## United Arab Bank P.J.S.C.

CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

## United Arab Bank P.J.S.C.

# CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION For the three month period ended 31 March 2018

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# Review report on the condensed interim financial information to the board of directors of United Arab Bank (P.J.S.C.)

#### Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed interim statement of financial position of United Arab Bank (P.J.S.C) as at 31 March 2018, and the related condensed interim statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month period then ended and, comprising a summary of changes in significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of this condensed interim financial information in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 – Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34"). Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this condensed interim financial information based on our review.

#### Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, 'Review of interim financial information performed by the independent auditor of the entity'. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

#### Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed interim financial information is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting."

PricewaterhouseCoopers 24 April 2018

Jacques E Fakhoury

Registered Auditor Number 379 Dubai, United Arab Emirates

#### United Arab Bank P.J.S.C. INTERIM STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 31 March 2018

	Note	Unaudited 31 March 2018 AED'000	Audited 31 December 2017 AED'000
Assets Cash and balances with the UAE Central Bank Due from other banks Loans and advances Investments Property, equipment and capital work-in-progress Other assets	5 6 7 8	1,833,416 582,143 12,780,542 3,723,734 588,117 932,650	2,016,628 413,528 13,128,347 3,413,436 589,960 1,176,801
Total assets		20,440,602	20,738,700
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Liabilities Due to banks Customers' deposits Medium term borrowings Other liabilities	9 10 11	1,234,342 14,968,966 844,629 856,384	1,543,890 15,049,917 844,629 1,135,634
Total liabilities		17,904,321	18,574,070
Shareholders' equity Share capital Special reserve Statutory reserve General reserve Revaluation reserve Retained earnings Cumulative changes in fair value  Net shareholders' equity	4	2,062,550 414,393 496,948 9,311 622 (448,104) 561	1,375,033 414,393 496,948 9,311 632 (153,940) 22,253
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		20,440,602	20,738,700
equity		=======================================	=======================================

This condensed interim financial information was approved by the Board of Directors on 24 April 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

Mohamed Bin Abdulla Al Nuaimi Acting Chief Executive Officer

#### United Arab Bank P.J.S.C. INTERIM STATEMENT OF INCOME (unaudited) For the three month period ended 31 March 2018

	_	Three month pe 31 Mar	
		2018	2017
	Note	AED'000	AED '000
Interest income		226,910	205,018
Interest expense		(98,551)	(85,712)
Net interest income		128,359	119,306
Net fees and commission income		19,114	29,867
Foreign exchange income		8,426	10,823
Other operating income		18,055	10,755
Operating income		173,954	170,751
Net impairment losses	13	(54,299)	(56,288)
Net operating income		119,655	114,463
Employee benefit expenses		(54,919)	(54,859)
Depreciation		(8,231)	(8,908)
Other operating expenses		(20,560)	(22,865)
Total operating expenses		(83,710)	(86,632)
Net profit for the period		35,945	27,831
Part and the state of the state		0.05	0.07
Earnings per share (basic and diluted in AED)	4	0.02	0.02

#### United Arab Bank P.J.S.C. INTERIM STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (unaudited) For the three month period ended 31 March 2018

Three month period ended 31 March	
2018 AED'000	2017 AED '000
35,945	27,831
(71,664) 34,060	:
-	37,339
	8,210
(37,604)	45,549
(1,659)	73,380
	31 Ma 2018 AED'000 35,945 (71,664) 34,060

# United Arab Bank P.J.S.C. INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (unaudited) For the three month period ended 31 March 2018

2018 AED'000 35,945 8,231 1,231 54,299 8,826 (124) 150	2017 AED'000 27,831 8,908 5,000 (5,054) 56,288 5,977 1,713 (1,302)
8,231 1,231 54,299 8,826 (124) 150	8,908 5,000 (5,054) 56,288 5,977 1,713 (1,302)
1,231 54,299 8,826 (124) 150	5,000 (5,054) 56,288 5,977 1,713 (1,302)
1,231 54,299 8,826 (124) 150	5,000 (5,054) 56,288 5,977 1,713 (1,302)
54,299 8,826 (124) 150	(5,054) 56,288 5,977 1,713 (1,302)
8,826 (124) 150	56,288 5,977 1,713 (1,302)
8,826 (124) 150	5,977 1,713 (1,302)
(124) 150	1,713 (1,302)
150	(1,302)
108,558	00 261
	99,301
19,295	(94,731)
(79,901)	(32,228)
-	(70,920)
13.918	(3,319)
	(164,138)
	(413,300)
	134,514
(282,869)	89,447
(541,775)	(455,314)
(7.619)	(11,734)
(7,012)	823
_	5,000
10.238	5,000
	(569,231)
504,027	528,209
(390,812)	(46,933)
687,517	-
(245,070)	(502,247)
(245,070)	(302,247)
1,036,067	1,631,477
	(79,901)  13,918 244,151 (474,038) (90,889) (282,869)  (541,775)  (7,619)  10,238 (897,458) 504,027 (390,812)  687,517

