GULF INTERNATIONAL BANK B.S.C. – ABU DHABI BRANCH

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31st December 2022

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KPMG Lower Gulf Limited
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Independent auditors' report

To the the UAE Country Head of Gulf International Bank B.S.C- Abu Dhabi Branch

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Gulf International Bank B.S.C – Abu Dhabi Branch (the "Branch"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Branch as at 31 December 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Standards).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ('ISA'). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Branch in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Arab Emirates, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Standards and their preparation in compliance with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Decree Law No.32 of 2021, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Branch'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 Branch or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with Governance are responsible for overseeing the Branch's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Branch'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 Branch's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Branch to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Further, as required by Article (114) of the Decretal Federal Law No. (14) of 2018 (as amended), we report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit.

KPMG Lower Gulf Limited

Richard Ackland
Registration No.: 1015
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Date: 30 March 2023

Statement of Financial Position

	Note	31.12.22 AED 000s	31.12.21 AED 000s
ASSETS			
Cash and other liquid assets	4	**556,496**	197,292
Placements	5	**1,117,787**	388,000
Loans and advances	6	**1,876,458**	1,455,909
Equipment	7	**1,534**	1,087
Due from Head Office and branches	8 / 19	**2,341**	2,448
Other assets	9	**91,479**	18,302
Total assets		**3,646,095**	2,063,038
LIABILITIES			
Deposits from customers	10	**2,637,827**	1,336,632
Due to Head Office and branches	11	**235,356**	70,723
Other liabilities	12	**91,720**	23,977
Senior term financing	13	**111,524**	81,226
Total liabilities		**3,076,427**	1,512,558
HEAD OFFICE ACCOUNT			
Capital funds		**550,000**	550,000
Other reserve		**19,668**	480
Retained earnings		**-**	-
Total Head Office account		**569,668**	550,480
Total liabilities and Head Office account		**3,646,095**	2,063,038

The financial statements along with the related notes from 1 to 25 have been approved by:

Waleed Hassan
Branch Manager
29th March 2023

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive Income

	Note	Year ended 31.12.22 AED 000s	Year ended 31.12.21 AED 000s
Net interest income	14	**53,014**	31,015
Fee and commission income	15	**5,899**	3,411
Foreign exchange income	16	**1,505**	732
Trading income		**758**	1,193
Other income		**829**	-
Total income		**62,005**	36,351
Staff expenses		**(13,528)**	(13,027)
Premises expenses		**(2,068)**	(1,634)
Other operating expenses		**(3,529)**	(2,130)
Total operating expenses		**(19,125)**	(16,791)
Net income before provisions and tax		**42,880**	19,560
Provision charge for expected credit losses		**(4,782)**	(32,411)
Net income / (loss) before tax		**38,098**	(12,851)
Taxation charge	17	**-**	-
Net income / (loss)		**38,098**	(12,851)
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss)		**38,098**	(12,851)

The attached notes 1 to 25 form part of these financial statements

Statement of Changes in Head Office Account

	Capital funds AED 000s	Retained earnings AED 000s	Other reserve AED 000s	Total AED 000s
At 1st January 2022	**550,000**	**-**	**480**	**550,480**
Total comprehensive income:-				
Net income for the year	**-**	**38,098**	**-**	**38,098**
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**38,098**	**-**	**38,098**
Transfer to other reserve (note 24)	**-**	**(19,188)**	**19,188**	**-**
Transfer of profit to Head Office	**-**	**(18,910)**	**-**	**(18,910)**
Total transactions with head office	**-**	**(18,910)**	**-**	**(18,910)**
At 31st December 2022	**550,000**	-	**19,668**	**569,668**
At 1st January 2021	**550,000**	**-**	**6,251**	**556,251**
Total comprehensive income:-				
Net loss for the year	-	(12,851)	-	(12,851)
Total comprehensive loss	-	(12,851)	-	(12,851)
Transfer from other reserve (note 24)	-	5,771	(5,771)	-
Transfer of accumulated losses to Head Office	-	7,080	-	7,080
Total transactions with head office	-	7,080	-	7,080
At 31st December 2021	550,000	-	480	550,480

The attached notes 1 to 25 form part of these financial statements

Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	**Year ended 31.12.22 AED 000s**	Year ended 31.12.21 AED 000s
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income / (loss) before tax		**38,098**	(12,851)
Adjustments for:			
Provision charge for expected credit losses		**4,782**	32,411
Depreciation		**(1,651)**	517
Operating income before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**41,229**	20,077
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Statutory deposit with the central bank		**(19,367)**	(7,469)
Loans and advances		**(757,272)**	(320,728)
Amounts due from Head Office and branches		**331,683**	(16,401)
Amounts due to Head Office and branches		**145,723**	(27,627)
Other assets / liabilities		**(5,069)**	1,876
Deposits from customers		**1,301,195**	302,456
Net cash from operating activities		**1,038,122**	(47,816)
INVESTING ACTIVITY			
Disposals / (purchases) of property and equipment		**1,204**	(1,133)
Net cash from / (used in) investing activity		**1,204**	(1,133)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Senior term financing		**30,298**	51,232
Net cash from financing activities		**30,298**	51,232
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		**1,069,624**	2,283
Cash and cash equivalents at 1st January		**554,510**	552,227
Cash and cash equivalents at 31st December	4	**1,624,134**	554,510
Significant non-cash transactions:			
Transfer of loans from Head Office		**331,576**	167,771
Transfer of (profit) / accumulated losses to head office		**(18,910)**	7,080

1 Incorporation and registration

Gulf International Bank B.S.C. – Abu Dhabi Branch (the "Branch") is a branch of a Bahraini Shareholding Company, Gulf International Bank B.S.C. (the "Head Office"). The Abu Dhabi branch is registered as a wholesale bank branch with the Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates (CBUAE) under license number 13/322/2021 and commenced its operations on 9th December 2014. The registered office of the Branch is Nation Towers, Corniche Road, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

The Branch is principally engaged in the provision of wholesale commercial banking services and carries out its operations in the UAE.

2 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below:

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) and in conformity where applicable, with the Articles of Association of the Company and comply with the requirements of applicable laws in the UAE. On 20 September 2021, the UAE Federal Decree Law No. 32 of 2021 was issued and came into effect on 2 January 2022 which repealed the UAE Federal Law No. 2 of 2015 (as amended).The Branch is in compliance with applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Decree Law No. 32 of 2021 as at the date of these financial statements.

Decretal Federal Law No 14 of 2018 regarding the Central Bank and Organization of Financial Institutions and Activities was issued on 23 September 2018 and has come into force on that date. Banks were allowed three years to ensure compliance with the law No 14 of 2018 as per the transitional provision contained therein. The Branch has complied, where applicable, with the UAE Federal Law of No 14 of 2018.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for derivative financial instruments which are recorded at fair value. The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Branch and are consistent with those of the previous year, except for the adoption of the following:

- **Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37:**

  An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable of meeting the obligations under the contract costs (i.e., the costs that the Branch cannot avoid because it has the contract) exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The amendments specify that when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making, an entity needs to include costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services including both incremental costs (e.g., the costs of direct labour and materials) and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities (e.g., depreciation of equipment used to fulfil the contract and costs of contract management and supervision). General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract. These amendments had no material impact on the financial statements of the Branch.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

- **Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3:**

  The amendments replace a reference to a previous version of the IASB's Conceptual Framework with a reference to the current version issued in March 2018 without significantly changing its requirements. The amendments add an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 Business Combinations to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or IFRIC 21 Levies, if incurred separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, respectively, instead of the Conceptual Framework, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date. The amendments also add a new paragraph to IFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date. In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Branch applies the amendments prospectively, i.e., to business combinations occurring after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments (the date of initial application). These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Branch as there were no contingent assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities within the scope of these amendments that arose during the period.

- **Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to IAS 16 Leases:**

  The amendment prohibits entities from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds of the sale of items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss. In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Branch applies the amendments retrospectively only to items of PP&E made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment (the date of initial application). These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Branch as there were no sales of such items produced by property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

- **IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Subsidiary as a first-time adopter:**

  The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. This amendment is also applied to an associate or joint venture that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Branch.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

- **IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities:**

  The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. There is no similar amendment proposed for IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. In accordance with the transitional provisions, the Branch applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment (the date of initial application). These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Branch.

