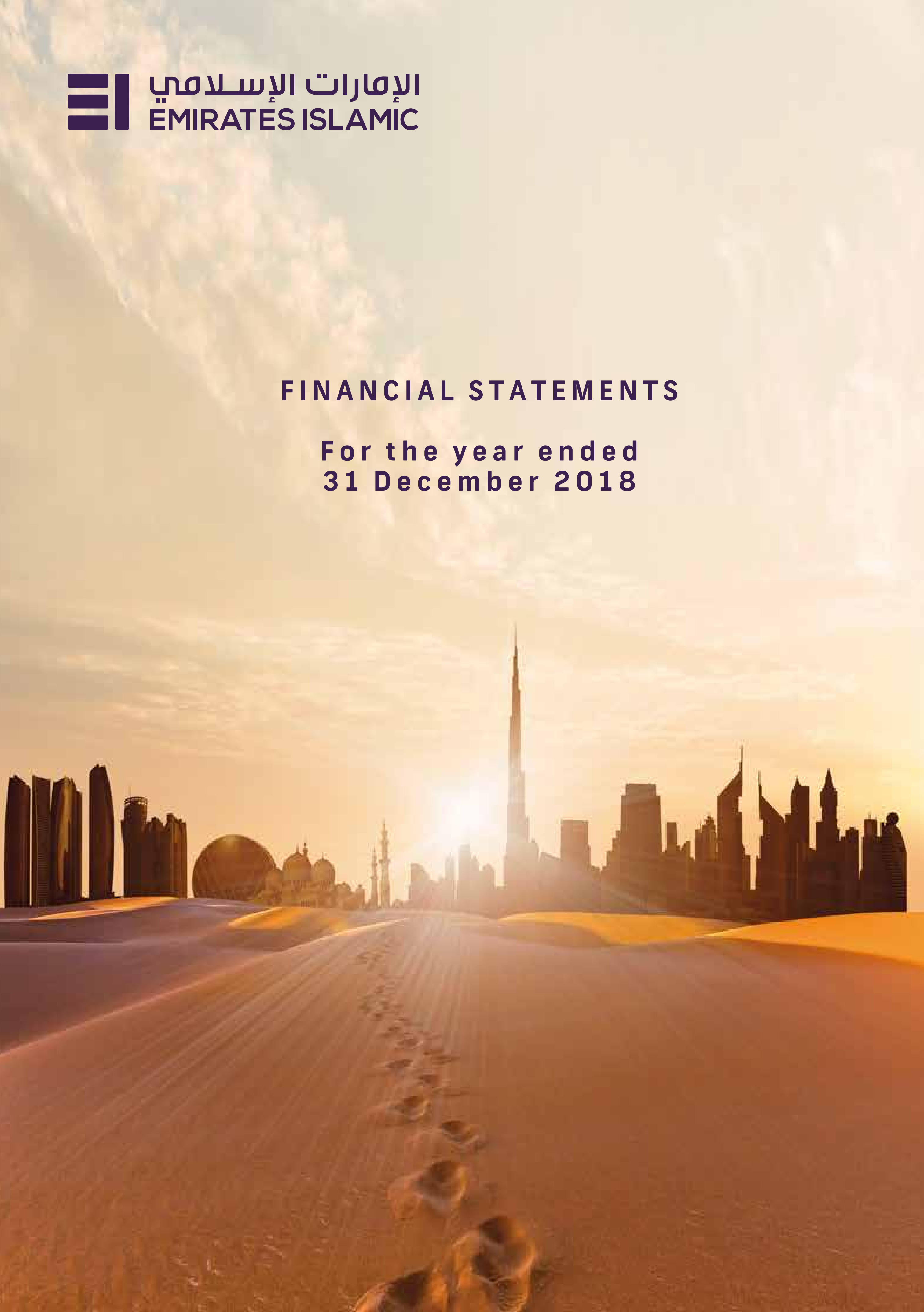
الإمارات الإسلامي
EMIRATES ISLAMIC



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2018

EMIRATES ISLAMIC BANK PJSC
GROUP CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report together with the audited consolidated financial statements of Emirates Islamic Bank PJSC ("the Bank") and its subsidiaries (collectively known as "the Group") for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The Bank was incorporated by a decree of His Highness the Ruler of Dubai as a conventional Bank with a limited liability in the Emirate of Dubai on 3 October 1975. The Bank was reregistered as a Public Joint Stock Company in July 1995. At an extraordinary general meeting held on 10 March 2004, a resolution was passed to transform the Bank's activities to be in full compliance with the Sharia rules and principles. The transformation was completed on 9 October 2004 (the "Transformation Date") when the Bank obtained the UAE Central Bank and other UAE authorities' approvals.

Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The Group consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), applicable requirements of the laws of the U.A.E. and as per Islamic Sharia guidance.

Financial Commentary

The Group reported a consolidated profit of AED 924 million for the year 2018, which represent an increase of 32% over 2017. The Group has continued to focus on:

- Delivering appropriate returns and long term sustainable value for shareholders;
- Maintaining a strong risk oversight whilst continuing to improve cost of risk;
- Maintaining a strong capital base, liquidity and funding positions;
- Investing in people whilst strengthening culture and conduct with a focus on National talent development;
- Investment in IT transformation with a focus on innovation, analytics and digitalization.

The UAE economy has continued to be resilient despite volatility in the global economic climate and various geo-political events dominating the global arena. The Group's business and support units delivered another strong performance in 2018 with net profits at AED 924 million. The balance sheet remains healthy as demonstrated by strong funding & capital ratios coupled with a further improvement in credit quality.

Group Earning per Share improved to AED 0.17 (2017: AED 0.13).

The Group achieved a return on average equity of 12.7% (2017: 10.0%) and return on average total assets of 1.5% (2017: 1.2%).

Equity Holders Funds

Total Equity attributable to Equity holders of the Group as at the end of 2018 stands at AED 7,211 million (2017: AED 7,309 million).

Proposed Appropriations

The Directors propose the following appropriations from retained earnings:

		AED million

Retained earnings as at 01 January 2018		1,155.6
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018		(945.8)
Group profit for the year		924.3

Retained earnings available for appropriation		1,134.1
(a)	Transfer to reserves	(184.9)
(b)	Directors' fees for 2018	(7.0)
(c)	Zakat	(50.1)

Balance of retained earnings as at 31 December 2018		892.1

Attendance of Directors at Board/ Board Committee meetings during 2018

The Board of Directors comprises of the following members:

Mr. Hesham Abdulla Al Qassim	Chairman
Mr. Buti Obaid Buti Al Mulla	Vice Chairman
Mr. Shoaib Mir Hashim Khoory	Director
Mr. Mohamed Hamad Obaid Al Shehi	Director
Mr. Mohamed Hadi Ahmed Al Hussaini	Director
Mr. Ali Humaid Ali Al Owais	Director
Mr. Shayne Nelson	Director

Total Number of Board Meetings: 6

Board Audit Committee

Mr. Mohamed Hamad Obaid Al Shehi	Chairman
Mr. Shoaib Mir Hashem Khoory	Member
Mr. Mohamed Hadi Ahmed Al Hussaini	Member
Mr. Shayne Nelson	Member

Total Number of Meetings: 4

Board Nomination & Remuneration Committee

Mr. Buti Obaid Buti Al Mulla	Chairman
Mr. Mohamed Hadi Ahmad Al Hussaini	Member
Mr. Ali Humaid Ali Al Owais	Member
Mr. Shayne Nelson	Member

Total Number of Meetings: 2

Board Risk Committee

Mr. Ali Humaid Ali Al Owais	Chairman
Mr. Hesham Abdulla Al Qassim	Member
Mr. Buti Obaid Buti Al Mulla	Member
Mr. Shayne Nelson	Member

Total Number of Meetings: 4

Board Credit and Investment Committee

Mr. Shoaib Mir Hashem Khoory	Chairman
Mr. Hesham Abdulla Al Qassim	Member
Mr. Mohamed Hamad Obaid Al Shehi	Member
Mr. Mohamed Hadi Ahmad Al Hussaini	Member
Mr. Ali Humaid Ali Al Owais	Member
Mr. Shayne Nelson	Member

Total Number of Meetings: 44

Auditors:

Ernst and Young were appointed as auditors of the Bank for 2018 financial year in the Annual General Meeting held on 27 March 2018.

On behalf of the Board

Chairman

Dubai, UAE

15 January 2019

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Very Merciful

Report of the Internal Sharia Control Committee
Emirates Islamic for 2018

To the Shareholders of Emirates Islamic,

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

We submit as members of the Internal Sharia Control Committee (the "Internal Sharia Control Committee") of Emirates Islamic Bank PJSC (the "**Bank**"), the following Annual Report in relation to transactions executed in the year 2018.

The Internal Sharia Control Committee has reviewed the contracts relating to the transactions and applications introduced by the Bank during the period ended. We have also conducted due review to ensure that the Bank has complied with the Shari'a Principles and Rulings and also with the specific Fatwa, rulings and guidelines issued by the Internal Sharia Control Committee during the year ended 2018.

To take into consideration that ensuring that the Bank functions in accordance with Shari'a Principles and Rulings is the duty of Bank's Management. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our review of the operations of the Bank, and to report to you.

The Internal Sharia Control Committee of Emirates Islamic conducted, through the Internal Sharia Control Department of the Bank, review which included examining, on a test basis of each type of transaction, the relevant documentation and procedures adopted by the Bank and on the basis of reports of Shari'a Audit and queries raised by Internal Sharia Control Department of the Bank throughout the year. The Internal Sharia Control Committee endeavored through reasonable assurance that the Bank has not violated Shari'a Principles & Rulings.

Based on these insights, the conclusive view is of that:

1. The contracts, transactions and dealings, which were reviewed by us, and executed by the Bank during the year 2018 were found in compliance with the Shari'a Principles and Rulings;
2. The allocation of profit and charging of losses relating to investment accounts conform to the basis that had been approved by us in accordance with the Shari'a Principles and Rulings;
3. All earnings that have been realized from sources or by means prohibited by the Shari'a Principles and Rulings (which were reviewed by us) have been set aside for disbursement to charitable causes as approved by the Internal Sharia Control Committee.
4. The mechanism of calculation Zakat is in compliance with the mechanism approved by the Internal Sharia Control Committee.
5. As per the Higher Shari'a Authority Resolution, the Internal Sharia Control Committee has started to comply with the AAOIFI Sharia standards in all of its new Resolutions.

We pray to Allah the Almighty to grant all of us the ultimate success and straight-forwardness.

والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

On Behalf of the Internal Sharia Control Committee – Emirates Islamic

Dr. Yousef Abdullah Alshubaily

Chairman & Executive Member of Internal Sharia Control Committee

Due Zakat on Emirates Islamic Bank Shareholders for the year 2018

Article (72-G) of the Articles of Association stipulates that: "The shareholders shall independently provide Zakat (Alms) for their money (paid up capital) and the Company shall calculate for them the due Zakat per share and notify them thereof every year. As for the money held by the Company as reserves, retained earnings and others, on which Zakat is due, the Company shall pay their Zakat as decided by the Fatwa and Sharia Supervisory Board, and transfer such Zakat to the Zakat Fund stipulated in Article (75) of Chapter 10 of the Articles of Association."

Shares' Zakat maybe calculated using one of the following methods:

❖ **First Method**

Zakat on shares purchased for trading purposes (to sell them when the market value rises) is as follows:

Zakat pool per share = Share quoted value + Cash dividends per share for the year

Zakat per share = Zakat pool per share x 2.5775%

Net Zakat per share = Zakat per share – 0.009217 UAE Fils (Zakat on reserves and retained earnings per share, paid by the Bank)
Total Zakat payable on shares = Number of shares x Net Zakat per share

* **Note:** Zakat is calculated at 2.5775% for the Gregorian year, and at 2.5% for Hijri year, due to the eleven days difference between the two calendars.

❖ **Second Method**

Zakat on shares purchased for acquisition (to benefit from the annual return):

Shares' Zakat = Total shares' dividends for the year x 10%

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF EMIRATES ISLAMIC BANK PJSC

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion
We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Emirates Islamic Bank PJSC (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements and a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2018, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis of opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountant*s (the "IESBA Code") together with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements 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.

Key audit matters
Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Key audit matters (continued)

(a) Impairment of financing receivables

Refer to note 7 of the consolidated financial statements for a description of the accounting policy and note 35 for analysis of credit risk.

Due to the inherently judgmental nature of the computation of expected credit losses ("ECL") for financing receivables, there is a risk that the amount of ECL may be misstated.

On adoption, the Group has applied the requirement of IFRS 9 retrospectively without restating the comparatives. The difference between previously reported carrying amounts as of 31 December 2017 and new carrying amounts as of 1 January 2018, mainly arising from impairment, has been recognized in opening retained earnings.

The key areas of judgement include:

1. The identification of exposure with a significant deterioration in credit quality.

2. Assumptions used in the ECL model such as financial condition of counterparty, expected future cash flows, forward looking macroeconomic factors etc.

3. The need to apply additional overlays to reflect current or future external factors that might not be captured by the expected credit loss model.

How the matter was addressed during our audit:

In assessing the impairment, we performed the following procedures:

1. We assessed the modelling techniques and methodology against the requirements of IFRS 9.

2. We tested the data, both current and historical, used in determining ECL.

3. We tested the expected credit loss models including build, validation and governance of models.

4. We tested the material modelling assumptions in addition to any overlays.

5. We examined a sample of exposures and performed procedures to determine whether significant increase in credit risk had been identified on a timely basis.

6. We reperformed the ECL computation for a sample of credit facilities.

7. We checked appropriateness of opening balance adjustments mainly arising from impairment.

8. We assessed the accuracy of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information consists of the information included in the Group's 2018 Annual Report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. We obtained the report of the Bank's Board of Directors, prior to the date of our auditors' report, and we expect to obtain the remaining sections of the Group's 2018 Annual Report after the date of our auditors' report.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Bank's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 and Islamic Sharia's rules and principles, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF EMIRATES ISLAMIC BANK PJSC (continued)

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

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 consolidated 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 Group's internal control.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF EMIRATES ISLAMIC BANK PJSC (continued)

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

- the Group has maintained proper books of account;
- we have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- the consolidated financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the Bank's Memorandum and Articles of Association and the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015;
- the consolidated financial information included in the Directors' report is consistent with the books of account and records of the Group;
- investments in shares and stocks during the year ended 31 December 2018 are disclosed in note 11 to the consolidated financial statements;
- note 30 reflects the disclosures relating to related party transactions and the terms under which they were conducted;
- based on the information that has been made available to us nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Bank has contravened, during the financial year ended 31 December 2018, any of the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 or of its Memorandum and Articles of Association which would materially affect its activities or its consolidated financial position as at 31 December 2018; and
- note 37 reflects the social contributions made during the year.

Ernst & Young

J Murphy.

