



YOUR PARTNER IN SUCCESS

ANNUAL REPORT





**H.H. SHEIKH KHALIFA BIN ZAYED AL NAHYAN**  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



**H.H. SHEIKH MOHAMMED BIN RASHID AL MAKTOUM**  
VICE PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES  
AND RULER OF DUBAI



**H.H. SHEIKH HAMAD BIN MOHAMMED AL SHARQI**  
MEMBER OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL  
AND RULER OF FUJAIRAH

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## OUR NETWORK

**HEAD OFFICE:** Hamad Bin Abdullah Street, PO Box 887, Fujairah  
Tel: 600 565551 Fax: +971 9 222 4516

### FUJAIRAH

#### FUJAIRAH BRANCH

Hamad Bin Abdullah Street  
PO Box 887, Fujairah  
Tel: 600 565551  
Fax: +971 9 222 7992

#### DIBBA BRANCH

Sheikh Mohammed Bin Hamad Street  
PO Box 11700, Fujairah  
Tel: 600 565551  
Fax: +971 9 244 3785

#### MASAFI BRANCH

NBF Building, Masafi  
PO Box 11208, Fujairah  
Tel: 600 565551  
Fax: +971 9 256 3339

#### QIDFAH BRANCH

NBF Building, Qidfah  
PO Box 12002, Fujairah  
Tel: 600 565551  
Fax: +971 9 236 0494

#### TAWIAN BRANCH

NBF Building, Dibba Road  
PO Box 30098, Fujairah  
Tel: 600 565551  
Fax: +971 7 258 4355

#### FUJAIRAH FREE ZONE BRANCH

NBF Building, Khorfakkan Road,  
PO Box 887, Fujairah  
Tel: 600 565551  
Fax: +971 9 224 1047

#### FUJAIRAH COURT BRANCH

Main Entrance, Fujairah Court House  
Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Road, Fujairah  
Tel: 600 565551

### DUBAI

#### BUR DUBAI BRANCH

NBF Building, Khalid Bin Waleed Street  
PO Box 2979, Dubai  
Tel: 600 565551  
Fax: +971 4 397 9100

#### JEBEL ALI BRANCH

NBF Building, Next to Etisalat Jebel Ali  
PO Box 17676, Dubai  
Tel: 600 565551  
Fax: +971 4 881 0939

#### AL RAS BRANCH

Al Ras, Greenline Car Parking Building  
Gold Souq in front of Malabar Gold  
Building 1, Al Dhagaya Road, Dubai  
Tel: 600 565551

#### DUBAI SOUTH (EBSU)

Office No. 206-207, Ground Floor  
Building B2 Business Park Dubai  
World Central,  
PO Box 17676, Dubai  
Tel: 600 565551  
Fax: +971 6 525 5887

### ABU DHABI

#### ABU DHABI BRANCH

Showroom 2, Al Sawari  
Tower B Corniche  
PO Box 786, Abu Dhabi  
Tel: 600 565551  
Fax: +971 2 672 8362 / 676 8503

#### MUSSAFAH BRANCH

Al Bustan Guardian Building  
Ground Floor, Musaffah, Sector 1, M1  
PO Box 786, Abu Dhabi  
Tel: 600 565551  
Fax: +971 2 555 1215

#### AL AIN BRANCH

Royal Building, Ground Floor  
Zayed Bin Sultan St.,  
PO Box 88108, Al Ain  
Tel: 600 565551  
Fax: +971 3 764 8156

### SHARJAH

#### SHARJAH BRANCH

Faya Business Building Ground Floor  
(opposite Al Majaz Park and  
Khalid Lake), Al Majaz 2,  
PO Box 1416, Sharjah  
Tel: 600 565551  
Fax: +971 6 525 5887

### Corporate/Representative Offices

#### NBF DIAMOND FINANCING OFFICE

Almas Tower, Jumeirah Lake Towers  
PO Box 340550, Dubai  
Tel: +971 4 507 8362  
Fax: +971 4 397 7515

#### NBF CORPORATE BANKING OFFICE

Al Badie Building, Capital District  
Near ADNEC Area,  
PO Box 786, Abu Dhabi  
Tel: +971 2 612 5320  
Fax: +971 2 445 9929

#### ANTWERP REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE

Schupstraat 15, 2018 Antwerp, Belgium  
Tel: +32 3 202 8680  
Fax: +971 9 202 9468

### NBF Subsidiaries

#### FUJAIRAH

NBF Financial Services FZC  
Fujairah Free Zone  
PO Box 5230, Fujairah  
Tel: +971 9 202 9231  
Fax: +971 9 228 2979

#### CAYMAN ISLANDS

NBF Markets, (Cayman) Limited  
4th Floor, Harbour Place  
103 South Church Street  
PO Box 10240  
Grand Cayman KY1-1002  
Cayman Islands

# YEAR OF THE 50TH



**Fifty years ago, we had a dream... a dream of building a state, a home, a united people, a homeland for all and a country that performs in the same league as the world's top nations. What at the time may have appeared an unattainable dream, has today emerged as a proud, strong homeland – one that is secure and invincible.”**

**H.H. Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum**  
 Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai



**This year, our celebration of National Day is of special importance, as our beloved nation completes 50 years of its rich history. It is an occasion full of essential lessons and outstanding significance for the present and the future. The UAE is striving towards the future, determined to excel in many fields and to create a bright future.”**

**H.H. Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan**  
 Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces

The UAE celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2021, bringing to a close five decades of exceptional growth and achievement. To mark the occasion, His Highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the UAE, declared 2021 to be the 'Year of the 50th'. The theme acknowledges the achievements and values of the country's founding fathers; while introducing long term initiatives and effective policies that encourage residents and citizens to do their part, including empowering and inspiring youth.

Now the country is looking towards the next 50 years, with the country's leaders seeking to ensure a sustainable future for the nation and its residents powered by digital and technical advancements. The headline goal of the UAE Centennial Plan 2071 is to make the UAE the best country in the world by 2071. To enable "future generations to live a happier life in a better environment, with bigger opportunities and stronger communication with the world," said His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai.

NBF walks hand-in-hand with this national ambition. In 2021, it partnered with Fujairah Government to launch the NBF Technology Academy, the goal of which is to nurture tomorrow's leaders in the evolving digital space. It continues to work towards being a digitally enabled and customer focused franchise that adds real value to the customer experience. In doing so, it has set its sights on a digital future – one filled with growth, profitability, and the tantalising prospects of possibility.



# Strategic Report

The UAE's bank of choice for almost 40 years, we at NBF leverage our deep experience of banking to build lasting relationships with our clients.

## Our Vision

The financial partner for business, focused on your personal and professional needs.

## Our Mission

- › To provide our customers with exceptional financial services.
- › To develop a strong sense of partnership through service and innovation.
- › To offer a stimulating working environment where individuals can tap their potential to achieve new heights.
- › To operate the highest standard of professionalism, while contributing to the growth and advancement of communities in which we work.

## Our Values



### **Passion and Commitment**

Be ready to go the extra mile for the bank and for each other



### **Respect**

Have mutual trust and understanding, appreciate and seek the views of others



### **Integrity**

Be honest and transparent



### **Dedication to teamwork**

Work towards common goals. Build effective teams across organisational boundaries



### **Excellence in service**

Make delivering an exceptional customer service at the heart of everything we do

## SECTION 1

### NBF at a glance

We offer a full suite of banking services, including treasury and trade finance, and corporate and commercial banking. We also offer a growing range of personal banking options and Shari'ah-compliant services



**1982**

Established



**15**

Branches



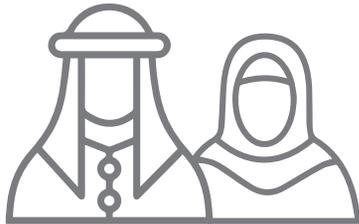
**2**

Subsidiaries



**38,200**

Customers



**46%**

Emiratisation Ratio



**BBB/A-**  
Credit rating



**6**

Regulatory relationships



**43%**

Female Workforce



**33**

Nationalities



**716**

Employees



(2021)

**AED 1.4bn**  
Operating Income  
(2020: 1.4bn)



(2021)

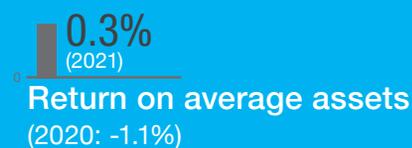
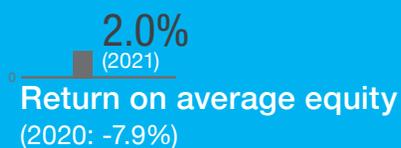
**AED 0.96bn**  
Operating Profit  
(2020: 0.89bn)



(2021: Profit)

**AED 115mn**  
Profit  
(2020: Loss 475mn)

### Key Performance Metrics



## NBF INTRODUCTION

One of the UAE's most well-respected banks, NBF has been providing outstanding service to its customers for around 40 years. We have built an enviable reputation for excellence in corporate and commercial banking, trade finance and treasury, and have sought to be a proactive member of the local community since our inception. Our commitment to the economic development of Fujairah and the wider UAE is evident through our support of local industries, ranging from oil and shipping to services, manufacturing, construction, education and healthcare. Through our segmented focus we have also developed a solid track record of strong cultural heritage, deep market insight, and an unwavering focus on service and innovation.

As the UAE's bank of choice for almost 40 years, NBF is recognised for its award-winning services, unrivalled understanding of local markets, and unwavering commitment to our customers. This has meant offering a full suite of banking services, including a comprehensive range of personal banking options and Shari'ah-compliant services, and playing an active role in the development of a progressive and inclusive culture. With an exemplary track record, strong cultural heritage, deep market insight and an unwavering dedication to service and innovation, we seek to develop lasting relationships with our customers as we help them leverage growth opportunities in the ever-changing marketplace. We are also committed to the creation of a stimulating work environment and to the personal and professional development of all our staff.

## OUR NETWORK

NBF has a total of 15 branches, one of which is an electronic banking service unit. Although the highest number of branches are within Fujairah, where NBF is headquartered, the bank has branches in Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah and Al Ain. It also has 38 ATMs spread across the country.

The subsidiary NBF Financial Services FZC, which was established in 2004 provides the bank with key support services, also falls under the NBF banner. Registered in the Cayman Islands, NBF Markets (Cayman) Limited, supports foreign exchange and derivative transactions.

## YEAR-ON-YEAR ACCOLADES

## 2021

- **Best SME Bank**  
MEA Finance Awards 2021
- **Best Trade Finance Provider**  
MEA Finance Awards 2021
- **Most Innovative Emerging Technology Implementation”**  
at the MEA Finance’s Banking Technology Awards 2021
- **Dubai Chamber CSR label**  
Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry

## 2020

- **Dubai Chamber CSR label**  
Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- **Best SME Bank**  
MEA Finance Awards

## 2019

- **Best Corporate Bank**  
Banker Middle East Industry Awards
- **Best SME Bank**  
Banker Middle East Industry Awards
- **Best Customer Service**  
Corporate/Investment Banking UAE – Banker Middle East Product Awards
- **Best Treasury Management**  
Banker Middle East Product Awards
- **Best SME Internet Banking Service**  
Banker Middle East Product Awards
- **Best SME Loan**  
Banker Middle East Product Awards
- **Best SME Trade Finance**  
Banker Middle East Product Awards
- **Best Ladies Proposition**  
Banker Middle East Product Awards

- **Best Premium Banking Services**  
Banker Middle East Product Awards
- **Best Mobile Banking Service UAE**  
Retail – Banker Middle East Product Awards
- **Best New Islamic Window UAE**  
Islamic Business & Finance Awards
- **International Employee Engagement Award**  
International Business Excellence Awards 2019
- **Overall Experience Award**  
The Gulf Employee Experience Awards
- **Employee Engagement and Happiness Award**  
The Gulf Employee Experience Awards
- **Employee Insight and HR Metrics Award**  
The Gulf Employee Experience Awards
- **Best Emiratization Initiative of the Year Award**  
Tawdheef
- **Dubai Chamber CSR label**  
Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry

## 2018

- **Best Corporate Bank UAE**  
Banker Middle East UAE Industry Awards
- **Best Commercial Bank UAE**  
Banker Middle East UAE Industry Awards
- **Best Customer Service**  
Corporate and Investment Banking – Banker Middle East UAE Product Awards
- **Best Treasury Management**  
Banker Middle East UAE Product Awards
- **Best SME Trade Finance Offering**  
Banker Middle East UAE Awards

- **Best Emirati Ladies Proposition**  
Banker Middle East UAE Awards
- **Best Priority Banking Service**  
Banker Middle East UAE Awards
- **Best Islamic Window UAE**  
Islamic Business & Finance, CPI
- **Best Innovator – Commercial Banking**  
TahawulTech Future Enterprise Awards 2018
- Recognised for **NBF online banking initiatives**  
at the Asian Transaction Banking Awards 2018
- **Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange (ADX) Award**  
for Outstanding Performance in disclosing half year financial results
- **Best Nationalization Program**  
Gulf Employee Experience Awards 2018
- **HR Team of the Year**  
Gulf Employee Experience Awards 2018
- **Best Employee Experience**  
Gulf Employee Experience Awards 2018
- **HR Team of the Year**  
MENA HR Excellence Awards
- Received the **Dubai Chamber CSR Label**  
in recognition of our strong commitment to developing a sustainable environment and upholding best practices
- **Ranked amongst the top 100 most successful businesses across GCC in the “Top CEO Awards”**  
Trends magazine in association with Insead Business School and Hawkamah
- **Ranked 18th in the “Forbes UAE 100”**,  
where NBF was amongst the Top 50 public companies in the UAE

## STATEMENT FROM THE CHAIRMAN

2021 was another challenging year, but one that showed encouraging signs of a return to growth and profitability. The Covid-19 pandemic may have continued to cause profound disruption to business activity across the world, but the economic outlook revealed positive signs of sustained recovery. This bounce back was aided by the world's monetary authorities and national governments, who provided support and rolled out extensive vaccination programmes to boost global confidence.

Being able to call the UAE home once again proved itself to be a distinct advantage. The country had one of the world's highest vaccination rates, affordable and accessible testing, and throughout most of the year was ranked number one in Bloomberg's Covid Resilience ranking. The economy performed encouragingly well, driven by the outstanding success of Expo 2020, the 'Year of the 50th', the announcement of major projects to boost economic performance, and growth in non-oil foreign trade.

Despite the challenges posed by the emergence of new Covid-19 variants and the inevitable disruption they caused, NBF rebounded to profitability. This was achieved thanks to robust core business growth and improvement in cost of risk in line with the bank's recovery strategy. The bank achieved an operating profit of AED 955.6 million, a rise of 6.8 per cent compared with AED 894.6 million in 2020, and net profit of AED 115 million compared with a loss of AED 475 million in 2020. It was a record year for our Retail Banking business and the exceptional performance of our Business Banking continued unabated. The enhanced focus on our Trade Finance, Financial Institution and Investment businesses reaped promising results.

NBF's broader strategic direction remained largely unchanged in 2021, although the pandemic and its aftermath influenced the bank's short-term strategy, resulting in a clear focus on lowering risk profile and strengthening the financial stability of the bank. The bank took specific measures to strengthen its credit risk management activities across three lines of defence. Our credit risk appetite was reviewed to reflect changes in the current operating environment. The bank also developed a digital credit management system to strengthen its credit underwriting process and is also working on the introduction of predictive analytics.

Elsewhere, we collaborated with the Royal Health Group, providing the group with AED 50 million financing to help curb the spread of Covid-19, and partnered with Fujairah Government to launch the 'Technology Academy' for developing Emirati talent and to help fuel the UAE Innovation agenda. Importantly, our digitalisation strategy continued at pace and involved positioning NBF as a 'digitally enabled' bank focused on the interests and needs of our customers. To that end, we launched electronic trading platform NBFX and scaled up our technology infrastructure to meet the future requirements of our clients.

Both the Board and the Management are looking to the future with confidence. Despite the continued challenges posed by Covid-19, the fundamental strength of the bank's franchise remains strong. NBF's solid capital and liquidity position enable the bank to move forward into 2022 in an incredibly robust position, further building on the recovery achieved in 2021 and focusing on growing quality business as the market improves. As we continue to play a vital role in supporting the UAE's economic recovery, we remain confident in our ability to navigate the evolving environment and to deliver sustainable shareholder returns.

We are grateful to our visionary leaders, President of the UAE and Ruler of Abu Dhabi H.H. Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai H.H. Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, and Member of the Supreme Council and Ruler of Fujairah H.H. Sheikh Hamad Bin Mohammed Al Sharqi for their unequivocal support during these challenging times. Timely decisions taken by the leadership and the government have ensured the safety of the people and the economy with Targeted Economic Support Scheme (TESS), which was instrumental in supporting banks and customers through these testing times. We are proud that NBF has also played its part in supporting the affected customers by offering payment deferrals.

As always, I would like to thank NBF's customers, shareholders, Board of Directors, members of the Management Committee, and our employees for their continued hard work and dedication. Without their commitment and resilience – and without their support and trust – 2021's achievements would not have been possible. We look forward to, and hope for, a fruitful year ahead.



**Saleh Bin Mohamed Bin Hamad Al Sharqi**

Chairman

25 January 2022

# Directors' Report

We continue to focus on true value creation, connecting customers to opportunities and ensuring the long-term sustainability of their business models.

## STATEMENT FROM THE DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON

While 2021 was not the return to normal that many of us had hoped for, we are pleased with this promising set of results. They reveal a substantial rebound to profitability, a return to growth across our operating income and net performance, and a marked development in the implementation of our business and operational strategy. When you consider these results in the light of the ongoing global pandemic and the substantial negative impact brought about earlier by a few exceptional exposures, they are all the more satisfying.

2021 was about working towards accelerated recovery. As market conditions improved, vaccine availability increased, and positive sentiment returned, NBF's priority was to enable its customers to get back to business. This we successfully achieved, with the core business performing well and in line with, if not better than, the wider banking industry. Driven by improving underlying business momentum and marked improvement in respect of impairment losses, the bank achieved a net profit of AED 115.2 million for the year compared with a loss of AED 475.3 million in 2020, representing a growth of 124.2 per cent. This reflects a high level of resilience in the bank's core business and enhanced balance sheet management in the prevailing low interest rate environment.

Although the challenges, disruption and volatility caused by the pandemic are far from over, the prospects of an economic recovery are strong. The UAE is expected to witness economic growth of 2.1 per cent in 2021, according to the Central Bank of the UAE, with Expo 2020 helping to drive the post Covid-19 recovery. This recovery has been aided by a strong rebound in the price of oil and growth in the oil sector's GDP, with economic activity in the country continuing its upward trend. Such growth will feed into NBF's operating income and allow the bank to draw a line under the exceptional items that impacted its bottom line.

NBF's resilient performance in 2021 was underpinned by its ability to negotiate its way through an evolving operating landscape with such a staunch business focus. The bank's focal point remained the execution of its strategic priorities while delivering exceptional customer service, spearheading digital innovation, continuing to meet compliance and regulatory standards, and supporting its communities. It lowered risk by addressing legacy and exceptional problems, positioned its risk appetite for growth, realigned its internal structure and rebuilt the bank's financial stability following a turbulent 2020. In addition, the group retains strong capital adequacy and is now well placed to support business growth and increase shareholder value going into 2022.

Supported by its strong capital base and the resolute backing of its principal shareholders, we are confident that NBF will continue on its growth trajectory through the cautious management of risks and the improving market opportunities expected in 2022 and beyond. Significant investment in risk management and compliance will continue to enhance our governance and control procedures in line with the evolving threats, new regulations and evolving technology.

As always, I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to our Chairman, His Highness Sheikh Saleh Bin Mohamed Bin Hamad Al Sharqi, the Board of Directors and the Senior Management Team, as well as every single one of our staff for their hard work and dedication. None of this would have been possible without them.



**Dr. Raja Easa Al Gurg**  
Deputy Chairperson  
25 January 2022

### ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The economic fallout from the Covid-19 pandemic continued to be felt across the world in 2021, yet there were encouraging signs of a return to normal. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) expects global economic growth to reach 5.9 per cent in 2021, with advanced economies projected to return to pre-pandemic levels of economic output in 2022. Emerging and developing countries may need more time to recover, but the overall picture is one of sustained economic improvement.

That's not to say challenges don't remain. The risks associated with debt, inflation and divergent economic trends are still in place and the 'great vaccination divide' poses a major obstacle to the world's emergence from the pandemic. With global debt nearing record levels (it stood at 353 per cent of global GDP in the second quarter of 2021), many developing countries will have limited ability to issue new debt on favourable terms. A sustained increase in inflation could also cause a rapid rise in interest rates and tighter financial conditions.

Compared with most other countries, the UAE has proved remarkably resilient – and that resilience was mirrored in its economic recovery. Growth was predicted to hit 2.1 per cent in 2021, with that growth underpinned by a strong response to the Covid-19 pandemic, a raft of supportive macroeconomic policies, a successful vaccination drive, and significant non-oil activity. The latter included increased tourism, a revival of production and trade world-wide, and widespread activity related to Expo 2020 – a key driver of the UAE's economic recovery. An increase in the price of oil from an average of \$40 in 2020 to \$70 in 2021 also significantly contributed to the UAE's recovery. The Central Bank of the UAE's TESS loan deferral program also benefited hundreds of thousands of retail customers and thousands of private sector companies, helping to shield the economy and accelerate recovery efforts.

