,117
GCC excluding UAE	11	-	54,117	-	-	-	-	54,117
Arab League (Excluding GCC)	-	-	379	-	-	-	-	379
Asia	25,724	434,147	1,166,976	-	-	53,173	53,173	1,220,149
Africa	225	-	7,492	-	-	1,244	1,244	8,736
North America	1,293	335,715	365,232	-	-	-	-	365,232
South America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	39,842	259,482	1,114,459	-	-	33,122	33,122	1,147,581
Australia	-	-	5,722	-	-	83	83	5,805
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,458,343	1,097,127	11,139,916	-	5,566	637,634	643,200	11,783,116

28 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The table below set out the Bank's classification of financial assets and liabilities and the carrying and fair value as at 31 December:

At 31 December 2019

	Fair value through profit or loss AED 000	Fair value through other comprehensive income AED 000	Amortised cost AED 000	Total carrying amount AED 000	Fair value AED 000
Cash and balances with UAE Central Bank	-	-	3,256,115	3,256,115	3,256,115
Due from banks	-	-	3,420,062	3,420,062	3,420,062
Due from Head office, Branches abroad and associates	-		99,598	99,598	99,598
Loans and receivables	-	-	3,203,850	3,203,850	3,203,850
Customers' indebtedness for acceptances	-	-	75,706	75,706	75,706
Investments	-	1,240,138	268,780	1,508,918	1,511,284
Other assets	-	-	62,431	62,431	62,431
	-	1,240,138	10,386,542	11,626,680	11,629,046
Liabilities, capital and reserves					
Deposits from customers	-	-	9,784,097	9,784,097	9,784,097
Due to banks	-	-	141,245	141,245	141,245
Due to Head office, Branches abroad and associates	-	-	8,798	8,798	8,798
Liabilities under acceptances	-	-	75,706	75,706	75,706
Lease liabilities	-	-	90,609	90,609	90,609
Other liabilities	-	-	129,138	129,138	129,138
	-	-	10,229,593	10,229,593	10,229,593

The table below set out the Bank's classification of financial assets and liabilities and the carrying and fair value as at 31 December:

At 31 December 2018

	Fair value through profit or loss AED 000	Fair value through other comprehensive income AED 000	Amortised cost AED 000	Total carrying amount AED 000	Fair value AED 000
Assets					
Cash and balances with UAE Central Bank	-	-	2,412,497	2,412,497	2,412,497
Due from banks	-	-	3,739,373	3,739,373	3,739,373
Due from Head office, Branches abroad and associates	-	-	130,546	130,546	130,546
Loans and receivables	-	-	3,458,343	3,458,343	3,458,343
Customers' indebtedness for acceptances	-	-	42,542	42,542	42,542
Investments	-	942,498	154,629	1,097,127	1,095,240
Other assets	91		71,758	71,849	71,849
	91	942,498	10,010,181	10,952,770	10,950,390

28 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

At 31 December 2018

	Fair value through profit or loss AED 000	*Fair value through other comprehensive income AED 000*	*Amortised cost AED 000*	*Total carrying amount AED 000*	*Fair value AED 000*
Liabilities, capital and reserves					
Deposits from customers	-	-	9,387,053	9,387,053	9,387,053
Due to banks	-	-	50,836	50,836	50,836
Due to Head office, Branches abroad and associates	-	-	5,706	5,706	5,706
Liabilities under acceptances		-	42,542	42,542	42,542
Other liabilities	42	-	126,147	126,189	126,189
	42	-	9,612,284	9,612,326	9,612,326

29 FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments, measured at fair value at the end of reporting period, by level into fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised:

	Level 1 AED 000	***Level 2 AED 000***	***Level 3 AED 000***	***Total AED 000***
At 31 December 2019				
Financial assets				
Investments	**1,238,941**	**-**	**1,197**	**1,240,138**
Forward foreign exchange contracts	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	1,238,941	**-**	**1,197**	**1,240,138**
Financial liabilities				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
At 31 December 2018				
Financial assets				
Investments	941,301	-	1,197	942,498
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	91	-	91
	941,301	91	1,197	942,589
Financial liabilities				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	42	-	42

29 FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY (continued)

The following table sets out the fair values of financial instruments measured at fair value and analyses them by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorized.

At 31 December 2019	*Level 1 AED'000*	*Level 2 AED'000*	*Level 3 AED'000*	*Fair value AED'000*	*Carrying amount AED'000*
Financial assets					
Investments	271,147	-	-	271,147	268,780

At 31 December 2018	*Level 1 AED'000*	*Level 2 AED'000*	*Level 3 AED'000*	*Fair value AED'000*	*Carrying amount AED'000*
Investments	152,742	-	-	152,742	154,629

Fair values of all others financial assets and liabilities approximates their carrying value based on the following:

- In respect of those financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, which are of short term nature (up to 1 year), management believes that carrying amount is equivalent to its fair value.

- Financing to customers are fair valued based on DCF which takes into account original underlying cash borrower credit grading and expected prepayments. These features are used to estimate expected cash flows and discounted at risk-adjusted rates. However, this technique is subject to inherent limitations, such as estimation of the appropriate risk-adjusted discount rate, and different assumptions and inputs would yield different results.

- Fair values of customer deposits and due to banks is estimated using discounted cash flow techniques, applying the rates that are offered for deposits of similar maturities and terms. The fair value of deposits payable on demand is the amount payable at the reporting date.

30 RISK MANAGEMENT

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

- Credit risk
- Market risk
- Liquidity risk
- Operational risk

The core business of the Bank is long established, with risk levels easily identifiable and well known to the management. Comprehensive limits are established which are changed from time to time by Board resolutions. The overall risk position is evaluated at Head Office from the standard monthly reporting of the branches and compliance with Bank limits monitored on a regular basis. Measurement is based on compliance with limits and/ or by means of risk weightage as defined for capital adequacy purpose by the Central Bank of UAE and the Bank for International Settlement ('BIS').