United Arab Bank P.J.S.C.
INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (unaudited)
For the three month period ended 31 March 2018

Total AED '000	27,831	45,549	73,380		2,160,097	2 164 630	2,101,000	(314,207)	1.850.423	35 945	(37,604)	( cotto)	(1,659)	687,517		2,536,281
Cumulative changes in fair value AED'000	-	45,549	45,549	•	7,232	22.253		15,912	38,165	•	(37.604)	(00,000)	(57,004)	1	•	561
Retained earnings AED'000 (167.856)	27,831		27,831	12	(140,013)	(153.940)		(330,119)	(484,059)	35,945	•	25 045	55,545	1	10	(448,104)
Revaluation reserve AED'000	•	•	•	(12)	661	632		1	632	•	10			1	(10)	622
General reserve AED'000	1		•	•	9,311	9,311		1	9,311	•	,	•			•	9,311
Statutory reserve AED'000 495,214	•		٠	'	495,214	496,948			496,948		•			•	•	496,948
Special reserve AED'000 412,659	•		•		412,659	414,393		'	414,393	0	•	'	5	•	•	414,393
Share capital 4ED'000 1,375,033	,	'	•	'	1,375,033	1,375,033		'	1,375,033	•	•	'	687 517	110,100		2,062,550
At 1 January 2017	Profit for the period	Other comprehensive income for the period	Otal comprehensive income for the period	Depreciation transfer for land and buildings	At 31 March 2017	At I January 2018	Impact of adopting IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018 (Note 3)		Restated balance at 1 January 2018	Profit for the period	Other comprehensive loss for the period	Total comprehensive loss for the period	Share capital rights issue (Note 4)	Terreciption franchist for Land and action of the	September of the said and buildings	At 31 March 2018

The notes on pages 8 to 30 form an integral part of the condensed interim financial information.

#### 1 LEGAL STATUS AND ACTIVITIES

United Arab Bank P.J.S.C. (the "Bank") was incorporated in 1975 as a Private Joint Stock Company in the Emirate of Sharjah. The legal form of the Bank was converted to a public company with limited liability in 1982 by a decree of His Highness The Ruler of Sharjah and has been registered as a Public Joint Stock Company under the UAE Commercial Companies Law No. (8) of 1984 (as amended). The Bank's registered office is located in the Emirate of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates. The address of the registered office is PO Box 25022, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates.

The Bank carries out the business of commercial banking through its offices and branches in the United Arab Emirates. The Bank also carries out Islamic banking operations through Islamic banking windows at selected branches.

The condensed interim financial information for the three month period ended 31 March 2018 comprise the results of the Bank on a standalone basis. The former subsidiary company, Al Sadarah Investment Company was wound up in January 2018. There were no operations in this subsidiary during the period and no balances as at 31 March 2018. The comparative financial information continue to be on a consolidated basis.

#### 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The condensed interim financial information of the Bank are prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34").

The condensed interim financial information does not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Bank's audited financial statements as at 31 December 2017.

UAE Federal Law No. 2 of 2015 (Companies Law) which is applicable to the Bank has come into effect from 1 July 2015. The Bank has assessed and evaluated the provisions of the Companies Law and has ensured its compliance.

#### 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the condensed interim financial information are consistent with those used in the preparation of the Bank's audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 except for the policies in relation to adoption of the new International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) which became effective as of 1 January 2018.

#### 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Changes in accounting policies on account of adoption of IFRS 9 – 'Financial Instruments'

The Bank has adopted IFRS 9 as issued by the IASB in July 2014 with a date of transition of 1 January 2018, which resulted in changes in accounting policies for recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities and impairment of financial assets. The Bank has not early adopted any of the elements of IFRS 9 in previous periods.