### NBF STRATEGY 2021

The bank entered 2021 with a clear and precise goal – to navigate the unprecedented conditions of the pandemic in good shape. The bank maintained exceptionally strong levels of capital and liquidity, lowered its risk profile by addressing legacy and problem exposures, and focused on achieving quality growth in business and income. This has enabled the bank to bounce back to normal performance levels and regain market share, which had been impacted by elevated provisions from a few exceptional exposures and the pandemic.

The bank also took specific measures to strengthen its credit risk management activities via the establishment of an independent Special Asset Management Unit, while its credit risk appetite was reviewed to reflect changes in the current operating environment. The bank also developed a digital credit underwriting management system to strengthen its credit underwriting process and worked on the development of predictive analytics.

The bank continued its investment in strategic priorities and future development and made good progress in delivering a number of initiatives and projects.

### TECHNOLOGICAL AND DIGITAL ADVANCEMENT

Digital transformation continued to be a crucial component within NBF's business strategy as it looked to position the bank as fully 'digitally enabled'. This meant focusing on the interests and needs of customers and helping them to leverage the myriad new opportunities made possible by evolving financial technology.

Covid-19 and e-commerce have accelerated the shift towards digital payments and remote banking, with 83 per cent of consumers in the UAE stating they will continue to use contactless payment post-pandemic. With new methods of digital payment, such as wearables, biometrics, digital currencies, and QR codes, giving consumers far more choice, NBF is consistently scaling up its technological infrastructure to meet future requirements. Combining the latest technology with in-depth market experience, the bank's strategic digital priorities are to generate new digital revenue, excel in customer experience, achieve operational excellence, and minimise risks. In other words, the bank wants its growing capabilities to deliver meaningful solutions to its customers and to explore where new technology might open up new areas of business.

NBF has progressed well on its digital journey. Initially automating internal processes and more recently creating customer facing digital platforms, it scaled up automation and optimisation in 2021 and witnessed a substantial increase in remote banking. This tech overhaul, which is part of a digital strategy dating back to 2015, has already resulted in lower transaction costs, improved operational efficiency, and an improved customer experience. The bank is also investing in its DevOps capabilities to develop and launch new customer products and services as NBF dynamically gears itself towards the next 50 years of exceptional growth, digital innovation and a smart future.

NBF's success in further leveraging technology during 2021 enhanced the group's responsiveness and adaptability and complemented its growth strategy. In terms of products and initiatives, the year saw the roll out of NBFX, an electronic trading platform for both conventional and Shari'ah-compliant banking customers, and the launch of an exclusive technology academy in collaboration with the Fujairah Government. The former acts as an efficient, competitive, and user-friendly venue for executing foreign exchange and commodity transactions as a compliment to NBF's clients. The bank also launched the 'NBF Lite Bank Account' in order to provide the benefits of digital banking solutions to startups and SMEs. The new offering was designed to suit the needs of flexi desks and co-working businesses in select free zones. A partnership with Etisalat will be launched soon, offering SMEs across the UAE an exclusive range of digital technology services to help them with their business needs. The partnership will provide free membership to NBF CONNECT, a unique digital platform specifically designed to empower SMEs in the country.

A number of webinars and thought leadership events were also organised as part of NBF's wider digital transformation. This included over 20 webinars and virtual events for clients and staff. All were designed to share knowledge and best practice in an ever-changing technological environment.

## CYBER SAFETY & SECURITY

Cybersecurity is at the heart of the bank's digital transformation strategy and NBF has worked tirelessly to strengthen its layered security controls, increasing its cyber resilience capabilities and educating its workforce and customers about cyberattacks on a regular and ongoing basis.

To protect the identity and wider interests of the bank's customers, NBF has built a robust cybersecurity strategy that focuses on three main pillars: identity protection, data protection and culture. To protect the identity of its customers, the bank has deployed the most advanced authentication methods, such as biometrics and facial recognition and continues to evolve its techniques to maximise security. Its approach to data protection is steered by a cross-functional data governance forum, which is designed to ensure the bank manages data security, privacy, quality and overall performance in an effective way. To this end, NBF joined the UAE Banks Federation to support its efforts to minimise the impact of fraud by promoting anti-fraud awareness and education.

NBF has also made relentless efforts to foster a culture whereby employees, partners and customers are fully aware and equipped to deal with potential cybersecurity threats. As part of the bank's cyber resiliency programme, NBF conducts various cyberattack simulations to test the effectiveness of its defence. It uses the learnings from these simulations to improve the bank's cyber resiliency as well as inform and evolve the bank's cybersecurity strategy.

In 2021, NBF was also amongst the group of banks that worked on the launch of UAE Trade Connect (UTC), a unique platform built on blockchain technology that will create an ecosystem for multiple trade-related entities and solve various issues related to trade finance. The launch of the UTC Digital Trade Platform is one of the key steps towards minimising the risks of fraud inherent in existing paper-based systems of trade finance.

## A CUSTOMER FIRST APPROACH

### CLIENTS' PARTNERSHIPS – A RENEWED FOCUS

Customers continue to be the bank's number one priority. NBF provided its customers with an exceptionally high quality of financial services and further developed a strong sense of partnership through service and innovation. By delivering a customer centric business model backed by technological and digital enhancement, the bank ensured the customer experience was easier, faster and more convenient.

During the year the bank reviewed its customer and business segmentation to better align with the service needs of its customers. The bank launched two innovative banking products tailored to SMEs – the 'Ahlan' SME account and the 'OneStop' business account. Exclusive products that provide businesses with access to unique features, including hassle-free digital banking, both products were designed to support businesses in the UAE, especially newly established ones. By ensuring user experience reflects enhanced efficiency, convenience, better security and resilience, and faster and instant servicing, the bank is

successfully meeting the evolving needs and requirements of its customers. NBF also signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Emirates Development Bank (EDB) to provide credit guarantees and co-lending for SME customers. Within the scope of the MoU, NBF will offer up to AED 10 million of financing to an SME, with 50 per cent of the facility amount either guaranteed or co-lent by EDB.

In the digital age, engagement is increasingly multi-platform. As such, NBF grew customer engagement across its digital and social media channels in 2021 and launched standalone NBF Islamic Instagram and Facebook pages. This enabled the bank to better support its clients' needs in a timely manner. The bank is also implementing an integrated 'customer communication system' which is in the final stage of completion. This platform will enable us to streamline clients' communications and regular updates and will add further synergies to the bank's customer experience and communication touch points.

## EMPLOYEE WELLBEING

With Covid-19 a continued threat to public health, the wellbeing of NBF's staff remained a priority. Measures were taken to ensure the safety of all, while the bank remained committed to the well-being, engagement and upskilling of its people. It strove to provide a stimulating work environment, improved its focus on work/life balance, and ensured that everyone within the organisation had the opportunity to grow, both personally and professionally. It also offered a professional counselling service, ran a breast cancer awareness campaign, and organised the fifth edition of the NBF Fujairah Run. All of which was on top of our ongoing initiatives to encourage each and every member of staff to stay fit and healthy.

The first Virtual Award Ceremony was held to recognise the dedication, can-do attitude and teamwork of the bank's frontline staff, as well as their unwavering dedication towards NBF and helping the bank to successfully come out of this particularly difficult time. An NBF Pride campaign was also rolled out to celebrate the values we endeavour to apply to our work every day, and to acknowledge that our employees are the most crucial element in the continued progress of the bank. 50 staff members were acknowledged as being the bank's Pride ambassadors as part of the 2021 campaign.

Access to knowledge and training was made available and the bank continued to further strengthen its team, developing the next generation of Emirati professionals, fast tracking their career development, and building a high performing organisation with a continued focus on Emiratisation. All were undertaken with the knowledge that diversity and inclusion are key drivers of employee engagement and productivity, talent acquisition, innovation, and growth. Sadly, the evolving reality of the pandemic meant that we had to curtail our large-scale staff and family gatherings this year. However, a new level of virtual engagement was developed to sustain the sense of togetherness that the bank has long been known for. This led to webinars and town halls, fun activities and team building events taking the form of well attended and highly impactful virtual engagements.

## SECTION 2

### BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

NBF's results reveal a markedly improved performance compared with 2020. The bank achieved a net profit of AED 115.2 million compared with a loss of AED 475.3 million the previous year. Strong capital adequacy, ample liquidity and sound improvement in asset quality enabled enhanced returns and a strong recovery. Supported by higher fee and investment income and effective cost management, the bank's operating profit stood at AED 955.6 million, a rise of 6.8 per cent compared with AED 894.6 million in 2020. This was underpinned by robust core business growth and enhanced balance sheet management. Operating income reached AED 1.4 billion, up 4.1 per cent on 2020, despite the challenging operating conditions caused by the pandemic. Operating expenses were reduced by 1.0 per cent to AED 486.3 million compared with AED 491.0 million in 2020. The bank maintained its policy of prudent and transparent recognition of problem accounts. Net impairment provisions reduced by 38.6 per cent to AED 840.4 million compared with 1.4 billion in 2020. In addition, total assets rose by 7.7 per cent to reach AED 42.9 billion.

Ample liquidity was maintained, the bank's capital adequacy ratio (CAR) stood at 19.1 per cent (Tier 1 ratio of 18.0 per cent and CET 1 ratio of 13.8 per cent) compared with 19.2 per cent (Tier 1 ratio of 18.1 per cent and CET 1 ratio of 14.0 per cent) at 2020 year-end.

### SEGMENT PERFORMANCE

#### CORPORATE AND INSTITUTIONAL BANKING

The bank's customer-focused corporate and institutional banking segment was impacted the most throughout the pandemic, particularly by a few exceptional exposures. Excluding these, the underlying core business remains robust. In 2021, NBF's corporate and institutional banking segments represented 38.5 per cent of overall group operating income, compared with 50.4 per cent in 2020. Operating income stood at AED 555.1 million compared with AED 697.9 million the previous year. Additionally, assets remained at AED 18.7 billion, and liabilities stood at AED 23.9 billion compared with AED 22.1 billion in 2020. Operating profit stood at AED 398.1 million compared with AED 452.9 million last year.

#### BUSINESS BANKING

NBF is recognised as the UAE's leading bank in the SME and business banking space and it was another exceptional year for the business banking segment. NBF's business banking operations contributed 31.8 per cent to the group's

overall operating income compared with 21.8 per cent in 2020. Net profit stood at AED 225.2 million, representing growth of 71.4 per cent on the previous year. The segment's assets totalled AED 6.1 billion in 2021 compared with AED 5.9 billion in 2020. During the year the scope for the business banking segment extended to cover customers with a turnover of up to AED 400 million from AED 250 million in order to align with customer needs and drive synergies in the operating model.

#### RETAIL BANKING

The retail banking segment has gained considerable momentum in the past few years, culminating in a record performance in 2021. Retail banking assets and liabilities grew to AED 3.6 billion (2020: AED 3.1 billion) and AED 3.7 billion (2020: AED 3.5 billion) respectively. Operating income was AED 170.3 million, a growth of 30.2 per cent compared with AED 130.8 million in 2020. The focus on priority and affluent segments and mortgage financing needs of customers have provided the impetus to progressively grow retail franchise for NBF.

Moving forward, the bank will continue to leverage this success in order to build its retail franchise and increase its contribution to the bank by providing exceptional services and fulfilment of the needs of the customers.

#### TREASURY, INVESTMENTS, ASSET AND LIABILITY MANAGEMENT (ALM) AND OTHERS

Treasury and ALM performed dynamically in 2021, supporting the bank's performance through the pandemic and achieving a net profit of AED 224.8 million compared with AED 216.9 million in 2020. NBF's investment portfolio was proactively managed and saw a record gain of AED 42.3 million compared with AED 20.0 million in 2020. Exchange and derivative income were impacted by economic activity but maintained at a healthy level of AED 114.2 million compared with AED 125.0 million in 2020. Investment management offering for customers received an encouraging response and asset under management grew from AED 47.8 million in 2020 to AED 168.7 million in 2021.

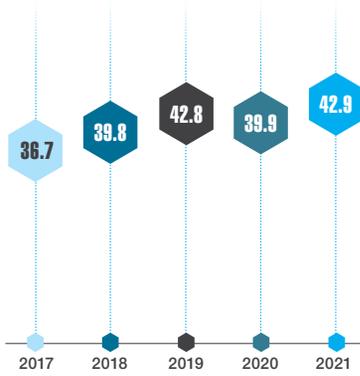
#### NBF ISLAMIC

NBF Islamic has set its sights on contributing 15 to 20 per cent to the bank's overall performance. It is also targeting expansion in SME space in addition to Corporate and Retail segments. As such, in 2021 NBF Islamic constituted 11.3 per cent (2020: 11.5 per cent) of overall group assets and 10.8 per cent (2020: 10.1 per cent) of group deposits and 4.4 per cent of group net profit.

## FIVE-YEAR PERFORMANCE SCORECARD

Despite the numerous challenges, NBF has delivered consistent growth from its core business throughout the recent challenging period.

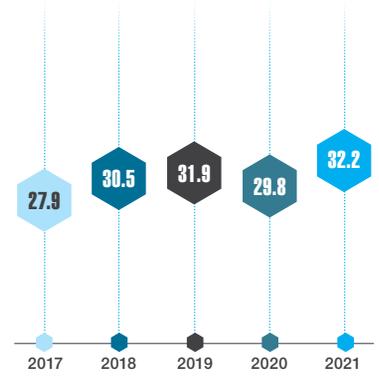
Assets (AED Billion)



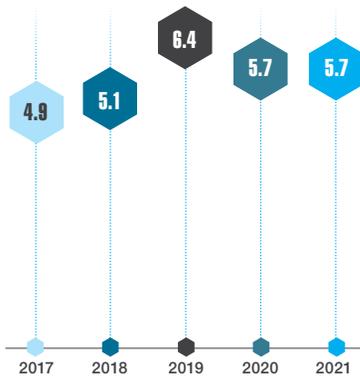
Loans and Advances and Islamic Financing Receivables (AED Billion)



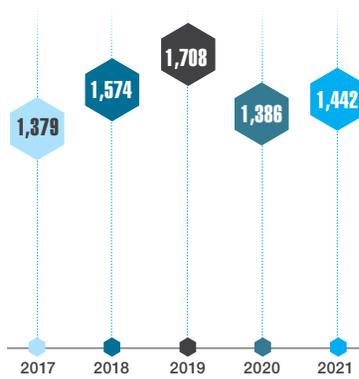
Customer Deposits and Islamic Customer Deposits (AED Billion)



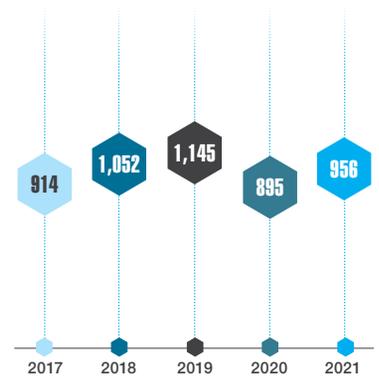
Shareholders' Equity (AED Billion)



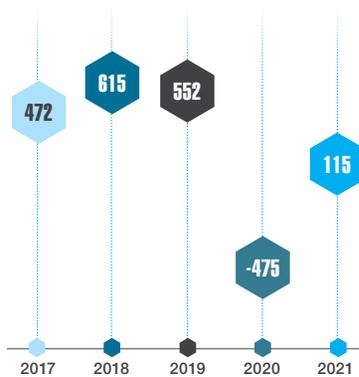
Operating Income (AED Million)



Operating Profit (AED Million)



Net profit / (loss) (AED Million)



## SECTION 2

### FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

In 2021, NBF delivered robust results, reflecting an ongoing focus on quality core business supported by strong capital adequacy and liquidity position.

	2021 (AED Million)	2020 (AED Million)	(%) Change
<b>Operating Profit</b>	955.6	894.6	6.8
<b>Operating Income</b>	1,441.9	1,385.6	4.1
<b>Net interest income and net income from Islamic financing and investment activities</b>	941.1	948.9	-0.8
<b>Foreign exchange and derivatives income</b>	114.2	125.0	-8.6
<b>Income from investments and Islamic instruments</b>	42.3	20.0	112
<b>Net fees and commission income</b>	296.5	247.0	20
<b>Operating expense</b>	-486.3	-491.0	-1
<b>Net impairment losses</b>	-840.4	-1,369.8	-38.6
<b>Profit / (loss) for the year</b>	115.2	-475.3	124.2
<b>Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables</b>	25,614.9	24,844.2	3.1
<b>Customer deposits and Islamic customer deposits</b>	32,198.7	29,766.1	8.2
<b>Total assets</b>	42,945.5	39,872.0	7.7
<b>Recoveries</b>	230.2	106.3	116.6
<b>Cost-to-income ratio</b>	33.7%	35.4%	-1.7
<b>Total provisions coverage ratio</b>	87.0%	91.8%	-4.8
<b>Non-performing loans ratio</b>	9.8%	10.1%	-0.3
<b>Return on average equity</b>	2.0%	-7.9%	9.9
<b>Return on average assets</b>	0.3%	-1.2%	1.5

## NBF'S SECTOR SPECIFIC EXPERTISE DIFFERENTIATES US FROM THE CROWD

		Loans & Advances (Industry) 2021* % of total assets	Loans & Advances (NBF) 2021 % of total assets
	Agriculture	0.1%	0.1%
	Mining & Quarrying	1.9%	1.4%
	Manufacturing	5.6%	13.0%
	Electricity, Gas & Water	2.0%	1.1%
	Construction & Real Estate	19.2%	12.7%
	Trade	8.4%	27.9%
	Transport, Storage & Communications	6.4%	5.8%
	Financial Institutions (excluding Banks)	8.3%	1.1%
	Government	13.8%	3.2%
	Personal Loans	25.6%	15.5%
	Others	8.7%	18.2%

\* Industry numbers are as of 30 September 2021

## SECTION 2

### ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT

Effective risk management, robust internal controls and best-practice compliance are an integral part of NBF's strategy and business discipline. In 2021, the bank consistently monitored sources of financial and non-financial risk and operated to the highest protocols of international risk management best practices. NBF's risk management philosophy, which is focused on embedding a 'Three Lines of Defence' model, is more than just a robust framework, it's a culture.

Significant effort was devoted to ensuring that the regulatory obligations of the Central Bank of the UAE's Consumer Protection Regulation and Consumer Protection Standards were implemented within the deadline. Changes in credit assessment and approval mechanisms have also been embedded and Risk Management has ensured that its role as the second line of defence is delivered in line with expectations. Risk Management has been actively involved in consulting to the bank's digital initiatives across a range of risks such as process control, information security and regulatory compliance. It has also enhanced its operational efficiency and effectiveness of Fraud Risk Management through the implementation of Product structured Fraud Risk Assessments.

NBF's debt-based investment portfolio is managed with credit quality and liquidity as core considerations – 92.8 per cent of the portfolio is rated BBB+ and above, similar to that seen in 2020. The bank continues to position its risk appetite conservatively and will look for high quality business opportunities to develop its business

### COMPLIANCE

NBF implements policies and processes to ensure compliance with all applicable UAE Laws, Central Bank of UAE Regulations and relevant global practices and standards in respect of Anti-Money Laundering ("AML") and Counter Terrorism Financing ("CTF"). NBF's AML/CTF programme includes ongoing customer risk assessments, monitoring of client activities and a process of continual improvement to ensure NBF mitigates the risk of facilitating financial crime. NBF also actively manages conduct risk, including implementing Compliance Policies to supplement the Code of Conduct and ensures that positive customer outcomes are at the core of our client engagement.

We have also implemented further capability in our AML processes to meet and exceed international benchmarks for detection of transactional discrepancies and to deliver upon expectations to reduce opportunities for money laundering.

### THE YEAR AHEAD

With the worst of the pandemic hopefully behind us, the bank will continue to focus on strengthening its core business, accelerating digital innovation, and concentrating on the interests and needs of its customers. Such a focus – as well as a spotlight on risk management, compliance, transparency, and a close focus on financial stability – will ensure that NBF moves into 2022 and beyond in a strong position.

We will accelerate digital innovation and focus on equipping our staff with the skill sets of the future. This will entail continual engagement with new technology, using it where it can add real value to the customer experience. We will focus on four priority areas where the use of technology provides us the greatest opportunity: SMEs, Trade Finance, Retail (including Investments) and broad service efficiencies such as e-signature, straight through processing, risk monitoring and enhancing the speed-to-market for new products and services. A number of projects in this space are being implemented, including a complete rebuild of our data governance and platform structure, digital platforms, and digital processes that will make the bank's operating platform significantly more competitive and efficient. All of which is in line with the UAE's strategy to become a digital nation and its desire to provide the best services to the public around the clock.

Customer centricity is key to everything we do and is at the core of our business strategy. Backed by improved service quality, NBF will help its customers and the communities it serves to grab the opportunities present in the market. We will continue with our business focus and the drive to build a differentiated and exceptional customer service, further cementing our position as the leading mid-market, business banking and trade services player by becoming even more client centric and enhancing our reputation with the highest ethical standards.

NBF will also develop a more formal and dedicated focus in the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) space.

With momentum building around the UAE's sustainability initiatives, NBF will continue to demonstrate its adherence to the UAE Vision and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by reporting sustainability indicators against its key priorities and objectives. Going forward, NBF will continue to focus on building sustainable practices into the business, extending its support towards renewable energy businesses, and delivering value to stakeholders.