Signed by:
Joseph Murphy
Partner
Registration No. 492

15 January 2019

Dubai, United Arab Emirates

GROUP CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

ASSETS	Notes	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
Cash and deposits with Central Bank	9	14,606,997	13,258,584
Due from banks	10	3,818,689	11,182,044
Investment securities	11	2,521,108	1,808,550
Financing receivables	12	36,171,910	33,835,397
Investment properties		479,210	462,942
Customer acceptances	29	263,395	617,349
Property and equipment		209,081	213,296
Other assets	13	309,017	503,202
TOTAL ASSETS		**58,379,407**	**61,881,364**
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	14	4,143,466	5,286,185
Customer deposits	15	41,609,691	41,822,450
Sukuk payable	16	3,685,160	5,526,649
Customer acceptances	29	263,395	617,349
Other liabilities	17	1,466,533	1,319,545
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**51,168,245**	**54,572,178**
EQUITY			
Issued capital	18	5,430,422	5,430,422
Legal and statutory reserve	19	502,612	410,186
Other reserves	19	414,320	320,368
Fair value reserve	19	(28,332)	(7,405)
Retained earnings		892,140	1,155,615
TOTAL EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE GROUP		**7,211,162**	**7,309,186**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**58,379,407**	**61,881,364**

The attached notes 1 to 37 form an integral part of these Group consolidated financial statements.
The independent auditors' report is set out on pages 1 - 5.

Chairman

Chief Executive Officer

EMIRATES ISLAMIC

GROUP CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
Income from financing receivables and investment products	20	2,187,155	2,119,044
Distribution on deposits and profit paid to Sukuk holders	21	(518,400)	(492,248)
Net income from financing and investment products		**1,668,755**	**1,626,796**
Fee and commission income		608,967	549,385
Fee and commission expense		(112,578)	(71,679)
Net fee and commission income	22	**496,389**	**477,706**
Other operating income	23	298,245	287,791
Total operating income		**2,463,389**	**2,392,293**
General and administrative expenses	24	(1,153,014)	(1,009,514)
Operating profit before impairment		**1,310,375**	**1,382,779**
Net impairment loss on financial assets		(291,415)	(680,781)
Net impairment loss on non-financial assets		(94,701)	-
Total net impairment loss	25	**(386,116)**	**(680,781)**
Net profit for the year		**924,259**	**701,998**
Earnings per share (AED)	27	0.170	0.129

The attached notes 1 to 37 form an integral part of these Group consolidated financial statements.
The independent auditors' report is set out on pages 1 - 5.

	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
Net profit for the year	924,259	701,998
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to Income statement:		
Actuarial gains / losses on retirement benefit obligations	1,526	4,403
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to Income statement:		
Fair value reserve (Sukuk instruments):		
- Net change in fair value	(16,768)	-
- Net amount transferred to income statement	(7,625)	-
Fair value reserve (available-for-sale financial assets):		
- Net change in fair value	-	(11,209)
- Net amount transferred to income statement	-	(15,600)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	(22,867)	(22,406)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**901,392**	**679,592**

The attached notes 1 to 37 form an integral part of these Group consolidated financial statements.
The independent auditors' report is set out on pages 1 - 5.

	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit for the year	924,259	701,998
Adjustment for non-cash items (refer Note 33)	600,851	714,701
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**1,525,110**	**1,416,699**
(Increase)/decrease in certificate of deposits with Central Bank maturing after three months	(3,983,347)	1,091,961
Decrease in amounts due from banks maturing after three months	1,873,972	1,877,070
(Decrease)/Increase in amounts due to banks maturing after three months	(111,653)	145,156
Decrease in other assets	70,952	20,295
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	91,463	(191,534)
(Decrease)/Increase in Islamic customer deposits	(212,759)	691,443
(Increase)/decrease in financing receivables	(3,686,495)	1,780,001
	(4,432,757)	**6,831,091**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
(Increase)/decrease in investment securities	(787,050)	(307,700)
Dividend income received	7,532	8,240
(Increase)/decrease in investment properties	-	(133)
(Increase)/decrease of property and equipment	(42,687)	(36,695)
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	**(822,205)**	**(336,288)**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of sukuk payable (note 16)	(1,836,250)	(1,836,250)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities	**(1,836,250)**	**(1,836,250)**
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (refer Note 33)	**(7,091,212)**	**4,658,553**

The attached notes 1 to 37 form an integral part of these Group consolidated financial statements.
The independent auditors' report is set out on pages 1 - 5.

	ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE GROUP					
	Issued capital	Legal and statutory reserve	Other reserves	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000
Balance as at 1 January 2018	5,430,422	410,186	320,368	(7,405)	1,155,615	7,309,186
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018	-	-	-	3,466	(945,831)	(942,365)
Restated balance at 1 January 2018	5,430,422	410,186	320,368	(3,939)	209,784	6,366,821
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	924,259	924,259
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	1,526	(24,393)	-	(22,867)
Transfer to reserves	-	92,426	92,426	-	(184,852)	-
Director's fee (refer note 26)	-	-	-	-	(7,000)	(7,000)
Zakat	-	-	-	-	(50,051)	(50,051)
Balance as at 31 December 2018	5,430,422	502,612	414,320	(28,332)	892,140	7,211,162
Balance as at 1 January 2017	5,430,422	339,986	245,765	19,404	653,198	6,688,775
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	701,998	701,998
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	4,403	(26,809)	-	(22,406)
Transfer to reserves	-	70,200	70,200	-	(140,400)	-
Directors' fees	-	-	-	-	(7,000)	(7,000)
Zakat	-	-	-	-	(52,181)	(52,181)
Balance as at 31 December 2017	5,430,422	410,186	320,368	(7,405)	1,155,615	7,309,186

In accordance with the Ministry of Economy interpretation, Directors' fees have been treated as an appropriation from equity.

The attached notes 1 to 37 form an integral part of these Group consolidated financial statements.

The independent auditors' report on the Group consolidated financial statements is set out on pages 1 to 5.

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Emirates Islamic Bank PJSC (formerly Middle East Bank) (the "Bank") was incorporated by a decree of His Highness the Ruler of Dubai as a conventional Bank with a limited liability in the Emirate of Dubai on 3 October 1975. The Bank was reregistered as a Public Joint Stock Company in July 1995 and is regulated by the Central Bank of United Arab Emirates. The Federal Law No. 2 of 2015, concerning Commercial Companies has come into effect from 1 July 2015, replacing the existing Federal Law No. 8 of 1984.

At an extraordinary general meeting held on 10 March 2004, a resolution was passed to transform the Bank's activities to be in full compliance with the Sharia rules and principles. The entire process was completed on 9 October 2004 (the "Transformation Date") when the Bank obtained the UAE Central Bank and other UAE authorities' approvals.

The Bank is a subsidiary of Emirates NBD Bank PJSC, Dubai (the "Group Holding Company"). The ultimate parent company of the Group Holding Company is Investment Corporation of Dubai (the "Ultimate Parent Company"), a company in which the Government of Dubai is the major shareholder.

The Bank is listed in the Dubai Financial Market (TICKER: "EIB"). The Bank's website is http://www.emiratesislamic.ae. In addition to its head office in Dubai, the Bank operates through 61 branches in the UAE. The consolidated financial statements comprise financial statements of the Bank and its following subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group").

			Ownership %	
	Date of incorporation & country	**Principal activity**	**31 December 2018**	**31 December 2017**
Emirates Islamic Financial Brokerage Co. LLC	26 April 2006, UAE	Financial brokerage services	100%	100%
EIB Sukuk Company Limited	6 June 2007, Cayman Islands	Special Purpose Entity	100%	100%
EI Funding Limited	15 May 2014, Cayman Islands	Special Purpose Entity	100%	100%

The Bank provides full commercial and banking services and offers a variety of products through financing and investing instruments in accordance with Islamic Sharia.

The Bank's registered office address is P.O. Box 6564, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

2 BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Statement of compliance:

The Group consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and applicable requirements of the laws of the UAE.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Group consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

3 FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The Group consolidated financial statements are presented in United Arab Emirates Dirham (AED), which is the Group's functional currency. Except where indicated, financial information presented in AED has been rounded to the nearest thousand. The corresponding figures in the notes to the financial statements of 2017 have been reclassified in order to conform to the presentation for the current year. These changes have been made to improve the quality of information presented and do not impact the previously reported profit.

4 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

The Group consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for the following:

- derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value;
- financial instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are measured at fair value;
- available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value (before 1 January 2018);
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) (applicable from 1 January 2018);

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Group consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 5.

5 USE OF JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Group consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of financial assets and liabilities and the resultant allowances for impairment and fair values. In particular, considerable judgment by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of allowances required for impaired financing receivables as well as allowances for impairment provision for unquoted investment securities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances

Significant items where the use of estimates and judgments are required are outlined below:

(i) Financial instruments (applicable from 1 January 2018)

Judgements made in applying accounting policies that have most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements of the year ended 31 December 2018 pertain to the changes introduced as a result of adoption of IFRS 9: Financial instruments which impact:

- Classification of financial assets: assessment of business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial assets are solely payment of principal and profit of the principal amount outstanding.

- Calculation of expected credit loss (ECL): changes to the assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant impact on ECL for the year ended 31 December 2018 pertain to the changes introduced as a result of adoption of IFRS 9: Financial instruments. The impact is mainly driven by inputs, assumptions and techniques used for ECL calculation under IFRS 9 methodology.

Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for ECL calculation – IFRS 9 Methodology

Key concepts in IFRS 9 that have the most significant impact and require a high level of judgment, as considered by the Group while determining the impact assessment, are:

Assessment of Significant Increase in Credit Risk

The assessment of a significant increase in credit risk is done on a relative basis. To assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since origination, the Group 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 Group's existing risk management processes.

The Group assessment of significant increases in credit risk is being performed at least quarterly 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:

5 USE OF JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(i) Financial instruments (applicable from 1 January 2018) (continued)

Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for ECL calculation – IFRS 9 Methodology (continued)

Assessment of Significant Increase in Credit Risk (continued)

1. The Group has established thresholds for significant increases in credit risk based on movement in Probability of Default relative to initial recognition.
2. Additional qualitative reviews have been performed to assess the staging results and make adjustments, as necessary, to better reflect the positions which have significantly increased in risk.
3. IFRS 9 contains a rebuttable presumption that instruments which are 30 days past due have experienced a significant increase in credit risk.

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.

Macroeconomic Factors, Forward Looking Information (FLI) and Multiple Scenarios

The measurement of ECL 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 requires significant judgment.

Probability of Default (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 closely correlated with credit losses in the relevant portfolio. Each macroeconomic scenario used in the Group's ECL calculation will have forecasts of the relevant macroeconomic variables.

The Group estimation of ECL in Stage 1 and Stage 2 is a discounted probability-weighted estimate that considers a minimum of three future macroeconomic scenarios.

The Group base case scenario is based on macroeconomic forecasts and other publically available data. Upside and downside scenarios are set relative to the Group base case scenario based on reasonably possible alternative macroeconomic conditions. Scenario design, including the identification of additional downside scenarios will occur on at least an annual basis and more frequently if conditions warrant.

Scenarios are probability-weighted according to the Group best estimate of their relative likelihood based on historical frequency and current trends and conditions. Probability weights are updated on a quarterly basis (if required). All scenarios considered are applied to all portfolios subject to ECL with the same probabilities.

Sensitivity assessment due to movement in each macro-economic variable and the respective weights under the three scenarios is periodically assessed by the Group.

In some instances, the inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material. Such cases are subjected to the Group's Governance process for oversight.

Definition of default

The definition of default used in the measurement of ECL and the assessment to determine movement between stages is 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.

5 USE OF JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(i) Financial instruments (continued)

Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for ECL calculation – IFRS 9 Methodology (continued)

Expected Life

When measuring ECL, the Group must consider the maximum contractual period over which the Bank is exposed to credit risk. All applicable contractual terms are 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 Group is exposed to credit risk and where the credit losses would not be mitigated by management actions.

Governance

In addition to the existing risk management framework, the Group has established an internal Committee to provide oversight to the IFRS 9 impairment process. The Committee is comprised of senior representatives from Finance and Risk Management will be responsible for reviewing and approving key inputs and assumptions used in the Group ECL estimates. It also assesses the appropriateness of the overall allowance results to be included in the Group financial statements.

(ii) Allowances for impairment of financing receivables (applicable before 1 January 2018)

The Group reviews its financing receivables portfolio to assess impairment on a regular basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement, the Group makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the contractual future cash flows from a financing receivable or homogenous group of financing receivables. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss.

In addition to specific allowance against individually significant financing receivables, the Group also makes a collective impairment allowance to recognize that at any reporting date, there will be an amount of financing receivables which are impaired even though a specific trigger point for recognition of the loss has not yet been evidenced (known as the “emergence period”).

(iii) Impairment of available-for-sale investment securities (applicable before 1 January 2018)

The Group determines the impairment of available-for-sale equity securities when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost. This determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgment. In making this judgment, the Group evaluates several market and non-market factors.

(iv) Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from quoted prices, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The input to these models is taken from observable market data where possible, but where this is not possible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include consideration of liquidity and model inputs such as correlation and volatility for longer dated derivatives.

Fair values are subject to a control framework designed to ensure that they are either determined or validated, by a function independent of the risk taker.

5 USE OF JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(v) Contingent liability arising from litigations

Due to the nature of its operations, the Group may be involved in litigations arising in the ordinary course of business. Provision for contingent liabilities arising from litigations is based on the probability of outflow of economic resources and reliability of estimating such outflow. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties and the outcome of individual matters is not predictable with assurance.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are applied prospectively.

6 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Group has consistently applied the accounting policies as set out in note 7 to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, except the following accounting policies which are applicable from 1 January 2018:

(a) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The Group has adopted IFRS 9 Financial Instruments issued in July 2014 with a date of initial application of 1 January 2018. The requirements of IFRS 9 represents a significant change from IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The new standard brings fundamental changes to the accounting for financial assets and to certain aspects of the accounting for financial liabilities.

(i) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured: at amortised cost, FVOCI or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

A financing instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income (OCI). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

6 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

(i) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Business model assessment:

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

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

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and profit:

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Profit' 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 financing risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and profit, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money – e.g. periodical reset of profit rate.

6 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

(i) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Reclassifications:

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Derecognition:

Any cumulative gain/loss recognised in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as FVOCI is not recognised in profit or loss account on derecognition of such securities.

(ii) Impairment

The Group recognises loss allowances for ECL on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- financial assets that are financing instruments;
- financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- financing commitments issued.

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

12-month ECL are the portion of lifetime ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after reporting date.

Measurement of ECL

ECL are probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- undrawn financing commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Group if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive; and
- financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Group expects to recover.

6 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

(ii) Impairment (continued)

Restructured financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the obligor, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognized and ECL are measured as follows:

- If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset.
- If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset. The cash shortfalls are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective profit rate of the existing financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the obligor or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of a financing or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- it is becoming probable that the obligor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Purchased or originated credit impaired assets (POCI)

POCI assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. POCI assets are recorded at fair value at original recognition and profit is subsequently recognised based on a credit-adjusted EIR. Life time ECLs are only recognised or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the ECL.

Revolving facilities

The Group’s product offering includes a variety of corporate and retail facilities and credit cards, in which the Group has the right to cancel and/or reduce the facilities at a short notice. The Group does not limit its exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period, but, instead calculates ECL over a period that reflects the Group’s expectations of the customer behaviour, its likelihood of default and the Group’s future risk mitigation procedures, which could include reducing or cancelling the facilities.

Based on past experience and the Group’s expectations, the period over which the Group calculates ECLs for these products, is estimated based on the period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk and where the credit losses would not be mitigated by management actions.