As permitted by the transitional provisions of IFRS 9, the Bank elected not to restate comparative figures. Any adjustments to the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities at the date of transition have been recognised in the opening retained earnings of the current period.

Consequently, for note disclosures, the consequential amendments to IFRS 7 disclosures have also only been applied to the current period. The comparative period notes disclosures reflect those disclosures made in the prior period.

The following assessments have been made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed at the date of initial application.

- The determination of the business model within which a financial asset is held.
- The designation of certain investments in equity instruments not held for trading at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

As permitted by IFRS 9, the Bank elected to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements under IAS 39.

The key changes to the Bank's accounting policies resulting from its adoption of IFRS 9 are summarized below.

#### Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets at initial recognition:

- measured at amortised cost,
- · fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), and
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

## 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Changes in accounting policies on account of adoption of IFRS 9 – 'Financial Instruments' (continued)

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

The classification is dependent on the Bank's business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. The standard eliminates the existing IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale.

IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification of financial liabilities.

The following table shows the original measurement categories in accordance with IAS 39 and the new measurement categories under IFRS 9 for the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 1 January 2018.

# Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities on the date of initial application of IFRS $9\,$

As at 1 January 2018	Original classification under IAS 39	New classification under IFRS 9	Original carrying amount under IAS 39	New carrying amount under IFRS 9
Balances with UAE	Loans and		AED'000	AED'000
Central Bank	receivables Loans and	Amortised cost	2,016,628	2,016,628
Due from banks	receivables Loans and	Amortised cost	413,528	413,528
Loans and advances Investments Investments Investments Other assets	receivables Available-for-sale Held-to-maturity Held-for-trading Loans and receivables	Amortised cost FVOCI Amortised cost FVTPL	13,128,347 3,198,450 18,489 196,497	12,878,544 3,198,450 18,252 196,497
Derivatives	FVTPL	FVTPL	1,066,040 110,761	1,066,040 110,761
Total financial assets			20,148,740	19,898,700
Due to banks Customer deposits Medium term borrowings Other liabilities Derivatives	Amortised cost Amortised cost Amortised cost Amortised cost FVTPL	Amortised cost Amortised cost Amortised cost Amortised cost FVTPL	1,543,890 15,049,917 844,629 1,046,686 88,948	1,543,890 15,049,917 844,629 1,110,853 88,948
Total financial liabilities			18,574,070	18,638,237

#### 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

# Changes in accounting policies on account of adoption of IFRS 9- 'Financial Instruments' (continued)

The difference in the carrying amounts noted above are only on account of re-measurement of impairment losses on loans and advances, investments classified as FVOCI, letters of credit and financial guarantees. There is no impact due to reclassification.

There were no changes to the classification and measurement of financial liabilities that would have been required in accordance with IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018.

Further details of the specific IFRS 9 accounting policies applied in the current period are described in more detail below.

#### Financial instruments

#### Classification

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met and are not designated as FVTPL:

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

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

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

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Bank assesses whether financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the 'SPPI test'). In making this assessment, the Bank considers whether contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangements, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Bank reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and none occurred during the period.

## 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Changes in accounting policies on account of adoption of IFRS 9 – 'Financial Instruments' (continued)

#### Financial instruments (continued)

Classification (continued)

Investment in equity instruments that are not held for trading are measured at FVOCI.

A debt instrument is classified as FVTPL if it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

Gains and losses on subsequent measurement

#### Debt investments

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of FVOCI investments are recognised directly in equity through other comprehensive income, until the financial assets are derecognised or impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is recognised in the statement of income.

#### Equity investments

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value on equity investments are recognized in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the right to receive payments is established.

#### Impairment of financial assets

Following the adoption of IFRS 9, the Banks accounting policy for impairment requirements are based on an expected credit loss (ECL) model, replacing the incurred loss methodology model under IAS 39.