As we continue to support SMEs, we will work together with industry partners to develop potential avenues of business development in the country. In line with the government's long-term objective to strengthen the economy, NBF will also seek to offer new products designed specifically for SMEs. A renewed focus on flexi desk businesses and startups will result in products designed to suit the needs of entrepreneurs, helping start-ups to build their network, connect with like-minded SMEs, and discover new areas of growth. The bank will further invest in building knowledge management and skills development, and developing career paths and succession planning for its staff. The bank's first steps into the creative economy on the CSR front were also a huge success and reveal the potential to empower SMEs in this sector.

As NBF continues to build a differentiated and exceptional customer service, it will improve employee experience, drive organisational performance and efficiency, and contribute to the development of the country's next generation of talent through Emiratization.



# Corporate Governance Report

Upholding the highest ethical governance standards and investor relations continue to be the utmost priority for NBF.

## INTRODUCTION

NBF ('The Bank') is committed to upholding the highest ethical and corporate governance standards. We believe high standards of corporate governance are key contributors to the long-term success of any business, creating trust and engagement between the company and its stakeholders. This belief and subsequent approach underpin our business model.

Striving to deliver exemplary business outcomes based on strong risk management and governance is a core aspect of the Bank's strategic intent and we have clear, comprehensive governance policies, procedures and practices throughout the Bank. In this Corporate Governance Report, we outline the key aspects of the Bank's corporate governance framework, including the role and responsibilities of the Board and each of its committees. We continue to review and develop this framework in light of changes in the Bank's businesses, the regulatory environment, and in line with internationally recognised practices.

The Board of Directors' primary responsibility is to provide effective governance and oversight over the Bank's affairs for the benefit of shareholders, and to balance the interests of diverse stakeholders, including investors, customers, employees, suppliers, regulators, government and local communities.

Our corporate governance strategy ensures the highest levels of transparency and accountability.

## OVERALL STRUCTURE OF GOVERNANCE

We continuously review our corporate governance practices in light of changes to our strategy or changes within the external business environment and evolving stakeholder expectations.

Our formal disclosure policy is well-established and certain disclosures are included as notes within the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements. Further information on our governance and risk management framework can be referred to as follows:

- Note 2: Details of our compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.
- Note 4: Accounting policies.
- Note 5: Financial Risk Management practices.
- Pillar 3 Report published on website

The corporate and governance documents accessible through our website are:

- The Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association
- The Corporate Governance Framework of the Board of Directors
- The Code of Conduct and Whistle Blowing Policy
- The Shari'ah Governance Framework (SGF)
- Enhanced disclosures relating to investor relations and corporate governance

## ORGANISATION

Our governance structure is robust. At executive level, the Management Committee and Management Risk Committee oversee and provide strategic direction to various other committees in the Bank. The committees also monitor local and international best practices regularly, and reviews and makes recommendations to the Board to enhance the Bank's governance practices in order to achieve high standards of corporate governance.

## ISLAMIC BANKING GOVERNANCE

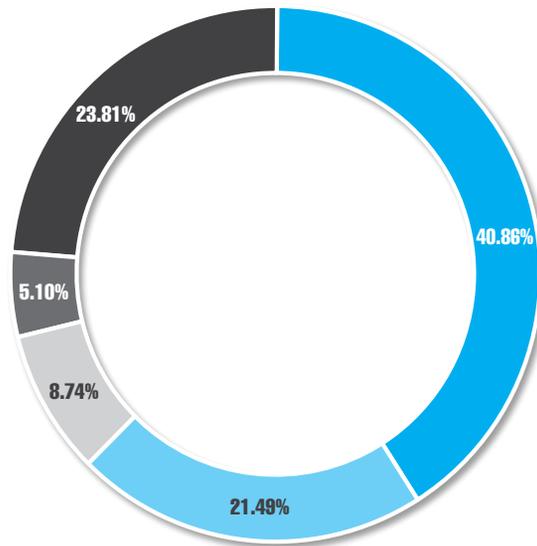
We have established a Shari'ah Governance Framework, an internal Shari'ah Supervision Committee and a Shari'ah audit process to ensure our Shari'ah governance practices comply with best practices. We maintain independent records and accounts for NBF Islamic, a core segment of our business. The Bank's priority is to continue developing NBF Islamic, encompassing a comprehensive range of solutions for both retail and corporate banking segments, particularly through the successful adoption of digital solutions and technology platforms, while adhering to the best practice in governance standards and Shari'ah principles.

## SECTION 3

### SHAREHOLDERS

As at 31 December 2021, NBF's shareholders were:

-  Department of Industry and Economy – Government of Fujairah
-  Easa Saleh Al Gurg LLC
-  Investment Corporation of Dubai
-  Fujairah Investment Company
-  Rest of the United Arab Emirates based shareholders



2021: During the year, 3,220 shares representing 0.0002 percent of the Bank's shares were traded (2020: 10,000 shares representing 0.0005 percent of the Bank's shares were traded). The market capitalization of the Bank was AED 10 billion (2020: AED 9.5 billion).



## THE BOARD

Board composition is as follows:

<b>Board of Directors</b>	<b>NBF, “the Bank”</b>
His Highness Sheikh Saleh Bin Mohamed Bin Hamad Al Sharqi	Chairman
Dr. Raja Easa Al Gurg	Deputy Chairperson
Sheikh Hamad Bin Saleh Bin Mohamed Al Sharqi	Member
Mr. Hussain Mirza Al Sayegh	Member
Dr. Sulaiman Mousa Al Jassim	Member
Mr. Saif Sultan Al Salami	Member
Mr. Mohamed Obaid Bin Majed Al Aleeli	Member
Mr. Abdulla Fareed Al Gurg	Member
Mr. Ahmed Saeed Al Raqbani	Member

<b>Management Committee</b>	<b>NBF, “the Bank”</b>
Vince Cook	Chief Executive Officer
Adnan Anwar	Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Balaji Krishnamurthy	Chief Operations Officer
Stuart Wright	Acting Chief Risk Officer
Sharif Mohd. Rafei	Senior Executive Officer, Fujairah Region
Abdulla Aleter	Head of Human Resources
Colin Dallas	Head of Retail Banking

## AUDITORS AND INDEPENDENCE

Ernst & Young Global Limited, commonly known as Ernst & Young or simply EY, is a multinational professional services network with headquarters in London, England. EY is one of the largest professional services networks in the world. Ernst & Young Middle East (EY) was appointed as external auditors for the Bank and its subsidiaries by the shareholders at the Annual General Assembly Meeting (AGAM) held on 29 March 2021. The fee for the external audit of the Bank and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2021 was AED 580,000.

In addition, the engagement fee for other services rendered amounted to AED 44,070. All non-audit work is pre-approved by the Board.

Ernst & Young Middle East

Ground Floor, ICD Brookfield Place, Al Mustaqbal Street  
P.O. Box 9267, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Tel: +971 4 332 4000

Fax: +971 4 332 4004

## INVESTOR RELATIONS AND EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS

Investor Relations and external communications are managed through the Bank’s Finance and Strategic Marketing and Communications departments, respectively:

### FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Tel: +971 9 202 9210

Fax: +971 9 202 9403

E-mail: [NBF-investorrelations@nbf.ae](mailto:NBF-investorrelations@nbf.ae)

Website: [www.nbf.ae](http://www.nbf.ae)

*(refer to the investor relations section for further details)*

### STRATEGIC MARKETING AND COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

E-mail: [corpcomm@nbf.ae](mailto:corpcomm@nbf.ae)

(Please refer to the detailed Corporate Governance Report 2021 in line with Securities & Commodities Authority (SCA) guidelines, published on the nbf’s website [www.nbf.ae](http://www.nbf.ae))

# Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability Report

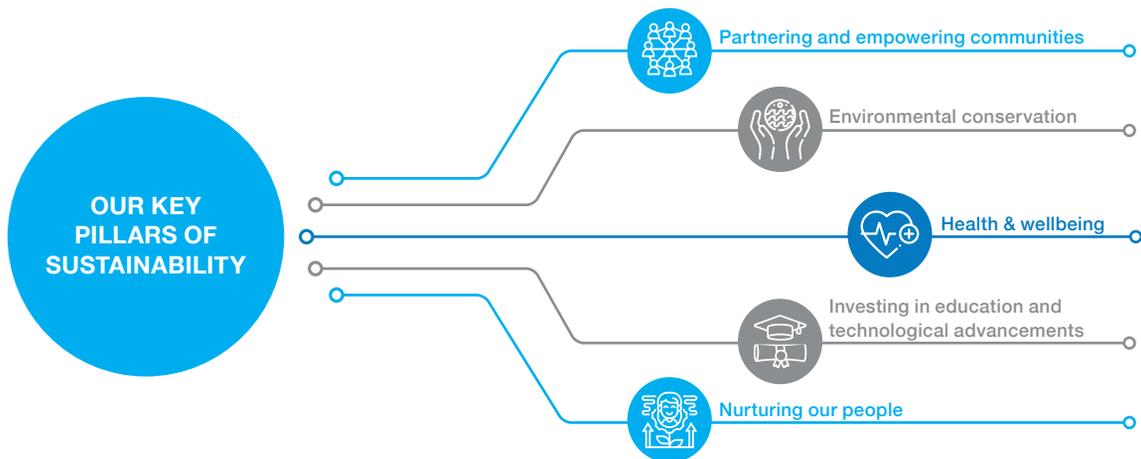


## EMBRACING SUSTAINABILITY

NBF is fully committed to engaging with and giving back to the community, protecting the environment, and developing local talent. To this end, NBF’s CSR initiatives are in line with strategies across the wider region and range from conservation drives to partnering with various charitable organisations focused on building a brighter future for the UAE. NBF is committed to allocating resources towards initiatives that expand and accelerate sustainable practices in support of the UAE Vision 2021, in accordance with the Dubai Declaration, and supporting the process of transforming the national economy to green activities in accordance with the UAE Energy Strategy 2050.

## KEY SUSTAINABILITY PILLARS

As a company dedicated to the creation of sustainable, long-term value for all, the bank’s CSR initiatives are based on five pillars: partnering and empowering communities; environmental conservation; health and wellbeing; investing in education and technological advancements; and nurturing our people. NBF is committed to serving all its stakeholders, including our shareholders, customers, employees, suppliers, society and the planet. That means NBF’s Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance (ESG) impact is a key priority.



## SUSTAINABILITY STEERING COMMITTEE & CSR COMMITTEE

To ensure we follow best practices in our CSR programme, a Sustainability Steering Committee (SSC) oversees the activities of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSRC). The SSC is focused on building the bank’s response to new and emerging regulatory and market expectations in respect of sustainability matters in general and developing NBF’s internal capacity to achieve sustainable finance and risk management in line with the Dubai Declaration of financial institutions in the UAE on Sustainable Finance. The CSRC’s focus is on the execution of the bank’s plans and building the bank’s ability to support the sustainability of the communities in which it operates.

### Sustainability Steering Committee

Chief Risk Officer - Chairman
Head of Corporate & Institutional Banking
Chief Financial Officer
Chief Operations Officer
Head of Credit
Head of Strategic Marketing and Communications

The CSR Committee focuses on building the Bank’s ability to play a positive role in building the sustainability of the communities in which it operates and to develop activities in line with the Dubai Declaration of financial institutions in the United Arab Emirates:

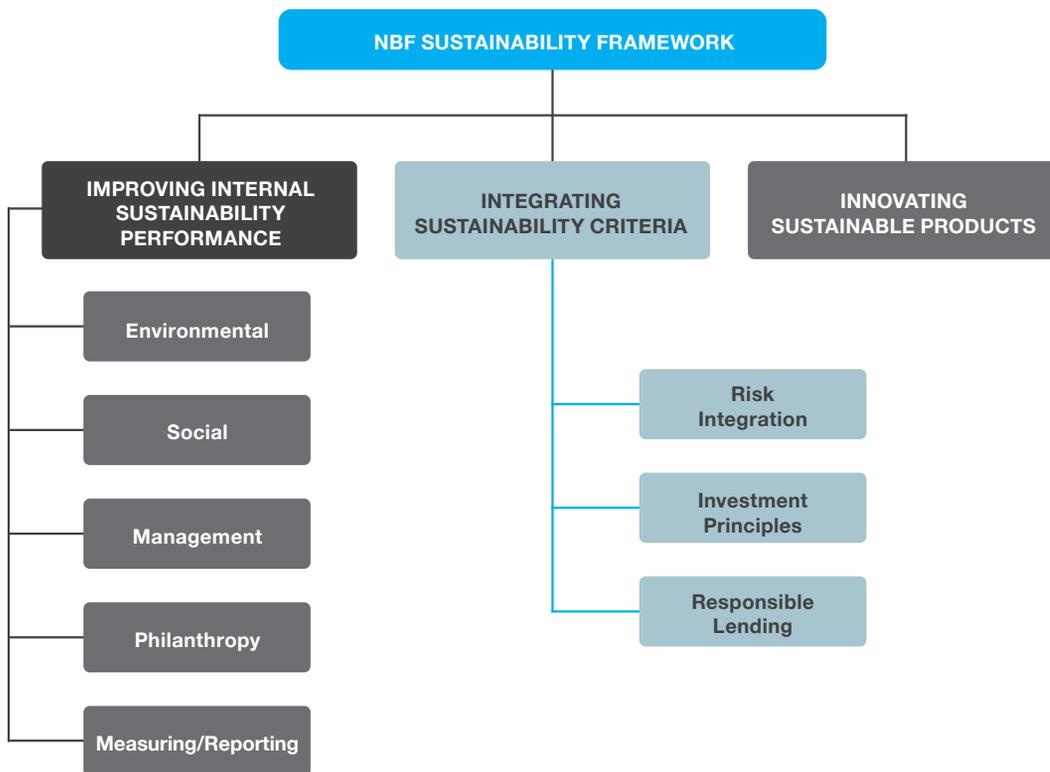
## SECTION 4

### The CSR Committee

Hassan Ibrahim Saadi Al Rais, Head of Govt. & Liability Management, Wholesale Banking Group (Chairman)
Mohd Ayman Al Atassi, Head of Strategic Marketing and Communications (Alternate Chairman)
Azzah Alshujaa, Manager - Quality Assurance, Retail Banking (Secretary)
Zaibun Khan, Sr. Manager Operational Risk Framework, Risk Management
Erwin Abrantes, Officer - Trade Services
Babikir Yousif, Manager - Remedial Credit
Chandra Chalasani, Senior Officer - Property & Services

### NBF SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK

The Ministry of Climate Change and Environment (MOCCA) has divided CSR activities under three streams: improving internal sustainability performance, integrating sustainability criteria, and innovating sustainable products. We have mapped these streams against our sustainability pillars and run activities under each stream. The bank has aligned itself with the sustainability pillars of the MOCCA and aims to develop more innovative and sustainable products and services.

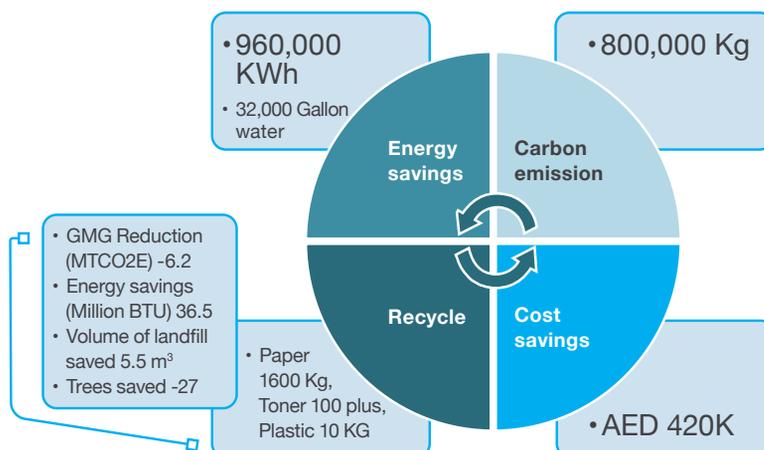


### Main projects delivered

In 2021, the bank collaborated with TotalEnergies to finance the construction of a 50 megawatts (MW) green energy portfolio in Dubai; sought to reduce its carbon footprint; and implemented numerous green initiatives across its operations to reduce energy consumption. The latter included the installation of solar water heaters, panels and signage, and replacing artificial lighting with sensor-activated LED lights. It also introduced two electric car

parking and charging stations; deployed green personal loans as well as auto loans for fuel-efficient and eco-friendly car owners; associated with the Emirates Environmental Group for recycling; and participated in Earth Hour. On the environment front, the bank continued to support the preservation of the Wadi Wurayah National Park in Fujairah and partners with Emirates Nature-WWF to help with conservation work in the Hajar Mountains.

Green initiatives & CSR - Highlights of 2021



2021 was a busy year for community engagement. The bank committed to supporting the local art scene through its NBF Art Competition, which was held to mark the UAE's 50th anniversary, and partnered with the Royal Health Group to help stop the spread of Covid-19. The former was in line with the UAE leadership's vision to promote and grow the art and cultural sectors, while the latter involved the provision of AED 50 million worth of funding to help pave the road towards economic and societal recovery. In future art projects, the bank has plans to support selected artists with art mentorship and possible collaborations to further build their profiles. The bank is also committed to developing the next generation of financial pioneers and has introduced a sponsorship programme for Emirati Nationals from the Fujairah Higher Colleges of Technology. This initiative identifies promising students, provides them with financial assistance for their tuition, and trains them for careers in financial services.

NBF continued to provide sponsorship to the seafarers support group, Angel Appeal. This involves the donation of money to fuel the Flying Angel, a boat that provides welfare and communication services to seamen anchored off the coast of Fujairah. It also has an ongoing partnership with Fujairah Welfare Association to help uplift communities in the Fujairah region; launched the Ramadan campaign #Myramadanmemory across all social media channels; distributed sanitising kits to customers; and installed a CDM at Fujairah Mall to support people of determination. The latter included voice enabled transaction flow for cash withdrawal and balance enquiry and an encrypting pin pad with Braille in English.

As in the previous year, the fifth edition of the NBF Fujairah Run was a virtual one, while it was another busy year on the events front, which included both virtual and physical events. NBF participated in the 59th ACI World Congress, both Najah Abu Dhabi and Najah Dubai, the region's leading higher education and career fair events, and GTR MENA 2021. The bank also launched over 20 knowledge sharing events to update corporates, SMEs and general public on the latest trends and happenings, and partnered with the British Business Group to support two Golf Day events.

Employee and client wellbeing are central to NBF and the bank's Employee Wellbeing Programme generates awareness

of health and safety issues. It achieves this via the running of regular training sessions, emails and webinars; offering a free and confidential professional counselling service; promoting a healthy lifestyle; providing annual biometric health tests. All are part of the bank's commitment to the well-being, engagement and upskilling of its people. In 2021, these initiatives included EWP webinars organised by HR; a breast cancer awareness campaign; the first Virtual Award Ceremony to recognise the contribution of the bank's frontline staff; an NBF Pride campaign; and participation in the Dubai Fitness Challenge. Significantly, the bank was awarded the coveted ISO 45001: 2018 Certification for Occupational Health and Safety Management System in 2021.

The bank continues to invest in education and technology. In 2021, it partnered with Fujairah Government to launch the NBF Technology Academy, which will nurture tomorrow's leaders across the UAE in the evolving digital space. The bank also held over 20 webinars and virtual events for clients and staff covering a variety of topics, discussing challenges and exploring potential opportunities. Through these webinars, the bank engaged virtually through the use of polls, chats, and also calls to actions with an opportunity to share and discuss common concerns. The bank also implemented the Central Bank of the UAE's Consumer Protection Regulation and Consumer Protection Standards, helping to protect the rights of consumers.

**Monetary impact**

The bank will continue to focus on building sustainable practices into the business, extending the bank's support towards communities, and delivering value to stakeholders. Green initiatives have led to energy savings of 960,000 KWH, which equates to a cost saving of AED 420,000. The recycling of A4 paper, envelopes, toner and cartridges has also had a noticeable impact, with overall yearly stationery savings amounting to over AED 30,000. The reduction in its carbon footprint is 800,000 KG/annum, while the introduction of solar water heaters has contributed to 22,000 KWh of energy saving and reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emission by 60,000kgs.

To view National Bank of Fujairah's CSR Report 2021 in detail, please visit the bank's website at [nbf.ae](http://nbf.ae).

# Internal Shari'ah Supervision Committee Report

Monitoring and supervision of Shari'ah compliant banking.

**In the name of Allah, The Most Merciful, The All Beneficent**

## **ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTERNAL SHARI'AH SUPERVISION COMMITTEE**

(NBF Islamic, the Islamic window of National Bank of Fujairah PJSC)

Issued on: 25 January 2022

To: Shareholders of National Bank of Fujairah ("the Institution")

After greetings,

Pursuant to requirements stipulated in the relevant laws, regulations and standards ("the Regulatory Requirements"), the Internal Shari'ah Supervision Committee of the Institution ("ISSC") presents to you the ISSC's Annual Report regarding Shari'ah-compliant businesses and operations of the Institution for the financial year ending on 31 December 2021 ("Financial Year").