- **IAS 41 Agriculture – Taxation in fair value measurements:**

  The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of IAS 41 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring the fair value of assets within the scope of IAS 41. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Branch as it did not have assets in scope of IAS 41 as at the reporting date. New and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Branch's financial statements are disclosed below. The Branch intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective:

- **IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts:**

  In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17), a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 4) that was issued in 2005. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply. The overall objective of IFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in IFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of IFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach); and
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

  IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17. This standard is not applicable to the Branch.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

- **Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current:**

  In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement;
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period;
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right; and
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. The Branch is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

- **Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8:**

  In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 8, in which it introduces a definition of 'accounting estimates'. The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. Earlier application is permitted as long as this fact is disclosed. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Branch's financial statements.

- **Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2:**

  In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements, in which it provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments to IAS 1 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted. Since the amendments to the Practice Statement 2 provide non-mandatory guidance on the application of the definition of material to accounting policy information, an effective date for these amendments is not necessary. The Branch is currently revisiting their accounting policy information disclosures to ensure consistency with the amended requirements.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

- **Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to IAS 12:**

  In May 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 12, which narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under IAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The amendments should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability should also be recognised for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Branch's financial statements.

- **Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2:**

  In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making MaterialityJudgements, in which it provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments to IAS 1 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted. Since the amendments to the Practice Statement 2 provide non-mandatory guidance on the application of the definition of material to accounting policy information, an effective date for these amendments is not necessary. The Branch is currently revisiting their accounting policy information disclosures to ensure consistency with the amended requirements.

- **Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to IAS 12:**

  In May 2021, the Board issued amendments to IAS 12, which narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under IAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The amendments should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability should also be recognised for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations. The Branch is currently revisiting their accounting policy information disclosures to ensure consistency with the amended requirements.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

- **Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback- Amendments to IFRS 16:**

  The IASB issued Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions - amendment to IFRS 16 Leases to provide relief to lessees from applying IFRS 16 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. The amendment was intended to apply until 30 June 2021, but as the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is continuing, the IASB, on 31 March 2021, extended the period of the application of the practical expedient until 30 June 2022. Many lessors have provided rent concessions to lessees as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. Rent concessions can include rent holidays or rent reductions for a period of time, possibly followed by increased rent payments in future periods. Applying the requirements in IFRS 16 for changes to lease payments, particularly assessing whether the rent concessions are lease modifications and applying the required accounting, could be practically difficult in the current environment. The objectiveof the amendment is to provide lessees that have been granted Covid-19 related rent concessions with practical relief, while still providing useful information about leases to users of the financial statements.

  As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a Covid-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the Covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under IFRS 16, if the change were not a lease modification. The practical expedient applies only to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. A lessee that applies the practical expedient discloses that it has applied the practical expedient to all rent concessions that meet the conditions for the practical expedient or, if not applied to all such rent concessions, information about the nature of the contracts to which it has applied the practical expedient. In addition, a lessee discloses the amount recognised in profit or loss to reflect changes in lease payments that arise from such rent concessions to which the lessee has applied the practical expedient. Entities will need to assess whether the regulator in their jurisdiction allows the use of the relief and the date from which it is effective. The Branch did not have any leases impacted by the amendment.

2.2 Foreign currencies

Items included in the financial statements of the Branch are measured based on the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The financial statements are presented in UAE Dirhams (AED), representing the Branch’s functional and presentation currency. Amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand except where otherwise indicated.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into AED using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to AED at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the dates. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date the fair value was determined.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities comprise all assets and liabilities reflected in the statement of financial position, excluding equipment, prepayments and accrued expenses. All financial assets and liabilities are classified at amortised cost except for derivative financial instruments which are measured at Fair value.

a) Initial recognition and measurement

The Branch recognises financial assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Branch becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial instruments are classified at inception into one of the following categories, which then determine the subsequent measurement methodology:

- financial assets at amortised cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI); or
- financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial liabilities are classified into one of the following two categories:

- financial liabilities at amortised cost; or
- financial liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value including transaction costs attributable to the financial asset, with the exception of trade receivables which are recognised at fair value. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, representing the proceeds received net of premiums, discounts and transaction costs that are directly attributable to the financial liability.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date on which the Branch commits to purchase or sell the financial asset or liability. All regular way purchases and sales of other financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the settlement date, i.e. the date on which the asset or liability is received from or delivered to the counterparty. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery within the timeframe generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Subsequent to initial measurement, financial assets and liabilities are measured at either amortised cost or fair value. The classification and the basis for measurement are subject to the Branch's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets, as detailed below:-

Financial assets at amortised cost
Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method if:

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

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

a) Initial recognition and measurement (continued)

Financial assets at amortised cost (continued)
If the first criteria is not met, the financial assets are classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). If both criteria are not met, the financial assets are classified and measured at fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL).

Additionally, even if a financial asset meets the amortised cost criteria, the Branch may choose to designate the financial asset at FVTPL. Such an election is irrevocable and applicable only if the FVTPL classification significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
At initial recognition, the Branch can make an irrevocable election to classify an equity investment that is not held for trading as FVTOCI.

For this purpose, a financial asset is deemed to be held for trading if the equity investment meets any of the following conditions:-

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term;
- on initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profitability; or
- it is a derivative and not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

The irrevocable election is on an instrument-by-instrument basis. If an equity investment is designated as FVTOCI, all gains and losses, except for dividend income, are recognised in other comprehensive income and are not subsequently included in the statement of income.

Financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL)
Financial assets not otherwise classified above are classified and measured as FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost
All financial liabilities, other than those classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL, are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost and are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method as described in note 2.6(a).

Financial liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss
Financial liabilities not otherwise classified above are classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL. This classification includes derivatives that are liabilities measured at fair value.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

b) Modification of Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Branch evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at either amortised cost or fair value. If the cash flows are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Branch recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities

The Branch 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 either amortised cost or fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

If the modification of a financial liability is not accounted for as derecognition, then the amortised cost of the liability is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate and the resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial liabilities, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs and fees incurred are recognised as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial liability by re-computing the effective interest rate on the instrument.

2.4 Impairment of financial assets

Impairment allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) are recognised for financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL. No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments.

An ECL provision is made at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as a 12-month ECL:

- debt investment securities that are determined to have a low credit risk (equivalent to investment grade rating) at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments for which the credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

The Branch classifies its financial instruments into stage 1, stage 2 and stage 3, based on the applied impairment methodology, as described below:-

- Stage 1: for financial instruments where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit-impaired on origination, the Branch recognises an allowance based on the 12-month ECL.
- Stage 2: for financial instruments where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are not credit-impaired, the Branch recognises an allowance for the lifetime ECL.
- Stage 3: for credit-impaired financial instruments, the Branch recognises the lifetime ECL.

2 Acounting policies (continued)

2.4 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

12-month ECL (stage 1) is the portion of ECL that results from probable default events on a financial instrument within 12 months after the reporting date.

Lifetime ECL (stage 2) is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses and is determined based on the difference between the present value of all cash shortfalls. The cash shortfall is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Branch and the present value of the recoverable amount, for financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date.

For stage 3 financial instruments, the provisions for credit-impairment are determined based on the difference between the net carrying amount and the recoverable amount of the financial asset. The recoverable amount is measured as the present value of expected future cash flows, including amounts recoverable from guarantees and collateral, discounted based on the interest rate at the inception of the credit facility or, for debt instruments, at the current market rate of interest for a similar financial asset.

Provisions for credit-impairment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and are reflected in an allowance account against loans and advances, investment securities, and placements.

Financial assets are written off after all restructuring and collection activities have taken place and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Subsequent recoveries are included in other income.

Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost are tested as to whether they are credit-impaired. Objective evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired may include a breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the granting of a concession that, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulties, would not otherwise be considered, indications that it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, the disappearance of an active market, or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Financial assets which have been renegotiated or modified are no longer considered to be past due and are replaced on performing status when all principal and interest payments are up to date and future payments are reasonably assured. Financial assets subject to individual impairment assessment and whose terms have been renegotiated, are subject to on-going review to determine whether they remain impaired or should be considered past due. All renegotiated or modified facilities are classified as stage 2 or stage 3 for a minimum period of 12 months from the date of renegotiation. The ECL on renegotiated financial instruments is measured based on whether the terms of renegotiation resulted in the derecognition of an existing asset.