The Bank assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL associated with its debt instrument assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI and with the exposure arising from financial guarantee contracts. The Bank recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- · The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

#### 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Changes in accounting policies on account of adoption of IFRS 9 – 'Financial Instruments' (continued)

#### Financial instruments (continued)

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets and adjustments to OCI;
- · loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: as a provision in other liabilities

# Other standards, amendments and interpretations that are effective for the Bank's accounting period beginning on 1 January 2018

IFRS No.	Title	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
IFRS 15	Revenue from contracts with customers	1 January 2018

There is no material impact of the above new standard on the condensed interim financial information of the Bank.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that were effective for the first time for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2018 that have had a material impact on the Bank's condensed interim financial information.

# Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the Bank's accounting period beginning on 1 January 2018 and not early adopted

IFRS No.	Title	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
IFRS 16	Leases	1 January 2019

The Bank has plans in place for adhering to the above new standard issued but not yet effective for the Bank's financial year beginning on 1 January 2018 and is currently assessing its impact.

There are no other applicable new standards and amendments to published standards or IFRIC interpretations that have been issued but are not effective for the first time for the Bank's financial year beginning on 1 January 2018 that would be expected to have a material impact on the condensed interim financial information of the Bank.

#### 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Key accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of condensed interim financial information requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from the estimates.

In preparing these condensed interim financial information, significant judgments made by the management in applying the Bank's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that were applied to the Bank's audited financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2017, except for the new estimates and judgments applied on adoption of IFRS 9 as set out below:

#### Classification of financial assets

Assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

#### Impairment of financial assets

Assessment of whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and incorporation of forward-looking information in the measurement of ECL.

#### Importance of staging criteria

Staging is an important input in determining the IFRS 9 ECL, as it dictates loans which would be classified as stage 1 (attracting 12 months ECL) and in stage 2 (attracting lifetime ECL). Staging under IFRS 9 is based on the assessment of relative movement in the credit quality of the loans from the time of initial recognition. Loans classified in stage 3 have objective evidence of impairment and in respect of which specific provisions have been established.

#### Measurement of ECL

The amount of ECL is measured as the probability-weighted present value of all cash shortfalls over the 12 months and expected life of the financial asset discounted at its original effective interest rate.

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

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

These parameters are generally derived from internally developed statistical models, other historical data and forward looking information.

#### Financial risk management

The Bank's financial risk management objectives and policies are consistent with those disclosed in the audited financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2017, except for changes due to implementation of IFRS 9 as explained in Note 13.

#### 4 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding calculated as follows:

	Unaudited three month perioa ended 31 March		
	2018 AED	2017 AED	
Net profit for the period	35,945,000	27,831,000	
Ordinary shares of AED 1 each at the beginning of the year	1,375,033,766	1,375,033,766	
Effect of ordinary shares rights issue of 1 for every 2 held of AED 1 each issued during the period	687,516,883		
Ordinary shares of AED 1 each at the end of the period	2,062,550,649	1,375,033,766	
Weighted average number of shares of AED 1 each outstanding for the period	1,604,206,060	1,375,033,766	
Basic earnings per share	AED 0.02	AED 0.02	

On 15 January 2018, the Bank held an Extraordinary General Meeting to approve a rights issue, offering existing shareholders 1 ordinary share for every 2 ordinary shares held. Subsequently in March 2018, the rights issue was fully subscribed and resulted in an increase in the paid up share capital of the Bank by AED 687,516,883 from AED 1,375,033,766 (1,375,033,766 ordinary shares) to AED 2,062,550,649 (2,062,550,649 ordinary shares).

The figures for diluted earnings per share are the same as basic earnings per share as the Bank has not issued any instruments which would have an impact on earnings per share if or when exercised.

#### 5 CASH AND BALANCES WITH THE UAE CENTRAL BANK

	Unaudited 31 March 2018 AED'000	Audited 31 December 2017 AED'000
Cash on hand	95,647	83,551
Balances with the UAE Central Bank: Clearing accounts Certificate of deposits Reserve requirements	296,526 750,000 691,243	271,735 1,000,000 661,342
	1,833,416	2,016,628

The reserve requirements kept with the UAE Central Bank in AED and USD, are not available for use in the Bank's day to day operations and cannot be withdrawn without its approval. However, the UAE Central Bank, in its Circular 4310/2008 dated 24 September 2008, has temporarily permitted banks to overdraw their current accounts (a) upto the amount of reserves at an interest rate of 3% per annum above the prevailing Central Bank repo rate; and (b) in excess of reserves at an interest of 5% per annum above the prevailing Central Bank repo rate. The level of reserve required changes every month in accordance with the UAE Central Bank directive.