The Bank engages in new, large-scale business operations only where limits for such transactions have been approved by the Board of Directors ('the Board'). This approval will only be given after submission of a report by the management setting out the purpose and composition of the proposed product or transaction, together with a clear analysis of the anticipated profitability, resources required and the risks involved. Limits are set taking into account the BIS risk weightage and the guidelines of the Central Bank of UAE. The Board has also set discretionary limits for management below which level minor, non-recurring transactions may be made, or new products tested on a limited basis, without referral to the Board.

30 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Bank if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Bank's lending and investing activities and in cases where it acts as an intermediary on behalf of customers or other third parties or issues guarantees.

The Bank's primary exposure to credit risk arises through its loans and Islamic Financing receivables to customers. The amount of credit exposure in this regard is represented by the carrying amounts of the assets on the statement of financial position. In addition, the Bank is exposed to off-balance sheet credit risk through commitments to extend credit and guarantees issued.

The Bank is further exposed to credit risk on various other financial assets, including derivative instruments and debt investments. The current credit exposure in respect of these instruments is equal to the carrying amount of these assets in the statement of financial position. Investment securities are those guaranteed by investment grade banks in order to keep credit risks to a minimum. Should an investment fall outside this category prior to maturity, an immediate report is made to General Management at Head Office with proposals for rectifying the situation.

The responsibility for management of credit risk lies with Zonal Credit Committee, Branch Credit committee and Credit Risk Management department. The Credit risk management department is responsible for the following:

- Formulating credit policies in consultation with business units, covering collateral requirements, credit assessment, risk grading and reporting, documentary and legal procedures and compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements;
- Establishing the authorisation structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities. Authorisation limits are allocated to various credit committees. Larger facilities require approval by management as appropriate;
- Reviewing and assessing credit risk: Credit Risk Management department assesses all credit exposure in excess of designated limits, prior to facilities being committed to customers. Renewals and reviews of facilities are subject to the same review process;
- Limiting concentration of exposure to counterparties, geographies and industries
- Developing and maintaining the risk grading in order to categorise exposures according to the degree of risk of financial loss faced and to focus management on the attendant risk; the risk grading system is used in determining where impairment provisions may be required against specific credit exposures. Risk grades are subject to regular reviews; and
- Reviewing compliance of business units with agreed exposure limits, including those for selected industries, country risk and product types.

Transaction and position limits by instrument and/or by counterparty are set by General Management based in Head Office, within the overall limits set by the Board. These limits are subject to annual review. Comprehensive reporting is to be made to the Board at Head office prior to such review.

Credit risk of individual counterparties or issuers are checked and monitored by management in accordance with internal rules.

Regular audits of business units and credit processes are undertaken by Internal Audit.

Exposure to credit risk
The bank measures its exposure to credit risk by reference to gross carrying amount of financial assets less interest suspended and expected credit allowances, if any.

	Stage 1 *AED'000*	*Stage 2* *AED'000*	*Stage 3* *AED'000*	*Total* *AED'000*
At 31 December 2019				
Due from banks				
Performing	**3,428,137**	**296**	**-**	**3,428,433**
Allowance for impairment losses	**(8,362)**	**(9)**	**-**	**(8,371)**
Net carrying amount	**3,419,775**	**287**	**-**	**3,420,062**

30 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk (continued)

	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
	AED'000	*AED'000*	*AED'000*	*AED'000*
Loans and advances				
Performing	**2,181,052**	**1,092,112**	**-**	**3,273,164**
Non-performing	**-**	**-**	**312,926**	**312,926**
Allowance for impairment losses	**(73,608)**	**(127,872)**	**(180,760)**	**(382,240)**
Net carrying amount	**2,107,444**	**964,240**	**132,166**	**3,203,850**

	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
	AED'000	*AED'000*	*AED'000*	*AED'000*
Debt securities				
Performing	**1,482,790**	**-**	**-**	**1,482,790**
Non-performing	**-**	**-**	**26,909**	**26,909**
Allowance for impairment losses*	**(781)**	**-**	**-**	**(781)**
Net carrying amount	**1,482,009**	**-**	**26,909**	**1,508,918**

**Allowance for impairment losses on FVOCI bonds is netted from the fair value reserve.*

	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
	AED'000	*AED'000*	*AED'000*	*AED'000*
At 31 December 2018				
Due from banks				
Performing	3,407,358	341,974	-	3,749,332
Allowance for impairment losses	(8,808)	(1,151)	-	(9,959)
Net carrying amount	3,398,550	340,823	-	3,739,373

	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
	AED'000	*AED'000*	*AED'000*	*AED'000*
Loans and advances				
Performing	2,336,962	1,169,348	-	3,506,310
Non-performing	-	-	335,447	335,447
Allowance for impairment losses	(24,766)	(184,326)	(174,322)	(383,414)
Net carrying amount	2,312,196	985,022	161,125	3,458,343

	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
	AED'000	*AED'000*	*AED'000*	*AED'000*
Debt securities				
Performing	961,023	110,835	-	1,071,858
Non-performing	-	-	25,762	25,762
Allowance for impairment losses*	(88)	(405)	-	(493)
Net carrying amount	960,935	110,430	25,762	1,097,127

**Allowance for impairment losses on FVOCI bonds is netted from the fair value reserve.*

Based on internal processes, loans and advances are subject to FAP tagging based on their performance. Performing loans and advances are tagged as FAP ‘0’ and classified under stage 1. Loans with increase in significant credit risks are tagged as FAP ‘1’ and classed under Sage 2. Credit impaired loans and advances are tagged as FAP ‘2’, ‘3’ or ‘4’ (corresponds to substandard, doubtful and loss respectively) and classified as stage 3.