Central Bank of UAE (“CBUAE”) provision requirements:
As per the CBUAE notice no. CBUAE/BSD/2018/458 dated 30 April 2018, if the specific provision and general/collective provision cumulatively is higher than the impairment allowance computed under IFRS 9, the differential should be transferred to an “Impairment Reserve” as an appropriation from the Retained earnings. This Impairment Reserve should be split to that which relates to difference in specific provision and general/collective provision. The Impairment reserve will not be available for payment of dividend.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.6 Revenue recognition

a) Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and interest expense for all interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities except those classified as FVTPL are recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the expected life of the asset or liability. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial asset or liability or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The application of the effective interest rate method has the effect of recognising interest income and interest expense evenly in proportion to the amount outstanding over the period to maturity or repayment.

In calculating the effective interest rate, cash flows are estimated taking into consideration all contractual terms of the financial asset or liability but excluding future credit losses. Fees, including loan origination fees and early redemption fees, are included in the calculation of the effective interest rate to the extent that they are considered to be an integral part of the effective interest rate. For purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including ECL. The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

Interest income is suspended when either interest or principal on a credit facility is overdue by more than 90 days whereupon all unpaid and accrued interest is reversed from income. Interest on non-accrual facilities is included in income only when received. Credit facilities are restored to accrual status only after all delinquent interest and principal payments have been brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

b) Fees and commissions

Fees and commissions that are integral to the effective interest rate of a financial asset or liability are included in the calculation of the effective interest rate. If a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, then the related loan commitment fee is recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

Other fee and commission income – including account servicing fees, investment management fees, sales commission, placement fees and syndication fees – is recognised as the related services are performed. A contract with a customer that results in a recognised financial instrument in the Branch’s financial statements may be partially in the scope of IFRS 9 and partially in the scope of IFRS 15. If this is the case, then the Branch first applies IFRS 9 to separate and measure the part of the contract that is in the scope of IFRS 9 and then applies IFRS 15 to the residual. Other fee and commission expenses relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Revenue recognition (continued)

c) Foreign exchange income

Foreign exchange income arise from earnings generated from customer business and market making, and from changes in fair value resulting from movements in interest and exchange rates, equity prices and other market variables. Changes in fair value and gains and losses arising on the purchase and sale of trading instruments are included in trading income, together with the related interest income, interest expense and dividend income. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in UAE Dirhams at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2.7 Equipment

Equipment includes technology and IT-related costs, office furniture and fittings, and vehicles.

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The residual values and useful lives of equipment are reviewed at each Statement of Financial Position date, and adjusted where appropriate. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over four to five years. Where the carrying amount of equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount.

Generally, costs associated with the maintenance of equipment are recognised as an expense when incurred. However, expenditure that enhances and extends the benefits of equipment beyond their original specifications and lives is recognised as a capital improvement and capitalised as part of the original cost of the equipment.

2.8 Statutory reserve

As per Union Law No. (10) of 1980 concerning the Central Bank, the Monetary System and Organisation of Banking, and Regulations of Wholesale Commercial Banking, branches of foreign banks shall allocate at least 10 per cent of their annual net profits for the establishment of a special reserve until the reserve equals fifty per cent of the amount allocated as capital. No transfer has been made to the statutory reserve as the Branch profits / losses are remitted to head office since its inception .

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and other liquid assets and have insignificant risk of changes in value with original maturities of less than three months.

2.10 Due from and due to Head Office and Branches

Amounts due from and due to Head Office and Branches are stated at amortised cost.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Employees end of service

The Branch's employees are eligible for post-retirement benefits. The Branch also pays contributions to Government defined contribution pension plans in accordance with the legal requirements. The Branch's contributions to defined contribution pension plans are expensed in the period to which they relate. The Branch also provides end of service benefits to its other employees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually based upon the employees' length of service and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment and are not less than the liability arising under the UAE Labour and National Pension and Social Security Laws.

2.12 Taxation

Taxation is provided for in accordance with local regulations for assessment of tax on the branches of foreign banks operating in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah and Ras Al-Khaimah whereby tax is payable at the rate of 20% of the adjusted net profit generated during the year in each of the Emirates in accordance with the relevant legislation of that Emirate. The Branches are eligible to utilize any prior years' tax loss against current year taxable profit, if any, for a maximum tax period of two years.

2.13 Fair value of financial instruments

The Branch's financial instruments are accounted for under the historical cost method with the exception of trading securities, equity investment securities and derivative financial instruments, which are accounted for at fair value. The fair value represents the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Differences therefore can arise between book values under the historical cost method and fair value estimates. Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Branch is a going concern without any intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operation or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms. Generally accepted methods of determining fair value include reference to quoted prices (level 1 measurement) or to the pricing prevailing for similar financial instruments (level 2 measurement) and the use of unobservable inputs in estimation techniques such as discounted cash flow analysis (level 3 measurement). The Branch recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

2.14 Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Branch to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specific debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantees are issued to financial institutions and other counterparties on behalf of customers to secure loans, overdrafts and other banking facilities, and to other parties in relation to the performance of customers under obligations related to contracts, advance payments made by other parties, tenders and retentions.

Financial guarantees are initially recognised at fair value on the date the guarantee is issued. The guarantee liability is subsequently measured at the higher of the initial measurement, less amortisation to recognise the fee income earned over the period, or the present value of any expected payments to settle the liability when a payment under the contract has become probable. The expected loss on financial guarantees is measured at the expected payment to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Branch expects to recover. Any increase in a liability relating to guarantees is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Derivative financial instruments

a) Classification:
The Branch enters into derivative financial instruments including forwards and swaps.

b) Initial and subsequent measurement:
In the normal course of business, the fair value of a derivative on initial recognition is the transaction price. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are stated at fair values. Fair values are generally obtained by reference to quoted market prices in active markets, or by using valuation techniques when an active market does not exist. The positive mark to market values (unrealised gains) of derivative financial instruments is included in other assets. The negative mark to market values (unrealised losses) of derivative financial instruments is included in other liabilities.

c) Gains and losses on subsequent measurement:
The gains or losses from derivative financial instruments classified as FVTPL are taken to the income statement.

3 Accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses at the reporting date.

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

Financial instruments

Judgements made in applying accounting policies in accordance with 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 interest of the principal amount outstanding.
- Calculation of expected credit loss (ECL): In determining impairment of financial assets, judgement is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows as well as an assessment of whether the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and incorporation of forward-looking information in the measurement of ECL. The information about the judgements made are set out in note 20.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Where the fair value of financial assets and liabilities cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The input to these models is derived from observable markets where available, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in determining assumptions used in the models. Changes in assumptions used in the models could affect the reported fair value of financial assets and liabilities.

4 Cash and other liquid assets

	31.12.22 **AED 000's**	31.12.21 AED 000's
Cash and balances with banks	**506,347**	166,510
Cash and cash equivalents	**506,347**	166,510
Statutory deposit with the CBUAE	**50,149**	30,782
Cash and other liquid assets	**556,496**	197,292

The statutory deposit with the CBUAE is subject to local regulations which provide for restrictions on the deployment of these funds.