6 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

(ii) Impairment (continued)

Write-off

Financing receivables and financing securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group has exhausted all legal and remedial efforts to recover from the customers. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(iii) Financial guarantees and financing commitments

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Group to make specified payments to reimburse the holders for a loss they incur because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due, in accordance with the terms of a financing instrument. The financial guarantee liability is carried at amortised cost when payment under the contract has become probable.

'Financing commitments' are firm irrevocable commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

Financial guarantees issued or irrevocable commitments to provide credit are initially measured at fair value and their initial fair value is amortised over the life of the guarantee or the commitment. Subsequently, they are measured at the higher of this amortised amount and the amount of loss allowance.

(iv) Foreign currencies

Foreign currency differences arising on translation are generally recognized in profit or loss. However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of equity investments in respect of which an election has been made to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI are recognised through OCI.

(v) Financing receivables

'Financing receivables' captions in the statement of financial position include:

- Financing receivables measured at amortised cost; they are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective profit method; and
- Financing receivables measured at FVTPL or designated as at FVTPL; these are measured at fair value with changes recognised immediately in profit or loss, if applicable.

When the Group purchases a financial asset and simultaneously enters into an agreement to resell the asset (or a substantially similar asset) at a fixed price on a future date (reverse repo or stock financing), the arrangement is accounted for as a financing or advance or due from banks, and the underlying asset is not recognised in the Group's financial statements.

6 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

(vi) Investment securities

‘Investment securities’ caption in the statement of financial position includes:

- Financing 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 profit method;
- Financing and equity investment securities measured at FVTPL or designated as at FVTPL; these are at fair value with changes recognised immediately in profit or loss;
- Financing securities measured at FVOCI; and

For financing 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.

- Profit using the effective profit method
- ECL and reversals, and
- Foreign exchange gains and losses.

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

(vii) Transition

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

- Comparative periods have not been restated. Differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 are recognised in retained earnings and reserves as at 1 January 2018. Accordingly, the information presented for 2017 does not reflect the requirements of IFRS 9 and therefore not comparable to the information presented for 2018 under IFRS 9.

- The following assessments have been made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed at the date of initial application.
  - The determination of the business model within which a financial asset is held;
  - The designation and revocation or previous designations of certain financial assets and financial liabilities as measured at FVTPL; and FVOCI

For more information and details on the changes and implications resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9, see note 32.

6 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers

This standard on revenue recognition replaces IAS 11, ‘Construction contracts’, and IAS 18,’Revenue’ and related interpretations.

IFRS 15 is more prescriptive, provides detailed guidance on revenue recognition and reduces the use of judgment in applying revenue recognition policies and practices as compared to the replaced IFRS and related interpretations.

Revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of a good or service. A customer obtains control when it has the ability to direct the use of and obtain the benefits from the good or service.

The Group also operates a rewards programme which allows customers to accumulate points when they purchase products on the Group’s credit cards. The points can then be redeemed for shopping rewards, cash back or air miles, subject to a minimum number of points being obtained.

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity recognizes revenue as it transfers the promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

IFRS 15 also includes a comprehensive set of disclosure requirements that will result in an entity providing users of financial statements with comprehensive information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity’s contracts with customers.

The Group has assessed that the impact of IFRS 15 is not material on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as at the adoption date and the reporting date.

7 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Group has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these Group consolidated financial statements, except for the changes explained in note 6.

(a) Principles of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control.

The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

Basis of consolidation

The Group consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries as at the end of the reporting period. The financial statements of the subsidiaries used in the preparation of the Group consolidated financial statements are prepared for the same reporting date as the Bank.

All intra-group balances, income and expenses and unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated.

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Acquisition-related costs are recognised as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and the services are received.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date.

Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognised in accordance with IFRS 9 in profit or loss. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it is not remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

In business combinations achieved in stages, previously held equity interest in the acquiree are restated to fair value at the acquisition date and any corresponding gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

7 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Principles of consolidation (continued)

(i) Subsidiaries (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

The Group elects for each individual business combination, whether non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if any) is recognised on the acquisition date at fair value, or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Any excess of the sum of the fair value of the consideration transferred in the business combination, the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if any), and the fair value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), over the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. In instances where the latter amount exceeds the former, the excess is recognised as gain on bargain purchase in profit or loss on the acquisition date.

Upon the loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interest and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently it is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for financial instruments depending on the level of influence retained.

(ii) Special Purpose Entities

Special Purpose Entities (SPEs) are entities that are created to accomplish a well-defined objective such as the securitisation of particular assets, or the execution of a specific funding transaction. An SPE is consolidated if the Group is exposed to variable returns from its involvement in the SPE and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the SPE based on an evaluation of the substance of its relationship with the Group.

The following circumstances may indicate a relationship in which, in substance, the Group controls and consequently consolidates an SPE:

a. the Group has power over the SPE;
b. the Group has exposure to, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the SPE; and
c. the Group has the ability to use its power over the SPE to affect the amount of the Group's returns.

The assessment of whether the Group has control over an SPE is carried out at inception and reassessed at each period end date.

Information about the Group's securitization activities is included in note 16.

7 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Principles of consolidation (continued)

ii) Special Purpose Entities (continued)

Transactions with non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interest represents the equity in subsidiaries not attributable, directly or indirectly, to owners of the Bank and is presented separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated balance sheet, separately from equity attributable to owners of the Bank.

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. In such circumstances, the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interest are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interest in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interest is adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Group.

(b) Income from financing receivables

Revenue is recognised on the above Islamic products as follows:

Murabaha

The profit is quantifiable and contractually determined at the commencement of the contract. Profit is recognised as it accrues over the life of the contract using an effective profit method on the balance outstanding.

Istisna'a

Istisna'a revenue and the associated profit margin (difference between the cash price to the customer and the bank's total Istisna'a cost) are accounted for on a time proportion basis.

Ijara

Income from Ijara is recognised on an accrual basis over the period of the contract.

Mudaraba

Income on Mudaraba financing is recognised on distribution by the Mudarib, whereas the losses are charged to income on their declaration by the Mudarib.

Wakala

Estimated income from Wakala is recognised on an accrual basis over the period, adjusted by actual income when received. Losses are accounted for on the date of declaration by the agent.

(c) Fees and commission

Fee income, which is not an integral part of the effective profit rate of a financial instrument, is earned from a diverse range of services provided by the Group to its customers, and are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 15 *'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'*. Under the IFRS 15, fee income is measured by the Group based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control over a product or service to a customer.

7 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Fees and commission (continued)

Fee income is accounted for as follows:

(i) income earned on the execution of a significant act is recognised as revenue when the act is completed (for example, fees arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third-party, such as an arrangement for the acquisition of shares or other securities);

(ii) income earned from the provision of services is recognised as revenue as the services are provided (for example, portfolio and other management advisory and service fees); and

(iii) Other fees and commission income and expense are recognised as the related services are performed or received.

Fee income which forms an integral part of the effective profit rate of a financial instrument is recognised as an adjustment to the effective profit rate (for example, certain financing commitment fees) and recorded in income from financing and investing products.

(d) Earnings prohibited by Shari'a

Earnings prohibited by the Shari'a are set aside for charitable purposes or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the directions of the Shari'a Supervisory Board.

(e) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive the dividend is established.

(f) Property related income

Property related income includes rental income, which is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

(g) Leases

The total payments made under operating leases, such as leases for premises, are charged to the Group consolidated income statement on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

(h) Financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

The Group initially recognises financing receivables, deposits and sukuks issued on the date on which they are originated or acquired. All other financial instruments (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

7 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(ii) Classification

The policy applicable from 1 January 2018 (due to application of IFRS 9) is described in note 6.

The Group classified its financial assets into one of the following categories:

- financing receivables;
- held to maturity;
- available-for-sale;
- at FVTPL, and within this category as:
  - designated as at FVTPL

See note on Investment Securities, Financing receivables and Cash and cash equivalents for further details.

The Group classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and financing commitments, as measured at amortised cost.

(iii) Derecognition

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

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss.

Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecogniton that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them.

In such cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised. Examples of such transactions are securities financing and sale-and-repurchase transactions.

In transactions in which the Group neither retains nor transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Group continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expired.

7 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(iv) Modification of financial assets and financial liabilities

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Group evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value.

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

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

(v) Financing receivables

Financing receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These products are carried at amortised cost less impairment.

The following terms are used in financing receivables:

Murabaha

An agreement whereby the Group sells to a customer a commodity, which the Group has purchased and acquired, based on a promise received from the customer to buy the item purchased according to specific terms and conditions. The selling price comprises the cost of the commodity and an agreed profit margin.

Istisna’a

An agreement between the Group and a customer whereby the Group would sell to the customer a developed property according to agreed upon specifications. The Group would develop the property either on its own or through a subcontractor and then hand it over to the customer on a fixed date at an agreed price.

Ijara

An agreement, whereby the Group (lessor) leases an asset to a customer (lessee), for a specific period and against certain rent instalments. Ijara could end by transferring the ownership of the asset to the lessee at the end of the agreement or substantially all the risks and returns related to the ownership.

7 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(v) Financing receivables (continued)

Mudaraba

An agreement between two parties; wherein one of them provides the funds and is called Rab-Ul-Mal and the other provides efforts and expertise and is called the Mudarib and he is responsible for investing such funds in a specific enterprise or activity in return for a pre-agreed percentage of the Mudaraba income. In case of normal loss; the Rab-Ul-Mal would bear the loss of his funds while the Mudarib would bear the loss of his efforts. However, in case of default, negligence or violation of any of the terms and conditions of the Mudaraba agreement, only the Mudarib would bear the losses. The Group may act as Mudarib when accepting funds from depositors and as Rab-Ul-Mal when investing such funds on a Mudaraba basis.

Wakala

An agreement whereby the Group provides a certain sum of money to an agent who invests it according to specific conditions in return for a certain fee (a lump sum of money or a percentage of the amount invested). The agent is obliged to return the invested amount in case of default, negligence or violation of any of the terms and conditions of the Wakala.

(vi) Offsetting

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

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Group’s trading activities.

(vii) Fair value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal market at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

(i) In the principal market for the asset or liability; or

(ii) In the absence of principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset and liabilities.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a ‘Bid’ price and an ‘Ask’ price, then the Group measures assets and long positions at a ‘Bid’ price and liabilities and short positions at an ‘Ask’ price.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Fair value is applicable to both financial and non-financial instruments.

7 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(viii) Impairment

The policy applicable from 1 January 2018 (after application of IFRS 9) is described in note 6.

Impairment of financing receivables

Losses for impaired financing receivables are recognised promptly when there is objective evidence that impairment of a financing receivable or portfolio of financing receivables has occurred. Impairment allowances are calculated on individual financing receivable and on groups of financing receivables assessed collectively. Impairment losses are recorded as charges to the income statement. The carrying amount of impaired financing receivables on the balance sheet is reduced through the use of impairment allowance accounts.

Individually assessed financing receivables

For all financing receivables that are considered individually significant, the Group assesses on a case-by-case basis each quarter and more frequently when circumstances require whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. The criteria used by the Group to determine that there is such objective evidence include:

- known cash flow difficulties experienced by the obligor;
- past due contractual payments of either principal or profit;
- breach of financing covenants or conditions;
- decline in the realisable value of the security;
- the probability that the obligor will enter bankruptcy or other financial realisation; and
- a significant downgrading in credit rating by an external credit rating agency.

For those financing receivables where objective evidence of impairment exists, impairment losses are determined considering the following factors:

- the Group's aggregate exposure to the customer;
- the viability of the customer's business model and their capacity to trade successfully out of financial difficulties and generate sufficient cash flow to service financing obligations;
- the amount and timing of expected receipts and recoveries;
- the likely dividend available on liquidation or bankruptcy;
- the extent of other creditors' commitments ranking ahead of, or pari passu with, the Group and the likelihood of other creditors continuing to support the company;
- the complexity of determining the aggregate amount and ranking of all creditor claims and the extent to which legal and insurance uncertainties are evident;
- the realisable value of security (or other credit mitigants) and likelihood of successful repossession;
- the likely deduction of any costs involved in recovery of amounts outstanding;
- the ability of the obligor to obtain, and make payments in, the currency of the financing if not denominated in local currency; and
- when available, the secondary market price of the financing.

7 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(viii) Impairment (continued)

Impairment losses are calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows of a financing receivable at its original effective profit rate and comparing the resultant present value with the financing receivable's current carrying amount. The impairment allowances on individually significant accounts are reviewed at least quarterly and more regularly when circumstances require. This normally encompasses re-assessment of the enforceability of any collateral held and the timing and amount of actual and anticipated receipts. Individually assessed impairment allowances are only released when there is reasonable and objective evidence of a reduction in the established loss estimate.

Collectively assessed financing receivables

Impairment is assessed on a collective basis in two circumstances:

- to cover losses which have been incurred but have not yet been identified on financing receivables subject to individual assessment; and
- for homogeneous groups of financing receivables that are not considered individually significant.

Incurred but not yet identified impairment (Corporate financing receivables)

Individually assessed financing receivables for which no evidence of loss has been specifically identified on an individual basis are grouped together according to their credit risk characteristics for the purpose of calculating an estimated collective loss. This reflects impairment losses that the Group has incurred as a result of events occurring before the balance sheet date, which the Group is not able to identify on an individual financing receivable basis, and that can be reliably estimated. These losses will only be individually identified in the future. As soon as information becomes available which identifies losses on individual financing receivables within the group, those financing receivables are removed from the group and assessed on an individual basis for impairment.

The collective impairment allowance is determined after taking into account:

- historical loss experience in portfolios of similar credit risk characteristics (for example, by industry sector, financing receivable grade or product);
- the estimated period between impairment occurring and the loss being identified and evidenced by the establishment of an appropriate allowance against the individual financing receivable; and
- management's experienced judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual level of inherent losses at the balance sheet date is likely to be greater or less than that suggested by historical experience.

The period between a losses occurring and its identification is estimated by management for each identified portfolio.

Homogeneous groups of financing receivables (Consumer financing receivables)

Statistical methods are used to determine impairment losses on a collective basis for homogeneous groups of financing receivables that are not considered individually significant, because individual financing receivable assessment is impracticable.

Losses in these groups of financing receivables are recorded on an individual basis when individual financing receivables are written off, at which point they are removed from the group.

7 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(viii) Impairment (continued)

Write-off of financing receivables

Financing receivables (and the related impairment allowance) are normally written off, in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where financing receivables are secured, this is after receipt of any proceeds from the realisation of security, if any.

Reversals of impairment

If the amount of an impairment loss decreases in a subsequent period, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the excess is written back by reducing the financing receivable impairment allowance account accordingly. The write-back is recognised in the income statement.

Impairment of available for sale securities

At each reporting date an assessment is made of whether there is any objective evidence of impairment in the value of a financial asset. Impairment losses are recognised if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

If the available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, the difference between the financial asset's acquisition cost (net of any principal repayments and amortisation) and the current fair value, less any previous impairment loss recognised in the income statement, is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in the income statement.

Reversals of impairment

Once an impairment loss has been recognised on an available for- sale financial asset, the subsequent accounting treatment for changes in the fair value of that asset differs depending on the nature of the available-for-sale financial asset concerned.