30 Risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Exposure to credit risk (continued):

Set out below is an analysis of the gross amounts of impaired assets by FAP tagging:

	AED'000	*AED'000*
Substandard (FAP '2')	**206,168**	198,265
Doubtful (FAP '3)	**44,236**	70,488
Loss (FAP '4')	**62,522**	66,694
Total	**312,926**	335,447

Credit risk exposure of the Bank's investment portfolio as per the external risk rating is as follows:

	S&P equivalent rating	***2019 AED 000***	*2018 AED 000*
Low risk	AAA to A-	**493,596**	372,647
Fair risk	BBB+ to B-	**1,014,125**	723,776
High risk	CCC+ to D	**-**	-
	Unrated	**1,197**	1,197
		1,508,918	1,097,620

Impairment reserve under the Central Bank of UAE (CBUAE) guidance
The CBUAE has issued its IFRS 9 guidance addressing various implementation challenges and practical implications for Banks adopting IFRS 9 in the UAE ("the guidance").

Since stage 1 and stage 2 ECL held by the bank is higher than the general provision as per the requirements of CBUAE, hence no general impairment reserve is created since 1 January 2018 (first adoption of IFRS 9) till 31 December 2019. Whereas, based on individual comparison of stage 3 ECL as per IFRS 9 and specific provision as required by the CBUAE, the Bank has created specific impairment reserve amounting to AED 2,404 million at 1 January 2018, which is further assessed at 31 December 2019 and 2018, and AED 430 thousand (2018: Nil) of the impairment reserve transferred to retained earnings since not required anymore.

Impairment assessment
The asset portfolio is reviewed at least quarterly at a minimum or as often as necessitated. The accrual or non-accrual status of the asset is re-assessed and appropriately risk graded as per the credit policy on risk grades. Impaired assets are classified as such through approvals on a credit memorandum and reported at least on quarterly intervals to the Board sub committees.

Corporate loans: The Bank determines the impairment appropriate for each individually significant loan or advance on an individual basis in line with Central Bank of the UAE and IFRS requirements. The Bank classifies those accounts where recovery is considered doubtful and ensures provisions are made accordingly. The impairment losses are evaluated on an ongoing basis. Credit exposures are classified by exercising mature judgment in line with Central Bank of the UAE regulations and IFRS requirements. Specific impairment is assessed when it shows a significant perceived decline in the credit quality or when an obligation is past due or over-limit for more than 90 days. Delinquent accounts are broadly classified as Substandard, Doubtful or Loss. The following general guidelines are followed for account classification into non-impaired and impaired:

- Loans and advances which bear normal banking risk, whereby information available to the bank assures repayment as agreed are classified as normal loans;
- Loans and advances which show some weaknesses in the borrower's financial condition and credit worthiness, requiring more than normal attention but not allocation of provisions are classified as Watch list loans;

30 Risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Exposure to credit risk (continued):

- Those accounts where adverse factors may hinder repayment or weaken security or lead to some loss are classified as "Substandard accounts". In general these are credit exposures where agreed payments of principal and/or interest are more than 90 consecutive days in arrears;
- Those accounts where full recovery of interest and principal seems doubtful on the basis of information available, leading generally to a loss of part of these loans are classified as "Doubtful accounts"; and
- Those accounts where the bank has exhausted all courses of action available but failed to recover anything or where there is a possibility that nothing shall be recovered are classified as "Loss accounts".

All accounts classified as “Sub Standard”, “Doubtful” and “Loss” constitute “Non- Performing Accounts”

During IFRS 9 implementation, the Bank formed a Steering Committee comprising of the appropriate Bank representatives to oversee the process of IFRS 9 implementation.

Post implementation of IFRS 9, the Bank established principles for ongoing IFRS 9 governance to ensure effective oversight of IFRS 9 processes. An effective IFRS 9 governance structure incorporates Credit, Risk and Finance departments as central support functions for each component of IFRS 9, defines clear process owners and reviewing functions and utilizes the three lines of defense to ensure an effective framework.

Under the IFRS 9 Governance Structure of the Bank, below are the three lines of defense for the key IFRS 9 processes i.e. classification and measurement, staging, impairment and disclosures:

- The process owners i.e. Credit, Financial Control and Treasury form the first line of defense;
- The reviewing/approving functions i.e. Chief Executive Officer, Head of Financial Control, Country Credit Management Committee and Country Asset and Liability Committee form the second line of defense; and
- The independent review functions i.e. Internal Audit and the Audit Committee of the BOD form the third line of defense.

To develop an effective governance framework, roles and responsibilities of the relevant stakeholders are defined to ensure appropriate segregation of duties and accountability.

The CCMC and Head of Credit will be responsible for review of the directive. The directive is subject to amendments if necessary as the Bank’s business practice changes, the IFRS 9 standard evolves, market practices develop and regulatory directives are updated / introduced. The roles and responsibilities are updated in the appropriate committee charters and policies of the Bank.

Write offs
Corporate: Facilities where partial loss of principal is expected and full recovery of interest and fees is not expected or which are overdue for 180 days or more are transferred on a case-by-case basis to the Specialised Loans Bank for specialised remedial management and, where appropriate, written off as approved by the Management.

Consumer: Consumer loans are written off in the event of a compromise settlement agreed between the Bank and the customer.

The Bank generally waits until all legal and other remedies are exhausted before writing-off fully provisioned loans.

Collateral Management
Credit risk assessment identifies the primary sources of repayment which are the obligor’s normal business cash flows and/ or normal personal income. Where credit facilities are secured by collateral, the Bank seeks to ensure the enforceability of the collateral.

Acceptable collateral includes deposits marked with lien, mortgages over land and property, movable assets including inventory, securities, investment grade bonds, gold and guarantees. The maximum lending value and the valuation frequencies are documented in the credit policy.

30 Risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Collateral Management (continued)
Collaterals are revalued as a general rule as per the Bank's credit policy. However, adhoc valuations are also carried out depending on the nature of collateral and general economic condition. This enables the Bank to assess the fair market value of the collateral and ensure that risks are appropriately covered.