5 Placements

Placements at 31st December 2022 entirely comprised inter-bank placements of which AED 100 thousand is denominated in AED with an original maturity of 2 days, AED 979 thousand is denominated in USD with an original maturity of 2 to 17 days and AED 39 thousand is denominated in EUR with an original maturity of 11 days (2021: AED 388 thousand was denominated in AED with an original maturity of 1 to 19 days). As at 31 December 2022 and 2021 the Placements were included in cash and cash equivalents as short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

6 Loans and advances

6.1 Composition

	31.12.22 **AED 000's**	31.12.21 AED 000s
Gross loans and advances	**1,895,612**	1,575,889
Stage 3 provision for expected credit losses	**(4,452)**	(93,748)
Carrying amount of loans and advances	**1,891,160**	1,482,141
Stage 1 and 2 provision for expected credit losses	**(14,702)**	(26,232)
Net loans and advances	**1,876,458**	1,455,909

6.2 Industrial classification

	31.12.22 **AED 000's**	31.12.21 AED 000s
Transportation	**439,113**	278,364
Financial	**406,967**	249,721
Manufacturing	**207,264**	239,786
Real estate	**220,350**	183,618
Trading and services	**195,252**	374,117
Agriculture and Mining	**155,291**	54,186
Energy, oil and petrochemical	**135,700**	104,303
Communication and Media	**68,878**	-
Construction and engineering	**66,797**	91,794
Gross loans and advances	**1,895,612**	1,575,889
Provision for expected credit losses	**(19,154)**	(119,980)
Net loans and advances	**1,876,458**	1,455,909

6 Loans and advances (continued)

6.3 Provision for expected losses

The movements in provisions for expected credit losses of loans and advances were as follows:-

	2022				2021			
	Stage 1 AED 000s	**Stage 2 AED 000s**	**Stage 3 AED 000s**	**Total AED 000s**	Stage 1 AED 000s	Stage 2 AED 000s	Stage 3 AED 000s	Total AED 000s
At 1st January	**13,119**	**13,113**	**93,748**	**119,980**	9,933	5,151	72,075	87,159
Transfer to stage 2	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	(489)	489	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate movements	**-**	**-**	**(2)**	**(2)**	-	-	6	6
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	**(4,698)**	**(6,832)**	**16,677**	**5,147**	3,675	7,473	21,667	32,815
Write-offs	**-**	**-**	**(105,971)**	**(105,971)**	-	-	-	-
At 31st December	**8,421**	**6,281**	**4,452**	**19,154**	13,119	13,113	93,748	119,980

6 Loans and advances (continued)

6.4 Past due loans

The gross and carrying amounts of loans for which either principal or interest was over 90 days past due were as follows:-

	Gross AED 000s	**31.12.22 Carrying Amount AED 000s**	Gross AED 000s	31.12.21 Carrying Amount AED 000s
Corporates	**4,452**	**-**	111,579	17,831

6.5 Restructured loans

During the years ended 31st December 2022 and 31st December 2021, the Branch did not restructure any loan or make any concessions that would not ordinarily have been accepted due to a deterioration in the customer's financial position.

6.6 Collateral

As at 31 December 2022, the Branch held credit risk mitigants with an estimated value of AED 216,252 thousand (2021: AED 66,025 thousand) against receivables from loans and advances in the form of cash deposits and listed equities. The Branch accepts sovereign guarantees and guarantees from well reputed local or international banks, well established local or multinational large corporate and high net-worth private individuals. Collateral generally is not held against placements with banks and other financial institutions, and no such collateral was held at 31 December 2022 or 31 December 2021.

An estimate of the fair value of collateral and other security enhancements held against loans and advances is shown below:

	2022 AED 000s	2021 AED 000s
Stage 1	**215,919**	-
Stage 2	**-**	-
Stage 3	**333**	66,025
Balance at 31st December	**216,252**	66,025

The table below stratifies credit exposures from mortgage loans and advances to customers by ranges of loan-to-value (LTV) ratio:

LTV ratio	**2022 AED 000s**	2021 AED 000s
Less than 50%	**1,627,885**	1,407,731
51 – 70%	**-**	-
71 – 90%	**-**	-
91 – 100%	**-**	-
More than 100%	**267,727**	168,158
Balance at 31st December	**1,895,612**	1,575,889

Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of the borrowing and generally updated periodically as per the Branch's policy.

7 Equipment

	2022 AED 000s	2021 AED 000s
Cost		
Opening balance	**4,139**	3,006
(Disposals) / additions during the year	**(1,204)**	1,133
Balance at 31st December	**2,935**	4,139
Accumulated depreciation		
Opening balance	**3,052**	2,535
(Charge) / reversal for the year	**(1,651)**	517
Balance at 31st December	**1,401**	3,052
Net book value at 31st December	**1,534**	1,087

Furniture, equipment and vehicles mainly include infrastructure, technology and IT-related costs transferred from Head Office at net book value.

8 Due from Head Office and branches

Amount due from Head Office and branches are on terms and conditions approved by the management and the Head Office of the Branch and repayable on demand.

9 Other assets

	31.12.22 AED 000s	31.12.21 AED 000s
Derivative financial instruments	**54,029**	7,843
Accrued interest, fees and commission	**22,689**	5,843
Prepayments	**2,588**	1,287
Right-of-use assets	**1,767**	2,710
Other, including accounts receivable	**10,406**	619
	91,479	18,302

10 Deposits from customers

Deposits at 31st December 2022 and 31st December 2021 (2022 and 2021: 1.1%-5.9%) were entirely from entities in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states.

11 Due to Head Office and Branches

At 31st December 2022, the balance due to Head Office and branches are on terms and conditions approved by the management and the Head Office of the Branch.

12 Other liabilities

	31.12.22 AED 000s	31.12.21 AED 000s
Derivative financial instruments	**53,543**	6,993
Accrued interest	**21,918**	2,778
Deferred income	**7,483**	7,159
Lease liability	**1,919**	1,903
Expected credit losses on contingent liabilities	**817**	1,183
Other, including accounts payable and accrued expenses	**6,040**	3,961
	91,720	23,977

13 Senior term financing

	Maturity	31.12.22 AED 000s	Maturity	31.12.21 AED 000s
Floating rate loans (2022: 4.5%-4.6% and 2021:0.1%-0.2%)	**2024-2026**	**111,524**	2024-2026	81,226

14 Net interest income

	Year ended 31.12.22 AED 000s	Year ended 31.12.21 AED 000s
Interest income		
Placements and other liquid assets	**13,371**	679
Loans and advances	**73,456**	40,232
Total interest income	**86,827**	40,911
Interest expense		
Deposits from customers	**28,344**	9,125
Senior term financing	**5,453**	739
Finance cost on lease liability	**16**	32
Total interest expense	**33,813**	9,896
Net interest income	**53,014**	31,015

Interest income on loans and advances includes loan origination fees that form an integral part of the effective interest rate of the loan.

Accrued interest on impaired and past due loans included in interest income for the year ended 31st December 2021 amounted to AED nil (2021: AED nil). There was no accrued but uncollected interest included in interest income on past due loans for either the year ended 31st December 2022 or year ended 31st December 2021.

15 Fee and commission income

	Year ended 31.12.22 AED 000s	Year ended 31.12.21 AED 000s
Fee and commission income		
Loan commitment fee	**2,061**	2,248
Commissions on letters of credit and guarantee	**1,360**	946
Loan agency fees	**110**	110
Other fee and commission income	**2,470**	243
Total fee and commission income	**6,001**	3,547
Fee and commission expense	**(102)**	(136)
Net fee and commission income	**5,899**	3,411

16 Foreign exchange income

Foreign exchange income principally comprises customer-initiated foreign exchange contracts which have been offset in the market with matching contracts. There is no remaining market risk associated with these offset customer-related foreign exchange contracts.

17 Income tax

	2022 AED 000s	2021 AED 000s
Statement of comprehensive income		
Current:		
For the year	**38,098**	(12,851)
	38,098	(12,851)
The relationship between the tax expense and the accounting income		
Accounting profit / (loss)	**38,098**	(12,851)
(Deduct) / add: tax adjustments	**(11,849)**	10,730
Taxable income/(loss)	**26,249**	(2,121)
Loss utilized	**(26,249)**	-
Net taxable income/(loss)	**-**	-
Tax (@ 20%)	**-**	-

Taxation is provided at 20% (31st December 2021: 20%) on the adjusted taxable profit attributable to the operations of Abu Dhabi Branch. The Branch has not created a deferred tax asset as it is probable that taxable profits will not be available in the immediate future against which the tax losses carried forward can be utilised.

Currently, the Branch is following tax guidelines issued by respective emirates. On 9 December 2022, the UAE Ministry of Finance released the Federal Decree-Law No. 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses (the Law) to enact a Federal corporate tax (CT) regime in the UAE. The CT regime will become effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2023.

As at 31 December 2022, the Law was not considered to be substantively enacted from the perspective of IAS 12 – Income Taxes since the threshold of income over which the 9% tax rate would apply and other clarifications were yet to prescribed by way of Cabinet Decisions. The Cabinet of Ministers Decision No. 116/2022 effective from 2023, has confirmed the threshold of income over which the 9% tax rate would apply and the Law is considered to be substantively enacted. A rate of 9% will apply to taxable income exceeding AED 375,000, a rate of 0% will apply to taxable income not exceeding AED 375,000. The Branch is currently in the process of assessing the impact on the financial statements, both from current and deferred tax perspective.