Available-for-sale financing securities

If the fair value of a financing security increases in a subsequent period, and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in the income statement, the impairment loss is reversed through the income statement to the extent of the increase in fair value.

Available-for-sale equity securities

Subsequent increases in the fair value of the instrument are treated as a revaluation and are recognised in other comprehensive income. Impairment losses recognised on the equity security are not reversed through the income statement. Subsequent decreases in the fair value of the available-for-sale equity security are recognised in the income statement.

7 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(ix) Designated at FVTPL

At initial recognition, the Group has designated certain financial assets as at FVTPL because this designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch, which would otherwise rise.

The Group has designated certain financial liabilities as at FVTPL in either of the following circumstances:

(a) The liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis; or
(b) The designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise.

A description of the basis of each designation is set out in relevant notes for the asset or liability class.

(x) Sale and repurchase agreements

Securities sold subject to repurchase agreements (‘repos’) are disclosed in the notes to the Group consolidated financial statements when the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or re-pledge the collateral; the counterparty liability is included as a separate deposit. Securities purchased under agreements to resell (‘reverse repos’) are recorded as financing receivables to either banks or customers, as appropriate. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as profit and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective profit method.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

‘Cash and cash equivalents’ include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with Central Banks and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Group in the management of its short-term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost in the statement of financial position.

7 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(j) Investment securities

Investment securities were initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of investment securities not at FVTPL, incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently accounted for depending on their classification as either held-to-maturity, FVTPL or available-for-sale.

(k) Inventory

Properties acquired in settlement of financing receivables are held as inventory and are stated at lower of cost or net realisable value. Directly attributable costs incurred in the acquisition of inventory is included as part of cost of the inventory.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of the business, based on market prices at the reporting date.

(l) Property, equipment and depreciation

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

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 Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Freehold land and fixed assets not commissioned are not depreciated. The estimated useful life of fixed assets for the Group is as follows:

Freehold premises	25 - 60 years
Freehold improvements	10 years
Leasehold improvements	7 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 years
Computer hardware and software	4 - 5 years
Core banking software	5 - 7 years
Motor vehicles	3 - 5 years

Assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as given above.

Fixed assets not commissioned are stated at cost. When commissioned, they are transferred to the appropriate property and equipment category and depreciated in accordance with the Group's policies.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the Group consolidated income statement.

7 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(m) Investment properties

The Group holds certain properties as investments to earn rental income, for capital appreciation, or both. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met, and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less depreciation and impairment (if any).

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in the income statement in 'Other operating income' in the year of retirement or disposal.

Transfers to and from investment properties are made only when there is a change in use based on the business model.

(n) Impairment of non financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets are reviewed periodically to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of other assets in the unit (group or units) on a pro rata basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

(o) Deposits, financing and sukuks issued

Deposits, financing and sukuks issued are the main sources of funding for the Group.

Deposits, financing and sukuks issued are initially measured at fair value minus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective profit method.

(p) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

7 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(q) Employee benefits

(i) Pension obligations

The Group operates a pension scheme in respect of eligible UAE national employees in compliance with the UAE Federal Law on Pensions and Social Security. Arrangements for benefits for overseas employees is made in accordance with local regulations and customs. Full provision is made for all accrued benefits.

The Group also pays contributions to trustee administered funds on a contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available. The entitlement to these benefits is usually conditional on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period.

(ii) Termination gratuity benefit scheme

In compliance with UAE labour law, the Group has a termination gratuity benefit scheme covering all of its expatriate salaried employees who have been employed with the Group for more than one year. The provision for gratuity is recorded through the income statement.

The present value of the gratuity obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions.

The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for gratuities include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of gratuity obligations. The value of the gratuity obligations is based on the report submitted by an independent actuarial firm.

(r) Dividend on shares

Dividends on shares are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Group's shareholders in the Annual General Meeting. Dividends approved after the year end are recognised as a liability in the subsequent period.

(s) Share capital and reserves

Share issue costs

Incremental costs that are directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments.

(t) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

7 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(u) Operating segments

For management purposes, the Group is organised into operating segments based on their products and services which are independently managed by the respective segment managers responsible for the performance of the segments under their charge.

The segment managers report directly to the management of the Group who regularly review the segment results in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess the segment performance. Additional disclosures on each of these segments are shown in note 28.

(v) Related parties

A party is considered to be related to the Group if:

(a) the party, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries,
   (i) controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the Group;
   (ii) has an profit in the Group that gives it significant influence over the Group; or
   (iii) has joint control over the Group;

(b) the party is an associate;
(c) the party is a jointly-controlled entity;
(d) the party is a member of the key management personnel of the Group;
(e) the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (a) or (d); or
(f) the party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (d) or (e); or
(g) the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of the employees of the Group, or of any entity that is a related party of the Group.

(w) Profit distribution

Profit distribution between the unrestricted account holders (investment, saving and Wakala accounts) and the Shareholders, is according to the instructions of the Bank's Fatwa and Sharia Supervisory board.

Net income realised from Mudaraba Pool, at the end of each quarter, represents the net profit available for distribution. Net profit available for distribution between unrestricted account holders and shareholders is calculated after deducting the Mudarib fee as per the agreed and declared percentage.

Profit Distribution is on a pro rata-basis of the weighted average balances of unrestricted customers' accounts and Shareholders' funds. No priority is given to either party in the Mudaraba Pool.

7 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(x) Foreign currencies

Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the reporting date. The resulting gain / loss on monetary items is taken to the 'Other operating income' in the income statement. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Foreign currency differences arising on translation are generally recognized in profit or loss.

(y) Zakat

The Bank discharges Zakat (Alms) as per its Articles of Association. The Bank calculates Zakat based on the guidance of its Fatwa and Sharia Supervisory Board as follows:

- Zakat on shareholders' equity (except paid up capital) is discharged from the retained earnings.
- Zakat is disbursed to Sharia channels through a committee formed by management. Shareholders themselves are responsible to pay Zakat on their paid up capital.

Zakat on the general provision or on other reserves, if any, is calculated and discharged from the share of profit of the respective parties participating in the Mudaraba Pool.

8 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2018, with the Group not opting for early adoption. These have, therefore, not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 16, 'Leases'	The IASB issued the new standard for accounting for leases in January 2018. (a) The new standard does not significantly change the accounting for leases for lessors. However, it does require lessees to recognise most leases on their balance sheets as lease liabilities, with the corresponding right-of-use assets. (b) Lessees must apply a single model for all recognised leases, but will have the option not to recognise 'short-term' leases and leases of 'low-value' assets. (c) Generally, the profit or loss recognition pattern for recognised leases will be similar to today's finance lease accounting, with profit and depreciation expense recognised separately in the statement of profit or loss. Early application is permitted provided the new revenue standard, IFRS 15, is applied on the same date. Lessees must adopt IFRS 16 using either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach.	1 January 2019

The Group has assessed the impact of above standard. Based on the assessment, the above standard has no material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as at the reporting date.

9 CASH AND DEPOSITS WITH CENTRAL BANK

	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
Cash	329,989	367,632
Statutory and other deposits with Central Bank	3,984,130	4,054,455
Current accounts	1,908,650	1,758,279
Murabaha with Central Bank	8,384,228	7,078,218
	14,606,997	13,258,584

The reserve requirements which are kept with the Central Banks of the countries in which the Group operates are not available for use in the Group's day to day operations and cannot be withdrawn without the approval of the Central Bank. The level of reserves required changes periodically in accordance with the directives of the Central Bank.

10 DUE FROM BANKS

31 December 2018	Local (UAE) AED 000	Foreign AED 000	Total AED 000
Time	1,610,016	128,538	1,738,554
Overnight, call and short notice	1,424,776	657,399	2,082,175
Gross due from banks	3,034,792	785,937	3,820,729
Less: Allowances for impairment (ECL)			(2,040)
	3,034,792	785,937	3,818,689

31 December 2017	Local (UAE) AED 000	Foreign AED 000	Total AED 000
Time	2,440,338	55,088	2,495,426
Overnight, call and short notice	5,166,244	3,520,374	8,686,618
	7,606,582	3,575,462	11,182,044

11 INVESTMENT SECURITIES

31 December 2018	Domestic* AED 000	Regional** AED 000	International *** AED 000	Total AED 000
DESIGNATED AS AT FVTPL				
Equity	96,471	193,165	-	289,636
Others	382	70,350	121,285	192,017
	96,853	263,515	121,285	481,653
MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST				
Government Sukuk	64,509	171,694	-	236,203
Corporate Sukuk	-	293,803	-	293,803
Less: Allowances for impairment				(3,759)
	64,509	465,497	-	526,247
MEASURED AT FVOCI - SUKUK INSTRUMENTS				
Government Sukuk	-	-	59,719	59,719
Corporate Sukuk	1,263,004	165,085	31,278	1,459,367
Less: Allowances for impairment				(5,878)
	1,263,004	165,085	90,997	1,513,208
Total Investment securities	1,424,366	894,097	212,282	2,530,745
Net Investment securities				2,521,108

The difference between year end fair value and carrying amount of investments reclassified between the investment categories due to IFRS 9 transition is not material.

The group does not have any investment in Abraaj Group.

*Domestic: These are securities issued within UAE.
**Regional: These are securities issued within Middle East.
***International: These are securities issued outside the Middle East region.

11 INVESTMENT SECURITIES (CONTINUED)

	Domestic*	Regional**	International***	Total
31 December 2017	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000
HELD TO MATURITY:				
Corporate Sukuk	-	9,072	-	9,072
	-	9,072	-	9,072
AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE:				
Government Sukuk	64,142	128,064	62,033	254,239
Corporate Sukuk	372,261	303,322	320,141	995,724
Equity	102,000	278,875	8,330	389,205
Others	-	46,413	113,897	160,310
	538,403	756,674	504,401	1,799,478
Net Investment securities	538,403	765,746	504,401	1,808,550

*Domestic: These are securities issued within UAE.
**Regional: These are securities issued within Middle East.
***International: These are securities issued outside the Middle East region.

12 FINANCING RECEIVABLES

	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
At Amortised Cost		
Murabaha	25,926,386	22,934,212
Credit cards receivable	1,334,475	1,208,251
Wakala	215,844	244,467
Istisna'a	1,726,396	1,897,264
Ijara	12,940,601	13,178,245
Others	209,320	287,741
Total financing receivables	42,353,022	39,750,180
Less: Deferred income	(2,198,340)	(2,369,625)
Less: Allowances for impairment	(3,982,772)	(3,545,158)
	36,171,910	33,835,397
Total of impaired financing receivables	3,304,803	3,844,070

By Business Unit	AED 000	AED 000
Corporate banking	14,029,606	13,066,274
Consumer banking	22,142,304	20,769,123
	36,171,910	33,835,397

Ijara assets amounting to AED 2.2 billion [2017: 4.8 billion] and Murabaha assets amounting to AED 1.4 billion [2017: 2.2 billion] were securitised for the purpose of issuance of Sukuk liability (refer note 16).

Allowances of impairment on financing receivables have been disclosed in further detail in note 35 I.

The group does not have any financing receivable from Abraaj Group.

13 OTHER ASSETS

	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
Profit receivable	22,369	9,926
Prepayments and other advances	38,508	52,189
Sundry financing and other receivables	7,032	15,306
Deferred sales commission	23,538	27,251
Goods available-for-sale	76,919	274,741
Others	140,651	123,789
	309,017	503,202

14 DUE TO BANKS

	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
Demand and call deposits	14,058	17,470
Balances with correspondent banks	2,252	2,148
Time and other deposits	4,127,156	5,266,567
	4,143,466	5,286,185

The profit rates paid on the above averaged 1.5% p.a. (2017: 1.2% p.a.)

15 CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

(a)	By Type	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
	Demand, call and short notice	16,993,795	16,740,621
	Wakala	11,399,230	9,897,583
	Time deposits	2,849,763	3,631,069
	Savings	9,915,590	10,972,126
	Others	451,313	581,051
		41,609,691	41,822,450

(b)	By Business Units	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
	Corporate banking	4,946,962	7,235,918
	Consumer banking	36,662,729	34,586,532
		41,609,691	41,822,450

The profit rates paid on the above deposits averaged 0.9% p.a. (2017: 0.7% p.a.).

16 SUKUK PAYABLE

a) During 2012, the Group issued sukuk amounting to AED 3.7 billion. Further sukuk issuance of AED 3.7 billion was made during the year 2016 to raise US Dollar denominated medium term finance via a Sharia'a compliant sukuk financing arrangement. As at December 2018, the total outstanding sukuk payable is AED 3.7 billion.

Following are the details of all the sukuk financing arrangement in issue.

Issue Date	Amount (USD)	Listing	Profit rate (%)	Payment basis	Maturity
May 2016	750,000,000	Irish Stock Exchange & Nasdaq	3.542	Semi annual	May 2021
August 2016	250,000,000	Irish Stock Exchange & Nasdaq	3.542	Semi annual	May 2021

The Bank transferred certain identified Ijara and Murabaha assets totaling to AED 3.7 billion (the "co-owned assets") to its subsidiary, EIB Sukuk company limited – (the "Issuer"), a special purpose vehicle formed for the issuance of these sukuk. This medium term finance is carried at amortised cost.

In substance, the co-owned assets remain in control of the Group; accordingly, these assets continue to be recognised by the Group. In case of any default, the Group Holding Company has provided an undertaking to make good all losses to the sukuk holders. The assets are in the control of the Group and shall continue to be serviced by the Group.

The Issuer will pay a semi-annual distribution amount from returns received in respect of the co-owned assets. Such proceeds are expected to be sufficient to cover the semi-annual distribution amount payable to the sukuk holders on the semi-annual distribution dates. Upon maturity of the sukuk, the Group has undertaken to repurchase the assets at the exercise price.

	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
Balance as at 1 January	5,526,649	7,368,138
Repayments	(1,836,250)	(1,836,250)
Other movements	(5,239)	(5,239)
Balance at the end of the year	3,685,160	5,526,649

As at 31 December 2018, the outstanding Sukuk payable totaling AED 3,685 million (31 December 2017: AED 5,527 million) is falling due as below:

	2018 AED million	2017 AED million
2018	-	1,836
2021	3,685	3,691
	3,685	5,527

b) On 15 May 2015, EI Funding Limited (the "SPE") was incorporated under Companies Law of Cayman Islands as a Special Purpose Entity. The principal activities of the company are to purchase portfolio of assets through issuance of notes. The securitization will result in a certificate pool that will be listed on the NASDAQ clearing system (off market) for private-purpose, over-the-counter dealing. The underlying Sharia structure has been approved by the Bank's Sharia Supervisory Board.

The Bank has transferred part of its investment portfolio to EI Funding Limited (incorporated under Cayman Islands laws). However, the Group retains control over the transferred assets and hence the Group continues to recognize these assets as financing and the investment assets.