### **1. Responsibility of the ISSC**

In accordance with the Regulatory Requirements and the ISSC's charter, the ISSC's responsibility is stipulated as to:

- a. undertake Shari'ah supervision of all businesses, activities, products, services, contracts, documents and business charters of the Institution; and the Institution's policies, accounting standards, operations and activities in general, memorandum of association, charter, financial statements, allocation of expenditures and costs, and distribution of profits between holders of investment accounts and shareholders ("Institution's Activities") and issue Shari'ah resolutions in this regard, and
- b. determine Shari'ah parameters necessary for the Institution's Activities, and the Institution's compliance with Islamic Shari'ah within the framework of the rules, principles, and standards set by the Higher Shari'ah Authority ("HSA") to ascertain compliance of the Institution with Islamic Shari'ah.

The senior management is responsible for compliance of the Institution with Islamic Shari'ah in accordance with the HSA's resolutions, fatwas, and opinions, and the ISSC's resolutions within the framework of the rules, principles, and standards set by the HSA ("Compliance with Islamic Shari'ah") in all Institution's Activities, and the Board bears the ultimate responsibility in this regard.

### **2. Shari'ah Standards**

In accordance with the HSA's resolution (No. 18/3/2018), and with effect from 01/09/2018, the ISSC has abided by the Shari'ah standards issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) as minimum Shari'ah requirements, in all fatwas, approvals, endorsements and recommendations, relating to the Institution's Activities.

### **3. Duties Fulfilled by the ISSC During the Financial Year**

The ISSC conducted Shari'ah supervision of the Institution's Activities by reviewing those Activities, and monitoring them through the internal Shari'ah control and Shari'ah audit in accordance with the ISSC's authorities and responsibilities, and pursuant to the Regulatory Requirements in this regard. The ISSC's activities included the following:

- a. Convening 4 meetings during the year.
- b. Issuing fatwas, resolutions and opinions on matters presented to the ISSC in relation to the Institution's Activities.
- c. Monitoring compliance of policies, procedures, accounting standards, product structures, contracts, documentation, business charters, and other documentation submitted by the Institution to the ISSC for approval.
- d. Ascertaining the level of compliance of allocation of expenditures and costs, and distribution of profits between investment accounts holders and shareholders with parameters set by the ISSC.
- e. Supervision through the internal Shari'ah control and Shari'ah audit of the Institution's Activities including supervision of executed transactions and adopted procedures on the basis of samples selected from executed transactions, and reviewing reports submitted in this regard.

## SECTION 5

- f. Providing guidance to relevant parties in the Institution – to rectify (where possible) incidents cited in the reports prepared by internal Shari’ah control and Shari’ah audit and issuing of resolutions to set aside revenue derived from transactions in which non-compliances were identified for such revenue to be disposed towards charitable purposes.
- g. Approving corrective and preventive measures related to identified incidents to preclude their reoccurrence in the future.
- h. Specifying the amount of Zakah due on each share of the Institution.
- i. Communicating with the Board and its subcommittees, and the senior management of the Institution (as needed) concerning the Institution’s compliance with Islamic Shari’ah.

The ISSC sought to obtain all information and interpretations deemed necessary in order to reach a reasonable degree of certainty that the Institution is compliant with Islamic Shari’ah.

### 4. Independence of the ISSC

The ISSC acknowledges that it has carried out all of its duties independently and with the support and cooperation of the senior management and the Board of the Institution. The ISSC received the required assistance to access all documents and data, and to discuss all amendments and Shari’ah requirements.

### 5. The ISSC's Opinion on the Shari'ah-Compliance Status of the Institution

Premised on information and explanations that were provided to us with the aim of ascertaining compliance with Islamic Shari'ah, the ISSC has concluded with a reasonable level of confidence that the Institution's Activities are in compliance with Islamic Shari'ah.

The ISSC formed its opinion, as outlined above, exclusively on the basis of information perused by the ISSC during the financial year.

#### Signatures of members of the Internal Shari'ah Supervision Committee of the Institution:

Dr. Mohd Daud Bakar (Chairman)



Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Saadi (Executive Member)



Dr. Mohammed Abdullah Al Hashimi



# Independent Auditor's Report

NBF is committed to the highest levels of transparency and governance.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF NATIONAL BANK OF FUJAIRAH PJSC

### REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of National Bank of Fujairah PJSC (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, and the consolidated statement of income and consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2021 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the *International - Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the "IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Arab Emirates, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Key Audit Matters

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

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the

risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

#### Key Audit Matter: Expected credit losses ("ECL") for loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables

*Refer to note 10 of the consolidated financial statements.*

The balance of loss allowances on loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables represents management's best estimate, at the balance sheet date, of the expected credit losses under the expected credit loss models ("ECL Models") as stipulated by International Financial Reporting Standard No. 9: Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9").

Management first assesses whether the credit risk of loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables to customers has increased significantly since their initial recognition, and then applies a three-stage impairment model to calculate the ECL.

For loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables classified in stage 1 (no significant increase in credit risk) and stage 2 (with significant increase in credit risk), loss allowances are assessed using the risk parameter modelling approach that incorporates key parameters, including probability of default, loss given default, exposure at default, discount rates and macroeconomic inputs.

For loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables in stage 3 (default and credit-impaired), loss allowances are assessed by estimating the future discounted cash flows from the loans and Islamic financing receivables.

Management has also applied significant level of judgement in areas noted above in determining the impact of COVID-19 on the allowances for credit losses by considering the following:

1. Forward looking information, including variables used in macroeconomic scenarios and their associated weightings,
2. Stress in specific sectors and industries, and
3. Impact of Government support measures.

We considered ECL for loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables as a key audit matter as the determination of ECL involves significant management judgement such as categorisation of loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables into stages 1, 2 or 3, assumptions used in the ECL model such as expected future cash flows, macro-economic factors etc. These judgments have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

#### How our Audit Addressed the Key Audit Matter

We have obtained an understanding of management's assessment of impairment of loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables, the Group's credit impairment provision policy and the ECL modelling methodology.

## SECTION 6

We have performed process walkthroughs to identify the controls over ECL process. We have tested design and operational effectiveness of the following internal controls relating to the measurement of ECL:

- Review and approval of classification of loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables.
- The management regular monitoring of:
  - i) staging and ECL for loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables
  - ii) identification of loans displaying indicators of impairment (including more than 90 days past due) under stage 3
  - iii) macroeconomic variables and forecast
  - iv) performance of ECL models
- The review and approval of management overlays and the governance process around such overlays.
- The model validation function.

We have performed the following substantive audit procedures:

- Reviewed the reasonableness and appropriateness of the methodology and assumptions used in various components of ECL modelling. This typically included challenging key assumptions/judgements relating to significant increase in credit risk, definition of default, probability of default, loss given default, recovery rates, cure rate, and discount rate.
- For selected samples, we performed procedures to determine whether significant increase in credit risk have been correctly identified.
- For forward-looking measurements, reviewed management's selection of economic indicators, scenarios and application of weightings; assessed the reasonableness of the prediction of economic indicators and performed sensitivity analysis.
- We have reviewed the impact on expected credit losses on account of COVID 19 with specific focus on reassessment of macroeconomic weights, impact of financial stress on various industries and the consideration of Government support measures.
- For selected samples, we examined keydata inputs into the ECL models.
- We re-performed key elements of the ECL calculations and evaluated the model performance results for accuracy.
- We assessed the appropriateness of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements against the requirements of IFRS.

### Other Information

Other information consists of the information included in the Group's Annual Report 2021, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information.

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

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

### Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is

higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters.

We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter

or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

## REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Further, as required by the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 (amended), we report that for the year ended 31 December 2021:

- i) the Group has maintained proper books of account;
- ii) we have obtained all the information we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- iii) the consolidated financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the Bank's Memorandum and Articles of Association and the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 (amended);
- iv) the financial information included in the strategic report, directors' report and corporate governance report is consistent with the books of account of the Group;
- v) note 9 reflects the shares purchased by the Bank during the year;
- vi) note 29 reflects material related party transactions and the terms under which they were conducted;
- vii) based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Group has contravened during the financial year ended 31 December 2021 any of the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 (amended) or in respect of Bank, its Memorandum and Articles of Association which would have a material impact on its activities or its financial position; and
- viii) note 26 reflects the social contributions made during the year.

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

For Ernst & Young

Thodla Hari Gopal  
Partner

Registration No: 689  
Dubai, United Arab Emirates  
25 January 2022

# Group Financial Statements

**NBF has built a strong position by concentrating on its core business and deepening its focus on the customers.**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

As at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 AED'000	2020 AED'000
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and balances with the UAE Central Bank	7	8,006,023	5,228,531
Due from banks and financial institutions	8	2,129,423	1,649,695
Investments and Islamic instruments	9	4,374,336	5,187,044
Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables	10	25,614,900	24,844,211
Property and equipment and capital work-in-progress	13	393,073	368,378
Other assets	14	2,427,793	2,594,105
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>42,945,548</b>	<b>39,871,964</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Due to banks	15	2,133,539	1,362,578
Customer deposits and Islamic customer deposits	16	32,198,745	29,766,101
Term borrowings	15	514,220	440,760
Other liabilities	17	2,423,381	2,630,266
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>37,269,885</b>	<b>34,199,705</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	18.1	2,000,000	1,914,762
Statutory reserve	18.3	947,578	936,053
Special reserve	18.3	573,424	561,899
Fair value reserve		44,041	92,583
Proposed cash dividends	18.2	-	-
Proposed bonus issue	18.2	-	-
Impairment reserve	12.2	189,674	283,469
Retained earnings		635,396	597,943
Tier 1 capital securities	19	1,285,550	1,285,550
<b>Total equity attributable to equity and securities holders of the Group</b>		<b>5,675,663</b>	<b>5,672,259</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>42,945,548</b>	<b>39,871,964</b>

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 25 January 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:



**Saleh Bin Mohamed Bin Hamad Al Sharqi**  
Chairman



**Dr. Raja Easa Al Gurg**  
Deputy Chairperson

The notes on pages 39 to 97 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.  
The report of the independent auditor is set out on pages 29 to 32.

## SECTION 7

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 AED'000	2020 AED'000
Interest income and income from Islamic financing and investment activities	20	1,212,321	1,462,722
Interest expense and distribution to Islamic depositors	21	(271,182)	(513,836)
<b>Net interest income and net income from Islamic financing and investment activities</b>		<b>941,139</b>	<b>948,886</b>
Fees and commission income		345,438	279,111
Fees and commission expense		(48,978)	(32,085)
<b>Net fees and commission income</b>	22	<b>296,460</b>	<b>247,026</b>
Foreign exchange and derivatives income		114,192	124,977
Income from investments and Islamic instruments		42,291	19,950
Other operating income	23	47,844	44,712
<b>Operating income</b>		<b>1,441,926</b>	<b>1,385,551</b>
<b>Operating expenses</b>			
Employee benefits expense	24	(287,147)	(294,815)
Depreciation and amortization	13	(28,601)	(31,464)
Other operating expenses		(170,535)	(164,704)
<b>Total operating expenses</b>		<b>(486,283)</b>	<b>(490,983)</b>
<b>Operating profit before impairment losses</b>		<b>955,643</b>	<b>894,568</b>
Net impairment losses	27	(840,396)	(1,369,820)
<b>Profit / (Loss) for the year</b>		<b>115,247</b>	<b>(475,252)</b>
<b>Earnings / (Loss) per share (basic and diluted)</b>	28	<b>AED 0.020</b>	<b>AED (0.276)</b>

The notes on pages 39 to 97 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements. The report of the independent auditor is set out on pages 29 to 32.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME***For the year ended 31 December 2021*

	2021 AED'000	2020 AED'000
<b>Profit / (Loss) for the year</b>	<b>115,247</b>	<b>(475,252)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>		
<b>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to income statement:</b>		
Movement in fair value reserve (equity instruments):		
- Net change in fair value	2,395	5,311
<b>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to income statement:</b>		
Movement in fair value reserve (debt instruments):		
- Net change in fair value	(12,532)	74,770
- Net change in allowances for impairment	(689)	(1,727)
- Net amount transferred to income statement	(37,716)	(17,180)
<b>Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year</b>	<b>(48,542)</b>	<b>61,174</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year</b>	<b>66,705</b>	<b>(414,078)</b>

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## SECTION 7

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 AED'000	2020 AED'000
<b>Operating activities</b>			
<b>Profit / (Loss) for the year</b>		<b>115,247</b>	<b>(475,252)</b>
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	13	28,601	31,464
Provision for employee end of service and other long term benefits	17.1	15,419	15,429
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	(9)
Net impairment losses	27	840,396	1,369,820
Net fair value gains on disposal of investments and Islamic instruments		(47,974)	(21,240)
Net changes in fair value of investments at fair value through profit or loss		5,683	2,558
<b>Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities and payment of employee end of service and other long term benefits</b>		<b>957,372</b>	<b>922,770</b>
Payment of employee end of service and other long term benefits	17.1	(13,105)	(15,163)
Change in due from central bank		(1,346,971)	3,333,210
Change in due from banks and financial institutions		(5,610)	517,822
Change in loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables		(1,646,374)	925,250
Change in other assets		166,312	189,403
Change in due to banks		31,401	825,338
Change in customer deposits and Islamic customer deposits		2,432,644	(2,183,629)
Change in other liabilities		(160,637)	(258,821)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>		<b>415,032</b>	<b>4,256,180</b>
<b>Investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property and equipment and capital work-in-progress		(55,705)	(66,607)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		-	9
Purchase of investments and Islamic instruments		(2,566,223)	(3,561,826)
Proceeds from sale of investments and Islamic instruments		3,371,099	1,818,040
<b>Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities</b>		<b>749,171</b>	<b>(1,810,384)</b>
<b>Financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from term borrowings		440,760	606,045
Repayment of term borrowings		(367,300)	(459,125)
Cash dividends paid		-	(185,002)
Tier 1 capital securities coupon paid		(75,526)	(75,526)
AT1 capital securities issuance cost		-	(1,028)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>(2,066)</b>	<b>(114,636)</b>
<b>Net change in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>1,162,137</b>	<b>2,331,160</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		3,377,899	1,046,739
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>	30	<b>4,540,036</b>	<b>3,377,899</b>

The notes on pages 39 to 97 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

The report of the independent auditor is set out on pages 29 to 32.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

For the year ended 31 December 2021

AED'000	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Special reserve	Fair value reserve	Proposed dividends	Retained earnings	Impairment reserve	Tier 1 capital securities	Total
<b>At 01 January 2021</b>	1,914,762	936,053	561,899	92,583	-	597,943	283,469	1,285,550	5,672,259
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	115,247	-	-	115,247
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(48,542)	-	10,827	-	-	(37,715)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	-	<b>(48,542)</b>	-	<b>126,074</b>	-	-	<b>77,532</b>
Excess provisions under UAE central bank requirements over IFRS 9 (note 12)	-	-	-	-	-	93,795	(93,795)	-	-
Tier 1 capital securities coupon paid	-	-	-	-	-	(75,526)	-	-	(75,526)
2021 bonus shares issued (note 18.1)	85,238	-	-	-	-	(85,238)	-	-	-
Liquidation impact of NBF Capital Limited	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Transfer to reserves	-	11,525	11,525	-	-	(23,050)	-	-	-
Zakat impact (note 32)	-	-	-	-	-	1,393	-	-	1,393
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>947,578</b>	<b>573,424</b>	<b>44,041</b>	-	<b>635,396</b>	<b>189,674</b>	<b>1,285,550</b>	<b>5,675,663</b>
<b>At 01 January 2020</b>	<b>1,850,012</b>	<b>936,053</b>	<b>561,899</b>	<b>31,409</b>	<b>249,752</b>	<b>1,072,810</b>	<b>363,069</b>	<b>1,285,550</b>	<b>6,350,554</b>
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(475,252)	-	-	(475,252)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	61,174	-	(1,268)	-	-	59,906
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>	-	-	-	<b>61,174</b>	-	<b>(476,520)</b>	-	-	<b>(415,346)</b>
Excess provisions under UAE central bank requirements over IFRS 9 (note 12.2)	-	-	-	-	-	79,600	(79,600)	-	-
AT1 capital securities issuance cost	-	-	-	-	-	(1,028)	-	-	(1,028)
Tier 1 capital securities coupon paid	-	-	-	-	-	(75,526)	-	-	(75,526)
Zakat payable (note 32)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,393)	-	-	(1,393)
Transfer to reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019 cash dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(185,002)	-	-	-	(185,002)
2019 bonus shares issued	64,750	-	-	-	(64,750)	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>1,914,762</b>	<b>936,053</b>	<b>561,899</b>	<b>92,583</b>	-	<b>597,943</b>	<b>283,469</b>	<b>1,285,550</b>	<b>5,672,259</b>

The notes on pages 39 to 97 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements. The report of the independent auditor is set out on pages 29 to 32.

### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 2021

#### 1. Legal status and activities

National Bank of Fujairah (the Bank) is a Public Joint Stock Company registered under the laws of the United Arab Emirates. The Bank operates under a banking license issued on 29 August 1984 by the Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates (the UAE Central Bank) and commenced operations on 20 September 1984. The shares of the Bank were listed on Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange (ADX) on 23 October 2005. The Bank's key shareholders include the Department of Industry and Economy – Government of Fujairah, Easa Saleh Al Gurg LLC and Investment Corporation of Dubai.

The principal activity of the Bank is commercial banking which is carried out from its network of fifteen branches, including one electronic banking service unit, across the UAE in emirates of Fujairah, Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Sharjah.

The Bank has two fully owned subsidiary companies:

- NBF Financial Services FZC was established in December 2004 with limited liability status in the Fujairah Free Trade Zone to provide support services to the Bank.
- NBF Markets (Cayman) Limited is registered in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company limited by shares under the Companies Law (revised) of the Cayman Islands and regulated by the Cayman Island Government General Registry. The Company was established on 31 January 2017 to provide support services to the Bank to enter into foreign exchange and derivative transactions with financial institutions / counterparties under the terms and conditions of International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA).

NBF Capital Limited has been voluntarily wound up on 26 July 2021 pursuant to the articles of association of the Company and in accordance with regulatory requirements. NBF Capital Limited was registered in the Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC) as a private company under DIFC laws and regulations and regulated by the Dubai Financial Services Authority (DFSA). The Company was established on 3 April 2013 and commenced operations on 12 May 2013. The principal business activities of the Company were arranging credit or deals in investments, advising on financial products or credit, and dealing in investments as agent, managing assets and managing collective investment fund.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 comprise the Bank and its subsidiaries (together referred to as 'the Group').

Federal Decree-Law No. 26 of 2020 which amends certain provisions of Federal Law No. 2 of 2015 on Commercial Companies was issued on 27 September 2020 and the amendments came into effect on 2 January 2021. The Group is in the process of reviewing the new provisions and will apply the requirements thereof no later than one year from the date on which the amendments came into effect.

The registered address of the Group is Hamad Bin Abdullah Street, P. O. Box 887, Fujairah, United Arab Emirates.

#### 2. Disclosure policy

The Group has established a disclosure policy to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations concerning disclosure of material non-public information, including International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the rules of the UAE Central Bank and its Basel II Pillar 3 guidelines and the listing requirements of the Securities and Commodities Authority (SCA) and ADX.

##### Frequency and medium of disclosure

The condensed consolidated interim financial information is prepared and presented quarterly while complete consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented annually in compliance with the requirements of IFRS, Basel II Pillar 3 and other guidelines from the UAE Central Bank. Disclosures of material non-public financial information are made by the Finance Department of the Group through the following mediums:

- Sending quarterly reviewed and annual audited consolidated financial statements, along with Management Discussion Analysis or Directors' report and any other price sensitive information, to ADX and SCA;
- Hosting quarterly and annual consolidated financial statements on the Group's website;
- Publication of the annual report; and
- Investor presentations.

In addition, the Group's Strategic Marketing and Communications department discloses and disseminates information through press releases, media coverage and the Group's website.

#### 3. Basis of preparation

##### Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), interpretations issued by International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and applicable requirements of laws of the United Arab Emirates.

Along with these consolidated financial statements, the Group has presented Basel II Pillar 3 disclosures in accordance with the guidelines issued by the UAE Central Bank. The adoption of Basel II Pillar 3 guidelines has impacted the type and amount of disclosures made in these consolidated financial statements, but has no impact on the reported profits or financial position of the Group. In accordance with the requirements of Basel II, the Group has provided full comparative information.

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in significant volatility in the financial markets worldwide. Numerous governments including UAE have announced measures to provide both financial and non-financial assistance to the affected entities. The pandemic affects the assumptions and estimation uncertainty associated with the measurement of assets and liabilities with details covered in note 5(c) of these consolidated financial statements.

## 4. Significant accounting policies

### (a) Standards, amendments and interpretations

#### Standards, amendments and interpretations that are effective for the Group's accounting period beginning on 01 January 2021

##### Interbank offered rates ("IBORs") reform disclosure – Phase 2

In August 2020, the IASB issued IBOR reform - Phase 2, which amends IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts and IFRS 16 Leases.