18 Credit-related financial instruments

Credit-related financial instruments include commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit and guarantees which are designed to meet the financing requirements of customers. The notional principal amounts of outstanding credit-related contingent items were as follows:

	31.12.22 AED 000s	31.12.21 AED 000s
Direct credit substitutes	**82,904**	48,905
Transaction-related contingent items	**263,207**	213,371
Short-term self-liquidating trade-related contingent items	**-**	6,266
Undrawn loan commitments	**264,813**	226,892
	610,924	495,434

Commitments may be drawndown on demand.

Direct credit substitutes at 31st December 2022 and 31st December 2021 comprise financial guarantees which may be called on demand.

19 Related party transactions

The Branch enters into transactions with parties that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in International Accounting Standard 24. Related parties comprise entities under common ownership and/or common management and control and key management personnel. The Branch's transactions with its Head Office, subsidiaries and other branches of its Head Office are conducted in the ordinary course of the Branch's business on arm's length basis. The Head Office and the management decide on the terms and conditions of the transactions and services received/ rendered from/to related parties as well as on other charges. Banking transactions are entered with related parties on terms and conditions approved by the management and the Head Office of the Branch. The balances at 31st December resulting from such transactions included in the financial statements are as follows:

	31.12.22 AED 000s	31.12.21 AED 000s
As at 31 December:		
Gulf International Bank B.S.C. (Head Office)		
Due from Head Office	**2,103**	2,100
Due to Head Office	**232,096**	67,896
Interest rate swaps (notionals)	**1,401,067**	684,379
Foreign exchange contracts	**19,101**	601,900
Credit default swaps	**80,491**	-
Credit-related financial instruments	**180,659**	165,170
Gulf International Bank B.S.C. - Saudi Arabia		
Due from Branches	**227**	338
Due to Branches	**3,170**	2,827
Gulf International Bank (UK) Limited		
Other assets	**-**	72
Due to Branches	**90**	**-**
Gulf International Bank B.S.C. – Retail Branch (Meem)		
Due from Branches	**11**	10
Gulf International Bank B.S.C. – New York		
Credit-related financial instruments	**15,469**	15,501
For the year ended:		
Gulf International Bank B.S.C. (Head Office)		
Net interest (expense)/income	**(2,103)**	365
Trading income	**50,938**	799
Gulf International Bank B.S.C. - Saudi Arabia		
Net interest income	**2**	-
Fee and Commission expense	**2**	4

	31.12.22 AED 000s	31.12.21 AED 000s
Short-term employee benefits	**2,412**	1,779
Post-employment benefits	**224**	183
	2,636	1,962

During the year, the Head Office transferred loans and advances to the Branch. The following table summarises the carrying amount of the loans and advances, and related provisions transferred from Head Office:

	31.12.22 AED 000s	31.12.21 AED 000s
Gross loans and advances	**331,576**	167,771
Specific provisions for impairment	**-**	-
Carrying amount of loans and advances	**331,576**	167,771

20 Risk management

Financial assets of the Branch comprise cash and other liquid assets, placements, loans and advances, and amounts due from Head Office and Branches and certain other assets. The Branch's financial liabilities comprise deposits from customers, senior term financing, amount due to Head Office and branches and certain other liabilities. At 31st December 2022 and 31st December 2021 all deposits are short-term, with a maximum maturity of one year.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparties will be unable to meet their obligations to the Branch. Credit risk arises principally from the Branch's lending and investment activities in addition to other transactions involving both on- and off-balance sheet financial instruments, including the specific risk for equity instruments. Disciplined processes are in place at both the business unit and corporate level that are intended to ensure that risks are accurately assessed and properly approved and monitored. Formal credit limits are applied at the individual transaction, counterparty, country and portfolio levels. Overall exposures are also evaluated to ensure a broad diversification of credit risk. The credit management process involves the monitoring of concentrations by product, industry, single obligor, risk grade and geography, and the regular appraisal of counterparty credit quality through the analysis of qualitative and quantitative information.

Credit risk is actively managed and rigorously monitored by the Head Office in accordance with well-defined credit policies and procedures. Prior to the approval of a credit proposal, a detailed credit risk assessment is carried out which includes an analysis of the obligor financial condition, market position, business environment and quality of management. The risk assessment generates an internal credit risk rating for each exposure, which affects the credit approval decision and the terms and conditions of the transaction. For cross border transactions an analysis of country risk is also conducted. The Head Office bases its credit decision for an individual counterparty on the aggregate Head Office exposure to that counterparty and all its related entities. Groupwide credit limit setting and approval authorisation requirements are conducted within Board approved guidelines, and the measurement, monitoring and control of credit exposures are done on a Group wide basis in a consistent manner.

The Head Office also mitigates its credit exposures on foreign exchange and derivative financial instruments through the use of master netting agreements and collateral arrangements.

Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Head Office considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Head Office's historical experience and taking into consideration both internal and external indicators and expert credit assessment and inclusion of forward-looking information.

The Head Office considers all counterparties internally rated 2 and above, between 2- and 3+, between 3 and 4+, and 4 and below, to be significantly deteriorated where they have been downgraded 6 notches, 5 notches, 4 notches and 3 notches respectively since initial recognition, and where the current pricing has not been adjusted to reflect the new risk profile of the existing counterparty.

Debt investment securities are considered to have low credit risk when their credit risk rating is equivalent to an investment grade rating or a debt investment security with similar credit risk characteristics.

The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly vary by portfolio and include quantitative changes in the probability of default (PDs) and qualitative factors, including whether the exposure has been watch-listed, whether the exposure is more than 30 days past due and as a backstop based on delinquency.

Definitions of default and curing

The Head Office considers a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full, without recourse by the Head Office to actions such as liquidating collateral; or the borrower is past due more than 90 days on any credit obligation. In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Head Office considers both qualitative factors such as breaches of covenants and quantitative factors such as overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same issuer to the Head Office.

The Head Office considers a financial asset to be cured, and accordingly reclassified from stage 3 to stage 2 when none of the default criteria have been present for a period of at least 12 consecutive months. The financial asset is then transferred from stage 2 to stage 1 after a cure period of a further six months.

20 Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Incorporation of forward-looking information
The Head Office incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. Based on advice from the Chief Economist and consideration of a variety of external actual and forecast information, the Head Office formulates a fundamental view of the future direction of relevant economic variables as well as a reasonable range of possible scenarios.

The Head Office has identified economic factors such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Central Bank forecasts for fiscal balances and GDP growth in key markets of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and United States of America as well as the views of the Chief Economist. Given the nature of the Head Office's exposures and availability of historical statistically reliable information, the Head Office derives the point-in-time (PIT) probability of default (PD) using the through-the-cycle (TTC) PD data published by Standard & Poors (S&P) for each rating category. The Head Office uses the Vasicek model to link the TTC PDs with forward looking economic factors to drive PIT PD estimates for each rating category. The Vasicek model takes into consideration forward looking economic forecasts under three scenarios (base case, negative case, and positive case), historical economic data, the asset correlation of each rating category (as per the Basel IRB economic capital formula), and TTC PDs for deriving PIT PDs. The relationship between the economic factors and default and loss rates have been developed using internal historical data and relevant external market data.

Measurement of ECL
The key input parameters into the measurement of ECL are the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD). These parameters are derived from internally developed statistical models, other historical data using both internal and external factors, and incorporates forward-looking information.

PD estimates are estimates at a certain date., For corporate exposures, corporate PD estimates are internally derived using the Head office's central default tendency for the Corporate portfolio, for financial institutions and sovereign government exposures, the PDs are based on external rating data of all global financial institutions rated by Standard & Poor's.

The PIT PD estimates are converted to PIT PDs using the Vasicek model. For exposures that have tenors in excess of one year and that are assessed on lifetime PDs, cumulative lifetime PDs are calculated by compounding the 12-month PIT PDs.

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Head Office estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties, based on historical data using both internal and external factors.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Head Office derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amounts allowed under the contract including amortisation. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount. For lending commitments and financial guarantees, the EAD is converted to balance sheet equivalents.

Subject to a maximum of 12-month PD for financial assets for which credit risk has not significantly increased, the Head Office measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period over which it is exposed to credit risk.

Where modelling of a parameter is carried out on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics including instrument type, credit risk ratings and geographic location of the borrower.