#### 6 DUE FROM OTHER BANKS

	Unaudited 31 March 2018 AED'000	Audited 31 December 2017 AED'000
Demand deposits Term deposits	165,383 416,760	203,355 210,173
	582,143	413,528

Due from other banks include AED 146,255,000 (31 December 2017: AED 170,937,000) placed with foreign banks outside the UAE. AED 7,308,000 (31 December 2017: AED 21,226,000) is held as margin for derivative transactions.

#### 7 LOANS AND ADVANCES

	Unaudited 31 March 2018 AED'000	Audited 31 December 2017 AED'000
The composition of the loans and advances portfolio is as follows:		
Overdrafts Term loans (medium and short term) Loans against trust receipts Bills discounted Other cash advances Bills drawn under letters of credit	1,747,995 10,758,165 1,205,580 245,802 65,101 85,840	1,634,888 10,802,585 1,281,644 233,693 70,006 135,690
Gross amount of loans and advances Less: Provision for impairment and ECL on loans and advances	14,108,483 (1,327,941)	14,158,506 (1,030,159)
Net loans and advances	12,780,542	13,128,347

At 31 March 2018, the gross amount of loans, individually determined to be impaired, before deducting any individually assessed impairment allowance amounted to AED 1,240,947,000 (31 December 2017: AED 1,206,434,000).

#### 8 INVESTMENTS

	Unaudited 31 March 2018		Audited 31 December 2017			
Debt:	Quoted AED'000	Unquoted AED'000	Total AED'000	2	Unquoted AED'000	Total AED'000
FVTPL Overseas	221,558	_	221,558	-	_	_
Held for trading Overseas	-	_	_	196,497	_	196,497
FVOCI				150,157		190,497
Local Overseas	2,916,947	-	2,916,947	-	-	-
	528,053	-	528,053	-	-	-
Available for sale Local Overseas	-	-	_	2,714,638	_	2,714,638
	-	-	-	474,611	-	474,611
Amortised cost Local	48,988	_	48,988	-	_	-
Held to maturity Local	-	-	-	18,489	-	18,489
Total debt securities	3,715,546	-	3,715,546	3,404,235		3,404,235
Equity: FVOCI				-		
Local Overseas	- 9,090	467 76	467 9,166	-	-	-
Available for sale						
Local Overseas		-	-	- 8,824	301 76	301 8,900
Total equities	9,090	543	9,633	8,824	377	9,201
Total investments	3,724,636	543	3,725,179	3,413,059	377	3,413,436
Expected credit loss	_		(1,445)			-
Net investments			3,723,734			3,413,436

Investment securities include AED 183,762,000 (31 December 2017: AED 784,565,000) pledged under repurchase agreements with the lenders (Note 9).

#### 9 DUE TO BANKS

	Unaudited 31 March 2018 AED'000	Audited 31 December 2017 AED'000
Demand deposits Term deposits	59,466 1,174,876	41,942 1,501,948
	1,234,342	1,543,890

Due to banks include AED 35,019,000 (31 December 2017: AED 28,079,000) held as margin for a derivative transactions.

Term deposits include borrowings through repurchase agreements of AED 183,615,000 (31 December 2017: AED 642,653,000).

#### 10 CUSTOMERS' DEPOSITS

	Unaudited 31 March 2018 AED'000	Audited 31 December 2017 AED'000
Term and call deposits Current accounts Savings accounts	10,569,819 4,086,572 312,575	11,094,811 3,645,735 309,371
	14,968,966	15,049,917

#### 11 MEDIUM TERM BORROWINGS

Movement in medium term borrowings during the period/year is as follows:

	Unaudited 31 March 2018 AED'000	Audited 31 December 2017 AED'000
Balance as at 1 January New borrowings Repayments	844,629 - -	1,524,005 - (679,376)
Balance as at period / year end	844,629	844,629

#### 11 MEDIUM TERM BORROWINGS (continued)

The below table details the maturity, currency and interest rate details of the medium term borrowings:

Maturity	Currency	Fixed / Floating	Interest Rate	Unaudited 31 March 2018 AED'000	Audited 31 December 2017 AED '000
2018	USD	Floating	LIBOR + Margin	844,629	844,629
				844,629	844,629