Collaterals and guarantees are effectively used as mitigating tools by the Bank. The quality of collateral is continuously monitored and assessed.

Analysis by economic activity:
The Bank monitors concentrations of credit risk by economic activity sector. The analysis on significant credit risk by economic activity is as follows:

	2019			*2018*		
	Loans and receivables AED 000	***Banks & investment AED 000***	***Other Off-balance Sheet exposures AED 000***	*Loans and receivables AED 000*	*Banks & investment AED 000*	*Other Off-balance Sheet exposures AED 000*
Manufacturing	**516,376**	**-**	**158,370**	722,453	-	161,604
Construction & Real Estate	**1,030,679**	**-**	**35,617**	1,025,262	-	35,755
Trade	**1,179,874**	**-**	**150,511**	1,140,475	-	230,836
Transport and communication	**29,418**	**-**	**8,401**	30,238	-	9,419
Other Services	**83,488**	**-**	**54,120**	110,315	-	47,632
Sovereign	**5,915**	**30,587**	**-**	18,358	49,834	-
Personal	**698,456**	**-**	**9,845**	802,258	-	12,578
Banks & other financial institutions	**67,179**	**4,155,136**	**111,249**	5,226	4,474,339	139,810
Others	**-**	**752,411**	**-**	-	322,779	-
Total gross assets	**3,611,385**	**4,938,134**	**528,113**	3,854,585	4,846,952	637,634

Impairment
The Bank's past due loans and advances by industry segment and geographical location at 31 December 2018, as defined by the Central Bank of the UAE are as follows:

	Past Due but not impaired AED 000	***Individually impaired AED 000***	***Total AED 000***	***ECL and IIS AED 000***	***Net impaired assets AED 000***
As at 31 December 2019					
Industry Segment					
Manufacturing	**9**	**48,676**	**48,685**	**(47,696)**	**989**
Construction & Real Estate	**74,545**	**97,568**	**172,113**	**(66,512)**	**105,601**
Trade	**5,659**	**34,393**	**40,052**	**(34,180)**	**5,872**
Transport and Communication	**-**	**555**	**555**	**(420)**	**135**
Other Services	**-**	**337**	**337**	**(245)**	**92**
Sovereign	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Personal	**37,603**	**151,771**	**189,374**	**(53,647)**	**135,727**
Banks & Other Financial Institutions	**-**	**4,922**	**4,922**	**(3,356)**	**1,566**
Others	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**117,816**	**338,222**	**456,038**	**(206,056)**	**249,982**

30 Risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

	Past Due but not impaired AED 000	***Individually impaired AED 000***	***Total AED 000***	***ECL and IIS AED 000***	***Net impaired assets AED 000***
Concentration by Geography					
United Arab Emirates	**117,808**	**338,028**	**455,836**	**(205,868)**	**249,968**
Non UAE	**8**	**194**	**202**	**(188)**	**14**
Total	**117,816**	**338,222**	**456,038**	**(206,056)**	**249,982**
As at 31 December 2018	105,800	348,275	454,075	(187,150)	266,925

Collateral

The Bank holds collateral against loans and Islamic financing receivables in the form of cash, guarantees, mortgages and liens over properties or other securities over assets. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing, and are subsequently monitored on a periodic basis.

Analysis of the collateral type is presented in the following table:

	2019 AED'000	*2018 AED'000*
Against loans and advances - Stage 3		
Pledged deposits	**669**	944
Property	**218,145**	262,285
Vehicles	**3,043**	5,511
Total	**221,857**	268,740

	2019 AED'000	*2018 AED'000*
Against loans and advances - Stage 1 and 2		
Pledged deposits	**779,440**	928,691
Debt / Equity securities	**58,570**	50,244
Property	**1,788,788**	2,108,717
Vehicles	**50,878**	76,573
Bank guarantees	**27,381**	35,988
Total	**2,705,057**	3,200,213

30 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Analysis of the Bank's exposure at 31 December 2019 based on BASEL III standardised approach is as follows:

Assets classes	*On & Off Balance sheet gross outstanding*	*Credit risk mitigation ("CRM")*			*Risk weighted assets*
		Exposure before CRM	*CRM*	*After CRM*	*Total*
	AED 000	*AED 000*	*AED 000*	*AED 000*	*AED 000*
As at 31 December 2019					
Claims on sovereign	**3,213,031**	**3,201,371**	**-**	**3,201,371**	**16,142**
Claims on (PSEs)	**11,658**	**11,658**	**-**	**11,658**	**2,332**
Claims on banks	**4,302,876**	**4,302,876**	**-**	**4,275,229**	**1,467,538**
Claims on securities Firm		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Claims on corporate	**3,720,283**	**3,715,707**	**(403,777)**	**2,771,010**	**2,271,969**
Claims included in retail portfolio	**494,641**	**494,641**	**(227,777)**	**450,944**	**196,704**
Claims secured by residential property	**520,653**	**520,653**	**-**	**520,653**	**335,007**
Claims secured by commercial real estate	**560,654**	**560,654**	**-**	**560,654**	**560,654**
Past due loans	**461,281**	**253,250**	**-**	**251,200**	**252,175**
High risk categories	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other assets	**418,510**	**405,658**	**-**	**405,658**	**456,515**
Total	**13,703,587**	**13,466,468**	**(631,554)**	**12,448,377**	**5,559,036**
As at 31 December 2018					
Claims on sovereign	2,397,137	2,392,546	-	2,392,546	32,186
Claims on (PSEs)	31,415	31,415	-	31,415	-
Claims on banks	4,651,367	4,651,367	-	4,605,932	1,837,130
Claims on securities Firm		-	-	-	-
Claims on corporate	3,075,470	3,073,633	(530,629)	2,330,446	1,762,160
Claims included in retail portfolio	606,504	604,223	(186,383)	564,331	339,601
Claims secured by residential property	609,065	609,065	-	609,065	374,837
Claims secured by commercial real estate	639,458	639,458	-	639,458	639,458
Past due loans	458,561	269,007	-	267,402	268,192
High risk categories	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	334,118	311,534	-	311,534	364,965
Total	12,803,095	12,582,248	(717,012)	11,752,129	5,618,529