The Head Office calculates PIT PD estimates under three scenarios, a base case, negative case and positive case. A probability weighted ECL is then calculated by assigning probabilities, based on current market conditions, to each scenario. At 31st December 2022, the probabilities assigned to the base case, negative case and positive case scenarios were in the ratio of 50:35:15 respectively (2021: 50:25:25).

20 Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Modified financial assets

The contractual terms of a loan may be modified for a number of reasons including changing market conditions, and other factors not related to the current or potential credit deterioration of a customer. When the terms of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in derecognition, the determination of whether the asset's credit risk has increased significantly reflects a comparison of its remaining lifetime PD at the reporting date based on modified terms, with the remaining lifetime PD estimated based on data at initial recognition and the original contractual terms.

The Head Office renegotiates loans to customers in financial difficulties to maximise collection opportunities and minimise the risk of default. The Head Office grants forbearance on a selective basis if there is evidence that the customer has made all reasonable efforts to honour the original contractual terms and the customer is expected to be able to meet the revised terms. Forbearance is a qualitative indicator of a significant increase in credit risk, and a customer would need to demonstrate consistently good payment behaviour over a period of time before the exposure is no longer considered to be credit-impaired, or in default, or the PD has decreased such that the provision for credit-impairment reverts to being measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL.

Cash and cash equivalents are placed with the central bank which is subject to minimum risk or with banks with external ratings of BBB+/Baa1 or higher. Placements are placed with multiple banks with external ratings of BBB+/Baa1 or higher. Loans and advances are actively managed and rigorously monitored in accordance with well-defined credit policies and procedures. A detailed credit risk assessment is carried out which includes an analysis of obligor's financial condition among other factors.

Disciplined processes are in place that are intended to ensure that risks are accurately assessed and properly approved and monitored. The gross maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value of financial assets and credit-related financial instruments as disclosed in the notes 4, 6, 8 and 18 of the financial statements.

The Branch measures its exposure to credit risk by reference to the gross carrying amount of financial assets less amounts offset and impairment losses, if any.

Experienced credit judgment

The Branch's ECL allowance methodology requires the use of experienced credit judgment to incorporate the estimated impact of factors not captured in the modelled ECL results, in all reporting periods. Default definition followed by the Branch for impairment assessment remains in line with the guidelines of IFRS 9, without any recourse to the assumptions, and consistent with regulatory requirements. The policy on the write-off of financing transactions remains unchanged.

The internal ratings map directly to the external rating grades used by the international credit rating agencies as follows:

Internal rating grade	Internal classification	Fitch and Standard & Poor's	Moody's
Investment grade			
Rating grade 1	Standard	AAA	Aaa
Rating grade 2	Standard	AA	Aa
Rating grade 3	Standard	A	A
Rating grade 4	Standard	BBB	Baa
Sub-investment grade			
Rating grade 5	Standard	BB	Ba
Rating grade 6	Standard	B	B
Rating grade 7	Standard	CCC	Caa
Classified			
Rating grade 8	Substandard	CC	Ca
Rating grade 9	Doubtful	C	C
Rating grade 10	Loss	D	-

20 Risk management (continued)

Credit risk profile

	Placements & other assets AED 000s	Loans and advances AED 000s	31.12.22 Credit-related contingent items AED 000s
Stage 1 (12-month ECL)			
Rating grades 1 to 4-	1,674,283	1,267,264	458,346
Rating grades 5+ to 5-	-	399,340	87,373
Rating grades 6+ to 6-	-	-	-
Rating grade 7	-	-	-
Equity investments	-	-	-
Carrying amount (net of ECL)	1,674,283	1,666,604	545,719
Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL but not credit-impaired)			
Rating grades 4 to 4-	-	-	-
Rating grades 5+ to 5-	-	170,980	-
Rating grades 6+ to 6-	-	38,874	-
Rating grade 7	-	-	-
Rating grades 7+ to 7-	-	-	-
Carrying amount (net of ECL)	-	209,854	-
Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL and credit-impaired)			
Rating grade 8	-	-	1,667
Rating grade 9	-	-	-
Rating grade 10	-	-	-
Carrying amount (net of ECL)	-	-	1,667
Other credit risk exposures			
Performance bonds	-	-	63,538
Carrying amount (net of ECL)	-	-	63,538
	1,674,283	1,876,458	610,924

20 Risk management (continued)

Credit risk profile (continued)

	Placements & other liquid assets AED 000s	Loans and advances AED 000s	31.12.21 Credit-related contingent items AED 000s
Stage 1 (12-month ECL)			
Rating grades 1 to 4-	585,292	448,376	395,751
Rating grades 5+ to 5-	-	544,581	65,027
Rating grades 6+ to 6-	-	88,736	-
Carrying amount (net)	585,292	1,081,693	460,778
Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL but not credit-impaired)			
Rating grades 5+ to 5-	-	245,880	-
Rating grades 6+ to 6-	-	105,905	4,641
Rating grades 7+ to 7-	-	4,600	-
Carrying amount (net)	-	356,385	4,641
Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL and credit-impaired)			
Rating grade 8	-	10,770	1,667
Rating grade 9	-	7,061	-
Carrying amount (net)	-	17,831	1,667
Other credit risk exposures			
Performance bonds	-	-	28,348
Carrying amount	-	-	28,348
	585,292	1,455,909	495,434

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of loans and advances for which an ECL allowance is recognized:

	Stage 1 AED 000s	**Stage 2 AED 000s**	**Stage 3 AED 000s**	**Total AED 000s**
Loans and advances	**1,675,025**	**216,135**	**4,452**	**1,895,612**
Expected credit losses and credit impairment	**(8,421)**	**(6,281)**	**(4,452)**	**(19,154)**
At 31st December 2022	**1,666,604**	**209,854**	**-**	**1,876,458**

	Stage 1 AED 000s	Stage 2 AED 000s	Stage 3 AED 000s	Total AED 000s
Loans and advances	1,094,812	369,498	111,579	1,575,889
Expected credit losses and credit impairment	(13,119)	(13,113)	(93,748)	(119,980)
At 31st December 2022	1,081,693	356,385	17,831	1,455,909

Market Risk
Market risk is the risk of loss due to adverse changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and market conditions, such as liquidity. The principal market risks to which the Branch is exposed are interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk associated with its asset and liability management activities.

The Branch's exposure to market risk is minimal as the placements and amounts due from and due to Head Office are designated in AED or USD and are short-term.

20 Risk management (continued)

Market Risk (continued)

Managing interest rate benchmark reform and associated risks Overview
A fundamental reform of major interest rate benchmarks is being undertaken globally subsequent to the decision taken by global regulators, including the replacement of some interbank offered rates (IBORs) with alternative nearly risk-free rates (RFR) (referred to as 'IBOR reform'). The Branch has exposures to IBORs on its financial instruments that will be replaced or reformed as part of these market-wide initiatives.

The Branch anticipates that IBOR reform will impact its risk management and derivatives. The Branch has established a project to manage the transition for any of its contracts that could be affected. The Branch's (risk management committee) monitors and manages this project for the Branch's transition to alternative rates. The (committee) evaluates the extent to which contracts reference IBOR cash flows, whether such contracts will need to be amended as a result of IBOR reform and how to manage communication about IBOR reform with counterparties. The committee reports to the Head Office board of directors quarterly and collaborates with other business functions as needed. It provides periodic reports to management of interest rate risk and risks arising from IBOR reform.

IBOR reform exposes the Branch to various risks, which the project is managing and monitoring closely. These risks include but are not limited to the following:

- Conduct risk assessment arising from discussions with clients and market counterparties due to the amendments required to existing contracts necessary to effect IBOR reform
- Financial risk to the Bank and its clients that markets are disrupted due to IBOR reform giving rise to financial losses
- Pricing risk from the potential lack of market information if liquidity in IBORs reduces and RFRs are illiquid and unobservable
- Operational risk arising from changes to the Branch's IT systems and processes, also the risk of payments being disrupted if an IBOR ceases to be available
- Accounting risk if the Branch's hedging relationships fail and from unrepresentative income statement volatility as financial instruments transition to RFRs

Derivatives
International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) is currently reviewing its standardised contracts in the light of IBOR reform and plans to amend certain floating-rate options in the 2006 ISDA definitions to include fall-back clauses that would apply on the permanent discontinuation of certain key IBORs. ISDA is expected to publish an IBOR fall-back supplement to amend the 2006 ISDA definitions and an IBOR fall-back protocol to facilitate multilateral amendments to include the amended floating-rate options in derivative transactions that were entered into before the date of the supplement. The Branch currently plans to adhere to the protocol if and when it is finalised and to monitor whether its counterparties will also adhere. If this plan changes or there are counterparties who will not adhere to the protocol, the Branch will negotiate with them bilaterally about including new fall-back clauses.