### 12 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities represent credit related commitments under letters of credit and guarantees that are designed to meet the requirements of the Bank's customers towards third parties. Commitments represent credit facilities that are undrawn as on the date of the interim statement of financial position. The Bank has the following gross credit related commitments:

	Unaudited 31 March 2018 AED'000	Audited 31 December 2017 AED'000
Contingent liabilities Letters of credit Guarantees	500,225 3,468,462	448,907 3,593,558
Committee	3,968,687	4,042,465
Commitments Undrawn loan commitments	2,488,311	2,496,648

#### 13 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss, should any of the Bank's customers fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Bank. Credit risk arises mainly from loans and advances, loan commitments arising from such lending activities, trade finance and treasury activities. The Bank is also exposed to other credit risk arising from investments in debt instruments.

Credit risk is the single largest risk from the Bank's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. The credit risk management and control are centralised in a risk management department which reports regularly to the Board Risk Committee.

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of financial assets which are subject to ECL. The gross carrying amount of financial assets below represents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets:

		Audited 2017			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	staging Stage 3		
Credit risk exposures	12-month	Lifetime	Lifetime	Total	77.4.1
relating to on-balance	ECL	ECL	ECL	Total	Total
sheet assets:	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Cash and balances with the UAE		1122 000	7122 000	ALD 000	AED 000
Central Bank					
High grade	1,737,769			1,737,769	1,933,077
Carrying amount	1,737,769	-	_	1,737,769	1,933,077
Due from banks		-			
High grade	90,613	_		00.613	101.040
Standard	491,530	-	-	90,613 491,530	181,948
			<u>-</u> _	491,550	231,580
Carrying amount	582,143		-	582,143	413,528
Loan and advances -					
At amortised cost					
High grade	56,638	75		# C # 1 2	27775
Standard	10,425,956	1,154,382	-	56,713	74,515
Substandard	29,222	1,201,263	-	11,580,338	11,557,813
Default	27,222	1,201,203	1 240 045	1,230,485	1,200,730
			1,240,947	1,240,947	1,235,448
	10,511,816	2,355,720	1,240,947	14,108,483	14 150 500
Credit loss allowance	(75,185)	(407,943)	(844,813)	(1,327,941)	14,158,506
		(10.,540)	(044,015)	(1,347,341)	(1,030,159)
Carrying amount	10,436,631	1,947,777	396,134	12,780,542	13,128,347

## 13 Credit risk (continued)

	Unaudited 2018				
			taging		2017
Cradit rials arms arms	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Credit risk exposures relating to on-	12-month	Lifetime	Lifetime	Total	Total
balance sheet assets:	ECL	ECL	ECL		
Investments – FVOCI	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
High grade	2,297,480			2 20 2 00	
Standard	1,112,538	34.002	-	2,297,480	1,938,379
Starten	1,112,556	34,982		1,147,520	1,250,870
	3,410,018	34,982	-	3,445,000	3,189,249
Investments –			-		
Amortised cost					
High grade	48,988	-	_	48,988	18,489
	48,988	-	-	48,988	18,489
Loss allowance	(1,445)	-	-	(1,445)	
Carrying amount	47,543	-	-	47,543	18,489
Other assets					
High grade	_	_			160 546
Standard	444,178	24,642	_	468,820	160,546
Substandard	1,058	20,543	-	21,601	546,172 60,104
Carrying amount	445,236	45,185		490,421	
				490,421	766,822
Credit risk exposures					
relating to off-balance					
sheet items:					
Contingent liabilities					
High grade	117,404	-	-	117,404	93,601
Standard	3,163,125	377,822	-	3,540,947	3,582,773
Substandard	240	271,195	-	271,435	314,792
Default			38,901	38,901	51,299
	3,280,769	649,017	38,901	3,968,687	4,042,465
Carrying amounts	(11,079)	(25,094)	(16,876)	(53,049)	-
				7.	

#### 13 Credit risk (continued)

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk – financial instruments not subject to impairment.

	Unaudited	Audited
	31March	31 December
	2018	2017
	AED'000	AED'000
Investments - FVTPL	221,558	196,497
Derivative assets	144,324	110,761
Undrawn loan commitments	2,488,311	2,496,648
	2 <del></del>	-
	2,854,193	2,803,906

The undrawn loan commitments of the Bank are all revocable and are not considered for ECL computation.