Risk weighted capital requirement

The Bank has adopted the standardised approach for credit risk, market risk and operational risk for regulatory reporting purposes. The Bank's risk weighted capital requirement for credit, market and operation risk are given below:

Risk weights for credit risk

The Bank has a diversified funded and unfunded credit portfolio. The exposures are classified as per the Standard Portfolio approach mentioned under the Central Bank of UAE Basel III Capital Adequacy Framework covering the standardised approach for credit risk. The descriptions of the counterparty classes along with the risk weights used to derive the risk weighted assets are as follows:

Funded exposure

Claims on sovereigns

These pertain to exposures to governments and their central banks. Claims on central banks and sovereigns are risk weighted in accordance with their ratings from acceptable External Credit Assessment Institutions ('ECAIs'), except that, for all Gulf Cooperation Council ('GCC') sovereigns a 0% weight has been applied.

30 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Risk weighted capital requirement (continued)

Claims on non-commercial public sector entities (PSEs)
Domestic currency claims on GCC non-commercial PSE were treated as claims on GCC sovereign if their Central Bank or monetary authority treats them as such. Foreign currency claims on GCC PSE were treated one grade less favourable than its sovereign i.e. 20% risk weight were applied. Claims on other foreign non-commercial PSE were treated one grade less favourable than its sovereign.

Claims on multilateral development banks (MDBs)
All MDBs are risk weighted in accordance with each bank's credit rating except for those members listed in the World Bank Group which are risk weighted at 0%.

Claims on banks
Claims on banks are risk weighted based on the ratings assigned to them by external rating agencies, however, short term claims denominated in local currency were assigned more favourable risk weighting.

No claim on an unrated bank would receive a risk weight lower than that applied to claims on its sovereign of incorporation.

Claims on corporate portfolio and government related entities portfolio
Claims on corporate and government related entities portfolio (entities with greater than 50% government ownership) are risk weighted in accordance with ratings from acceptable ECAIs. Risk weightings for unrated corporate and government related entities' claims are assigned at 100%.

Claims on regulatory retail exposures
Retail claims that are included in the regulatory retail portfolio are assigned risk weights of 75% (except for past due loans), if they meets the criteria mentioned in the Central Bank of UAE BASEL-III guidelines.

Claims secured by residential property
A preferential risk weight of 35% was applied on claims that did not exceed AED 10 million to a single borrower and the claim was secured by residential property with LTV of up to 85%. Other claims secured on residential property were risk weighted 100%.

Claims secured by commercial property
100% risk weight was applied on claims secured by commercial property.

Past due exposures
The unsecured portion of any loan (other than a qualifying residential mortgage loan) that is past due for more than 90 days, net of specific provisions (including partial write-offs), is risk weighted as follows:
- 150% risk weight when specific provisions are less than 20% of the outstanding amount of the loan; and
- 100% risk weight when specific provisions are greater than 20% of the outstanding amount of the loan.

Other exposures
These are risk weighted at 100%.

Unfunded exposure
For credit-related contingent items, the nominal value is converted to an exposure through the application of Credit Conversions Factors (CCF). The CCF is at 20%, 50% or 100% depending on the type of contingent item, and is used to convert off balance sheet notional amounts into an equivalent on balance sheet exposure.

Undrawn commitments to extend credit represent commitments that have not been drawn down or utilised at the reporting date. The nominal amount provides the calculation base to which the CCF is applied for calculating the exposure. CCF range between 20% and 50% for commitment with original maturity of up to one year and over one year respectively and 0% CCF is applicable for commitments which can be unconditionally cancelled at any time.

30 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Risk weighted capital requirement (continued)

Unfunded exposure (continued)
The Bank's exposure and credit risk mitigation at 31 December 2019 is summarised as follows:

	2019 ***AED'000***	*2018* *AED'000*
Gross exposure prior to credit risk mitigation	**13,079,931**	12,469,141
Less: exposure covered by eligible financial collateral	**630,303**	716,630
Less: exposure covered by guarantees	**1,251**	382
Net exposure after credit risk mitigation	**12,448,377**	11,752,129
Risk Weighted Assets	**5,559,036**	5,618,528

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads (not relating to changes in the obligor's/ issuer's credit standing) will affect the Bank's income 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 optimising the return on risk. The prohibition on speculative trading on the Bank's own behalf is designed to ensure that such risks are kept to a minimum.

Market risks are managed on a continuing basis by Area Management based on limits set by the Board and General Management at Head Office. Aggregation at the total Bank level is carried out on a monthly basis as part of the normal month-end reporting procedures.

Foreign currency risk
The Bank is exposed to currency risk through transactions in foreign currencies. The Bank's transactional exposure gives rise to foreign currency gains and losses that are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. These exposures comprise the monetary assets and monetary liabilities of the Bank that are not denominated in the measurement currency of the Bank. The Bank ensures that its foreign currency exposure is kept at an acceptable level by buying and selling foreign currencies at spot rates when appropriate.