17 OTHER LIABILITIES

	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
Profit payable to depositors	116,558	120,376
Staff related liabilities	154,521	151,684
Managers' cheques	148,624	157,068
Trade and other payables	91,155	72,544
Zakat payable	50,051	52,181
Others	905,624	765,692
	1,466,533	1,319,545

18 ISSUED CAPITAL

	2018 AED '000	2017 AED '000
Authorized Share Capital		
10,000,000,000 (2017: 10,000,000,000) ordinary shares of AED 1 each (2017: AED 1 each)	10,000,000	10,000,000
Issued and fully paid up capital		
5,430,422,000 (2017: 5,430,422,000) ordinary shares of AED 1 each (2017: AED 1 each)	5,430,422	5,430,422

19 RESERVES

Legal, statutory and other reserve

In accordance with the Bank's Articles of Association, and in compliance with Decretal Federal Law No. (14) of 2018, a minimum of 10% of profit should be transferred to a non-distributable legal and statutory reserve until such time as this reserve equals 50% of the Bank's issued capital.

10% of the profit is also transferable to a non-distributable regular reserve until such time as this reserve equals 10% of the Bank's issued capital.

Other reserves also include changes in gratuity obligations.

	Legal and statutory reserve AED 000	Other reserves AED 000	Total AED 000
At 1 January 2018	410,186	320,368	730,554
Transfer from retained earnings	92,426	92,426	184,852
Change in gratuity obligation	-	1,526	1,526
At 31 December 2018	502,612	414,320	916,932

Prior year comparatives are shown in the statement of changes in equity.

Fair value reserve

Fair value reserve includes the net change in fair value of FVOCI financial assets.

20 INCOME FROM FINANCING RECEIVABLES AND INVESTMENT PRODUCTS

	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
Murabaha	1,203,260	1,238,041
Wakala	148,133	24,308
Istisna'a	59,048	75,308
Ijara	576,693	579,178
Others	200,021	202,209
	2,187,155	2,119,044

21 DISTRIBUTION ON DEPOSITS AND PROFIT PAID TO SUKUK HOLDERS

	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
Distribution to depositors	389,645	288,438
Profit paid to sukuk holders	128,755	203,810
	518,400	492,248

Distribution on deposits represents the share of income between depositors and equity holders. The allocation and distribution to depositors is approved by the Fatwa and Sharia'a Supervisory Board.

Profit paid to sukuk holders represents the distribution of returns received in respect of assets transferred to the EIB Sukuk Company Limited which was specifically formed for this transaction.

22 NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
Commission income	135,311	105,313
Fee income	473,656	444,072
Total fee and commission income	608,967	549,385
Fee and commission expense	(112,578)	(71,679)
	496,389	477,706

23 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
Dividend income	7,532	14,471
Gain from sale of available-for-sale investment securities	-	84,087
Gain from investment securities designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,659	-
Rental income (net of depreciation)	10,456	13,322
Foreign exchange income*	212,224	147,855
Other income (net)	66,374	28,056
	298,245	287,791

*Foreign exchange income comprises translation gain and gain on dealings with customers.

24 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
Staff cost	647,251	569,585
Occupancy cost	103,632	102,883
Equipment and supplies	28,903	24,660
Recharges to Group companies	234,194	179,430
Communication cost	24,572	29,263
Marketing related expenses	17,351	20,247
Depreciation	46,902	43,665
Others	50,209	39,781
	1,153,014	1,009,514

25 NET IMPAIRMENT LOSS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AND NON FINANCIAL ASSETS

The charge to the income statement for the net impairment loss on financial assets is made up as follows:

	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
Net release of impairment on due from banks / other assets	(2,428)	-
Net impairment of investment securities	1,135	35,642
Net impairment of financing receivables (refer note 35 I)	452,624	727,170
Bad financing written off / (recovery) - net	(159,916)	(82,031)
Total impairment loss on financial assets	291,415	680,781
Net impairment of non-financial assets (Investment properties)	94,701	-
Net impairment loss for the year	386,116	680,781

26 DIRECTORS FEES

This comprises of fees payable to the directors of the Group of AED 7 million (2017: AED 7 million).

27 EARNINGS PER SHARE

The Group presents basic and diluted Earnings Per Share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all diluted potential ordinary shares, if any.

	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
Profit for the year	924,259	701,998
Weighted average number of equity shares in issue ('000)	5,430,422	5,430,422
Earnings per share* (AED)	0.170	0.129

*The diluted and basic Earnings per share were the same for the year ended 31 December 2018.

28 OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Group's activities comprise the following main business segments:

Corporate banking

Within this business segment, the Bank provides to corporate customers a range of products and services and accepts their deposits.

Consumer banking

Retail segment provides a wide range of products and services to individuals and small and medium enterprises and accepts their deposits.

Treasury

Treasury activities comprises of managing the Group's portfolio of investments, funds management, and interbank treasury operations.

Others

Other operations of the Group include operations and support functions.

28 OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

31 December 2018	Corporate banking	Consumer banking	Treasury	Others	Total
	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000
Net income from financing and investing products	259,189	1,192,882	83,765	132,078	1,667,914
Net fees, commission & other income	136,498	643,792	204,713	(192,152)	792,851
Total operating income	395,687	1,836,674	288,478	(60,074)	2,460,765
General administrative and other expenses	(86,917)	(746,764)	(13,920)	(302,789)	(1,150,390)
Operating profit before impairment	308,770	1,089,910	274,558	(362,863)	1,310,375
Total net impairment loss	(46,044)	(331,793)	1,183	(9,462)	(386,116)
Net profit for the year	262,726	758,117	275,741	(372,325)	924,259
Segment Assets	15,991,726	26,053,307	12,384,682	3,949,692	58,379,407
Segment Liabilities and Equity	5,487,007	38,186,038	3,887,816	10,818,546	58,379,407

28 OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

31 December 2017	Corporate banking	Consumer banking	Treasury	Others	Total
	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000
Net income from financing and investing products	348,116	1,348,393	(229,178)	159,465	1,626,796
Net fees, commission & other income	152,399	528,725	193,079	(108,706)	765,497
Total operating income	500,515	1,877,118	(36,099)	50,759	2,392,293
General administrative and other expenses	(88,584)	(661,928)	(13,808)	(245,194)	(1,009,514)
Operating profit before impairment	411,931	1,215,190	(49,907)	(194,435)	1,382,779
Total net impairment loss	(19,748)	(644,306)	(16,727)	-	(680,781)
Net profit for the year	392,183	570,884	(66,634)	(194,435)	701,998
Segment Assets	14,748,247	24,679,529	21,984,963	468,625	61,881,364
Segment Liabilities and Equity	7,464,961	36,484,489	10,449,743	7,482,171	61,881,364

29 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

At 31 December, the Groups commitments and contingencies are as follows:

	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
Letters of credit	580,593	909,585
Guarantees	5,111,081	5,820,978
Liability on risk participations	9,549	119,992
Irrevocable financing commitments*	962,800	3,713,058
	6,664,023	10,563,613

Allowances of impairment on Financing receivables commitments and financial guarantee contracts have been disclosed in further detail in note 35 I.

* Irrevocable financing commitments represent a contractual commitment to permit draw downs on a facility within a defined period subject to conditions precedent and termination clauses. Since commitments may expire without being drawn down, and as conditions precedent to draw down have to be fulfilled the total contract amounts do not necessarily represent exact future cash requirements.

(a) Acceptance

Under IFRS 9 (before 1 January 2018: IAS 39), acceptances are recognised on balance sheet with a corresponding liability. Accordingly, there is no off balance sheet commitment for acceptances.

(b) Capital Commitments

The Group has commitments as at 31 December 2018 for branch refurbishments and automation projects of AED 20.02 million (2017: AED 35.97 million).

30 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Group is owned by Emirates NBD (99.9%), which is partially owned by the Investment Corporation of Dubai (55.75%). The Government of Dubai is the major shareholder in Investment Corporation of Dubai.

Customer accounts from and financing to Government related entities other than those that have been individually disclosed amount to 16.2 % and 2.4 % (2017: 14 % and 2.4%) of the total customer's deposits and financing receivables of the Group, respectively.

These entities are independently run business entities, and all the financial dealings with the Group are on normal commercial terms.

The Group has also entered into transactions with certain other related parties who are non-government related entities. Such transactions were also made on substantially the same terms, including profit rates and collaterals, as those prevailing at the same time for comparable transactions with third parties and do not involve more than a normal amount of risk.

Key management personnel are those persons, including non-executive directors, having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly.

No impairment losses have been recorded against balances outstanding during the period with key management personnel and their immediate relations at the year end.

Related party balances and transactions are carried out on normal commercial terms and are as follows:

	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
Financing receivables and investments		
Financing receivables - Ultimate Parent Company	-	75,620
Investment in Ultimate Parent Company	154,049	30,414
Financing receivables - Directors & affiliates	-	375
Financing receivables - Key management personnel & affiliates	21,617	22,095
	175,666	128,504
Due to/ from Group holding company and subsidiaries		
Due from Group Holding Company & subsidiaries	1,424,450	3,884,569
Due to Group Holding Company & subsidiaries	(1,233,864)	(4,809,040)
Due from Dubai Bank PJSC	-	1,281,607
	190,586	357,136
Customer accounts and deposits		
Deposits from Ultimate Parent Company	(780,227)	(965,043)
Current and Investment accounts - Directors	(191)	(375)
Current and Investment accounts - Key management personnel & affiliates	(5,560)	(5,989)
	(785,978)	(971,407)

	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
Group Consolidated Statement of Income		
Income from Group Holding Company	67,826	137,101
Recharges to Group companies	(234,194)	(179,430)
Key management compensation		
Key management personnel compensations	(25,636)	(18,145)
Key management personnel compensations - retirements benefits	(600)	(540)

31 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Group's financial position, before taking into amount any collateral held or other credit enhancement, can be analysed by the following regions:

31 December 2018	UAE	Other GCC	International	Total
	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000
ASSETS				
Cash and deposits with Central Bank	14,606,997	-	-	14,606,997
Due from banks	3,032,753	150,508	635,428	3,818,689
Investment securities	1,419,053	653,668	448,387	2,521,108
Financing receivables	33,687,597	1,074,276	1,410,037	36,171,910
Investment properties	479,210	-	-	479,210
Customer acceptances	257,549	-	5,846	263,395
Property and equipment	209,081	-	-	209,081
Other assets	309,017	-	-	309,017
TOTAL ASSETS	**54,001,257**	**1,878,452**	**2,499,698**	**58,379,407**
LIABILITIES				
Due to banks	3,942,939	198,270	2,257	4,143,466
Customer deposits	41,118,610	150,064	341,017	41,609,691
Sukuk payable	3,685,160	-	-	3,685,160
Customer acceptances	257,549	-	5,846	263,395
Other liabilities	1,466,533	-	-	1,466,533
Total equity	7,211,162	-	-	7,211,162
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**57,681,953**	**348,334**	**349,120**	**58,379,407**
Geographical distribution of letters of credit and guarantees	5,606,152	539	84,983	5,691,674
31 December 2017				
Geographical distribution of assets	54,790,670	2,356,990	4,733,704	61,881,364
Geographical distribution of liabilities and equity	61,226,362	418,347	236,655	61,881,364
Geographical distribution of letters of credit and guarantees	6,729,234	1,126	203	6,730,563

32 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

A. Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The table below sets out the Group's classification of each class of financial assets and liabilities, and their carrying values.

31 December 2018	Designated as at FVTPL AED 000	FVOCI – sukuk instruments AED 000	Amortised cost AED 000	Total carrying value* AED 000
Financial assets				
Cash and deposits with Central Bank	-	-	14,606,997	14,606,997
Due from banks	-	-	3,818,689	3,818,689
Investment securities	481,653	1,513,208	526,247	2,521,108
Financing receivables	-	-	36,171,910	36,171,910
Others	-	-	65,736	65,736
	481,653	1,513,208	55,189,579	57,184,440
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	-	-	4,143,466	4,143,466
Customer deposits	-	-	41,609,691	41,609,691
Sukuk payable	-	-	3,685,160	3,685,160
Others	-	-	363,353	363,353
	-	-	49,801,670	49,801,670

*The carrying values of the financial assets and liabilities (that are not stated at fair value) are not significantly different to their fair values.

32 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

A. Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

31 December 2017	Held-to-maturity	Available-for-sale	Financing receivables	Amortised cost	Total carrying value*
	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000
Financial assets					
Cash and deposits with Central Bank	-	-	-	13,258,584	13,258,584
Due from banks	-	-	-	11,182,044	11,182,044
Investment securities	9,072	1,799,478	-	-	1,808,550
Financing receivables	-	-	33,835,397	-	33,835,397
Others	-	-	-	71,411	71,411
	9,072	1,799,478	33,835,397	24,512,039	60,155,986
Financial liabilities					
Due to banks	-	-	-	5,286,185	5,286,185
Customer deposits	-	-	-	41,822,450	41,822,450
Sukuk payable	-	-	-	5,526,649	5,526,649
Others	-	-	-	409,169	409,169
	-	-	-	53,044,453	53,044,453

* The carrying values of the financial assets and liabilities (that are not stated at fair value) are not significantly different to their fair values.

32 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

B. Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities on the date of initial application of IFRS 9

Except for the financial statement captions listed in the table below, there have been no changes in the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities on application of IFRS 9.

	Classification under IAS 39 (31 December 2017)					Classification under IFRS 9 (1 January 2018)			
	Financing receivables	Held to maturity	Available for sale	FVTPL	**Balance**	Amortized cost	FVOCI	FVTPL	**Balance**
	AED 000								
Financial assets									
Cash and deposits with Central Bank	13,258,584	-	-	-	**13,258,584**	13,258,584	-	-	**13,258,584**
Due from banks	11,182,044	-	-	-	**11,182,044**	11,177,577	-	-	**11,177,577**
Investment securities:									
Measured at amortised cost	-	-	621,240	-	**621,240**	616,573	-	-	**616,573**
Measured at FVOCI – sukuk instruments	-	9,181	628,723	-	**637,904**	-	631,936	-	**631,936**
Measured at DFVPL – equity instruments	-	-	549,515	-	**549,515**	-	-	519,501	**519,501**
Measured at FVOCI – sukuk	-	(109)	-	-	**(109)**	-	-	-	**-**
Financing receivables	33,835,397	-	-	-	**33,835,397**	32,938,039	-	-	**32,938,039**

32 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

B. Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities on the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (continued)

The following table analyses the impact, net of tax, on reserves and retained earnings arising as a result of the transition to IFRS 9. The impact relates to the fair value reserve and retained earnings. There is no impact on other components of equity.

	AED 000
Fair value reserve	
Closing balance under IAS 39 (31 December 2017)	(7,405)
Reclassification of investment securities (sukuk) from available-for-sale to amortized cost	3,151
Reclassification of investment securities (sukuk) from HTM to FVOCI	(5,968)
Reclassification of equity securities(sukuk and equity) from available-for-sale to FVTPL	5,599
Recognition of expected credit losses under IFRS 9 for sukuk financial assets at FVOCI	684
Opening balance under IFRS 9 (1 January 2018)	**(3,939)**
Retained earnings	
Closing balance under IAS 39 (31 December 2017)	1,155,615
Reclassification of investment securities (sukuk and equity) from available-for-sale to FVTPL	(35,504)
Recognition of expected credit losses under IFRS 9 (including lease receivables, financing commitments and financial guarantee contracts)	(910,327)
Opening balance under IFRS 9 (1 January 2018)	**209,784**

The following table reconciles the closing balance of financial assets under IAS 39 to the opening balance of financial assets under IFRS 9 on 1 January 2018.