The following table explains the changes in the loss allowance during the three month period ended 31 March 2018:

	Stage 1 12 month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Loans and advances Balance as at 1 January 2018 Changes due to financial assets recognised in the opening balance that	75,835	445,437	758,690	1,279,962
- Transferred to 12 month ECL - Transferred to lifetime ECL not credit	3,540	(3,540)	-	-
impaired - Transfer to lifetime ECL credit-	(1,992)	1,992	-	-
impaired Charge to income statement from	(100)	(46,029)	46,129	-
continuing operations	(2,098)	10,083	64,107	72,092
Write-offs		-	(24,113)	(24,113)
Balance at 31 March 2018	75,185	407,943	844,813	1,327,941

#### 13 Credit risk (continued)

The following table explains the changes in the loss allowance between the beginning and the end of the annual period due to the factors below (continued):

	12 month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit	Lifetime ECL credit	Total
Investments – FVOCI & amortised	AED'000	impaired AED'000	impaired AED'000	AED'000
Balance as at 1 January 2018 Charge to income statement from	15,718	431	-	16,149
continuing operations Write-offs	3,582	(32)	:	3,550
Balance at 31 March 2018	19,300	399	-	19,699
Letters of credit and guarantees Balance as at 1 January 2018 Changes due to provisions recognised on the opening balance that have	11,486	35,805	16,876	64,167
Transferred to 12 month ECL Transferred to lifetime ECL not	853	(853)	-	-
credit impaired Transfer to lifetime ECL credit-	(304)	304	11-	-
Impaired Charge to income statement from	-	-	-	
continuing operations Write-offs	(956)	(10,162)	-	(11,118)
Balance at 31 March 2018	11,079	25,094	16,876	53,049

Impairment losses recognized in the income statement is as follows:

	Unaudited 31 March 2018 AED'000	Audited 31 December 2017 AED'000
Impairment losses charged including ECL Recoveries of bad debts written off	64,524 (10,225)	314,192 (24,915)
Net impairment losses	54,299	289,277

#### 14 DIVIDENDS

At the annual general meeting of the shareholders held on 9th April 2018, no cash or scrip dividend (31 March 2017: Nil) for 2017 (31 March 2017: Nil for 2016) was proposed or subsequently approved.

#### 15 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

For the purposes of reporting to the chief operating decision makers, the Bank is organised into four segments:

Corporate banking	-	principally handling loans and other credit facilities and deposit and current accounts for corporate and institutional customers;
Retail banking	•	principally handling individual customers' deposits, and providing consumer type loans, overdrafts, credit card facilities and funds transfer facilities as well as Islamic banking services;
Treasury	-	principally providing money market, trading and treasury services as well as management of the Bank's funding operations; and
Others	-	Includes the non-core portfolio of SME and Personal Loans to Self-Employed businesses.

Transactions between segments are conducted at estimated market rates on an arm's length basis. Interest is charged / credited to business segments based on a pool rate which approximates the marginal cost of funds.

Segmental information for the three month period ended 31 March 2018 is as follows:

	Corporate banking AED'000	Retail banking AED'000	Treasury AED'000	Others AED'000	Total AED'000
Net interest income	78,578	26,045	17,141	6,595	128,359
Other operating income	26,298	4,427	14,667	203	45,595
Operating expenses	(47,130)	(22,084)	(12,379)	(2,117)	(83,710)
Net impairment losses	(35,006)	(10,531)	(3,534)	(5,228)	(54,299)
Profit / (loss) for the period	22,740	(2,143)	15,895	(547)	35,945
Capital expenditure - Property and equipment	4,190	2,590	686	152	7,618
At 31 March 2018					
Segment assets	10,825,505	3,177,130	6,283,617	154,350	20,440,602
Segment liabilities	12,429,343	3,140,528	2,167,919	166,531	17,904,321

## 15 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION (continued)

Segmental information for the three month period ended 31 March 2017 was as follows:

	Corporate banking AED'000	Retail banking AED'000	Treasury AED'000	Others AED'000	Total AED'000
Net interest income	57,912	29,052	15,241	17,101	119,306
Other operating income	35,100	7,365	8,690	290	51,445
Operating expenses	(41,304)	(30,549)	(11,762)	(3,017)	(86,632)
Net impairment losses	-	(18,413)	-	(37,875)	(56,288)
Profit / (loss) for the period	51,708	(12,545)	12,169	(23,501)	27,831
Capital expenditure - Property and equipment	6,453	3,990	1,056	235	11,734
At 31 March 2017					
Segment assets	10,963,112	3,375,871	6,370,983	563,415	21,273,381
Segment liabilities	12,889,359	3,619,864	2,425,491	178,570	19,113,284

The Bank operates in only one geographic area, the Middle East. Accordingly, no further geographical analysis of operating income, net profit and net assets is given.