	AED ***AED 000***	***USD*** ***AED 000***	***GBP*** ***AED 000***	***Others*** ***AED 000***	***Total*** ***AED 000***
Assets					
Cash and balances with UAE Central Bank	2,935,432	320,683	-	-	3,256,115
Due from banks	2,073,807	903,101	273,357	169,797	3,420,062
Due from Head Office and branches	-	7,932	2,355	89,311	99,598
Loans and receivables	2,935,310	203,923	1,579	63,038	3,203,850
Investments	1,197	1,437,533	-	70,188	1,508,918
Property and equipment	61,116	-	-	-	61,116
Right-of-use assets	126,044	-	-	-	126,044
Customers' indebtedness for acceptances	7,736	60,131	-	7,839	75,706
Deferred tax assets	81,493	-	-	-	81,493
Other assets	52,722	6,602	50	9,702	69,076
Total assets	**8,274,857**	**2,939,905**	**277,341**	**409,875**	**11,901,978**

30 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

Foreign currency risk (continued)

	AED	*USD*	*GBP*	*Others*	*Total*
	AED 000	*AED 000*	*AED 000*	*AED 000*	*AED 000*
Liabilities					
Deposits from customers	6,397,178	2,715,706	276,477	394,736	9,784,097
Due to banks	1,215	140,030	-	-	141,245
Due to Head Office and branches	8,697	78	23	-	8,798
Liabilities under acceptances	7,736	60,131	-	7,839	75,706
Lease liabilities	90,609	-	-	-	90,609
Deferred tax liabilities	8,336	-	-	-	8,336
Other liabilities	194,653	6,377	828	3,336	205,194
Total liabilities	**6,708,424**	**2,922,322**	**277,328**	**405,911**	**10,313,985**
Capital & Reserves					
Allocated Capital	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Legal reserve	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Retained earnings	1,402,676	-	-	-	1,402,676
Revaluation reserves	33,343	-	-	-	33,343
Impairment reserves	1,974	-	-	-	1,974
Total capital and reserves	**1,587,993**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,587,993**
Total liabilities, capital and reserves	**8,306,958**	**2,915,945**	**276,500**	**402,575**	**11,901,978**
Net balance sheet position	**(21,560)**	**17,583**	**13**	**3,964**	**-**

	AED	*USD*	*GBP*	*Others*	*Total*
	AED 000	*AED 000*	*AED 000*	*AED 000*	*AED 000*
At 31 December 2018					
Total assets	7,879,985	2,483,109	312,655	464,167	11,139,916
Total liabilities, capital and reserves	7,888,886	2,478,060	312,641	460,329	11,139,916
Net balance sheet position	(8,901)	5,049	14	3,838	-

The Bank's functional currency is the UAE Dirham. The Bank is exposed to currency risk through transactions in spot and forward contracts. Forward transactions are done to accommodate customer requirements and not for any speculative purposes. At 31 December, the Bank had the following net exposures denominated in foreign currencies.

	Net spot position 2019	***Forward position 2019***	***Net exposure 2019***	*Net exposure 2018*
	AED 000	***AED 000***	***AED 000***	*AED 000*
Currency				
US Dollar	**17,583**	**492**	**18,075**	7,856
GBP	**13**	**-**	**13**	14
Others	**3,964**	**(492)**	**3,472**	3,790

30 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk

The Bank's operations are subject to the risk of interest rate fluctuations to the extent that interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities mature or reprice at different times or in different amounts. In the case of floating rate assets and liabilities, the Bank is also exposed to basis risk, which is the difference in repricing characteristics of the various floating rate indices. Risk management activities are aimed at optimising net interest income, given market interest rate levels consistent with Bank's business strategies. The interest sensitivity of the Bank can be illustrated as follows:

Shift in yield curve	***2019*** ***AED 000***	*2018* *AED 000*
+200 b.p.	**105,662**	97,746
-200 b.p.	**(105,662)**	(97,746)

A substantial portion of the Bank's assets and liabilities are re-priced within one year. Accordingly there is limited exposure to interest rate risk. The interest rate sensitivities set out above are illustrative only and employ simplified scenarios. They are based on AED 9.9 billion of monthly average interest bearing assets and AED 4.6 billion of monthly average interest bearing liabilities (31 Dec 2018: AED 9.8 billion average interest bearing assets and AED 5.0 billion average interest bearing liabilities.) The sensitivity does not incorporate actions that could be taken by the management to mitigate the effect of interest rate movements.

A summary of the Bank's interest rate gap position on non-trading portfolios is as follows:

As at 31 December 2019	***Up to 3 months AED 000***	***3 – 12 months AED 000***	***1 – 5 year AED 000***	***Over 5 years AED 000***	***Non interest bearing AED 000***	***Carrying amount AED 000***
Assets						
Cash and balances with UAE Central Bank	1,435,000	435,000	-	-	1,386,115	3,256,115
Due from banks	2,979,169	212,553	80,000	-	148,340	3,420,062
Due from Head Office, branches abroad and Associates	7,491	-	-	-	92,107	99,598
Loans and receivables	2,928,644	78,177	108,429	32,475	56,125	3,203,850
Investments	100,062	142,218	1,041,382	224,059	1,197	1,508,918
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	61,116	61,116
Right-of-use assets	-	-	-	-	126,044	126,044
Customers' indebtedness for acceptances	-	-	-	-	75,706	75,706
Deferred tax assets				-	81,493	81,493
Other assets	-	-	-	-	69,076	69,076
Total assets	**7,450,366**	**867,948**	**1,229,811**	**256,534**	**2,097,319**	**11,901,978**

30 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk

As at 31 December 2019	*Up to 3 months AED 000*	*3 – 12 months AED 000*	*1 – 5 year AED 000*	*Over 5 years AED 000*	*Non interest bearing AED 000*	*Carrying amount AED 000*
Liabilities, capital and reserves						
Deposits from customers	2,256,898	1,263,180	181,637	-	6,082,382	9,784,097
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	141,245	141,245
Due to Head Office, branches abroad and Associates	3,475	-	-	-	5,323	8,798
Liabilities under acceptances	-	-	-	-	75,706	75,706
Lease liabilities	3,839	10,379	65,678	10,713	-	90,609
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	205,194	205,194
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	8,336	8,336
Capital and reserves	-	-	-	-	1,587,993	1,587,993
Total liabilities and capital and reserves	**2,264,212**	**1,273,559**	**247,315**	**10,713**	**8,106,179**	**11,901,978**
Interest rate sensitivity gap						
2019	**5,186,154**	**(405,611)**	**982,496**	**245,821**	**(6,008,860)**	**-**
2018	4,058,657	479,029	493,432	181,799	(5,212,917)	-
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap						
2019	**5,186,154**	**4,780,543**	**5,763,039**	**6,008,860**	**-**	**-**
2018	4,058,657	4,537,686	5,031,118	5,212,917	-	-

Repricing of assets and liabilities has been determined on the basis of contractual pricing or maturity dates, whichever is earlier.