IBOR Reform Phase 2 provides temporary reliefs that allow the Bank's hedging relationships to continue upon the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark with an alternative risk-free benchmark reference rate ("RFR"). The reliefs require the Bank to amend hedge designations and hedge documentation. This includes redefining the hedged risk to reference an RFR, redefining the description of the hedging instrument and / or the hedged item to reference the RFR and amending the method for assessing hedge effectiveness. Updates to the hedging documentation must be made by the end of the reporting period in which a replacement takes place. For the retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness, the Bank may elect on a hedge by hedge basis to reset the cumulative fair value change to zero. The Bank may designate an interest rate as a non-contractually specified, hedged risk component of changes in the fair value or cash flows of a hedged item, provided the interest rate risk component is separately identifiable. The Group has assessed the impact of Phase 2 and concluded that it is not material to the Group's consolidated financial statements.

IBORs, such as the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), play a critical role in global financial markets, serving as reference rates for derivatives, loans and securities, and as parameters in the valuation of financial instruments.

Uncertainty surrounding the integrity of IBOR rates has in recent years led regulators, central banks and market participants to work towards a transition to RFRs and market-led working groups in respective jurisdictions have recommended alternative risk-free reference rates, which are gradually being adopted. Progress in the transition to these new benchmarks has resulted in significant uncertainty in the future of IBOR benchmarks beyond 1 January 2022.

The majority of LIBOR and other IBORs are to be discontinued after 31 December 2021 and replaced with certain Alternative Reference Rates ("ARRs"), with the exception of certain USD LIBOR rates where cessation is delayed until 30 June 2023. The transition away from the IBORs covers most of the business units and support functions of the Group.

Details of IBOR reforms and related disclosures are covered in note 5(f) of these consolidated financial statements.

There are no other applicable new standards and amendments to the published standards or IFRS IC interpretations that have been issued but are not effective for the first time for the Group's financial year beginning on

01 January 2021 that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

##### (b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of the following financial assets measured at fair value:

- Derivative financial instruments;
- Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss; and
- Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

##### (c) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group are measured and presented in the United Arab Emirates Dirham ("AED") which is the functional currency of the Bank.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Group to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

##### (d) Basis of consolidation

###### Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Profits and losses resulting from intercompany transactions are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

##### (e) Financial instruments

###### Classification and measurement

The Group classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories:

- i. those to be measured at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss); and
- ii. those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Group's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial assets' cash flows. The Group classifies its financial liabilities at amortised cost unless it has designated liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or is required to

## SECTION 7

### 4. Significant accounting policies (continued) (e) Financial instruments (continued)

measure liabilities at fair value through profit or loss such as derivative liabilities.

#### Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

##### Debt instruments

Investments in debt instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income where they have:

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

These debt instruments are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income within a separate component of equity. Impairment losses or reversals, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the income statement. Upon disposal, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to the income statement. Refer to note 9 for Investments and Islamic instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The measurement of credit impairment is based on the three-stage expected credit loss model as applied to financial assets at amortised cost.

##### Equity instruments

Investment in equity instruments that are neither held for trading nor contingent consideration, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, where an irrevocable election has been made by management.

Amounts presented in other comprehensive income are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss.

#### Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss comprise:

- financial assets held for trading;
- financial assets specifically designated as fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition; and

Financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, with transaction costs recognised in the income statement as incurred. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value and any gains or losses are recognised in the income statement as they arise. Where a financial asset is measured at fair value, a credit valuation adjustment is included to reflect the credit worthiness of the counterparty, representing the movement in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk.

##### Financial instruments held for trading

A financial instrument is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or forms part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of short-term profit taking, or it is a derivative not in a qualifying hedge relationship. Trading derivatives and trading securities are classified as held for trading and recognised at fair value.

##### Financial instruments designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss

Upon initial recognition, financial instruments may be designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss. A financial asset may only be designated at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies (i.e. eliminates an accounting mismatch) that would otherwise arise from measuring financial assets or liabilities on a different basis.

A financial liability may be designated at fair value through profit or loss if it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch or:

- if a host contract contains one or more embedded derivatives; or
- if financial assets and liabilities are both managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Where a financial liability is designated at fair value through profit or loss, the movement in fair value attributable to changes in the Group's own credit quality is calculated by determining the changes in credit spreads above observable market interest rates and is presented separately in other comprehensive income.

#### Financial assets measured at amortised cost

##### Debt instruments

Investments in debt instruments are measured at amortised cost where they have:

- contractual terms that give rise to cash flows on specified dates, that represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; and
- are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by holding to collect contractual cash flows.

These debt instruments are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost. The measurement of credit impairment is based on the three-stage expected credit loss model described in note 4 (e) Impairment of financial assets.

### Impairment of financial assets

The Group applies a three-stage approach to measuring expected credit losses (ECL) for the following categories of financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- debt instruments measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income;
- due from banks and financial institutions;
- loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables;
- loan commitments;
- financial guarantee contracts; and
- lines of credit.

No ECL is recognised on equity investments.

Financial assets migrate through the following three stages based on the change in credit risk since initial recognition:

#### Stage 1: 12-months ECL

For exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition and that are not credit impaired upon origination, the portion of the lifetime ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within the next 12 months is recognised.

#### Stage 2: Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired

For exposures where there has been an SICR since initial recognition but are not credit impaired, a lifetime ECL (i.e. reflecting the remaining lifetime of the financial asset) is recognised.

#### Stage 3: Lifetime ECL – credit impaired

Exposures are assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred. For exposures that have become credit impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognised and interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost (net of provision) rather than the gross carrying amount. The Group defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired.

The Group assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the ECL associated with the above categories of financial assets. 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.

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

#### Loan commitments and letters of credit

The ECL related to loan commitments and letters of credit are recognised in other liabilities. When estimating lifetime ECL for undrawn loan commitments, the Group estimates the expected portion of the loan commitment that will be drawn-down over its expected life. The ECL is then based on the present value of the expected shortfalls in cash flows if the loan is drawn-down, based on a probability-weighting of the scenarios.

#### Guarantee contracts

The ECL related to guarantee contracts are recognised in other liabilities. For this purpose, the Group estimates ECL based on the present value of the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs. The calculation is made using a probability-weighting of the scenarios.

#### Measuring ECL

The ECL is measured on either a 12-month or lifetime basis depending on whether an SICR has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. ECL is the discounted product of the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD), defined as follows:

- Two types of PDs are used for calculating ECL
  - 12 month PDs – This is the estimated probability of default occurring within the next 12 months (or over the remaining life of the financial instrument if that is less than 12 months). This is used to calculate 12 month ECL for Stage 1 exposures.
  - Lifetime PDs – This is the estimated probability of a default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. This is used to calculate lifetime ECL for Stage 2 and Stage 3 exposures.
- EAD is based on the amounts the Group expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months or over the remaining lifetime. It varies for the types of financial assets defined in the section above.
- LGD represents the Group's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default.

Weighted average ECL is calculated considering base case, upside and downside scenarios multiplied by the associated scenario weightings, at the contract level for reflection of the ECL impact in the books of accounts.

## SECTION 7

### 4. Significant accounting policies (continued) (e) Financial instruments (continued)

The most significant period-end assumptions used for ECL estimate as at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 are set out in the following table. The scenarios base case, upside and downside were used for all portfolios keeping in view the following principal macroeconomic variables:

#### Year 2021

Macroeconomic variables	Scenario	Assigned probabilities	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Subsequent years
Oil Price (USD per barrel)	Base case	40%	71.24	63.83	64.41	66.47	69.07	83.18
	Upside	30%	73.06	68.90	70.42	72.10	74.98	89.75
	Downside	30%	44.19	46.25	52.52	56.45	60.29	76.01
UAE Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (AED billion)	Base case	40%	1,487	1,525	1,564	1,606	1,649	2,309
	Upside	30%	1,553	1,633	1,671	1,708	1,748	2,423
	Downside	30%	1,345	1,318	1,372	1,445	1,516	2,167
Stock market volatility (Delta of points)	Base case	40%	24.34	24.61	23.78	23.25	23.19	23.42
	Upside	30%	21.49	23.33	23.30	22.80	23.08	23.13
	Downside	30%	36.25	24.75	24.05	23.39	23.67	23.75

#### Year 2020

Macroeconomic variables	Scenario	Assigned probabilities	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Subsequent years
Oil Price (USD per barrel)	Base case	40%	47.68	58.47	63.14	64.74	66.68	81.69
	Upside	20%	52.78	64.52	69.37	71.07	73.15	88.55
	Downside	40%	29.87	27.50	41.96	50.27	55.15	72.97
UAE Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (AED billion)	Base case	40%	1,431	1,470	1,503	1,540	1,581	2,221
	Upside	20%	1,494	1,574	1,606	1,637	1,676	2,330
	Downside	40%	1,294	1,270	1,319	1,385	1,454	2,084
Stock market volatility (Delta of points)	Base case	40%	23.15	24.01	24.71	23.68	23.23	23.40
	Upside	20%	20.88	22.37	23.13	22.90	23.11	23.13
	Downside	40%	35.05	23.80	23.88	23.50	23.71	23.75

#### Sensitivity analysis

If the macroeconomic variables (defined above) were to change by the base case, upside and downside scenarios, the ECL under stages 1 and 2 will change as follows:

Change in ECL due to change in macroeconomic variables	Base case	Upside	Downside
Stage 1	-11.47%	-25.07%	+47.27%
Stage 2	-5.28%	-11.55%	+6.23%

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

### Determining the stage for impairment

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there has been an SICR for exposures since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life between the reporting date and the date of initial recognition. The Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort for this purpose. This includes quantitative and qualitative information. Further, forward-looking economic information / variables are also included in determining the 12-month and lifetime PD, EAD and LGD. These assumptions vary by segments and product type. Further, the assumptions underlying the ECL calculation – such as how the maturity profile of the PDs and how collateral values change etc. – are monitored and reviewed on a periodic basis by the Risk and Credit functions.

An exposure will migrate through the ECL stages as the asset quality deteriorates. If, in a subsequent period, asset quality improves and also reverses any previously assessed significant increase in credit risk since origination, then the provision for doubtful debts reverts from lifetime ECL to 12-month ECL. Exposures that have not deteriorated significantly since origination, or where the deterioration remains within the Group's rating downgrade methodology, or which are less than or equal to 30 days past due, are considered to have a low credit risk. The provision for doubtful debts for these financial assets is based on a 12-month ECL. When an asset is uncollectible, it is written off against the related provision. Such assets are

written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised as other operating income in the consolidated statement of income. The Group assesses whether the credit risk on an exposure has increased significantly on an individual or collective basis. For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics, taking into account instrument type, credit risk ratings, date of initial recognition, remaining term to maturity, industry, geographical location of the borrower and other relevant factors.

ECLs are recognised using provision for doubtful debts account in the income statement. In the case of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the measurement of ECL is also based on the three-stage approach as applied to financial assets at amortised cost.

The Group ensures that the risk rating of the obligor correctly reflects its credit risk. NBF has in place a robust early warning signal mechanism to ensure credit risk deterioration is highlighted before the default takes place. This is via close monitoring of key early warning signals such as excesses, past dues, cheque / payment failures, external market feedback and credit ratings, covenant / condition breaches and weak financials. The Bank's credit policy requires the submission of an Early Warning Questionnaire (EWQ), if credit weaknesses are identified.

### Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

The Group assesses SICR since initial recognition for financial instruments in line with IFRS 9 and UAE Central Bank guidelines, considering the following qualitative and quantitative factors:

#### Quantitative factors

Stage	Corporate and Institutional Banking portfolio	Retail portfolio	Due from banks and Investments portfolio
1 » 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rating downgrade as per internally defined criteria from the rating assigned at the initial recognition</li> <li>• Restructured portfolio</li> <li>• Days past due (DPD) 31-89 days</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restructured portfolio</li> <li>• DPD 31-89 days</li> </ul>	Credit rating of Caa1 to Caa3 to be classified as Stage 2
1 » 3 2 » 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Credit impaired portfolio</li> <li>• RR 20 - 22</li> <li>• DPD ≥ 90 days</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Credit impaired portfolio</li> <li>• RR 20 - 22</li> <li>• DPD ≥ 90 days</li> </ul>	Credit rating of C and below to be classified as Stage 3

## SECTION 7

### 4. Significant accounting policies (continued) (e) Financial instruments (continued)

#### Qualitative factors

For Corporate and Institutional Banking portfolio, if the borrower and / or the instrument meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Significant increase in credit spread
- Significant adverse changes in business, financial and / or economic conditions in which the borrower operates
- Actual and expected forbearance or restructuring
- Actual or expected significant adverse change in operating results of the borrower
- Significant change in collateral value (secured facilities only) which is expected to increase risk of default
- Early signs of cash flow / liquidity problems such as delay in servicing of trade creditors / loans

For Retail portfolio, if the borrower meets one or more of the following criteria:

- In short-term forbearance
- Direct debit cancellation
- Extension to the terms granted

The criteria used to identify SICR are monitored and reviewed periodically for appropriateness by the independent Credit and Risk teams. The Group has not used the low credit exemption for any financial instruments during the year ended 31 December 2021.

#### Curing Criteria - upward ECL stage movement

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

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

#### From stage 2 (Lifetime ECL) to stage 1 (12-month ECL)

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

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

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

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

#### Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

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

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

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

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its consolidated statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. In such cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised. Examples of such transactions are repurchase agreements.

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

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

#### Fair value measurement principles

Fair value is defined as 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.

When available, the fair value of a financial instrument is based on quoted market prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. If a quoted market price is not available or if a market for a financial instrument is not active, the fair value is determined by using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value techniques, discounted cash flow methods, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist. For investments under management with external fund managers, fair value is provided by the external fund managers, and is determined based on the market value of underlying investments of each fund. In all other cases, the instruments are measured at acquisition cost, including transaction cost, less impairment losses, if any.

Where discounted cash flow techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate is a market-related rate at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position for an instrument with similar terms and conditions.

Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the Group and the counterparty, where appropriate. Fair value estimates obtained from models are adjusted for any other factors, such as liquidity risk or model uncertainties; to the extent that the Group believes a third-party market participant would take them into account in pricing a transaction.

The fair value of derivatives that are not exchange traded is estimated at the amount that the Group would receive or pay to terminate the contract at the date of the consolidated financial statements - statement of financial position, taking into account current market conditions and the current creditworthiness of the counterparty.

#### Fair value hierarchy

The Group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- **Level 1:** Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry, group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly recurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.
- **Level 2:** Valuation techniques based on observable input, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- **Level 3:** Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Pursuant to disclosure requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, the Group has disclosed the relevant information under note 6.2.

#### (f) Derivatives

A derivative financial instrument is a financial contract between two parties where payments are dependent upon movements in the price of one or more underlying financial instrument, reference rate or index.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value at trade date, and are subsequently re-measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. All derivatives are carried at their fair values as assets where the fair values are positive (unrealized gains) and as liabilities where the fair values are negative (unrealized losses). Derivative assets and liabilities arising from different transactions are only offset if the transactions are with the same counterparty, a legal right of offset exists and the parties intend to settle the cash flows on a net basis.

Derivative fair values are determined from quoted prices in active markets where available. Where there is no active market for an instrument, fair value is derived from prices for the derivative's components using appropriate pricing or valuation models.

The method of recognizing fair value gains and losses depends on whether derivatives are held for trading or are designated as hedging instruments, and if the latter, the nature of the risks being hedged.

Derivatives may be embedded in another contractual arrangement (a "host contract"). The Group accounts for such embedded derivatives at fair value separately from the host contract when the host contract is not itself carried at fair value through profit or loss, and the characteristics of the embedded derivative are not clearly related to the host contract.

#### Hedge accounting

Derivatives designated as hedges are classified as either: (i) hedges of the change in the fair value of recognized assets or liabilities or firm commitments ('fair value hedges'); (ii) hedges of the variability in future cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability, or a highly probable forecast transaction that could affect future reported net income ('cash flow hedges'); or (iii) a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation ('net investment hedges'). Hedge accounting is applied to derivatives designated in this way provided certain criteria are met.

At the inception of a hedging relationship, to qualify for hedge accounting, the Group documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and the hedged items as well as its risk management objective and its strategy for undertaking the hedge. The Group prepares a documented assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether or not the hedging instruments, primarily derivatives, that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting the changes attributable to the hedged risks in the fair values or cash flows of the hedged items.

#### Fair value hedges

Where a hedging relationship is designated as a fair value hedge, the hedged item is adjusted for the change in fair value in respect of the risk being hedged. Gains or losses on the changes in fair value of both the derivative and the hedged item attributable to hedged risk are recognized in the consolidated statement of income and the carrying amount of the hedged item is adjusted accordingly. This applies if the hedged item is otherwise measured at cost. Recognition of the gain or loss attributable to the hedged risk in profit or loss applies if the hedged item is an available-for-sale financial asset. If the derivative expires, is sold, terminated, exercised, no longer meets the criteria for fair value hedge accounting or the designation is revoked, hedge accounting is discontinued. The replacement or rollover of a hedging instrument into another hedging instrument is not an expiration or termination if such replacement or rollover is part of the Group's documented hedging strategy. Any adjustment up to that point to the carrying value of a hedged item, for which the effective interest method is used, is amortized in the consolidated statement of income as part of the recalculated effective interest rate over the period to maturity or derecognition.

## SECTION 7

### 4. Significant accounting policies (continued) (f) Derivatives (continued)

#### Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective part is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income. Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified from other comprehensive income and transferred to the consolidated statement of income in the periods in which the hedged item affects profit or loss, in the same line of the consolidated statement of income as the recognized hedged item. However, when the forecast transaction that is hedged results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the cumulative gains or losses previously deferred in equity are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Group revokes the hedging relationship, when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. Any cumulative gains or losses recognized in equity remain in equity until the forecast transaction is recognized, in the case of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, or until the forecast transaction affects the consolidated statement of income. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gains or losses recognized in equity are immediately transferred to the consolidated statement of income from other comprehensive income.

#### Hedge effectiveness testing

To qualify for hedge accounting, the Group requires that at the inception of the hedge and through its life, each hedge must be expected to be highly effective and demonstrate actual effectiveness on an ongoing basis.

The documentation of each hedging relationship sets out how the effectiveness of the hedge is assessed. The method the Group adopts for assessing hedge effectiveness depends on its risk management strategy.

For prospective effectiveness, the hedging instrument must be expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated. Hedge ineffectiveness is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

#### Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

All gains and losses from changes in the fair values of derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of income.

#### Derivative financial instruments held or issued for trading purposes

The Bank's derivative trading activities relate to deals with customers that are normally offset by transactions with other counterparties. The Bank may also take positions with the expectation of profiting from favourable movements in prices, rates or indices.

#### Derivative financial instruments held or issued for hedging purposes

As part of its asset and liability management, the Bank uses derivatives for economic hedging purposes in order to reduce

its exposure to market risks. This is achieved by hedging specific financial instruments, portfolios of fixed rate financial instruments and forecast transactions, as well as hedging of aggregate financial position exposures. Where possible, the Bank applies hedge accounting.

#### Forwards and futures

Forwards and futures contracts are contractual agreements to buy or sell a specified financial instrument at a specific price and date in the future. Forwards are customised contracts transacted in the over-the-counter market. Futures contracts, including commodity futures, are transacted at standardised amounts on regulated exchanges and are subject to daily cash margin requirements.

The main differences in the risks associated with forwards and futures contracts are credit and liquidity risks. The Bank has credit exposure to the counterparties of forward contracts. The credit risk related to future contracts is considered very low because the cash margin requirements of the exchange help ensure that these contracts are always honoured. Forward contracts are usually settled gross and are, therefore, considered to bear a higher liquidity risk than the future contracts which, unless chosen to be executed by delivery, are settled on a net basis. Both types of contracts result in market risk exposure.

#### Swaps

Swaps are contractual agreements between two parties to exchange streams of payments over time based on specified notional amounts, in relation to movements in a specified underlying index such as an interest rate, foreign currency rate or equity index.

Interest rate swaps relate to contracts taken out by the Bank with other counterparties (customers and financial institutions) in which the Bank either receives or pays a floating rate of interest, respectively, in return for paying or receiving a fixed rate of interest. The payment flows are usually netted against each other, with the difference being paid by one party to the other.

In a currency swap (included within foreign exchange contracts), the Bank pays a specified amount in one currency and receives a specified amount in another currency. Currency swaps are mostly gross settled.

Irrespective of whether settled through clearing houses or directly with the counterparties, most swaps are fully collateralised and require daily margin settlement. The practice significantly reduces the Bank's credit risk but requires more diligent liquidity management than if the positions were not collateralised.

#### Options

Options are contractual agreements that convey the right, but not the obligation, for the purchaser either to buy or sell a specified amount of a financial instrument at a fixed price, either at a fixed future date or at any time within a specified period.

The Bank purchases and sells options through regulated exchanges and in the over-the-counter markets. Options purchased by the Bank provide it with the opportunity to purchase (call options) or sell (put options) the underlying asset at an agreed value either on or before the expiration of

the option. The Bank is exposed to credit risk on purchased options only to the extent of their carrying amount, which is their fair value.

Options written (sold) by the Bank provide the purchaser the opportunity to purchase from, or sell to, the Bank the underlying asset at an agreed value either on or before the expiration of the option. These instruments represent a higher market risk than purchased options.

#### (g) Key accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors involving varying degrees of judgment and uncertainty, and actual results may therefore differ resulting in future changes in these estimates. These disclosures supplement the commentary on financial risk management set out in note 5. In particular, considerable management judgement is required in the impairment losses on loans and receivables and investments portfolio covered in note 4 (e) of these consolidated financial statements.