The table below shows the Branch's exposure at the year end to significant IBORs subject to reform that have yet to transition to RFRs. These exposures will remain outstanding until the IBOR ceases and will therefore transition in future (the table excludes exposures to IBOR that will expire before transition is required).

	Non-derivative financial assets - carrying value	Non-derivative financial liabilities - carrying value	Derivatives - nominal amount
	AED 000s	AED 000s	AED 000s
31st December 2022			
LIBOR	**781,569**	**81,226**	**897,194**

20 Risk management (continued)

Derivatives (continued)

	Non-derivative financial assets - carrying value	Non-derivative financial liabilities - carrying value	Derivatives - nominal amount
31st December 2021	AED 000s	AED 000s	AED 000s
LIBOR	744,204	81,226	897,191

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that sufficient funds are not available to meet the Branch's financial obligations on a punctual basis as they fall due.

The Branch's exposure to liquidity risk relates to the Branch's customer deposits, senior term financing and the amount due to Head Office and Branches.

In accordance with CBUAE regulations, the Branch is required to maintain a minimum balance with the Central Bank of UAE equal to 7 per cent of current, bank savings, call and similar accounts and one per cent of fixed deposits (time deposits).

The maturity profile of the carrying amount of assets, liabilities and equity, based on the contractual maturity dates, was as follows:

	Within 3 months	**4 months to 1 year**	**Years 2 and 3**	**Over 3 years and other**	**Total**
	AED 000s	**AED 000s**	**AED 000s**	**AED 000s**	**AED 000s**
At 31st December 2022					
Cash and other liquid assets	**556,496**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**556,496**
Placements	**1,117,787**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,117,787**
Loans and advances	**485,799**	**150,913**	**258,815**	**980,931**	**1,876,458**
Equipment	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,534**	**1,534**
Due from Head Office and branches	**2,341**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,341**
Other assets	**2,588**	**76,718**	**1,767**	**10,406**	**91,479**
Total assets	**2,165,011**	**227,631**	**260,582**	**992,871**	**3,646,095**
Deposits from customers	**1,715,787**	**922,040**			**2,637,827**
Due to Head Office and branches	**235,356**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**235,356**
Other liabilities	**-**	**-**	**1,919**	**89,801**	**91,720**
Senior term financing	**-**	**29,994**	**50,497**	**31,033**	**111,524**
Head office account	**-**	**-**	**-**	**569,668**	**569,668**
Total liabilities & equity	**1,951,143**	**952,034**	**52,416**	**690,502**	**3,646,095**
At 31st December 2021					
Total assets	**847,025**	**225,627**	**237,941**	**752,445**	**2,063,038**
Total liabilities & equity	**979,763**	**427,592**	**52,096**	**603,587**	**2,063,038**

20 Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

	Within 3 months AED 000s	4 months to 1 year AED 000s	Years 2 and 3 AED 000s	Over 3 years and other AED 000s	Total AED 000s
At 31st December 2021					
Cash and other liquid assets	197,292	-	-	-	197,292
Placements	388,000	-	-	-	388,000
Loans and advances	257,998	211,941	235,231	750,739	1,455,909
Equipment	-	-	-	1,087	1,087
Due from Head Office and branches	2,448	-	-	-	2,448
Other assets	1,287	13,686	2,710	619	18,302
Total assets	847,025	225,627	237,941	752,445	2,063,038
Deposits from customers	909,040	427,592	-	-	1,336,632
Due to Head Office and branches	70,723	-	-	-	70,723
Other liabilities	-	-	1,903	22,074	23,977
Senior term financing	-	-	50,193	31,033	81,226
Head office account	-	-	-	550,480	550,480
Total liabilities & equity	979,763	427,592	52,096	603,587	2,063,038
At 31st December 2020					
Total assets	1,043,317	185,055	174,013	335,410	1,737,795
Total liabilities & equity	1,023,714	127,836	-	586,245	1,737,795

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Branch's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations:

	Within 3 months AED 000s	4 months to 1 year AED 000s	Years 2 and 3 AED 000s	Over 3 years and other AED 000s	Total AED 000s
At 31st December 2022					
Deposits from customers	**1,732,116**	**1,036,237**	**-**	**-**	**2,768,353**
Senior term financing	**5,453**	**5,157**	**87,203**	**32,290**	**130,103**
Derivative financial instruments					
- contractual amounts payable	**-**	**-**	**6,286**	**69,525**	**75,811**
- contractual amounts receivable	**-**	**-**	**(597)**	**(26,569)**	**(27,166)**
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	**1,737,569**	**1,041,394**	**92,892**	**75,246**	**2,947,101**
At 31st December 2021					
Deposits from customers	916,219	437,930	-	-	1,354,149
Senior term financing	230	-	50,193	31,033	81,456
Derivative financial instruments					
- contractual amounts payable	306	942	2,391	3,840	7,479
- contractual amounts receivable	(1,450)	(4,452)	(11,710)	(22,356)	(39,968)
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	915,305	434,420	40,874	12,517	1,403,116

20 Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below sets out the Branch's classification of each class of financial assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts as at 31 December 2022:

	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised Cost	Total
	AED 000s	AED 000s	AED 000s
At 31st December 2022			
Cash and other liquid assets	-	556,496	556,496
Placements	-	1,117,787	1,117,787
Loans and advances	-	1,876,458	1,876,458
Due from Head Office		2,341	2,341
and branches	-	-	-
Other assets	54,029	33,095	87,124
Total assets	54,029	3,586,177	3,640,206
Deposits from customers		2,637,827	2,637,827
Due to Head Office		235,356	235,356
and branches	-	-	-
Senior term financing	-	111,524	111,524
Other liabilities	53,543	29,877	83,420
Total liabilities	53,543	3,014,584	3,068,127

	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised Cost	Total
	AED 000s	AED 000s	AED 000s
At 31st December 2021			
Cash and other liquid assets	-	197,292	197,292
Placements	-	388,000	388,000
Loans and advances	-	1,455,909	1,455,909
Due from Head Office		2,341	2,341
and branches	-	-	-
Other assets	7,843	6,462	14,305
Total assets	7,843	2,050,004	2,057,847
Deposits from customers		1,336,632	1,336,632
Due to Head Office		70,723	70,723
and branches	-	-	-
Senior term financing	-	81,226	81,226
Other liabilities	6,993	8,642	15,635
Total liabilities	6,993	1,497,223	1,504,216

20 Risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk results from exposure to changes in the level and volatility of interest rates and credit spreads.

The repricing profile of assets and liabilities categories and equity were as follows:-

	Within 3 months AED 000s	Months 4 to 6 AED 000s	Months 7 to 12 AED 000s	Over 1 year AED 000s	Non-interest bearing items AED 000s	Total AED 000s
At 31st December 2022						
Cash and other liquid assets	506,347	-	-	-	50,149	556,496
Placements	1,117,787	-	-	-		1,117,787
Loans and advances	485,799	147,998	2,915	1,071,022	168,723	1,876,458
Equipment	-	-	-	-	1,534	1,534
Due from Head Office and branches	2,341	-	-	-	-	2,341
Other assets	54,029	-	-	-	37,450	91,479
Total assets	2,166,303	147,998	2,915	1,071,022	257,856	3,646,095
Deposits from customers	1,715,787	922,040	-	-	-	2,637,827
Due to Head Office and branches	235,356	-	-	-	-	235,356
Other liabilities	53,543	-	-	-	38,177	91,720
Senior term financing	111,524	-	-	-	-	111,524
Head office account	-	-	-	-	569,668	569,668
Total liabilities & equity	2,116,210	922,040	-	-	607,845	3,646,095
Interest rate sensitivity gap	50,093	(774,042)	2,915	1,071,022	(349,989)	-
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	50,093	(723,949)	(721,034)	349,989	-	-
At 31 December 2021						
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	(245,183)	(487,043)	(460,834)	525,136	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31st December 2022