Liquidity risk is the risk that a bank will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset at close to its fair value.

The Asset Liability Committee of the Bank meets regularly and monitors the liquidity requirements. The Bank's liquidity management policies are designed to ensure that even under adverse conditions the Bank should be in a position to meet its obligations. The Bank's conservative lending policy and risk averse approach to funding has resulted in a significant mitigation of the Liquidity Risk on the Bank's books, thereby justifying enough liquidity and Capital Adequacy.

Daily liquidity management is carried out through comprehensive reporting by Finance Department and Treasury Department that gives relevant information to the Bank's Management regarding liquidity risk. Excess funds after meeting customer advances and other requirements are placed with Central Bank of the UAE and other good quality internationally rated banks to maintain an optimal short and medium term liquidity position.

30 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk

The following table shows the undiscounted cash flows on the Bank's financial liabilities and unrecognised loan commitments on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity.

	Carrying amount AED 000	*inflow / (outflow) AED 000*	*0 – 3 months AED 000*	*3 months to 1 year AED 000*	*1 year to 5 years AED 000*
At 31 December 2019					
Financial Liabilities					
Deposits from customers	**9,784,097**	**(9,809,323)**	**(8,357,839)**	**(1,268,403)**	**(183,081)**
Due to banks	**141,245**	**(141,283)**	**(141,283)**	**-**	**-**
Due to Head Office, branches abroad and Associates	**8,798**	**(8,843)**	**(8,843)**	**-**	**-**
	9,934,140	**(9,959,449)**	**(8,507,965)**	**(1,268,403)**	**(183,081)**
Unrecognised loan commitments	**528,113**	**528,113**	**284,778**	**186,900**	**56,435**
At 31 December 2018					
Financial Liabilities					
Deposits from customers	9,387,053	(9,413,527)	(7,768,590)	(1,302,935)	(342,002)
Due to banks	50,836	(50,849)	(50,849)	-	-
Due to Head Office, branches abroad and Associates	5,706	(5,733)	(5,733)	-	-
	9,443,595	(9,470,109)	(7,825,172)	(1,302,935)	(342,002)
Unrecognised loan commitments	637,634	637,634	374,391	201,376	61,867

The Bank's expected cash flows on these instruments vary significantly from this analysis. For example, demand deposits from customers are expected to maintain a stable or increasing balance; and unrecognised loan commitments are not all expected to be drawn down immediately.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Bank's assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled.

As at 31 December 2019	*Up to 3 months AED 000*	*3 – 12 months AED 000*	*1 – 5 year AED 000*	*Over 5 years AED 000*	*No maturity AED 000*	*Total amount AED 000*
Assets						
Cash and balances with UAE Central Bank	1,435,000	435,000	-	-	1,386,115	3,256,115
Due from banks	2,979,169	212,553	80,000	-	148,340	3,420,062
Due from related parties	7,491	-	-	-	92,107	99,598
Loans and receivables	1,266,828	809,702	785,715	32,475	309,130	3,203,850
Investments	15,299	142,217	1,126,146	224,059	1,197	1,508,918
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	61,116	61,116
Right-of-use assets	-	-	-	-	126,044	126,044
Customers' indebtedness for acceptances	62,776	12,930	-	-	-	75,706
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	81,493	81,493
Other assets	-	-	-	-	69,076	69,076
Total assets	**5,766,563**	**1,612,402**	**1,991,861**	**256,534**	**2,274,618**	**11,901,978**

30 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

As at 31 December 2019	*Up to 3 months AED 000*	*3 – 12 months AED 000*	*1 – 5 year AED 000*	*Over 5 years AED 000*	*No maturity AED 000*	*Total amount AED 000*
Liabilities, capital and reserves						
Deposits from customers	2,419,155	1,263,180	181,637	-	5,920,125	9,784,097
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	141,245	141,245
Due to related parties	3,475	-	-	-	5,323	8,798
Liabilities under acceptances	62,776	12,930	-	-	-	75,706
Lease liabilities	3,839	10,379	65,678	10,713	-	90,609
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	205,194	205,194
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	8,336	8,336
Capital and reserves	-	-	-	-	1,587,993	1,587,993
Total liabilities and capital and reserves	**2,489,245**	**1,286,489**	**247,315**	**10,713**	**7,868,216**	**11,901,978**
Maturity gap						
2019	**3,277,318**	**325,913**	**1,744,546**	**245,821**	**(5,593,598)**	**-**
2018	1,923,889	1,375,226	1,421,674	181,800	(4,902,589)	-

(d) Operational Risk

Operational Risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems or from external events. This definition comprises legal risk including regulatory fines and settlements, but excludes strategic and reputation risk.

The Bank has an Independent Department in charge of the management of operational risks. This function is responsible for the development of strategies for the identification, assessment, monitoring, control and mitigation of operational risks. The function is also responsible for the development and implementation of a method to assess and report operational risks and systematically collecting the operational risk data relevant for the Bank's operations.

The operational risk department is an integral part of the overall risk management strategy of the Bank. The Bank has sound documentation of all the standard procedures, policies and standardised approaches for all the generic and key processes. Majority of the coverage as to the Management of Operational Risk at the Bank is also effected through system controls.

(e) Capital risk management

Capital allocation
The Bank's lead regulator, the Central Bank of the UAE, sets and monitors regulatory capital requirements.

The Bank's objectives when managing capital are as follows:

- Safeguarding the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and increase return for shareholders; and
- Comply with regulatory capital set by Central Bank of UAE.