#### 16 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Bank carries out transactions in the ordinary course of business with related parties, defined as shareholders who have a significant equity interest in the Bank, directors of the Bank, key management personnel of the Bank and companies over which such shareholders and directors exercise control or significant influence either directly or indirectly.

The significant balances outstanding are as follows:

	Unaudited 31 March 3	Audited
	2018	2017
Shareholders:	AED'000	AED'000
Due from banks	1,375	1,413
Due to banks	4,216	5,180
Medium term borrowings	91,808	91,808
Commitments and contingencies	5,491	12,491
<u>Directors:</u>		
Loans and advances	1,935	250
Customers' deposits	7,688	8,545
Commitments and contingencies	45	45
Other related entities of shareholders and directors:		
Loans and advances	294,323	293,499
Investments	84,424	85,850
Due from banks	55,110	101
Due to banks	7	68
Customers' deposits	172,387	179,566
Commitments and contingencies	235,687	245,614

## 16 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

	Unaudited 31 March 2018 AED'000 Unaudited	Audited 31 December 2017 AED'000 Audited
Key management personnel of the Bank:		
Loans and advances	4,240	5,699
Customers' deposits	2,815	4,696
Shareholders, directors, their related entities and key management personnel:		
Accrued interest income	4,437	4,779
Accrued interest expense	1,163	3,011

The income, expenses, purchase and sale of investments in respect of related parties during the period included in the interim statement of income are as follows:

	Unaudited three month period ended 31 March		
Shareholders, directors and their related entities	2018 AED'000	2017 AED'000	
Interest income	72,324	5,006	
Interest expense	1,125	1,686	
Gain from sale of investments	-	145	
Purchase of investments	-		
Sale of investments	-	19,518	

### 16 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Key management personnel	Unaudited three month period ended 31 March		
	2018	2017	
Number of key management personnel	9	12	
	AED'000	AED'000	
Salaries and other short term benefits Employees' end of service benefits	6,094 227	<b>4,677</b> 53	
Total compensation to key management personnel	6,321	4,730	
Interest income	28	105	
Interest expense	9	4	

#### Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The above mentioned outstanding balances and transactions arose from the ordinary course of business and have been conducted on an arm's length basis. The interest charged to and by related parties is at normal commercial rates. Outstanding balances at year end are unsecured. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the three month period ended 31 March 2018, the Bank has not recorded any impairment on amounts owed by related parties (31 March 2017: Nil).

The Bank has leased office space in various premises owned by a related party. The property rentals and associated expenses for the three month period ended 31 March 2018 amounted to AED 666,000 (31 March 2017: AED 590,000). The property rentals are negotiated each year at market rates.

#### 17 FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Bank uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1 quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 other techniques for which all inputs have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are observable, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 techniques that use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

#### Financial instruments recorded at fair value

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

31 March 2018	Level 1 AED'000	Level 2 AED'000	Level 3 AED'000	Total AED'000
Investments Derivative assets	3,675,648	145,350	543	3,676,191 145,350
	3,675,648	145,350	543	3,821,541
Derivative liabilities	-	97,132	-	97,132
31 December 2017	-		-	
Investments Derivative assets	3,394,570	110,760	377	3,394,947 110,760
	3,394,570	110,760	377	3,505,707
Derivative liabilities	-	88,948	-	88,948

#### Financial instruments not recorded at fair value

The fair values of financial instruments not recorded at fair value includes cash and balances with the UAE Central Bank, due from other banks, loans and advances, other assets (excluding derivative assets), due to banks, customer's deposits and other liabilities (excluding derivative liabilities) that are categorised as level two based on market observable inputs. The fair values of financial instruments not recorded at fair value are not materially different from their carrying values.