20 Risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

	Within 3 months AED 000s	Months 4 to 6 AED 000s	Months 7 to 12 AED 000s	Over 1 year AED 000s	Non-interest bearing items AED 000s	Total AED 000s
At 31st December 2021						
Cash and other liquid assets	166,510	-	-	-	30,782	197,292
Placements	388,000	-	-	-	-	388,000
Loans and advances	257,998	185,732	26,209	985,970	-	1,455,909
Equipment	-	-	-	-	1,087	1,087
Due from Head Office and branches	2,448	-	-	-	-	2,448
Other assets	7,843	-	-	-	10,459	18,302
Total assets	822,799	185,732	26,209	985,970	42,328	2,063,038
Deposits from customers	909,040	427,592	-	-	-	1,336,632
Due to Head Office and branches	70,723	-	-	-	-	70,723
Other liabilities	6,993	-	-	-	16,984	23,977
Senior term financing	81,226	-	-	-	-	81,226
Head office account	-	-	-	-	550,480	550,480
Total liabilities & equity	1,067,982	427,592	-	-	567,464	2,063,038
Interest rate sensitivity gap	(245,183)	(241,860)	26,209	985,970	(525,136)	-
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	(245,183)	(487,043)	(460,834)	525,136	-	-
At 31 December 2020						
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	19,603	50,295	76,822	555,780	-	-

20 Risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

Based on the repricing profile at 31st December 2021, and assuming that the financial assets and liabilities were to remain until maturity or settlement with no action taken by the Branch to alter the interest rate risk exposure, an immediate and sustained one per cent increase in interest rates across all maturities would result in an increase in net income before tax for the following year by approximately AED 12,290 thousand and an increase in the Branch's equity by AED 2,872 thousand. The impact on the Branch's equity represents the cumulative effect of the increase in interest rates over the entire duration of the mismatches in the repricing profile of the interest rate sensitive financial assets and liabilities.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of unexpected losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal controls or procedures, system failures, fraud, business interruption, compliance breaches, human error, management failure or inadequate staffing. A framework and methodology has been developed to identify and control the various operational risks. Whilst operational risk cannot be entirely eliminated, it is managed and mitigated by ensuring that the appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems, procedures and trained and competent people are in place throughout the Branch.

21 Fair value of financials assets and liabilities

The Branch's financial assets and liabilities are accounted for under the historical cost method except of derivative assets and liabilities which are recorded at fair value. The fair value represents the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Differences therefore can arise between book values under the historical cost method and fair value estimates.

As at year end derivative financial assets of AED 54,029 thousand (2021: AED 7,843 thousand) and derivative financial liabilities of AED 53,543 thousand (2021: AED 6,993) as mentioned in notes 9 and 12 respectively were falling under level 2 category. During current or prior year, the Branch has not classified any financial and non-financial instrument in level 1 or level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. There were no transfers between level 1,2 and 3 during the year.

22 Derivatives and foreign exchange instruments

The Branch utilises derivative and foreign exchange instruments to meet the needs of its customers, to generate trading revenues and as part of its asset and liability management (ALM) activity to hedge its own exposure to market risk. Derivative instruments are contracts whose value is derived from one or more financial instruments or indices. They include futures, forwards and swaps in the interest rate, foreign exchange, equity, credit and commodity markets. Derivatives and foreign exchange are subject to the same types of credit and market risk as other financial instruments. The Branch has appropriate and comprehensive Board-approved policies and procedures for the control of exposure to both market and credit risk from its derivative and foreign exchange activities.

In the case of derivative transactions, the notional principal typically does not change hands. It is simply a quantity which is used to calculate payments. While notional principal is a volume measure used in the derivative and foreign exchange markets, it is neither a measure of market nor credit risk. The Branch measure of credit exposure is the cost of replacing contracts at current market rates should the counterparty default prior to the settlement date. Credit risk amounts represent the gross unrealised gains on non-margined transactions before taking account of any collateral held or any master netting agreements in place.

22 Derivatives and foreign exchange instruments (continued)

	Notional amounts		
	Trading	**Hedging**	**Total**
	AED 000s	**AED 000s**	**AED 000s**
At 31st December 2022			
Foreign exchange contracts:-			
Unmatured spot, forward and futures contracts	**-**	**666,071**	**666,071**
Interest rate contracts:-			
Interest rate swaps	**1,116,848**	**923,131**	**2,039,979**
	1,116,848	**1,589,202**	**2,706,050**
At 31st December 2021			
Foreign exchange contracts:-			
Unmatured spot, forward and futures contracts	50,193	1,926,828	1,977,021
Interest rate contracts:-			
Interest rate swaps	897,191	235,784	1,132,975
	947,384	2,162,612	3,109,996

23 Capital funds

As per Union Law No. (10) of 1980 concerning the Central Bank, the Monetary System and Organisation of Banking, and Regulations of Wholesale Commercial Banking, branches of foreign banks must ensure that no less than AED 40,000 thousand has been allocated as capital funds for their operation in UAE.

The Branch's capital funds at 31st December 2022 were AED 550,000 thousand (2021: AED 550,000 thousand).

24 Other reserve

Other reserve represents a reserve for impairment ("impairment reserve") calculated under the CBUAE guidance note dated 30th April 2018 to banks and finance companies on the implementation of IFRS 9 through notice CBUAE/BSD/2018/458 addressing various implementation challenges and practical implications for banks adopting IFRS 9 in the UAE. As per the guidance note, where provisions under circular 28/10 of the CBUAE exceed provisions under IFRS 9, the difference is transferred to a reserve within equity as an appropriation from retained earnings. This reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	AED 000s	AED 000s
Impairment reserve: General		
General provisions under Circular 28/2010 of CBUAE	**35,188**	26,667
Less: Stage 1 and Stage 2 provisions under IFRS 9	**15,520**	27,413
General provision transferred to the impairment reserve	**19,668**	(746)
Impairment reserve: Specific		
Specific provisions under Circular 28/2010 of CBUAE	**4,452**	94,974
Less: Stage 3 provisions under IFRS 9	**4,452**	93,748
General provision transferred to the impairment reserve	**-**	1,226
Total impairment reserve	**19,668**	480

25 Capital management

The Branch's lead regulator, the Central Bank of the UAE, sets and monitors capital requirements for the Branch. The Branch is required to comply with the provisions of the Central Bank of the UAE in respect of regulatory capital.

The Branch's capital adequacy ratio as per effective regulatory framework, Basel II, at the minimum level is analysed into two tiers as follows:

	2022	2021
	AED 000s	AED 000s
Tier 1 capital:		
Capital funds	**550,000**	550,000
IFRS transitional arrangement: Partial addback of ECL	**3,967**	10,742
	553,967	560,742
Deductions from Tier 1 capital	**(86)**	-
Total Tier 1 capital	**553,881**	560,742
Tier 2 capital:		
Collective impairment provision for financing assets	**29,324**	22,222
	29,324	22,222
Deductions from Tier 2 capital	**-**	-
Total Tier 2 capital	**29,324**	22,222
Total capital base	**583,204**	582,964
Risk weighted assets		
Credit risk	**2,345,896**	1,777,791
Market risk	**231**	275
Operational risk	**73,262**	55,111
Total risk weighted assets	**2,419,389**	1,833,177
Tier 1 risk asset ratio	**22.9%**	30.6%
Total risk asset ratio	**24.1%**	31.8%

25.1 Basel III capital ratio

CBUAE has put in regulatory thresholds for Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and overall regulatory Capital. 1. CET1 must be at least 7.0% of risk weighted assets (RWA); 2. Tier 1 Capital must be at least 8.5% of RWA; 3. Total Capital, calculated as the sum of Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital, must be at least 10.5% of RWA. On top of this minimum capital requirement CBUAE has also mandated the Banks to keep an additional buffer, in addition to the minimum CET1 capital of 7.0% of RWA, banks must maintain a capital conservation buffer (CCB) of 2.5% of RWAs in the form of CET1 capital.

25 Capital management (continued)

25.1 Basel III capital ratio (continued)

The table below summarises the Branch's capital ratios along with the minimum capital requirements:-

	2022	**Minimum capital requirement 2022**	2021	Minimum capital requirement 2021
	%	**%**	%	%
CET1 (including buffer)	**22.9**	**9.50**	30.6	9.50
Tier 1 ratio	**22.9**	**11.00**	30.6	11.00
Total capital ratio	**24.1**	**13.00**	31.8	13.00