	31 December 2017 (IAS 39)	Remeasurement / Reclassification of financial assets	Remeasurement of impairment and other movements	**1 January 2018 (IFRS 9)**
	---------------------------AED 000---------------------------			
Cash and deposits with Central Bank	**13,258,584**	-	-	**13,258,584**
Due from Banks	**11,182,044**	-	(4,467)	**11,177,577**
Investment securities:				
Equity securities AFS / FVTPL	**549,515**	(30,014)	-	**519,501**
Sukuk investments at AFS / FVOCI	**628,723**	684	(684)	**628,723**
Sukuk investments at HTM / FVOCI	**9,181**	(5,968)	-	**3,213**
Sukuk investments at HTM / FVTPL	**(109)**	109	-	**-**
Sukuk investments at AFS/ Amortised Cost	**621,240**	3,151	(7,818)	**616,573**
Financing receivables	**33,835,397**	-	(897,358)	**32,938,039**
Total	**60,084,575**	**(32,038)**	**(910,327)**	**59,142,210**

32 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

C. Fair value of financial instruments

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The different levels in the fair value hierarchy have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in principal markets for identified assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: valuation using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
- Level 3: valuation using inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

31 December 2018	Level 1 AED 000	Level 2 AED 000	Level 3 AED 000	Total AED 000
Investment securities				
FVOCI - Sukuk instruments				
Government sukuk	59,334	-	-	59,334
Corporate sukuk	1,453,874	-	-	1,453,874
	1,513,208	-	-	1,513,208
Designated at FVTPL				
Equity	6,314	-	283,322	289,636
Others	382	327	191,308	192,017
	6,696	327	474,630	481,653
	1,519,904	327	474,630	1,994,861

32 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

C. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

The following table shows a reconciliation from the beginning balances to the ending balances for the fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

	Designated at FVTPL	FVOCI – sukuk instruments	Total
	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000
Balance as at 1 January 2018	516,366	-	516,366
Total gains or losses:			
- in profit or loss	(8,497)	-	(8,497)
- in other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Purchases	-	-	-
Issues	-	-	-
Settlements and other adjustments	(33,239)	-	(33,239)
Transfers into Level 3	-	-	-
Transfers out of Level 3	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2018	474,630	-	474,630

32 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

C. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

31 December 2017	Level 1 AED 000	Level 2 AED 000	Level 3 AED 000	Total AED 000
Investment securities				
Available-for-sale:				
Government sukuk	-	-	-	-
Corporate sukuk	1,249,963	-	-	1,249,963
Equity	33,148	-	356,057	389,205
Others	-	-	160,310	160,310
	1,283,111	-	516,367	1,799,478

The following table shows a reconciliation from the beginning balances to the ending balances for the fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

	Available for sale financial assets AED 000
Balance as at 1 January 2017	601,851
Settlements and other adjustments	(85,485)
Balance as at 31 December 2017	516,366

The fair value of financial instruments classified as level 3 are, in certain circumstances, measured using valuation techniques that incorporate assumptions that are not evidenced by the prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument and are not based on observable market data. The Group employs valuation techniques, depending on the instrument type and available market data. For example, in the absence of active market, an investment's fair value is estimated on the basis of an analysis of the investee's financial position and results, risk profile and other factors. Favourable and unfavourable changes in the value of financial instruments are determined on the basis of changes in the value of the instruments as a result of varying the levels of the unobservable parameters, quantification of which is judgmental.

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the years ended 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017.

33 NOTES TO THE GROUP CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
(a) Analysis of changes in cash and cash equivalents during the year		
Balance at beginning of year	11,481,457	6,822,904
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	(7,091,212)	4,658,553
Balance at end of year	4,390,245	11,481,457
(b) Analysis of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and deposits with Central Bank	14,606,997	13,258,584
Due from banks	3,820,729	11,182,044
Due to banks	(4,143,466)	(5,286,185)
	14,284,260	19,154,443
Less : deposits with Central Bank for regulatory purposes	(3,984,130)	(4,054,455)
Less : certificates of deposits / placements with Central Bank maturing after three months	(6,181,086)	(2,127,414)
Less : amounts due from banks maturing after three months	-	(1,873,971)
Add : amounts due to banks maturing after three months	271,201	382,854
	4,390,245	11,481,457
(c) Adjustment for non-cash and other items		
Impairment loss on due from banks	(2,428)	-
Impairment loss on investment securities	1,135	35,642
Impairment loss on financing receivables and customer acceptances	452,624	727,170
Dividend income	(7,532)	(14,471)
Depreciation / impairment on property and equipment / Investment property	153,867	55,686
Unrealized gain/(loss) on investments	8,424	(84,087)
Sukuk premium amortization	(5,239)	(5,239)
	600,851	714,701

34 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND ALLOCATION

The Central Bank of UAE (‘CBUAE’) supervises the Group on a consolidated basis, and therefore receives information on the capital adequacy of, and sets capital requirements for, the Group as a whole. Effective from 2017, the capital is computed at a Group level 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.

Minimum Capital Requirements

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’), Tier 1 (‘T1’) and Total Capital.

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 2018, CCB is effective in transition arrangement and is required to keep at 1.88% of the Capital base and from 2019; it will be required to keep at 2.5% of the Capital base. CCyB is not in effect and is not required to keep for 2018.

Regulatory Capital

The Bank's capital base is divided into three main categories, namely CET1, additional tier 1 and tier 2, depending on their characteristics.

- CET1 capital is the highest quality form of capital, comprising share capital, share premium, legal, statutory and other reserves, retained earnings, non-controlling interest after deductions for goodwill and 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 qualifying subordinated debt, undisclosed reserve, and fair value reserve.

34 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND ALLOCATION (CONTINUED)

The capital overview as per Basel III framework is given below:

	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
Available capital		
Common equity tier 1 capital	7,211,162	7,313,259
Tier 1 capital	7,211,162	7,313,259
Total eligible capital	7,684,756	7,822,625
Risk-weighted assets		-
Credit risk	37,887,486	40,749,303
Market risk	17,938	21,601
Operational risk	4,342,402	4,301,798
Total risk-weighted assets	42,247,826	45,072,702

Capital Ratio	Minimum capital requirement 2018	Minimum capital requirement by 2019	2018	2017
a. Total capital ratio for consolidated Group	12.38%	13.00%	18.19%	17.36%
b. Tier 1 ratio only for consolidated Group	10.38%	11.00%	17.07%	16.23%
c. CET1 ratio only for consolidated Group	8.88%	9.50%	17.07%	16.23%

34 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND ALLOCATION (CONTINUED)

The capital adequacy ratios as per Basel III capital regulation are given below:

	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital		
Share Capital	5,430,422	5,430,422
Eligible reserves	888,600	727,222
Retained earnings / (-) loss	892,140	1,155,615
Total CET1 capital after the regulatory adjustments and threshold deduction	**7,211,162**	**7,313,259**
Total CET1 capital after transitional arrangement for deductions (CET1) (A)	**7,211,162**	**7,313,259**
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) Capital		**-**
Eligible AT1 capital	-	-
Other AT1 Capital e.g. (Share premium, minority interest)	-	-
Total AT1 capital	**-**	**-**
Total AT1 capital after transitional arrangements (AT1) (B)	**-**	**-**
Tier 2 (T2) Capital		
Other Tier 2 capital (including General Provisions, etc.)	473,594	509,366
Total T2 Capital	473,594	509,366
Total T2 capital after transitional arrangements (T2) (C)	**473,594**	**509,366**
Total Regulatory Capital (A+B+C)	**7,684,756**	**7,822,625**

35 RISK MANAGEMENT

The primary risks to the Group arise from extending credit to wholesale and consumer banking customers. The Group is also exposed to a range of other risk types such as market, operational, liquidity, compliance, reputational, country and legal that drive the direction of its risk management strategy, product range and risk diversification strategies.

Risk Management Framework (RMF):

The RMF enables to manage group-wide risks with the objective of maximizing returns while adhering to the risk appetite.

The Group uses a three lines of defense model to support its approach to risk management by clarifying responsibility, encouraging collaboration, and enabling efficient coordination of risk and control activities. The three lines of defense are summarized below:

- Business units: required to ensure the effective management of risks within the scope of their direct organizational responsibilities. All employees within the business units are sufficiently trained and have access to appropriate tools to ensure risk-taking is controlled. Each business unit primarily owns the risk that it underwrites and is equally responsible for designing and implementing necessary controls to mitigate risks emanating from its activities.
- Risk control units: responsible for implementing policies and procedures, monitoring risks taken to ensure all risks are within the Group's risk appetite. Appropriate controls are designed and implemented with adequate reporting in place to anticipate future risks and improve the level of preparedness across the management chain.
- Internal Audit: provides independent assurance and reports its findings to all relevant management and governance bodies, accountable line managers, relevant oversight function and committee(s) of the Board.

A. Risk governance

The risk governance structure of the group ensures central oversight and control with clear accountability for and ownership of risk.

The Board of Directors (the Board) has the ultimate responsibility for setting Group's risk appetite and for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. This is managed through a number of committees; namely Board Risk Committee (BRC), Board Credit & Investment Committee (BCIC) and Board Audit Committee (BAC). The management level committees also actively manage risk particularly the Management Credit Committee (MCC), Management Investment Committee (MIC) and Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO).

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

A. Risk governance (continued)

BRC comprises of members of the Board and is responsible for risk oversight responsibilities of the Board with regards to risk governance, risk appetite and the risk management framework.The BRC receives reports on risk management including our portfolio trends, policies and standards, stress testing, liquidity and capital adequacy and is authorized to investigate or seek any information relating to any activity within its terms of reference.

BCIC is responsible for approval of credit and investment decisions above the MCC and MIC's authority.

The primary role BAC is to have oversight and review of financial, audit and internal control issues as well as oversee the independence and performance of group's external and internal auditors.

MCC is management level committee which carries out credit financing decisions including but not limited to approval and renewal of credit facilities, review and monitor portfolio performance, decisions on debt settlement, provisioning write off and amendments to pricing, grades and waiver.

The role of the MIC is to support the Board in the management of the Investment Portfolios of the Group to ensure they conform to the strategic vision of the same and support the Board in monitoring and reporting the performance of these portfolios.

The ALCO is responsible for balance sheet management and quality of the funding plan as well as the management of capital and the establishment of, and compliance with, policies relating to balance sheet management, including management of our liquidity, capital adequacy and structural foreign exchange and profit rate risk. The committee also approves the contingency funding plan as well as the funds transfer pricing among other things.

B. The risk function

The RMF is managed by the Group's Risk management function (Risk unit), headed by the Chief Risk Officer (CRO). The function is independent of the business (origination, trading and sales functions) to ensure that the necessary balance in risk/return decisions is not compromised by pressures for better results in terms of revenues and to ensure transparency of decisions in accordance with group standards and policies.

Risk unit assists in controlling and actively managing the Group's overall risk profile. The role of the function is:

- To ensure the risk management framework is effectively communicated and implemented across the Group and is appropriate to the Group's activities;
- To exercise direct ownership for various risk types including but not limited to credit, market, country, operational, reputational risks;
- To ensure that the Group's business strategies, risk policies, procedures and methodologies are consistent with the Group's risk appetite;
- To ensure the integrity of the Group's risk/return decisions guaranteeing their transparency;
- To ensure that appropriate risk management architecture and systems are developed and implemented.

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

C. Risk appetite

The Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) is an articulation of the risk that the Group would be willing to accept, underwrite and/or be exposed to in the normal course of its business conduct.

The RAS is a critical component and extension of the RMF. It is a mechanism used by the Group to proactively establish and subsequently monitor the group's risk profile using a set of pre-defined key risk metrics and respective thresholds.

D. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss, should any of the Group's customers, clients or market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligation to the Group. Credit risk arises mainly from interbank, commercial and consumer financing receivables, and financing commitments arising from such financing activities, but can also arise from credit enhancement provided, such as credit derivatives (credit default swaps), financial guarantees, letter of credit, endorsement and acceptances.

The Group is also exposed to other credit risks arising from investments in financing securities and other exposures arising from its trading activities ("trading exposures") including non-equity trading portfolio assets and derivatives as well as settlement balances with market counterparties and reverse repurchase agreements.

Credit risk management

Group's approach to credit risk management is based on the foundation of independence and integrity of risk management. This is ensured through a well-defined and robust organisation structure duly supported by various risk committees, forums, systems, policies, procedures and processes providing a strong risk infrastructure and management framework.

The Group's credit policy focuses on the core credit principles, financing guidelines and parameters, control and monitoring requirements, problem financing identification, management of high risk counterparties and provisioning. Standard procedures specific to businesses have been established to manage various types of risks across different business segments, products and portfolios.

Portfolio performance is periodically measured against RAS parameters and breaches if any are actioned by the Group's Executive Committee.

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

D. Credit Risk (continued)

Credit risk management (continued)

Wholesale banking credit risk management

Credit facilities are granted based on the detailed credit risk assessment of the counterparty. The assessment considers amongst other things the purpose of the facility, sources of re-payment, prevailing and potential macro-economic factors, industry trends, customers' credit worthiness and standing within the industry.

The credit facility administration process is undertaken by an independent function to ensure proper execution of all credit approvals, maintenance of documentation and proactive controls over maturities, expiry of limits and collaterals.

Operations are managed by independent units responsible for processing transactions in line with credit approvals and standard operating guidelines.

Management of Early Alert (EA), Watch List (WL) & Impaired Non Performing financing receivables (NPF) - The Group has a well-defined process for identification of EA, WL & NPF accounts and dealing with them effectively. There are policies which govern credit grading of EA, WL & NPF accounts and impairment, in line with IFRS and regulatory guidelines.

Consumer banking credit risk management

The Group has a structured management framework for Consumer Banking risk management. The framework enables the Group in identification and evaluation of the significance of all credit risks that the Group faces, which may have an adverse material impact on its financial position.

In the Consumer Banking portfolio, losses stem from outright default due to inability or unwillingness of a customer to meet commitments in relation to financing transactions.

The Group's provisioning policy, which is in line with the IFRS and the regulatory guidelines, allows the Group to prudently recognize impairment on its retail portfolios.

Model risk management

The Group has utilised models in many of its financial and business activities from underwriting a credit facility to reporting expected loss under the IFRS 9 accounting standards.

To manage the model risks, the Group has implemented the Model Governance Framework (the Framework). According to the Framework, all internally or externally (vendor based) developed risk quantification models that directly affect financial reporting on Expected Loss (EL) and Lifetime Expected Loss (LEL) require independent validation.

The Framework establishes a systematic approach to manage the development, validation, approval, implementation and on-going use of the models. It sets out an effective management structure with clearly defined roles and responsibilities, policies and controls for managing model risk. The Framework is reviewed on a regular basis to ensure it meets regulatory standards and international practices. Any major change to the Framework must be approved by the Board of Directors or the BRC.

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

D. Credit Risk (continued)

Credit approving authorities

BCIC has delegated credit approving authorities to the MCC, MIC, RCC and members of senior management to facilitate and effectively manage the business. However, BCIC has retained the ultimate authority to approve credits beyond MCC authority.

Credit risk measurement

The estimation of credit risk for risk management purpose is complex and requires use of models, as the exposure varies with changes in market condition, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring and of the associated loss ratios. The Group measures credit risk using PD, EAD and LGD. This is similar to the approach used for the purpose of measuring ECL under IFRS 9.