Details of fair value measurement principles and fair value hierarchy are covered in note 4 (e) of these consolidated financial statements.

#### Assessment and calculation of ECL

The calculation of ECL involves significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions.

The level of estimation uncertainty has increased as a result of the economic disruption and consequential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. This includes significant judgements relating to:

- The selection and weighting of macro-economic scenarios;
- The effect of government and other support measures put in place to mitigate the negative economic impact;
- The uncertainty over the duration and severity of the effect of the pandemic as well as the timing and duration of the recovery;
- Determination of the impact of the macro-economic scenarios on ECL and whether the required parameters can be modelled given the unavailability of historical information for a similar event; and
- Identification and assessment of significant increases in credit risk and impairment especially for customers who have received support under the various government and bank support schemes.

The Group incorporated the latest available macroeconomic inputs into the ECL model to reflect the change in the macroeconomic forecast with details covered in notes 4 (e) and 5 (c) of these consolidated financial statements.

#### (h) Due from banks and financial institutions

Amounts due from banks and financial institutions are initially recognized at fair value and measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Impairment of amounts due from banks and financial institutions is assessed as outlined in the accounting policy on financial instruments in note 4 (e).

#### (i) Property and equipment, capital work-in-progress, depreciation and amortisation

##### Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of replacing an item of property and equipment is recognised in the carrying value of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. Depreciation is charged to the consolidated statement of income on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of property and equipment. Freehold land is not depreciated.

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

Where the carrying value of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposal are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

##### Software

Software acquired by the Group is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Cost of the software represents the costs incurred to acquire and bring the specific software to use.

Amortisation is recognised in the consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date it is available for use.

The estimated useful lives for various types of assets are as follows:

Class of asset	Estimated useful life
Buildings	20 to 40 years
Leasehold improvements	Over the period of lease
Furniture and equipment	5 years
Motor Vehicles	3 years
Software	7 years

Useful life and the depreciation method are re-assessed at each reporting date.

## SECTION 7

### 4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (i) Property and equipment, capital work-in-progress, depreciation and amortisation (continued)

#### Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost and is transferred to the appropriate asset category when it is brought into use and is depreciated in accordance with the Group's accounting policy.

#### (j) Government grants

Land granted by the Government of Fujairah is recorded at nominal value.

#### (k) Due to banks, term borrowings and customer deposits and Islamic customer deposits

Due to banks, term borrowings and customer deposits and Islamic customer deposits are initially measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except where the Group chooses to carry the liabilities at fair value through the consolidated statement of income. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on settlement.

#### (l) Provisions

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

#### (m) Guarantees

Guarantees are contracts that require the Group to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment or provide agreed service when due in accordance with the terms of a debt. Guarantees are recognized at their fair value.

The guarantee liability is subsequently carried at the higher of the amortised cash flow and the best estimate of expenditure required to settle any financial obligation arising as a result of the guarantee.

#### (n) Employee end of services benefits

Provision is made, in accordance with the provisions of IAS 19, for the end of service benefits due to employees in accordance with the UAE labour law for their periods of service up to the financial position date and the provision arising is disclosed as 'provision for employees' end of service benefits' in the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group pays its contributions in respect of UAE citizens under the UAE pension and social security law and no further liability exists.

#### (o) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense for all interest bearing financial instruments are recognised in the consolidated statement of income on an accruals basis using the effective interest rates of the financial assets or financial liabilities to which they relate.

The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts and payments earned or paid on a financial asset or a liability through its expected life or, where

appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The effective interest rate is established on initial recognition of the financial asset and liability and is not revised subsequently unless re-priced.

When calculating effective interest rates, the Group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instruments excluding future credit losses. The calculation includes all amounts paid or received by the Group that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, including transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

The interest income / expense accrual on the assets / liabilities linked to RFR indexes will follow the standard market conventions relating to respective RFRs.

#### (p) Net fees and commission income

The Group earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers. Fee income can be divided principally into the following two categories:

(i) Fee income earned from services that are provided over a certain period of time; and

(ii) Fee income earned from providing transaction services.

Fees and commission income and expense that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

Other fees and commission income earned and expense incurred from the provision of services are recognised as revenue and expense, as and when the services are rendered.

#### (q) Foreign exchange and derivatives income and income from investments and Islamic instruments

Foreign exchange and derivatives income and income from investments and Islamic instruments includes income from trading. Gains and losses on investments at fair value through profit or loss, are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

#### (r) Dividend income

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

#### (s) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and balances with the UAE Central Bank (excluding statutory reserve) and other balances due from (excluding bills discounted) and due to banks maturing within three months. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the consolidated statement of financial position. Balances with the UAE Central Bank include certificates of deposit. In accordance with UAE Central Bank regulations on issuance of Central Bank certificates of deposit, the Bank can enter into repurchase agreements in order to obtain short term liquidity.

#### (t) Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the value date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into AED at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Any resultant gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of income. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, which

are stated at historical cost, are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Forward foreign exchange contracts are translated into AED at the mid-market rate of exchange applicable to their maturities ruling at the reporting date. Any resultant gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

#### (u) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. The operating results of each operating segment are reviewed regularly by the management and Chief Executive Officer (together referred to as the "Chief Operating Decision Maker" or "CODM") to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

#### (v) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS / IAS, or when gains and losses arise from a group of similar transactions such as in the Group's trading activity.

#### (w) Earnings / (loss) per share

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

#### (x) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated based on the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The reduction in carrying amount is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

#### (y) Leases

The Bank assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Group apply a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases that it is the lessee, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognise lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

#### Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available

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

#### Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

#### Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

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

#### (z) Acceptances

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

#### (aa) Repurchase agreements

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase at a specified future date are not derecognised from the statement of financial

## SECTION 7

### 4. Significant accounting policies (continued) (aa) Repurchase agreements (continued)

position as the Bank retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. The corresponding cash received is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position as an asset with a corresponding obligation to return it, including accrued interest as a liability within cash collateral on securities lent and repurchase agreements, reflecting the transaction's economic substance as a loan to the Bank. The difference between the sale and repurchase prices is treated as interest expense and is accrued over the life of agreement using the EIR.

#### **(ab) Islamic financing receivables, Islamic instruments and Islamic customer deposits**

The Group engages in Shari'ah-compliant Islamic banking activities through a window called "NBF Islamic." The Islamic operations were launched in 2014 and the various Islamic instruments described below are accounted for, disclosed and presented in accordance with the requirements of the underlying substance of the instruments and IFRS / IAS / IFRS IC.

#### **Murabaha**

Murabaha receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed payments that are not quoted in an active market. Murabaha is a sale transaction in which the seller (Group) expressly mentions the actual cost of the asset to be sold to the customer, and sells it to the customer on a cost plus mark-up (profit) basis. It is in fact the sale of an asset for a profit, usually on deferred payment basis.

Income on Murabaha financing is recognized on a time apportioned basis over the period of the Murabaha contract, using the effective profit rate method.

#### **Ijara**

Ijara involves a contract where the Group buys and then leases an item to a customer for a specified rental over a specific period. The duration of lease, as well as the basis for rental, are set and agreed in advance. The Group acquires the beneficial ownership of the property to lease the usufruct to the customer.

Income on Ijara financing is recognized on a time apportioned basis over the lease term, using the effective profit rate method.

#### **Qard**

A Qard is the transfer of ownership in tangible wealth (money), from the customer to the Group, and it is binding on the Group to return equal wealth (money) to the customer on demand or as per the agreed terms, which means that the principal is to be repaid on demand. The Islamic current account offered to customers is based on the concept of Qard, a profit free amount received from the customer to the Group, on which no profit or other form of return is payable.

#### **Sukuk**

Certificates of equal value representing undivided shares in ownership of tangible assets, usufructs and services or (in the ownership of) the assets of particular projects or special investment activity. It is an asset backed trust certificate evidencing ownership of an asset or its usufruct (earnings or benefits) and complies with the principle of Shari'ah.

#### **Wa'ad – Structured Shari'ah hedging product**

Islamic Swaps are based on a Wa'ad (promise) structure between two parties to buy a specified Shari'ah-compliant

commodity at an agreed price on the relevant date in future. It is a conditional promise to purchase a commodity through a unilateral purchase undertaking. Islamic swap structure comprises profit rate swap and currency swap. For profit rate swaps, counterparties generally exchange fixed and floating rate profit payments by executing the purchase/sale of commodity under "Murabaha Sale Agreement" in a single currency.

#### **Wakala**

Wakala is defined as a contract between the Group and a customer, whereby the customer (principal: Muwakkil) appoints the Group (agent: Wakil) to invest certain funds, according to the terms and conditions of the Wakala. The funds are used to generate profit for the customer by investing in Islamic financing facilities of the Group's other customers or investing in other Shari'ah-compliant investment instruments.

Income generated from the Wakala deposits are paid to the customers and the Group recognizes a corresponding expense in the statement of income. Any losses as a result of the misconduct or negligence or violation of the terms and conditions of the Wakala are borne by the agent; otherwise, they are borne by the principal.

#### **Istisna' forward ijara**

Istisna' with forward Ijara structure involves an agreement which provides the customer with financing for building and construction of a Shari'ah-compliant asset; qualifying for an ijara transaction. This broadly includes the condition that the asset should have an identified usufruct and is non-consumable. Although, the asset does not exist in its final form at the signing of the contract, the exact details and specifications of the asset shall be clearly described in both the Istisna' and forward ijara documents.

Income on Istisna' forward Ijara financing is recognized on a time apportioned basis over the lease term, using the effective profit rate method.

#### **Mudaraba**

In Mudaraba, the customer enters into a contract with the Group where the customer in the capacity of Rab-al-Maal will give the Group cash as capital for investment purposes. The Group, as Mudarib, shall endeavor to assist the customer in achieving the investment goals. This is the type of an unrestricted Mudaraba investment contract whereby the investment decision will be at the full discretion of the Group. The customer and the Group will then share the profit (if any) from the investments made by the Group based on a pre-agreed Profit Sharing Ratio (PSR).

In case the investment fails to generate income or suffers a loss, the Rab-al-Maal shall bear the loss of investment and whilst the Mudarib shall bear the loss of effort and labour. Mudarib will only be liable for financial losses in case of negligence or misconduct.

Rab-al-Maal's share of profit is accrued as an expense in the consolidated statement of income in accordance with agreed terms and conditions.

## **5. Financial risk management**

### **(a) Introduction**

Risk is inherent in the Group's activities and is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement, mitigation,

reporting and monitoring. The Group's exposure can be broadly categorized into the following defined Material Risks:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk (includes investment price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk)
- Operational risk (includes risks arising from Group's processes, personnel, technology, legal, regulatory requirements and information security risks)
- Regulatory Compliance Risk

Reputational and strategic business risks are interrelated to the above defined Material Risks. These risks are considered through the Bank's strategic planning and general risk management activities. NBF risk management strategy is focused on ensuring awareness, measurement and appropriate oversight to these defined material risks.

The Group remains focused to further develop its enterprise risk management culture, practices and processes proactively on an ongoing basis.

The Bank follows both the Internal Rating Based (IRB) Approach and Standardized Approach for its risk and capital management. In addition, the Bank is also exposed to other risks that are managed along with the key risks, and are quantified, monitored and reported as part of the NBF's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) Framework. Such risks include, among others, residual risk, concentration risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk in banking book, settlement risk, reputational risk, cyber risk, strategic risk, business risk, and legal and compliance risk. The Board approved ICAAP covers these approaches and a detailed report is submitted to the UAE Central Bank on an annual basis.

The Group has complied with the 'Capital Adequacy Regulations' issued by the UAE Central Bank, which is in accordance with the revised rules outlined by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in 'Basel III: A global regulatory framework for more resilient banks and banking systems.' Relevant information / details have been disclosed in note 5 (g).

#### **(b) Governance and risk management framework**

The Group is always committed to the implementation of best practices and governance standards.

This note presents broad information about the Group's objectives, policies and processes for identifying, measuring, reporting and mitigating the above mentioned risks and the Group's management of capital. This note also covers enhanced disclosures relating to Pillar 3 (Market Discipline) of Basel II.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's enterprise risk management framework. The Board sets the overall risk appetite and strategy in consultation with the senior management and approves all principal governance committee charters, policies and guidelines to manage the above mentioned risks. The Board has established committees, as detailed in the Corporate Governance Report, to enhance the oversight mechanism to carry out its responsibilities effectively.

#### **Risk Appetite, Enterprise-wide Risk Management and the Internal Control Framework:**

The Group defines Risk Appetite as the degree of risk that it

is prepared to accept in pursuit of its strategic objectives and strategic plan, giving considerations to the Bank's various stakeholders, including depositors, shareholders and other relevant parties. The Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) intends to document the Group's willingness to undertake risk to achieve its strategic plan objectives. The RAS is used as the primary guiding document in the execution of the business strategy and therefore all strategic decisions are also considered in context of the defined RAS.

The RAS is a Board approved articulation of the aggregate level and types of risk that the Group will accept or avoid in order to achieve its business objective. For each material risk, the Board has defined the maximum level of risk that the Bank is willing to operate within.

The Board sets the risk appetite, policies and has approved the Enterprise-wide Risk Management and Internal Control Framework. The Bank follows a three lines of defense structure with management control being the first, independent risk management oversight being the second and an independent audit assurance being the third. The principal responsibility for the execution and implementation of policies and internal controls rests with respective functions and departments in accordance with the approved framework. An independent Risk Management function carries out the oversight through independent review and approval of procedures, spot checks to assess adequacy of internal controls and meeting of compliance requirements, operational risk management, credit portfolio risk review and middle office activities for market and liquidity risks. An independent internal and external audit process provides an independent assurance to the Board.

The Bank continued to invest in various regulatory compliance activities. The Group undertook improvements to its Anti-Money Laundering (AML) / Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) / sanctions control environment and also enhanced its operational risk profile and testing to ensure effectiveness of controls.

The Group follows Board approved whistle blowing policy where staff, customers and other stakeholders of the Bank can independently raise matters to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the Head of Internal Audit or the Board Secretary. The Group through the Grievance and Disciplinary Committee (GDC) comprising Head of Human Resources, Chief Risk Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Head of Corporate and Institutional Banking, and reporting to the CEO promotes transparent and fair dealings among staff.

The role of the Internal Audit Function within the Group is to provide independent and objective assurance that the process for identifying, evaluating and managing significant risks faced by the Group is appropriate and effectively applied. In addition, it also provides an independent check on the compliance with laws and regulations and measuring compliance with the Group's policies and procedures. Additionally, Internal Audit provides consulting services which are advisory in nature, and are generally performed at the specific request of the Senior Management. It is led by the Head of Internal Audit who reports to the Audit Committee of the Board, with administrative reporting line to the CEO. To perform its role effectively, Internal Audit has organizational independence from management, to enable unrestricted evaluation of management activities and personnel.

## SECTION 7

### 5. Financial risk management (continued) (b) Governance and risk management framework (continued)

From 2019 till 2021, UAE Central Bank has issued a number of standards and regulations on the various elements of overall Risk Management, Anti-Money Laundering, Capital Adequacy and Capital Management Framework. The standards and regulations including but not limited to financial reporting, external audit, internal controls, compliance & internal audit, operational, country and transfer risk, market risk and interest rate and rate of return risk have been effected in 2019. The Group had taken measures to adhere to the aforementioned standards and regulations to ensure compliance from the effective implementation date.

#### Model risk management

The Group has utilised models in many of its financial and business activities from underwriting a credit facility to reporting ECL under IFRS9.

To manage the model risks, the Group has implemented the Enterprise-wide Risk Management and Internal Control Framework (the Framework). The Framework is also applicable to models in all entities and subsidiaries of the Group. According to the Framework, all externally (vendor based) developed risk quantification models that directly affect the financial reporting on ECL require independent validation.

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

The independent validation provides Fit-for-Purpose (FFP), Conditional Approval (CA) or Not Fit-for-Purpose (NFFP) recommendation for the Board and Management to approve the use of the new risk quantification / valuation models. In addition to new model validation, the Group evaluates the performance of existing models through a regular review and validation process through internal or external partners. The independence of these partners enables to serve as an effective second line of defense for the Group.

#### (c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations in full or on time, and arises principally from the Group's loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables to customers and amounts due from banks and investments portfolio.

The Group is mainly engaged in Corporate and Institutional Banking business which comprises the majority of loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables. Group has also been growing its Retail Banking loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables. The credit is assessed based on specific guidelines which are reviewed and approved by the Board Risk Committee and the Board.

#### Management of credit risk

In 2017, the NBF Board approved the establishment of a Credit Risk Management framework (CRMF) to further articulate and

structure credit risk management activities across the key credit lifecycle stages of:

- Origination
- Evaluation and approval
- Administration
- Monitoring and portfolio management
- Credit Risk Mitigation
- Early warning signals followed by Special Assets & Remedial Management

The CRMF includes elements of:

- Risk appetite and policy setting;
- An authorization structure and limits for the approval and renewal of credit facilities;
- Review and assessment of credit applications in line with credit policies and within the authorization and limit structure. Renewals of facilities are subject to the same review process;
- Diversification and limiting concentrations of exposure to counterparties, geographies, industries and asset classes;
- Reviewing compliance, on an ongoing basis, with agreed exposure limits relating to counterparties, industries, countries and products and reviewing limits in accordance with the risk management strategy and market trends;
- Remedial management and recoveries; and
- Stress testing.

Credit limits for individual clients and counterparties are established with direct knowledge of the client's creditworthiness as per the Bank's Credit Policy. An independent Credit Department is responsible for reviewing, recommending and approving underwriting proposals. The Group has developed and implemented comprehensive procedures and information systems to monitor the condition of individual credits across the various portfolios and identify early warning signals. The dedicated credit monitoring unit (CMU) scope of operations covers key areas such as, account conduct, compliance discipline, data usage and collateral management.

The Risk Management Department, as the second line of defense, is responsible for oversight of credit risk and formulation of credit policies in line with strategic objectives, risk appetite, business growth, regulatory requirements and risk management standards. Managing credit risk has both qualitative and quantitative aspects. Credit Portfolio Risk is responsible for undertaking a portfolio review of credit risks / quality through various counterparty, industry and portfolio reviews. Independent departments are responsible for documentation, collateral management, custody and limit management. Periodic review of the process is also undertaken.

#### Concentration risk

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political,

or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location.

In order to avoid excessive concentration of risk, Group RAS document, risk policies and procedures include specific guidelines to ensure maintenance of diversified portfolios through a series of country, counterparty, industry, sector and product limits.

Credit exposures to individual customers or customer groups are controlled through a tiered hierarchy of delegated approval authorities. Approval is required from the UAE Central Bank for exposures which are likely to exceed single

counterparty / group limit(s), keeping in view the regulatory capital base, in accordance with the regulations of monitoring of large exposure limits issued by the UAE Central Bank.

The Group monitors concentrations of credit risk by industry, sector and geographic location. The Group has further defined portfolio caps for its specialized businesses like Energy and Marine, Diamonds and Precious Metals segments.

The following tables illustrate the sectoral, geographical and currency wise analysis of loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables. Information about other areas of credit risk is included in the respective notes to the consolidated financial statements.