The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognised and the Bank recognises the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Bank also assesses its capital requirements internally taking into consideration growth requirements and business plans, and quantifies its Regulatory and Risk/ Economic Capital requirements within its integrated Internal Capital Adequacy Process ("ICAAP") Framework.

30 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Capital allocation (continued)
Risks such as Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book, Concentration Risk, Strategic Risk, Legal and Compliance Risk, Stress Risk, Insurance Risk and Reputational Risk are all part of the ICAAP.

Effective from 2017, the capital is computed using the Basel III framework of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision ('Basel Committee'), after applying the amendments advised by the CBUAE, within national discretion. The Basel III framework, like Basel II, is structured around three 'pillars': minimum capital requirements, supervisory review process and market discipline.

The Bank's regulatory capital is analysed into two tiers:

- CET1 capital is the highest quality form of capital, comprising share capital, legal, statutory and other reserves, fair value reserve, retained earnings, after deductions for intangibles and other regulatory adjustments relating to items that are included in equity but are treated differently for capital adequacy purposes under 'CBUAE' guidelines.
- Tier 2 capital comprises of collective provision which shall not exceed 1.25% of total credit risk weighted assets.

The CBUAE issued Basel III capital regulations, which came into effect from 1 February 2017 introducing minimum capital requirements at three levels, namely Common Equity Tier 1 ('CET1'), Additional Tier 1 ('AT1') and Total Capital.

The minimum capital adequacy requirements as set out by the Central Bank are as follows:

- Minimum common equity tier 1 (CET 1) ratio of 7% of risk weighted assets (RWAs).
- Minimum tier 1 ratio of 8.5% of RWAs.
- Total capital adequacy ratio of 10.5% of RWAs.

Additional capital buffers (Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) and Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB) - maximum up to 2.5% for each buffer) introduced over and above the minimum CET1 requirement of 7%.

For 2019, CCB is effective in transition arrangement and is required to be kept at 2.5% of the Capital base. CCyB is not in effect and is not required to be kept for 2019.

The Bank has complied with all the externally imposed capital requirements.

30 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(e) Capital risk management (continued)

Capital allocation (continued)
As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, the Bank's regulatory capital position is as follows:

	2019 *AED'000*	*2018* *AED'000*
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) CAPITAL		
Share capital	**100,000**	100,000
Legal reserves	**50,000**	50,000
Retained earnings*	**1,331,676**	1,179,445
Fair value reserve	**10,452**	(22,489)
Total CET 1 capital	**1,492,128**	1,306,956
Regulatory adjustments	**-**	-
Total tier 1 capital	**1,492,128**	1,306,956
TIER 2 CAPITAL		
General provisions	**69,488**	70,232
Total tier 2 capital	**69,488**	70,232
Total regulatory capital (Sum of tier 1 and 2 capital)	**1,561,616**	1,377,188
RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS		
Credit risk	**5,559,036**	5,618,528
Market risk	**7,341**	3,711
Operational risk	**777,298**	725,333
Total risk weighted assets (RWA)	**6,343,675**	6,347,572
Total CET 1 capital expressed as % of RWA	**23.52%**	20.59%
Total tier 1 capital expressed as % of RWA	**23.52%**	20.59%
Total regulatory capital expressed as % of RWA	**24.62%**	21.70%

*Habib Bank AG Zurich Head Office had proposed the Bank for profit repatriation of AED 71 million. This amount is excluded from the retained earnings as at 31 December 2019 for calculation of CET 1 capital.

Risk weights for market risk
Capital requirement for market risk is calculated using standardised approach. The capital requirement for market risk is analysed into capital requirement for interest rate risk, equity risk, foreign exchange risk and option risk.

Risk weight for operation risk
Capital requirement for operation risk is calculated using basic indicator approach. This capital change was computed using basic indicator approach by multiplying the three years' average gross income by a predefined beta factor.

31 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Analysis of the balances of cash and cash equivalent items:

	2019	*2018*	*Change in year*
	AED 000	*AED 000*	*AED 000*
Cash and deposits with UAE Central Bank	**3,256,115**	2,412,497	843,618
Less: Certificates of deposit with maturity of over 3 months	**(635,000)**	(520,000)	(115,000)
Less: Statutory reserve	**(958,913)**	(886,506)	(72,407)
Due from banks	**3,420,062**	3,739,373	(319,311)
Less: Bank placements with maturity of over 3 months	**(632,400)**	(1,008,665)	376,265
Due from Head Office, branches abroad and associates	**99,598**	130,546	(30,948)
Due to banks including CB	**(141,245)**	(50,836)	(90,409)
Due to Head Office, branches abroad and associates	**(8,798)**	(5,706)	(3,092)
	4,399,419	3,810,703	588,716

32 LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Litigation is a common occurrence in the banking industry due to the nature of the business undertaken. The Bank has been advised by its legal counsel that it is only possible, but not probable, that the action will succeed. Accordingly, no provision for any liability has been made in these financial statements.

33 CUSTODY ACCOUNTS

The Bank provides custody, trustee and administration services to third parties in relation to a wide range of financial instruments. Those assets that are held in a fiduciary capacity are not included in these financial statements. At the reporting date, the Bank has investment custody accounts aggregating to approximately AED 1,032 million (2018: AED 1,058 million).

34 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted in these financial statements.

35 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The outbreak of Novel Coronavirus (COVID 19) continues to progress and evolve. Therefore, it is challenging now, to predict the full extent and duration of its business and economic impact. In January 2020, oil prices fell as a result of the outbreak of Covid-19 and its impact on demand for petroleum products. More recently, oil prices suffered a steep fall following the failure of OPEC and OPEC+ to reach an agreement in respect of production cuts.

The extent and duration of such impacts remain uncertain and dependent on future developments that cannot be accurately predicted at this time, such as the transmission rate of the coronavirus and the extent and effectiveness of containment actions taken. Given the ongoing economic uncertainty, a reliable estimate of the impact cannot be made at the date of authorisation of these financial statements. These developments could impact our future financial results.