Credit risk grading

The Group uses internal credit risk grading that reflects its assessment of the probability of default of individual counterparties. The Group uses internal rating models tailored to various categories of counterparty. Obligor and financing receivable specific information collected at the time of application (such as disposable income, and level of collateral for retail exposure; and turnover and industry type considerations which may not be captured as part of the other data inputs into the model.

The credit grades are calibrated, such that the risk of default increases exponentially at each higher risk grade. For example, the difference in the PD between a 1A and 2A rating grade is lower than the difference in the PD between a 3A and 4A rating grade.

The following are additional considerations for each type of portfolio held by the Group:

Retail:

After the date of initial recognition, for retail business, the payment behavior of the obligor is monitored on a periodic basis to develop a behavioral score. Any other known information about the obligor which impacts their credit worthiness such as: unemployment and previous delinquency history is also incorporated into the behavior score. This score is mapped to a PD.

Wholesale:

For wholesale business, the rating is determined at the obligor level. A relationship manager will incorporate any updated or new information/credit assessment into the credit system on an ongoing basis. In addition, the relationship manager will also update information about the creditworthiness of the obligor every year from sources such as public financial statements. This will determine the updated internal credit rating and PD.

Treasury:

For financing securities in the Treasury portfolio, external rating agency credit grades are used. These published grades are continuously monitored and updated. The PDs associated with each grade are determined based on realized default rates over the prior 12 months, as published by the rating agency.

The Group's rating method comprises 24 rating levels for instruments not in default (1 to 24) and 4 default classes (25 to 28). The Group's internal rating scale are mapped with external ratings. The master scale assigns each rating category a specified range of probabilities of default, which is stable over time. The rating models are reviewed for recalibration so that they reflect the latest projections in the light of all actually observed defaults.

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

D. Credit Risk (continued)

Credit risk measurement (continued)

ECL measurement

IFRS 9 outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit-quality since initial recognition as summarized below:

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognized is classified in stage 1 and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Group.
- If a significant increase in credit risk ('SICR') since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to stage 3.
- Financial instrument in stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on a lifetime basis.
- ECL is measured after factoring forward-looking information.
- ECL on Purchase or originated credit-impaired financial assets is measured on a lifetime basis.

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

Quantitative criteria:

Wholesale:
Significant increase in credit risk is measured by comparing the risk of default estimated at origination with the risk of default at reporting date.

Retail:
Thresholds have been set for each portfolio based on historical default rates. Facilities exceeding the threshold are considered for significant increase in credit risk.

Qualitative criteria:
The Group also considers in its assessment of significant increase in credit risk, various qualitative factors like significant adverse changes in business, extension of term granted, actual and expected forbearance or restructuring, early sign of cash flows and liquidity problems.

Backstop:
A backstop is applied and the financial instrument considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk if the obligor is more than 30 days past due on its contractual payments.

Definition of default and credit-impaired assets
The Group defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Quantitative:
The obligor is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

Qualitative:
The obligor meets unlikeliness to pay criteria, which indicates the obligor is in significant financial difficulty. These are instances like long-term forbearance, obligor is insolvent, obligor is entering bankruptcy etc.

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

D. Credit Risk (continued)

Credit risk measurement (continued)

Curing

The Group continues to monitor such financial instruments for a minimum probationary period of 12 months to confirm if the risk of default has decreased sufficiently before upgrading such exposure from Lifetime ECL (Stage 2) to 12 months ECL (Stage 1).

The Group is observing a probationary period of a minimum of 3 instalments (for repayments which are on a quarterly basis or shorter) and 12 months (in cases where instalments are on a longer frequency than quarterly) after the restructuring, before upgrading from Stage 3 to 2.

Measuring ECL- Explanations of input, assumptions and estimation techniques

PD, EAD and LGD are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in earlier year) on annual basis. This effectively calculates an ECL for each future year, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in ECL computation is the original effective profit rate or an approximation thereof.

The Lifetime PDs are determined based on maturity profile. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop on a portfolio throughout the remaining life of the financing receivable. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data.

The EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by product type.

- For amortizing products and bullet repayment financings, this is based on the contractual repayments owed by the obligor over the 12 months and lifetime basis. This is also adjusted for any overpayments made by the obligor.
- For revolving products, the EAD is predicted by taking current drawn balance and adding a credit conversion factor which allows for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default.

LGDs are computed at facility level. These are based upon information such as exposure, collateral and other criteria’s depending upon business segment. In addition, the final LGD is conditioned upon macro-economic outlook.

Forward looking economic information is also included in determining the 12 month and lifetime PD, EAD and LGD.

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

D. Credit Risk (continued)

Credit risk measurement (continued)

Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL model

The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECL both incorporate forward-looking information. The Group has performed historical analysis and identified key economic variables impacting credit risk and ECL for each portfolio.

These economic variables and their associated impact on PD, EAD and LGD vary by financial instrument. Expert judgement has also been applied in this process. Forecast of these economic variables (the “base economic scenario”) are provided by the Economic Research team on a quarterly basis.

The impact of these economic variables on the PD, EAD and LGD has been determined by performing statistical analysis to understand the impact changes in these variables have had historically on default rates and on the components of LGD and EAD.

In addition to the base economic scenario, the Economic Research team also provide other possible scenarios along with scenarios weighting. The Group as at 31 December 2018, concluded that non-linearity’s are captured. The scenario weighting are determined by an expert credit judgement. As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of the occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The Group considers these estimates of the possible outcomes and has analyzed the non-linearity within the Group’s different portfolios to establish that the chosen scenario are appropriately representative of the range of portfolio scenarios. The Group has used base, upside and downside scenarios for its ECL estimation.

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

D. Credit Risk (continued)

Credit risk measurement (continued)

Credit risk monitoring

Wholesale Banking: the Group's exposures are continuously monitored through a system of triggers and early warning signals. These are supplemented by monitoring of account conduct, assessment of collateral and market intelligence and early alerts.

Early Alert accounts are identified based on oversight, vigilance and risk triggers. Account strategy and action plans on these accounts are regularly monitored and discussed in the Early Alert Committee meetings.

Additionally for IFRS 9 ECL computation, credit exposures are monitored and reported as per IFRS 9 requirements. Stage migrations, any exceptions to SICR criteria, other credit and impairment related matters are reviewed and approved by IFRS 9 Governance Forum.

Consumer Banking: risks of the Group's loan portfolio are continuously assessed and monitored on the basis of exceptions, management information reports and returns generated by the business and credit units. Credit risk is also monitored on an ongoing basis with formal monthly and quarterly reporting to ensure that senior management is aware of shifts in the credit quality of the portfolio along with changing external factors.

Group credit risk mitigation strategy

The Group operates within prudential exposure ceilings set by the Board in line with UAE Central Bank guidelines. There are well laid out processes for exception management and escalation.

The Group has adopted measures to diversify the exposures to various sectors. Diversification is achieved by limiting concentration through setting customer, industry and geographical limits.

The risk transfer in the form of syndicated financings, risk participation agreements with other banks, credit default swaps and sale of financings are globally accepted practices followed by the Group, where appropriate, to limit its exposure.

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

D. Credit Risk (continued)

Credit risk measurement (continued)

Collateral management

Collaterals and guarantees are effectively used as mitigating tools by the Group. The quality of collateral is continuously monitored and assessed and the Group seeks to ensure enforceability of the collateral. Major categories of collaterals include cash/ fixed deposits, inventories, shares, guarantees (corporate, bank and personal guarantees), immovable properties, receivables, gold and vehicles.

Collaterals are revalued regularly as per the Group's credit policy. In addition, ad hoc valuations are also carried out depending on the nature of collateral and general economic condition. This enables the Group to assess the fair market value of the collateral and ensure that risks are appropriately covered. Security structures and legal covenants are also subject to regular review.

Please refer to Pillar 3 disclosures for additional information on collaterals.

Write offs

Loans and debt securities in wholesale banking are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group has exhausted all legal and remedial efforts to recover from the customers. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Non performing consumer loans, except for mortgage facilities and home financing, are written off at 181 days past due. All receivables remain active on the loan management system for recovery and any legal strategy the Group may deem fit to use.

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

E. Analysis by economic activity for assets:

The Group monitors concentrations of credit risk by economic activity sector. The analysis by economic activity is as follows:

	2018		2017	
	Financing receivables	Others	Financing receivables	Others
Manufacturing	1,482,423	-	1,259,863	-
Construction	955,167	-	1,103,406	-
Trade	6,476,340	-	5,361,620	-
Transport and communication	272,742	-	327,487	-
Services	1,250,137	245,328	1,118,480	57,398
Sovereign	617,952	295,922	103,968	-
Personal	23,216,193	-	22,574,864	-
Real estate	4,237,764	743,949	4,994,914	899,896
Hotels and restaurants	77,777	-	70,689	-
Management of companies and enterprises	95,674	-	185,477	-
Financial institutions and investment companies	2,026,387	5,003,494	1,264,739	12,349,854
Others	1,644,466	62,781	1,384,673	312,714
Total Assets	42,353,022	6,351,474	39,750,180	13,619,862
Less: Deferred Income	(2,198,340)	-	(2,369,625)	-
Less: Allowances for impairment	(3,982,772)	(11,677)	(3,545,158)	(629,268)
	36,171,910	**6,339,797**	**33,835,397**	**12,990,594**

Others includes due from banks and investment securities.

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

F. Classification of investment securities as per their external ratings

As of 31 December 2018

Ratings	Designated at FVTPL	FVOCI – sukuk instruments	Amortised cost	Total
	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000
AAA	-	-	14,690	14,690
AA- to AA+	-	-	44,070	44,070
A- to A+	-	679,793	288,982	968,775
Lower than A-	-	504,511	182,264	686,775
Unrated	481,653	334,782	-	816,435
Less: Allowances for impairment	-	(5,878)	(3,759)	(9,637)
	481,653	1,513,208	526,247	2,521,108

Of which issued by:

	Designated at FVTPL	FVOCI – sukuk instruments	Amortised cost AED 000	Total
	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000
Governments	-	59,719	236,204	295,923
Public sector enterprises	6,313	1,166,072	112,487	1,284,872
Private sector and others	475,340	293,295	181,315	949,950
Less: Allowances for impairment	-	(5,878)	(3,759)	(9,637)
	481,653	1,513,208	526,247	2,521,108

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

F. Classification of investment securities as per their external ratings (continued)

As of 31 December 2017

Ratings	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Held-to-maturity investment securities	Available-for-sale investment securities	Total
	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000
AAA	-	-	14,503	14,503
AA- to AA+	-	-	-	-
A- to A+	-	-	237,442	237,442
Lower than A-	-	-	729,799	729,799
Unrated	-	9,072	817,734	826,806
	-	9,072	1,799,478	1,808,550

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

G. Risk gross maximum exposure:

The table below shows the gross maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position, including derivatives. The maximum exposure is shown gross, before the effect of use of master netting and collateral agreements.

	2018 AED 000	2017 AED 000
Cash and deposits with Central Bank	14,606,997	13,258,584
Due from banks	3,818,689	11,182,044
Investment securities	2,521,108	1,808,550
Financing receivables	36,171,910	33,835,397
Customer acceptances	263,395	617,349
Others assets	65,736	71,411
Total (A)	57,447,835	60,773,335
Contingent liabilities	5,701,223	6,850,555
Irrevocable commitments	962,800	3,713,058
Total (B)	6,664,023	10,563,613
Total credit risk exposure (A + B)	64,111,858	71,336,948

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

H. Credit quality analysis:

The following table sets out information about the credit quality of financial assets measured at amortised cost. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts.

AED 000 **31 December 2018**	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total
Financing Receivables - Corporate banking				
Performing (Grades 1a-4f)	12,515,961	1,592,478	-	14,108,439
Non performing (Grades 5a-5d)	-	-	2,854,433	2,854,433
Gross financing receivables - Corporate banking	12,515,961	1,592,478	2,854,433	16,962,872
Financing Receivables - Retail banking				
Performing (Grades 1a-4f)	22,204,897	536,543	-	22,741,440
Non performing (Grades 5a-5d)	-	-	450,370	450,370
Gross financing receivables - Retail banking	22,204,897	536,543	450,370	23,191,810
Total gross financing receivables	**34,720,858**	**2,129,021**	**3,304,803**	**40,154,682**
Loss Allowance	(827,648)	(354,697)	(2,800,427)	(3,982,772)
Carrying amount	**33,893,210**	**1,774,324**	**504,376**	**36,171,910**

Corporate Banking – Performing includes AED 41 million (2017: AED 196 million) for exposure against watchlist customers.

* This includes ECL on unfunded exposures amounting to AED 50 million in Stage 1 (exposure of AED 5,499 million) and AED 1million in Stage 2 (exposure of AED 209 million).

Unfunded exposure includes guarantees, standby letter of credits and irrevocable financing commitments.

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

I. Amounts arising from ECL

Financing receivables	31 December 18				31 December 17		
AED 000	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total	Specific	Collective	Total
Balance at 1 January (as per IAS 39)	650,786	-	2,894,372	3,545,158	2,653,028	845,276	3,498,304
Reversal on transition to IFRS 9	(650,786)	-	-	(650,786)	-	-	-
ECL recognised under IFRS 9	1,105,175	433,214	9,755	1,548,144	-	-	-
Balance at 1 January (Adjusted opening as per IFRS 9)	1,105,175	433,214	2,904,127	4,442,516	2,653,028	845,276	3,498,304
Allowances for impairment made during the year	(277,527)	(78,517)	1,115,168	759,124	1,202,173	-	1,202,173
Write back / recoveries made during the year	-	-	(306,500)	(306,500)	(280,513)	(194,490)	(475,003)
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(1,259,505)	(1,259,505)	(680,316)	-	(680,316)
Exchange and other adjustments	-	-	347,137	347,137	-	-	-
Closing balance	**827,648**	**354,697**	**2,800,427**	**3,982,772**	**2,894,372**	**650,786**	**3,545,158**

The contractual amount outstanding on financing receivables which were written off during the year, and are still subject to enforcement activity amounted to AED 1,259 million.

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

J. Impairment reserve under the Central Bank of UAE (CBUAE) guidance

The Central Bank of UAE issued its IFRS 9 guidance on 30 April 2018 via notice no. CBUAE/BSD/2018/458 addressing various implementation challenges and practical implications for Banks adopting IFRS 9 in the UAE ("the guidance").

Pursuant to clause 6.4 of the guidance, the reconciliation between general and specific provision under Circular 28/2010 of CBUAE and IFRS 9 is as follows:

	2018
	AED 000
Impairment reserve: General	
General provisions under Circular 28/2010 of CBUAE	568,312
Less: Stage 1 and Stage 2 provisions under IFRS 9	(1,182,345)
General provision transferred to the impairment reserve*	-
Impairment reserve: Specific	
Specific provisions under Circular 28/2010 of CBUAE	2,800,427
Less: Stage 3 provisions under IFRS 9	(2,800,427)
Specific provision transferred to the impairment reserve*	-
Total provision transferred to the impairment reserve	**-**

**In the case where provisions under IFRS 9 exceed provisions under CBUAE, no amount shall be transferred to the impairment reserve.*

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

K. Market risk

Market risk is the potential for adverse changes in the market value of portfolio and positions due to fluctuations in profit rates, exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices, as well as in their correlation and implied volatility. Consistent with the Group's approach to strict compliance with Sharia rules and principles, the Group does not involve in speculative foreign exchange transactions.