### Sector analysis

An analysis of sector concentrations of credit risk arising from loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

2021 AED'000	Funded exposure	Unfunded exposure	Gross exposure	Gross exposure Stage 3	ECL Stage 3	Write-off	Past dues	
							Upto 89 days	90 days & above
Trade	11,298,858	2,160,541	13,459,399	807,888	686,166	469,453	29,048	3,728
Real estate	3,891,661	2,786,433	6,678,094	838,137	571,390	63,715	1,055	-
Government	879,687	2,189	881,876	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	3,538,698	697,285	4,235,983	177,506	146,819	80,174	15,218	691
Financial institutions	959,480	320,681	1,280,161	53	53	63,869	-	-
Service industries	3,019,513	344,486	3,363,999	727,189	185,785	186,340	641	712
Individuals	4,207,552	13,140	4,220,692	174,921	76,782	45,391	957	301
<b>Gross amount</b>	<b>27,795,449</b>	<b>6,324,755</b>	<b>34,120,204</b>	<b>2,725,694</b>	<b>1,666,995</b>	<b>908,942</b>	<b>46,919</b>	<b>5,432</b>

2020 AED'000	Funded exposure	Unfunded exposure	Gross exposure	Gross exposure Stage 3	ECL Stage 3	Write-off	Past dues	
							Upto 89 days	90 days & above
Trade	12,009,892	2,497,095	14,506,987	944,212	694,442	136,308	221,515	-
Real estate	3,284,393	3,149,771	6,434,164	306,530	169,205	82,038	7,181	-
Government	811,733	7,639	819,372	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	3,160,781	781,039	3,941,820	223,001	137,359	106,082	35,817	-
Financial institutions	464,638	323,922	788,560	63,797	30,278	-	-	-
Service industries	3,575,221	353,180	3,928,401	957,538	251,549	70,770	9,680	-
Individuals	3,751,360	19,244	3,770,604	224,865	102,789	9,905	854	-
<b>Gross amount</b>	<b>27,058,018</b>	<b>7,131,890</b>	<b>34,189,908</b>	<b>2,719,943</b>	<b>1,385,622</b>	<b>405,103</b>	<b>275,047</b>	<b>-</b>

## SECTION 7

5. Financial risk management (continued)  
(c) Credit risk (continued)

### Geographic location analysis

Based on the location of the borrower, an analysis of geographic concentrations of credit risk arising out of loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

2021 AED'000	Funded exposure	Unfunded exposure	Gross exposure	Gross exposure Stage 3	ECL Stage 3	Write-off	Past dues	
							Upto 89 days	90 days & above
UAE	26,078,259	5,919,014	31,997,273	2,725,693	1,666,994	745,399	35,087	5,432
GCC	709,693	27,327	737,020	-	-	163,543	-	-
Europe	604,431	169,717	774,148	-	-	-	11,832	-
Americas	177,528	-	177,528	1	1	-	-	-
Others	225,538	208,697	434,235	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross amount</b>	<b>27,795,449</b>	<b>6,324,755</b>	<b>34,120,204</b>	<b>2,725,694</b>	<b>1,666,995</b>	<b>908,942</b>	<b>46,919</b>	<b>5,432</b>

2020 AED'000	Funded exposure	Unfunded exposure	Gross exposure	Gross exposure Stage 3	ECL Stage 3	Write-off	Past dues	
							Upto 89 days	90 days & above
UAE	25,890,235	6,390,798	32,281,033	2,556,400	1,308,590	405,103	185,058	-
GCC	133,554	27,931	161,485	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	548,655	174,149	722,804	-	-	-	89,989	-
Americas	412,042	2,695	414,737	163,543	77,032	-	-	-
Others	73,532	536,317	609,849	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross amount</b>	<b>27,058,018</b>	<b>7,131,890</b>	<b>34,189,908</b>	<b>2,719,943</b>	<b>1,385,622</b>	<b>405,103</b>	<b>275,047</b>	<b>-</b>

### Currency wise analysis

The Group's credit exposure by currency type is as follows:

AED'000	2021			2020		
	Funded exposure	Unfunded exposure	Gross exposure	Funded exposure	Unfunded exposure	Gross exposure
AED	21,669,075	4,599,856	26,268,931	21,810,994	5,156,475	26,967,469
USD	5,562,305	1,477,334	7,039,639	4,523,024	1,694,889	6,217,913
EUR	2,001	142,458	144,459	9,548	159,337	168,885
GBP	622	1,354	1,976	-	3,284	3,284
XAU	552,057	-	552,057	529,296	-	529,296
Others	9,389	103,753	113,142	185,156	117,905	303,061
<b>Gross Amount</b>	<b>27,795,449</b>	<b>6,324,755</b>	<b>34,120,204</b>	<b>27,058,018</b>	<b>7,131,890</b>	<b>34,189,908</b>

### Settlement risk

The Group's activities may give rise to risk at the time of settlement of transactions and trades. Settlement risk is the risk of loss due to the failure of the counterparty to honour its obligations to deliver cash, securities or other assets as contractually due. Any delays in settlement are monitored and quantified as part of the Group's Credit Risk Management.

For certain types of transactions, the Group mitigates this risk by conducting settlements through a settlement / clearing agent to ensure that a trade is settled only when both parties have fulfilled their contractual settlement obligations. Settlement limits form part of the credit approval / limit monitoring process. Acceptance of settlement risk on free settlement trades requires transaction specific or counterparty specific approvals in accordance with the approved credit framework.

### Risk mitigation, collateral and credit enhancements

In line with Basel and IFRS 9 standards, the Credit Risk Management Framework (CRMF) outlines the basis pertaining to the eligibility, valuation, roles & responsibilities of various departments and overall management of collateral in order adopt effective credit risk mitigation mechanism and maximize the use of eligible collateral.

The eligible collateral under IFRS 9 helps in arriving at EAD and LGD for Expected Credit Loss (ECL) calculations. As for measuring ECL, the expected cash shortfalls will reflect via LGD the cash flows expected from collateral realization provided the same are as per contractual terms.

The Group manages credit exposure by obtaining security where appropriate, and in certain cases, the Group may also close out transactions or assign them to other counterparties to mitigate credit risk.

The amount and type of collateral depends on assessments of the credit risk of the counterparty. The types of collateral mainly include cash, guarantees, stand-by letter of credit (bank guarantee), pledge over listed shares and mortgage and liens over properties or other securities over assets. Pledged interests over vehicles, ships and equipment are also obtained. Collateral generally is not held against non-trading investments and due from banks and financial institutions.

Management monitors the market value of collateral, and wherever necessary the Group requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement, and considers collateral obtained during its review of the adequacy of the allowance for impairment losses.

Estimates of fair value are generally assessed on a periodic basis in accordance with the respective credit policies. An estimate of fair value of collateral and other security enhancements held against the loan and Islamic financing portfolio is as follows:

Particulars	Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables		Collaterals		
	AED'000	2021	2020	2021	2020
<b>Stage 3</b>					
Pledged deposits		292,018	486,544	7,816	28,383
Debt / Equity securities		644,712	-	124,138	-
Property		1,065,984	1,315,113	722,636	962,341
Others		722,980	918,286	-	-
<b>Gross amount</b>		<b>2,725,694</b>	<b>2,719,943</b>	<b>854,590</b>	<b>990,724</b>
<b>Life time ECL (Stage 3)</b>		<b>(1,666,995)</b>	<b>(1,385,622)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>		<b>1,058,699</b>	<b>1,334,321</b>	<b>854,590</b>	<b>990,724</b>
<b>Stage 1 and 2</b>					
Pledged deposits		6,458,030	5,431,313	2,257,747	2,253,352
Debt / equity securities		219,550	761,504	214,783	300,356
Property		10,672,590	11,089,893	7,878,933	8,598,698
Others		7,719,585	7,055,365	-	126,697
<b>Gross amount</b>		<b>25,069,755</b>	<b>24,338,075</b>	<b>10,351,463</b>	<b>11,279,103</b>
<b>12-month ECL (Stage 1) and Life time ECL (Stage 2)</b>		<b>(513,554)</b>	<b>(828,185)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>		<b>24,556,201</b>	<b>23,509,890</b>	<b>10,351,463</b>	<b>11,279,103</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>25,614,900</b>	<b>24,844,211</b>	<b>11,206,053</b>	<b>12,269,827</b>

Particulars	Contingent liabilities		Collaterals		
	AED'000	2021	2020	2021	2020
Pledged deposits		4,353,400	4,117,226	677,208	627,570
Others		6,324,755	3,014,664	408,978	600,679
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,678,155</b>	<b>7,131,890</b>	<b>1,086,186</b>	<b>1,228,249</b>

As at 31 December 2021, re-possessed mortgage properties amounted to **AED 326.3 million** (2020: AED 303.9 million) which have been adjusted against the outstanding receivables. These have been recorded under Other Assets.

## SECTION 7

### 5. Financial risk management (continued) (c) Credit risk (continued)

#### Credit quality

The credit quality of the loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables is managed by the Group using internal credit ratings comprising 22 grades. The risk rating system is used as a credit risk management tool whereby any risks taken on the Group's books are rated against a set of predetermined standards which are in line with the UAE Central Bank guidelines.

The Group's Credit Risk Rating Methodology reflects its assessment of the probability of default of individual counterparties mapped to the ratings specified by the External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs). The mapping is based on a statistical model which takes into consideration the industry weights, country specific factors and the sensitivity of the counter party to systematic risk. Risk classification / grading system has been presented below:

#### 2021 Risk grades of gross loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables

AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>RR 1-19</b>				
Grade RR 1 - 17: Performing	23,298,056	228,774	-	<b>23,526,830</b>
Grade RR 18 - 19: Watchlist	76,591	1,466,334	-	<b>1,542,925</b>
<b>Total – RR 1-19</b>	<b>23,374,647</b>	<b>1,695,108</b>	-	<b>25,069,755</b>
<b>RR 20-22: Non-performing</b>	-	-	2,725,694	<b>2,725,694</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,374,647</b>	<b>1,695,108</b>	<b>2,725,694</b>	<b>27,795,449</b>

#### 2020 Risk grades of gross loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables

AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>RR 1-19</b>				
Grade RR 1 - 17: Performing	21,007,308	1,458,268	-	<b>22,465,576</b>
Grade RR 18 - 19: Watchlist	36,064	1,836,435	-	<b>1,872,499</b>
<b>Total – RR 1-19</b>	<b>21,043,372</b>	<b>3,294,703</b>	-	<b>24,338,075</b>
<b>RR 20-22: Non-performing</b>	-	-	2,719,943	<b>2,719,943</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,043,372</b>	<b>3,294,703</b>	<b>2,719,943</b>	<b>27,058,018</b>

#### Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables with renegotiated terms

Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables with renegotiated terms are loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables that have been rescheduled or restructured and where the Group has made concessions that it would not otherwise consider. Rescheduled loans are classified under stage 1 attracting 12-month ECL, whereas restructured loans are classified under Stage 2 attracting lifetime ECL – not credit impaired impact.

When renegotiation happens, the Group assesses whether or not the new terms are substantially different from the original terms. The Group does this by considering, among others, the following factors:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay.
- Whether any substantial new terms are introduced, such as profit share/equity-based return that substantially affects the risk profile of the loan.
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty.

- Significant change in the interest rate.
- Change in the currency the loan is denominated in.
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancements that significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.
- Discounted cash flows (DCF) after renegotiation are equal to or greater than the DCF at the time the facility was granted.

If the terms are substantially different, the Group derecognizes the original financial asset and recognizes a 'new' asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including for the purpose of determining whether SICR has occurred. However, the Group also assesses whether the new financial asset recognised is deemed to be credit-impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the obligor being unable to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the carrying amount are also recognised in profit or loss as a gain or loss on derecognition.

If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition, and the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset.

As a guideline, the criteria to differentiate between Restructured and Rescheduled accounts are defined in the Group respective risk policy.

The Group monitors the subsequent performance of modified assets. The Group may determine that the credit risk has significantly improved after restructuring, so that the assets are moved from Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL – credit impaired) to Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired) to Stage 1 (12 month ECL). This is only applicable for assets which have performed as per the new terms in accordance with the curing criteria as defined in note 4(e).

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of total restructured loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables and acceptances and relevant off balance sheet exposures:

2021				
Total restructured portfolio - AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Outstanding balance	459,333	1,167,010	539,138	2,165,481
Allowances for impairment (ECL)	(10,499)	(128,618)	(290,109)	(429,226)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>448,834</b>	<b>1,038,392</b>	<b>249,029</b>	<b>1,736,255</b>

2020				
Total restructured portfolio - AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Outstanding balance	365,141	807,155	755,997	1,928,293
Allowances for impairment (ECL)	(6,790)	(75,603)	(394,799)	(477,192)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>358,351</b>	<b>731,552</b>	<b>361,198</b>	<b>1,451,101</b>

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of restructured loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables and acceptances and relevant off balance sheet exposures during the year:

Restructured portfolio during the year AED'000	2021		2020	
	Post- modification	Pre- modification	Post- modification	Pre- modification
<b>Outstanding balance</b>				
Stage 1	6,223	153,401	3,385	97,472
Stage 2	7,946	165,472	97,205	1,404
Stage 3	79,263	48,966	807	1,378
<b>Allowances for impairment (ECL)</b>	<b>(74,037)</b>	<b>(31,564)</b>	<b>(14,130)</b>	<b>(3,558)</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>19,395</b>	<b>336,275</b>	<b>87,267</b>	<b>96,696</b>

#### Allowances for impairment

Monthly, the Group establishes an allowance for impairment losses that represents its expected credit losses in the categories of financial assets defined in section 4(e) above. The general provision on total credit risk weighted assets is maintained in line with the UAE Central Bank's requirements. The methods of assessment of allowances for impairment have been summarized in note 4.

As part of the IRB approach, the Bank has designed and implemented independent separate ratings scales pertaining to corporate banking and business banking, retail banking and low default portfolio covering due from banks and financial institutions that are based on the observed historical defaults in the Bank's credit portfolio through the cycle which has determined the mean probability of default for the credit portfolio and have assigned individual probabilities of default to each credit risk grade.

Together with the Exposure at Default and Loss Given Default, the Bank determines the Expected Loss of each of its corporate, business banking, financial institutions and retail borrower. In order to monitor the risk migration of its borrowers, the Bank computes the one year credit default migration through transitional matrices while ensuring that the potential impact of the one year default is adequately covered by the overall credit provisioning level and the capital adequacy level.

#### Write-off policy

The Group writes off loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables balances (and any related allowances for impairment losses) when it has generally exhausted all possible efforts for collection and determines that the loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables are no longer collectible.

The Group may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity. The Group still seeks to recover amounts it is legally owed in full, but which have been partially or fully written off due to no reasonable timeframe of recovery.

## SECTION 7

5. Financial risk management (continued)  
(c) Credit risk (continued)

### Impact of COVID-19 and macroeconomic variables with respect to ECL

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have a profound impact globally, causing mass disruptions to business and economic activities. However, the current economic outlook depicts signs of a return to growth on the back of UAE government measures against the aftermath of COVID-19. The UAE Central bank, monetary authorities and governments across the world have announced various support measures and deployed multiple vaccines to counter the possible adverse implications. The prospects of economic recovery are firmer now and the UAE's economy has proven to be resilient in the face of adversity.

NBF has been closely monitoring the situation and has successfully implemented remote working and use of digital solutions to ensure continuity of customer services and precautionary measures to ensure health and safety of all stakeholders. NBF has been proactively managing its liquidity and further strengthened its position to navigate through uncertainty and complexity with poise. As at 31 December 2021, NBF's advances to deposits ratio stood at 79.6% (31 December 2020: 83.5%), net stable funding ratio (NSFR) at 113.7% (31 December 2020: 106.6%), and liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) at 336.6% (31 December 2020: 366.5%).

The Management Risk Committee ('MRC') and Central Credit Committee ('CCC') of the Group ensures governance over all critical decisions and requirements of the IFRS 9 standard and the related guidance and notices issued by the Regulator are complied and monitored with the appropriate involvement of key stakeholders including Risk, Credit, Finance and the Business divisions. These include key technical accounting and risk methodology decisions, management overlays, inputs and assumptions used for the determination of ECL and macro-economic factors consideration.

Execution of principal decisions and results of reviews and monitoring are presented to the Board Audit Committee, Board Risk Committee and the Board, as NBF is committed to upholding the highest corporate governance standards.

NBF has considered the standards and joint guidance with respect to Targeted Economic Support Scheme (TESS) and the Treatment of IFRS 9 Expected Credit Loss Provisions in the UAE in the context of the COVID-19 crisis issued by the UAE Central Bank during April 2021 and April 2020 respectively. Pursuant to these standards and the joint guidance, NBF granted repayment holiday to its impacted customers and offered payment deferral relief in the context of COVID-19 under the TESS scheme or otherwise. Management, at the time of assessing significant increase in credit risk, have factored in the past and expected future performance of the customers benefitting from payment deferrals. NBF segregated its customers benefitting from payment deferrals into two groups as follows:

Group 1 – customers not expected to face substantial changes in their creditworthiness, beyond liquidity issues, caused by the COVID-19 crisis; and

Group 2 – customers expected to be significantly impacted by the COVID-19 crises and are expected to face substantial deterioration in their creditworthiness triggering a migration to stage 2. In exceptional circumstances, stage 3 migration may have also been triggered where significant disruptions have threatened the long-term sustainability of the customers' business model causing the business to be permanently impaired.

The principal parameters for the grouping consideration included customers' account conduct, credit worthiness, economic sector, collateral, level of the COVID-19 impact, customers' supply chains and sales markets, severity of industry impacts and implications reflected in the operating performance, where available. NBF has been diligently monitoring its credit risks and the detailed review of all business segment portfolios was undertaken on these lines with the COVID-19 impacts cumulatively assessed and risk-matrixed to adequately protect the Group from any adversarial movements. The impact of the extension of loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables on account of COVID-19 has been assessed and considered in accordance with the requisites of IFRS 9 for modification of the terms of the facilities.

The uncertainties caused by COVID-19 have required NBF to update the inputs and assumptions used for the determination of ECL. NBF has considered the impact of volatility in the forward-looking macro-economic factors, when determining the severity and likelihood of economic scenarios for ECL determination. Forecast for macroeconomic variables has been modified and the assigned probabilities for downside and upside scenarios have been reverted to the pre-pandemic levels of 30% from H1 2021 onwards, given the economic recovery. The Group has considered the potential impacts of the current market situation in determination of the reported amounts of the Group's financial and non-financial assets and these are considered to represent management's best assessment based on observable information.

The impacts remain sensitive to market fluctuations which the Group will continue to monitor and reflect appropriately in the ECL calculations. Therefore, actual results may be considerably different to those forecast. NBF on an on-going basis reviews prudently the staging and grouping decisions to ensure accurate reflection of the Group's assessment of these aspects at the reporting date.

### Stage-wise analysis of customers benefitting from payment deferrals

Pursuant to the Joint Guidance on the treatment of IFRS 9 ECL provisions in the UAE in the context of COVID-19 crisis issued by the UAE Central Bank during April 2020, NBF granted repayment holiday to some of its impacted customers. The bank had availed the assistance under TESS and had offered payment deferral relief to selected customers; where the final tranche amounting to AED 46.1 million was fully settled on 30 December 2021.

The following table contains an analysis of the deferred amount of principal outstanding and accrued interest / profit pertinent to loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables of the customers, who have been provided with such benefits, and the related ECL:

**31 December 2021**

AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Deferred amount	17,032	1,165	-	<b>18,197</b>
Allowances for impairment (ECL)	(184)	(165)	-	<b>(349)</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>16,848</b>	<b>1,000</b>	-	<b>17,848</b>
<b>Customer Count</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	-	<b>20</b>

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of loans and advances and Islamic receivables and acceptances and the relevant off-balance sheet exposures and the related ECL of the customers benefiting from payment deferrals. The gross carrying amount of loans and advances and Islamic receivables and acceptances, including accrued interest / profit, and off-balance sheet exposures below represents the Group's maximum credit exposure to customers benefiting from payment deferrals:

**31 December 2021**

Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables and acceptances			
AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
Outstanding balance	467,763	106,857	<b>574,620</b>
Allowances for impairment (ECL)	(8,331)	(4,851)	<b>(13,182)</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>459,432</b>	<b>102,006</b>	<b>561,438</b>

**31 December 2020**

Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables and acceptances			
AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
Outstanding balance	495,496	113,493	<b>608,989</b>
Allowances for impairment (ECL)	(9,776)	(4,201)	<b>(13,977)</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>485,720</b>	<b>109,292</b>	<b>595,012</b>

**31 December 2021**

Off-balance sheet exposures			
AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
Outstanding balance	6,091	14,594	<b>20,685</b>
Allowances for impairment (ECL)	(33)	(171)	<b>(204)</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>6,058</b>	<b>14,423</b>	<b>20,481</b>

**31 December 2020**

Off-balance sheet exposures			
AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
Outstanding balance	46,462	1,121	<b>47,583</b>
Allowances for impairment (ECL)	(175)	(2)	<b>(177)</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>46,287</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>47,406</b>

## SECTION 7

5. Financial risk management (continued)  
(c) Credit risk (continued)

### Analysis of customers benefitting from payment deferrals by type, groups and segments, with the related ECL

The following table contains an analysis of the outstanding balance of loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables and acceptances, including accrued interest / profit, of the customers benefitting from payment deferrals:

31 December 2021 AED'000	Corporate and institutional segments			Business banking segment		
	Group 1	Group 2	Total	Group 1	Group 2	Total
Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables and acceptances	409,129	102,530	511,659	58,634	-	58,634
Allowances for impairment (ECL)	(6,540)	(4,828)	(11,368)	(1,790)	-	(1,790)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>402,589</b>	<b>97,702</b>	<b>500,291</b>	<b>56,844</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>56,844</b>
<b>Customer Count</b>			<b>5</b>			<b>14</b>

31 December 2021 AED'000	Retail banking		
	Group 1	Group 2	Total
Term loans	4,327	-	4,327
Allowances for impairment (ECL)	(24)	-	(24)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>4,303</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,303</b>
<b>Customer Count</b>			<b>1</b>

31 December 2021 AED'000	Consolidated		
	Group 1	Group 2	Total
Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables and acceptances	472,090	102,530	574,620
Allowances for impairment (ECL)	(8,354)	(4,828)	(13,182)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>463,736</b>	<b>97,702</b>	<b>561,438</b>
<b>Customer Count</b>			<b>20</b>

The following table contains an analysis of the related relevant off-balance sheet exposures of the customers benefitting from payment deferrals:

31 December 2021 AED'000	Corporate and institutional segments			Business banking segment		
	Group 1	Group 2	Total	Group 1	Group 2	Total
Off-balance sheet exposures	2,931	14,594	17,525	3,160	-	3,160
Allowances for impairment (ECL)	(17)	(171)	(188)	(16)	-	(16)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>14,423</b>	<b>17,337</b>	<b>3,144</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,144</b>

31 December 2021 AED'000	Consolidated		
	Group 1	Group 2	Total
Off-balance sheet exposures	6,091	14,594	20,685
Allowances for impairment (ECL)	(33)	(171)	(204)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>6,058</b>	<b>14,423</b>	<b>20,481</b>

**Movement in the gross balance of loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables and acceptances and off-balance sheet exposures of the customers benefitting from payment deferrals**