The Group's market risk is managed through risk limits set by the ALCO and approved by the Board of Directors. Risk limits are reviewed by the ALCO on an annual basis and are monitored independently by the Market Risk unit on a regular basis, and exceptions, if any, are reported to senior management.

Value-at-Risk

To better capture the multi-dimensional aspects of market risk, the Group's primary market risk metric is a statistical one, Value-at-Risk, which is used for short-term risk holding periods. VaR metrics are calculated daily for the specific asset classes, such as Profit Rate VaR, Foreign Exchange VaR and Total VaR

i. Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group is not significantly exposed to currency risk since the majority of the assets and liabilities of the Group are denominated predominately in either AED or in USD-pegged currencies from other GCC countries.

ii. Price risk

The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The effect on equity (as a result of a change in the fair value of equity instruments held as FVOCI) due to reasonably possible change in equity indices, with all other variables held constant, is as follows:

	2018			2017		
	% Change in market indices	Effect on net profit AED 000	Effect on OCI AED 000	% Change in market indices	Effect on net profit AED 000	Effect on OCI AED 000
Equity	10	48,165	-	10	-	3,315
Sukuk	10	-	151,320	10	-	124,996

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

L. Operational risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or from external events.

The Group's objective is to prevent major OpRisk losses and to protect the Group against any material damage. A Group-wide framework applying a pro-active approach to managing operational risk has been established. The Group has chosen a holistic approach to systematically identify, assess and manage operational risks across different products, processes, and client segments.

A comprehensive information security framework has been implemented to safeguard data and systems.

Requisite policies and processes are in place to report and monitor fraud.

A comprehensive and tailored insurance program is in place to protect the Group against unexpected and substantial unforeseeable losses.

Business Continuity Management

Business Continuity Management (BCM) is defined as a "holistic management process that identifies potential threats to an organization and the impacts to business operations that those threats, if realized, might cause, and which provides a framework for building organizational resilience with the capability for an effective response that safeguards the interests of its key stakeholders, reputation, brand and value-creating activities."

The business continuity process across the Group is based on the international standard ISO22301:2012 (E). The BRC is responsible for providing oversight and strategy for Business Continuity Management.

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

M. Liquidity risk

Liquidity Risk refers to the inability of the Group to fund an increase in assets and meet obligations as they become due (Structural Funding Risk), or the inability to convert assets into cash at reasonable prices (Market Liquidity Risk). The risk arises from mismatches in the amount and timings of cash flows.

Objectives and Governance structure

The objective of the Group's liquidity and funding management framework is to ensure that all foreseeable funding commitments (under both normal and stressed conditions) can be met when due, and that access to the wholesale markets is coordinated and cost effective. To this end, the Group maintains a diversified funding base comprising core consumer and corporate customer deposits and institutional balances. This is augmented with wholesale funding and portfolios of highly liquid assets diversified by currency and maturity which are held to enable the Group to respond quickly and smoothly to unforeseen liquidity requirements.

Policies and Procedures

Specifically, liquidity and funding management process includes:

- projecting cash flows under various stress scenarios and considering the level of liquid assets necessary in relation thereto;
- mis-match analysis between assets and liabilities for different periods with a focus on shorter time frames. These gap reports are based on contractual cash flow, retention and decay assumptions for non-maturing assets and liabilities and potential liquidity demand through undrawn commitments;
- monitoring balance sheet liquidity and financing receivables to deposits ratios against internal and regulatory requirements;
- maintaining a diverse range of funding sources with back-up facilities;
- managing the concentration and profile of financing maturities;
- maintaining financing plans;
- monitoring customer depositor concentration in order to avoid undue reliance on large individual depositors and ensure a satisfactory overall funding mix; and
- maintaining liquidity and funding contingency plans. These plans identify early indicators of distress conditions and describe actions to be taken in the event of difficulties arising from systemic or other crisis, while minimising adverse long-term implications for the business.

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

N. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's assets and liabilities based on their carrying values:

31 December 2018	Within 3 months AED 000	Over 3 months to 1 year AED 000	Over 1 year to 3 years AED 000	Over 3 years to 5 years AED 000	Undated and Over 5 years AED 000	Total AED 000
ASSETS						
Cash and deposits with Central Bank	10,906,997	3,700,000	-	-	-	14,606,997
Due from banks	3,818,689	-	-	-	-	3,818,689
Investment securities	-	219,383	433,092	936,086	932,547	2,521,108
Financing receivables	13,403,870	7,319,793	6,945,731	2,422,319	6,080,197	36,171,910
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	479,210	479,210
Customer acceptances	263,395	-	-	-	-	263,395
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	209,081	209,081
Other assets	144,828	164,189	-	-	-	309,017
TOTAL ASSETS	28,537,779	11,403,365	7,378,823	3,358,405	7,701,035	58,379,407

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

N. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities (continued)

31 December 2018	Within 3 months AED 000	Over 3 months to 1 year AED 000	Over 1 year to 3 years AED 000	Over 3 years to 5 years AED 000	Undated and Over 5 years AED 000	Total AED 000
LIABILITIES						
Due to banks	2,978,362	149,924	-	-	1,015,180	4,143,466
Customer deposits	33,785,040	7,568,679	240,122	15,850	-	41,609,691
Sukuk payable	-	-	3,685,160	-	-	3,685,160
Customer acceptances	263,395	-	-	-	-	263,395
Other liabilities	315,233	1,151,300	-	-	-	1,466,533
Total equity	-	-	-	-	7,211,162	7,211,162
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	37,342,030	8,869,903	3,925,282	15,850	8,226,342	58,379,407
OFF BALANCE SHEET						
Letters of credit and guarantees	3,624,962	1,422,273	597,825	46,614	-	5,691,674
31 December 2017						
ASSETS	30,820,589	8,415,151	7,019,749	3,556,026	12,069,849	61,881,364
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	39,633,007	10,144,376	191,529	3,692,899	8,219,553	61,881,364
OFF BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	4,085,610	1,822,898	819,410	2,645	-	6,730,563

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

O. Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at 31 December 2018 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice was given immediately. However, the Group expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date, the Group could be required to pay and the table does not reflect the expected cash flows indicated by the Group's deposit retention history.

As at 31 December 2018

	Carrying amount AED 000	Gross nominal outflows AED 000	Within 3 months AED 000	Over 3 months to 1 year AED 000	Over 1 year to 3 years AED 000	Over 3 years to 5 years AED 000	Over 5 years AED 000
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	4,143,466	(4,147,020)	(2,980,161)	(151,679)	-	-	(1,015,180)
Customer deposits	41,609,691	(41,801,510)	(33,878,452)	(7,663,720)	(243,169)	(16,169)	-
Sukuk payable	3,685,160	(4,003,495)	(32,520)	(99,367)	(3,871,608)	-	-
	49,438,317	(49,952,025)	(36,891,133)	(7,914,766)	(4,114,777)	(16,169)	(1,015,180)
Letters of credit and guarantees	5,691,674	(5,691,674)	(3,624,962)	(1,422,273)	(597,825)	(46,614)	-
Irrevocable financing commitments	962,800	(962,800)	(962,800)	-	-	-	-

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

O. Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities (continued)

As at 31 December 2017

	Carrying amount AED 000	Gross nominal outflows AED 000	Within 3 months AED 000	Over 3 months to 1 year AED 000	Over 1 year to 3 years AED 000	Over 3 years to 5 years AED 000	Over 5 years AED 000
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	5,286,185	(5,290,538)	(4,901,618)	(388,920)	-	-	-
Customer deposits	41,822,450	(42,075,790)	(33,763,091)	(8,116,072)	(194,042)	(2,585)	-
Sukuk payable	5,526,649	(5,978,985)	(1,888,784)	(99,367)	(264,134)	(3,726,700)	-
	52,635,284	(53,345,313)	(40,553,493)	(8,604,359)	(458,176)	(3,729,285)	-
Letters of credit and guarantees	6,730,563	(6,730,563)	(4,085,610)	(1,822,898)	(819,410)	(2,645)	-
Irrevocable financing commitments	3,713,058	(3,713,058)	(3,713,058)	-	-	-	-

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

P. Profit rate risk in the banking book

Profit Rate Risk in the Banking Book ('PRRBB') is defined as the exposure of the non-trading products of the Group to profit rates. Non-trading portfolios include all banking book positions that arise from the profit rate on the Group's consumer and commercial banking assets and liabilities, and financial investments designated as available for sale and amortised cost / held to maturity. PRRBB arises principally from mismatches between the future yields on assets and their funding costs, as a result of profit rate changes.

In order to manage this risk optimally, IRRBB in non-trading portfolios is transferred to Group Treasury under the supervision of the Group ALCO, through Funds Transfer Pricing (FTP) Systems. Group ALCO is required to regularly monitor all such profit rate risk positions to ensure they comply with profit rate risk limits.

For measuring overall profit sensitivity in the banking book, the Group conducts stress tests by simulating parallel shifts to the yield curve(s) ranging from 50 basis points to 200 basis points, and assessing the corresponding impact on its net income from financing and investment products.

	As at 31 December 2018		As at 31 December 2017	
	Amount	Variance	Amount	Variance
Rates Up 200 bp	2,846,989	267,901	2,520,419	211,618
Base Case	2,579,088	-	2,308,802	-
Rates Down 200 bp	2,195,260	(383,828)	1,928,568	(380,234)

The profit rate sensitivities set out in the table above are based on a set scenario i.e. the projections above assume that profit rates of all maturities move by the same amount and, therefore, do not reflect the potential effect on net income from financing and investment products of some rates changing while others remain unchanged. The projections also make the assumption that all positions run to maturity. This effect does not incorporate actions that would be taken by Group Treasury or in the business units to mitigate the impact of this profit rate risk. In practice, Group Treasury seeks proactively to change the profit rate risk profile to minimize losses and optimize net revenues.

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Q. Profit rate repricing analysis

31 December 2018	Less than 1 month	Over 1 month to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year	Non-profit bearing	Total
	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000
ASSETS							
Cash and deposits with Central Bank	2,734,228	1,950,000	2,050,000	1,650,000	-	6,222,769	14,606,997
Due from banks	3,061,221	100,000	-	-	-	657,468	3,818,689
Investment securities	-	-	31,127	188,256	1,820,071	481,654	2,521,108
Financing receivables	13,921,826	9,273,475	4,733,541	2,919,721	5,323,347	-	36,171,910
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	479,210	479,210
Customer acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	263,395	263,395
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	209,081	209,081
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	309,017	309,017
TOTAL ASSETS	19,717,275	11,323,475	6,814,668	4,757,977	7,143,418	8,622,594	58,379,407

*Represents when the profit rate will be repriced for each class of assets and liabilities.

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Q. Profit rate repricing analysis (continued)

31 December 2018	Less than 1 month	Over 1 month to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year	Non-profit bearing	Total
	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY							
Due to banks	2,891,470	86,892	-	149,924	-	1,015,180	4,143,466
Customer deposits	11,366,961	4,972,971	2,907,415	4,661,265	255,971	17,445,108	41,609,691
Sukuk payable	-	-	-	-	3,685,160	-	3,685,160
Customer acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	263,395	263,395
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1,466,533	1,466,533
Total equity	-	-	-	-	-	7,211,162	7,211,162
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	14,258,431	5,059,863	2,907,415	4,811,189	3,941,131	27,401,378	58,379,407
ON BALANCE SHEET GAP	5,458,844	6,263,612	3,907,253	(53,212)	3,202,287	(18,778,784)	-
PROFIT RATE SENSITIVITY GAP – 2018	5,458,844	6,263,612	3,907,253	(53,212)	3,202,287	(18,778,784)	-
CUMULATIVE PROFIT RATE SENSITIVITY GAP – 2018	5,458,844	11,722,456	15,629,709	15,576,497	18,778,784	-	-
CUMULATIVE PROFIT RATE SENSITIVITY GAP – 2017	277,565	7,429,254	8,935,917	8,352,170	13,048,725	-	-

*Represents when the profit rate will be repriced for each class of assets and liabilities.

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

R. Reputational risk

Reputational risk is the risk of potential loss of earnings and future revenue, loss in market value or lack of liquidity supply due to deterioration of reputation. It also includes the threat to the brand value of a financial institution.

Reputational risk can arise as a consequence of failures with a strong negative perception amongst clients, shareholders, creditors or the public. The Group has measures to ensure a positive perception of the Group and that overall risk management ensures appropriate management of reputational risk.

Non-compliance with Shari'a Supervisory Board's Resolutions and Fatwas while taking administrative decision, products or executing financial products' contracts, may cause a reputational risk for the Group.

S. Regulatory/compliance risk

Regulatory/Compliance risk is the risk of reputational and/or financial losses due to the failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations or sanctions.

The Group has an independent Compliance function, with the necessary mandate and authority to enforce and monitor compliance on a Group wide basis. This includes compliance with the relevant local laws and regulations as well as those of the USD / EU clearing centres.

Compliance policies covering key areas such as Sanctions, Anti Money Laundering (AML), Counter Terrorist Financing (CTF), Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) and Common Reporting Standards (CRS) are applicable Group wide and are supplemented where necessary to address any unique local requirements. These policies are supported by automated screening and monitoring systems and associated investigation teams to help comply with the Sanctions, AML, CTF, FATCA and CRS requirements. Independent Compliance Monitoring is undertaken to provide assurance over the effectiveness of controls. Mandatory Compliance Training is provided to all relevant staff both at onboarding and periodically thereafter to help ensure that key requirements are complied with.

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35 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

T. Internal Audit's role in overall risk management

The Group Internal Audit is an independent appraisal function established by the Board of Directors to examine and evaluate the activities of the Group including all aspects of the Group Risk Management. The department is organisationally independent of all other functions in the bank. The unit is headed by the Chief Audit Officer, who is accountable to the Board of Directors through the Board Audit Committee.

The primary objectives of Group Internal Audit is to provide assurance on risks to which the Group' business are exposed, evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of financial/operating controls and the Corporate Governance environment, assess the extent to which assets are accounted for and safeguarded from losses and conduct follow-up activities to assess and report on the degree to which management has addressed risks and compliance with action plans previously agreed.

The unit's mission is achieved through a risk based annual audit plan approved by the Board Audit Committee. A formal report is prepared at the end of each quarter which includes a summary of audit activity completed during the period and an update on the status of previously reported matters for Board Audit Committee attention.

The Board Audit Committee reviews and approves Group Internal Audit's plans and resources, and evaluates the effectiveness of the Internal Audit function. External advisers also periodically conduct an assessment of the function.

U. Risk management framework and processes at Group entities

In establishing risk management policies & processes at the Group entities level, due consideration is given to the entities' specific regulatory environment.

36 LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Litigation is a common occurrence in the banking industry due to the nature of the business undertaken. The Group has proper controls and policies for managing legal claims. Once professional advice has been obtained and the amount of loss reasonably estimated, the Group makes adjustments to account for any adverse effects which the claims may have on its financial standing. Based on the information available, no material adverse impact on the financial position of the Group is expected to arise from legal claims as at 31 December 2018 other than to the extent already provided, hence no additional provision for any claim needs to be made in these financial statements.

37 SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The social contributions (including donations and charity) made during the year amount to AED 68.9 million (2017: AED 59.3 million).