AED'000	Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables and acceptances			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount – 31 December 2020</b>	<b>495,496</b>	<b>113,493</b>	-	<b>608,989</b>
Transferred from Stage 1	(16,764)	16,764	-	-
Transferred from Stage 2	6,957	(6,957)	-	-
Transferred from Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Originated / (derecognized) during the year	(17,926)	(16,443)	-	<b>(34,369)</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount – 31 December 2021</b>	<b>467,763</b>	<b>106,857</b>	-	<b>574,620</b>

AED'000	Off-balance sheet exposures			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount – 31 December 2020</b>	<b>46,462</b>	<b>1,121</b>	-	<b>47,583</b>
Transferred from Stage 1	(11,118)	11,118	-	-
Transferred from Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred from Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Originated / (derecognized) during the year	(29,253)	2,355	-	<b>(26,898)</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount – 31 December 2021</b>	<b>6,091</b>	<b>14,594</b>	-	<b>20,685</b>

The following table contains the movement in the gross balance of loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables and acceptances of the customers benefitting from payment deferrals by segment:

AED'000	Corporate and institutional segments			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount – 31 December 2020</b>	<b>456,275</b>	<b>101,453</b>	-	<b>557,728</b>
Transferred from Stage 1	(16,764)	16,764	-	-
Transferred from Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred from Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Originated / (derecognized) during the year	(30,382)	(15,687)	-	<b>(46,069)</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount – 31 December 2021</b>	<b>409,129</b>	<b>102,530</b>	-	<b>511,659</b>

AED'000	Business banking segment			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount – 31 December 2020</b>	<b>39,221</b>	<b>7,029</b>	-	<b>46,250</b>
Transferred from Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred from Stage 2	6,957	(6,957)	-	-
Transferred from Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Originated / (derecognized) during the year	12,456	(72)	-	<b>12,384</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount – 31 December 2021</b>	<b>58,634</b>	-	-	<b>58,634</b>

## SECTION 7

5. Financial risk management (continued)  
(c) Credit risk (continued)

AED'000	Retail banking			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount – 31 December 2020</b>	-	<b>5,011</b>	-	<b>5,011</b>
Transferred from Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred from Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred from Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Originated / (derecognized) during the year	-	(684)	-	<b>(684)</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount – 31 December 2021</b>	-	<b>4,327</b>	-	<b>4,327</b>

The following table contains the movement in the related relevant off-balance sheet exposures of the customers benefitting from payment deferrals by segment:

AED'000	Corporate and institutional segments		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount – 31 December 2020</b>	<b>42,552</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>43,673</b>
Transferred from Stage 1	(11,118)	11,118	-
Transferred from Stage 2	-	-	-
Originated / (derecognized) during the year	(28,503)	2,355	<b>(26,148)</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount – 31 December 2021</b>	<b>2,931</b>	<b>14,594</b>	<b>17,525</b>

AED'000	Business banking segment		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount – 31 December 2020</b>	<b>3,910</b>	-	<b>3,910</b>
Transferred from Stage 1	-	-	-
Transferred from Stage 2	-	-	-
Originated / (derecognized) during the year	(750)	-	<b>(750)</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount – 31 December 2021</b>	<b>3,160</b>	-	<b>3,160</b>

**Movement in the provision for impairment of loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables and acceptances and off-balance sheet exposures of the customers benefitting from payment deferrals**

AED'000	Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables and acceptances		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
<b>ECL allowance - 31 December 2020</b>	<b>9,776</b>	<b>4,201</b>	<b>13,977</b>
Transferred from Stage 1	(268)	799	531
Transferred from Stage 2	592	(1,005)	(413)
Originated / (derecognized) during the year including changes in PDs / LGDs / EADs	(1,769)	856	(913)
<b>Net allowance for impairment losses</b>	<b>(1,445)</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>(795)</b>
Written-off during the year	-	-	-
<b>ECL allowance – 31 December 2021</b>	<b>8,331</b>	<b>4,851</b>	<b>13,182</b>

AED'000	Off-balance sheet exposures		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
<b>ECL allowance - 31 December 2020</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>177</b>
Transferred from Stage 1	(61)	111	50
Transferred from Stage 2	-	-	-
Originated / (derecognized) during the year including changes in PDs / LGDs / EADs	(81)	58	(23)
<b>Net allowance for impairment losses</b>	<b>(142)</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>27</b>
Written-off during the year	-	-	-
<b>ECL allowance – 31 December 2021</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>204</b>

**Sector-wise ECL analysis of Corporate and Institutional banking and Business banking segments' customers benefitting from payment deferrals**

The following table contains the change in ECL by sector of Corporate and Institutional banking and Business banking segments:

AED'000	Corporate and institutional segments		
	31-Dec-21	31-Dec-20	Change
Trade	718	214	504
Construction	1,713	4,151	(2,438)
Manufacturing	9,125	7,923	1,202
<b>Total ECL</b>	<b>11,556</b>	<b>12,288</b>	<b>(732)</b>

AED'000	Business banking segments		
	31-Dec-21	31-Dec-20	Change
Trade	606	642	(36)
Construction	597	1,012	(415)
Manufacturing	603	175	428
<b>Total ECL</b>	<b>1,806</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>(23)</b>

## SECTION 7

5. Financial risk management (continued)  
(c) Credit risk (continued)

### ECL analysis by product of Retail banking customers benefitting from payment deferrals

The following tables contains the change in ECL by product of Retail banking:

AED'000	31-Dec-21	31-Dec-20	Change
Term loans	24	37	(13)
<b>Total ECL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>(13)</b>

#### (d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. It includes the risk of inability to fund assets at appropriate maturities and rates, and inability to liquidate assets at a reasonable price and in an appropriate time frame, and inability to meet obligations as they become due. Liquidity risk can be caused by market disruptions or credit downgrades which may cause certain sources of funding to diminish.

The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to maintain, as far as possible, sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or putting the Group's reputation at risk.

#### Management of liquidity risk

Treasury is entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring compliance with both statutory liquidity requirements and internal risk limits. All liquidity risk management policies and procedures are subject to review and approval by Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), Management Risk Committee (MRC), Board Risk Committee (BRC) and the Board.

The Group maintains a portfolio of short-term liquid assets, largely made up of cash and balances with the UAE Central Bank representing 18.6% (2020: 13.1%) of total assets which also include mandatory cash reserve deposits with the UAE Central Bank. Short-term liquid assets also include investment grade marketable securities, due from banks and financial institutions and other inter-bank facilities, to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained both under normal conditions and simulated stress scenarios.

The Group uses lending to stable resource ratio (LSRR) of 1:1 and eligible liquid assets ratio (ELAR) of 10%, which represents high quality liquid assets as stipulated by the UAE Central Bank, as key risk indicators and monitors them on a regular basis. The Group uses more prudent internal LSRR measure of 0.925:1 as a trigger point for action planning. During the year, these ratios were prudently managed:

	ELAR		LSRR	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
<b>12 month - Average</b>	20.90%	20.21%	79.68%	83.14%
<b>12 month - Highest</b>	26.18%	23.53%	83.69%	89.43%
<b>12 month - Lowest</b>	17.43%	16.04%	75.88%	76.78%

The Group manages its concentration of deposits by continuing to widen the customer base and sources of liabilities and setting in place caps on individual size and varying maturities.

Liquidity positions, key risk indicators and actions are discussed at ALCO to monitor and review achievement of short and long term liquidity strategies and thresholds.

Liquidity risk appetite is prudently and proactively reviewed taking into consideration the market events and relevant risk management standards. Adherence to the longer stress period is being achieved through reliance on both

higher quality and adequate level of liquid assets. The Group monitors 30 days stress test under two scenarios of local market crisis and one / two notch downgrade of NBF Issuer Credit Rating in line with its liquidity risk appetite. The Bank has also defined a contingency funding plan to manage any liquidity crisis situation.

As part of the ICAAP, the Bank assesses the impact on capital adequacy of liquidity risk including concentrations by carrying out stress tests. Although not mandatory, the Group has implemented a system for calculating Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) in line with the UAE

Central Bank's regulations and is working on strengthening processes and qualitative requirements proactively. At 31 December 2021, LCR and NSFR stood at **336.6%** (2020: 366.5%) and **113.7%** (2020: 106.6%) respectively.

The following table shows the Group's assets and liabilities and commitments on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity and / or expected date of settlement or realization. For example, demand deposits (*current and savings accounts*)

from customers are expected to maintain a stable balance and historically have been long-term in nature; and term deposits are often rolled over on maturity. Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables are partly revolving in nature. Cash and balances with the UAE Central Bank include certificates of deposit which are readily convertible into cash under repurchase arrangements with the UAE Central Bank. Investments portfolio include FVOCI investments which can be redeemed before their contractual maturity.

2021 AED'000	Less than 1 month	1 month to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash and balances with the UAE Central Bank	5,480,505	1,762,340	763,178	-	-	-	<b>8,006,023</b>
Due from banks and financial institutions	1,450,195	369,362	189,692	120,174	-	-	<b>2,129,423</b>
Investments and Islamic instruments	110,267	352,297	142,595	391,522	3,005,693	371,962	<b>4,374,336</b>
Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables	5,439,038	5,422,566	2,935,780	1,570,448	6,103,838	4,143,230	<b>25,614,900</b>
Property and equipment and capital work-in-progress	-	-	-	-	-	393,073	<b>393,073</b>
Other assets	331,050	1,212,045	658,230	226,468	-	-	<b>2,427,793</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>12,811,055</b>	<b>9,118,610</b>	<b>4,689,475</b>	<b>2,308,612</b>	<b>9,109,531</b>	<b>4,908,265</b>	<b>42,945,548</b>
Due to banks	841,420	140,000	146,920	89,008	916,191	-	<b>2,133,539</b>
Customer deposits and Islamic customer deposits	18,204,691	3,916,252	4,736,062	4,211,071	1,130,669	-	<b>32,198,745</b>
Term borrowings	-	330,570	183,650	-	-	-	<b>514,220</b>
Other liabilities	331,050	1,207,633	658,230	226,468	-	-	<b>2,423,381</b>
Total shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	-	5,675,663	<b>5,675,663</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>19,377,161</b>	<b>5,594,455</b>	<b>5,724,862</b>	<b>4,526,547</b>	<b>2,046,860</b>	<b>5,675,663</b>	<b>42,945,548</b>
<b>On-Balance Sheet Gap</b>	<b>(6,566,106)</b>	<b>3,524,155</b>	<b>(1,035,387)</b>	<b>(2,217,935)</b>	<b>7,062,671</b>	<b>(767,398)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cumulative Gap</b>	<b>(6,566,106)</b>	<b>(3,041,951)</b>	<b>(4,077,338)</b>	<b>(6,295,273)</b>	<b>767,398</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>2020</b>							
Total Assets	11,964,614	7,112,807	3,760,829	2,278,589	10,823,329	3,931,796	39,871,964
Total liabilities and equity	15,641,457	6,569,264	5,417,648	4,540,336	2,021,000	5,682,259	39,871,964
On-Balance Sheet Gap	(3,676,843)	543,543	(1,656,819)	(2,261,747)	8,802,329	(1,750,463)	-
Cumulative Gap	(3,676,843)	(3,133,300)	(4,790,119)	(7,051,866)	1,750,463	-	-

## SECTION 7

### 5. Financial risk management (continued) (d) Liquidity risk (continued)

The following table incorporates guarantees, letters of credit and notional amounts of derivative financial instruments, entered into by the Group, outstanding at the date of consolidated statement of financial position, analyzed by the earliest period these can be called. The notional amount is the basis upon which changes in the value of derivatives are measured. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at the year end and are not indicators of either the market risk or the credit risk. The amounts set out below do not represent expected cash flows.

2021 AED'000	Less than 1 month	1 month to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Guarantees	5,094,598	-	-	-	-	-	5,094,598
Letters of credit	148,958	758,967	226,654	78,747	16,830	-	1,230,156
Forward foreign exchange contracts	13,176,302	2,143,941	3,991,989	796,955	-	-	20,109,187
Currency options	-	79,950	236,696	248,362	2,804,550	-	3,369,558
Interest rate derivatives	200,020	237,191	408,994	256,402	3,872,677	724,338	5,699,622
Commodity derivatives	142,564	226,685	-	-	-	-	369,249
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,762,442</b>	<b>3,446,734</b>	<b>4,864,333</b>	<b>1,380,466</b>	<b>6,694,057</b>	<b>724,338</b>	<b>35,872,370</b>

2020 AED'000	Less than 1 month	1 month to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Guarantees	5,655,332	-	-	-	-	-	5,655,332
Letters of credit	87,581	990,227	326,444	71,207	1,099	-	1,476,558
Forward foreign exchange contracts	8,803,189	2,360,618	1,384,950	826,352	-	-	13,375,109
Currency options	18,699	325,049	249,431	1,111,265	7,195,630	-	8,900,074
Interest rate derivatives	750	-	284,613	456,700	4,780,451	1,959,546	7,482,060
Commodity derivatives	90,923	38,311	13,734	1,179	-	-	144,147
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,656,474</b>	<b>3,714,205</b>	<b>2,259,172</b>	<b>2,466,703</b>	<b>11,977,180</b>	<b>1,959,546</b>	<b>37,033,280</b>

The positive / negative fair values of derivative financial instruments, entered into by the Group, at the reporting date are as below:

Derivatives AED'000	2021				2020			
	Notional	Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Net	Notional	Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Net
Forward foreign exchange contracts	20,109,187	59,580	46,299	13,281	13,375,109	56,538	42,739	13,799
Currency options	3,369,558	22,393	22,327	66	8,900,074	42,875	40,247	2,628
Interest rate derivatives	5,699,622	92,598	84,627	7,971	7,482,060	197,462	200,965	(3,503)
Commodity derivatives	369,249	9,611	6,849	2,762	144,147	12,194	11,742	452
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,547,616</b>	<b>184,182</b>	<b>160,102</b>	<b>24,080</b>	<b>29,901,390</b>	<b>309,069</b>	<b>295,693</b>	<b>13,376</b>

#### Liquidity analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at 31 December 2021 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. However, the Group expects that substantial repayment requests will not occur on the earliest date and the amounts set out below do not represent expected cash flows.

2021 AED'000	Carrying amount	Gross nominal outflows	Less than 1 month	1 month to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years
<b>Financial liabilities</b>								
Due to banks	2,133,539	(2,168,558)	(841,889)	(144,489)	(150,440)	(96,943)	(934,797)	-
Customer deposits and Islamic customer deposits	32,198,745	(32,353,154)	(18,231,542)	(3,936,844)	(4,796,511)	(4,254,030)	(1,134,227)	-
Term borrowings	514,220	(517,990)	-	(332,855)	(185,135)	-	-	-
Other liabilities	2,238,786	(2,423,381)	(331,050)	(1,207,633)	(658,230)	(226,468)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,085,290</b>	<b>(37,463,083)</b>	<b>(19,404,481)</b>	<b>(5,621,821)</b>	<b>(5,790,316)</b>	<b>(4,577,441)</b>	<b>(2,069,024)</b>	<b>-</b>

**(e) Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices and credit spreads will affect the Group's income and/or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

**Management of market risks**

The Group distinguishes its exposure to market risk between trading and non-trading portfolios. Trading portfolio includes positions arising from market-making, proprietary positions and other marked-to-market positions so designated. Non-trading portfolio includes positions other than those with the trading intent that arises from interest rate management of the Group's assets and liabilities and available-for-sale and held-to-maturity investments.

The Group has well-defined policies, procedures and trading limits in place to ensure oversight of Treasury's day-to-day operations, in accordance with the Board's defined risk appetite. These are reviewed periodically to ensure that they remain in line with the Group's overall market risk appetite.

The Group manages market risk positions within the risk management limits set out by the Board. Overall responsibility for monitoring market risk is vested with the MRC.

**Investment price risk**

The risk originates primarily from the investment portfolio of the Group which is managed on a fair value basis. The Group manages the risk through diversification of investments in terms of counterparty, industry and country. The Group monitors and reviews portfolio performance on a monthly basis.

The Investment Committee (IC) reviews sensitivity of investment price volatility on annualized income. The overall stop loss limit is set at 15% of the purchase price or last year end price, whichever is recent for Fixed Income Instrument (FI) and 20% of the purchase price or last year end price, whichever is recent for equities. When the loss reaches 10% in case of FI and 15% in case of Equities, Investment Management Team escalates to IC to decide the strategy of either holding the investment or its disposal. Any loss in excess of 15% for FI and 20% for Equities is escalated to the Board with management recommendations for decision making.

The table below shows the impact of decline in fair value of investments by 10% on net income and regulatory capital and equity for 2021 and 2020:

Investments classified as FVTPL	Assumed level of change %	Impact on net income and regulatory capital 2021 AED'000	Impact on net income and regulatory capital 2020 AED'000
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Reference benchmarks:

Fair value of managed funds	10%	178	205
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Investments classified as FVOCI	Assumed level of change %	Impact on equity 2021 AED'000	Impact on equity 2020 AED'000
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Reference benchmarks:

Quoted debt securities / Islamic Sukuks	10%	188,597	305,592
Other investments	10%	65,025	95,852

## SECTION 7

### 5. Financial risk management (continued) (e) Market risk (continued)

#### Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates and arises from financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency. The Board of Directors has set limits on positions by currencies which are closely monitored. Exceptions, if any, are only allowed by seeking prior approval of ALCO and MRC supported by a business case and ratification by the Board. During the year, the Group complied with the open position limits and exception approval process.

The Group carries out sensitivity analysis on the basis of 5% shift in exchange rate and analyzes their impact on annualized exchange income. ALCO reviews currency limits based on these sensitivities.

The UAE currency is pegged to the US Dollar and this is considered while setting the limits and analyzing the sensitivity impact.

At 31 December, the Group's open positions [long / (short)] and potential impact of a shift in exchange rate on the statement of income are as follows:

Currency	USD	EUR	Others
<b>Open position</b>			
<b>2021 (AED'000)</b>	<b>(267,395)</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>36,253</b>
<b>2020 (AED'000)</b>	<b>719,207</b>	<b>7,729</b>	<b>(1,245)</b>
Assumed change in exchange rates	5%	5%	5%
<b>Impact on exchange income from increase in exchange rates:</b>			
<b>2021 (AED'000)</b>	<b>(13,370)</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1,813</b>
<b>2020 (AED'000)</b>	<b>35,960</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>(62)</b>
<b>Impact on exchange income from decrease in exchange rates:</b>			
<b>2021 (AED'000)</b>	<b>13,370</b>	<b>(63)</b>	<b>(1,813)</b>
<b>2020 (AED'000)</b>	<b>(35,960)</b>	<b>(386)</b>	<b>62</b>

At 31 December 2021, the impact on exchange income due to change in exchange rate by 5% is  $\pm 10.07\%$  (2020:  $\pm 29.03\%$ ). Excluding the impact of US\$ open position, the impact is  $\pm 1.64\%$  (2020:  $\pm 0.26\%$ ).

#### Interest rate risk

The principal risk to which financial assets and liabilities are exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instruments because of a change in market interest rates.

The Group's treasury manages interest rate risk principally through monitoring interest rate gaps and matching the interest re-pricing profile of financial assets and liabilities. The Group's long term financial assets and liabilities are priced generally on a floating rate basis, which tracks the changes in market interest rates. Long term loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables that are priced on a fixed rate basis constitute  $10.1\%$  (2020:  $5.8\%$ ) of the total loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables portfolio.

The Group measures the interest rate sensitive gaps across tenors considering the availability of a contractual ability to re-price all its assets and liabilities. The sensitivity analysis i.e. the impact of a parallel shift in interest rate curves on net interest income (NII) and equity is ascertained and presented to ALCO for review on a monthly basis. Strategies and actions required to mitigate this risk, if any, are approved and monitored by ALCO and executed by Treasury. The Group carries out sensitivity analysis on the net interest income for one year assuming changes (whether increase or decrease) in interest rates. An analysis of the Group's sensitivity to an increase or decrease in market interest rates based on the financial assets and financial liabilities, denominated in various currencies, held at 31 December, assuming no asymmetrical movement in yield curves and a constant consolidated statement of financial position, is as follows:

Currency	AED	USD	EUR	Others	Total
Assumed change in interest / profit rates	±100 bps				

**Impact on net interest income and net income from Islamic financing and investment activities from increase in interest / profit rates**

<b>2021 (AED'000)</b>	<b>119,572</b>	<b>25,507</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>(4,955)</b>	<b>140,134</b>
<b>2020 (AED'000)</b>	<b>115,619</b>	<b>17,083</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>(7,715)</b>	<b>125,051</b>

**Impact on net interest income and net income from Islamic financing and investment activities from decrease in interest / profit rates**

<b>2021 (AED'000)</b>	<b>(84,978)</b>	<b>(32,007)</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>7,272</b>	<b>(109,740)</b>
<b>2020 (AED'000)</b>	<b>(97,075)</b>	<b>(18,684)</b>	<b>(64)</b>	<b>8,039</b>	<b>(107,784)</b>

An impact of 5% or higher on regulatory capital is considered as a trigger event based on which an action plan is agreed. At 31 December, the impact of 25 bps, 50 bps and 100 bps shift analysis on net interest income and net income from Islamic financing and investment activities and regulatory capital is as follows:

**Impact on net interest income and net income from Islamic financing and investment activities**

	2021		2020	
	Upward shift	Downward shift	Upward shift	Downward shift
bps				
25	4.24%	-3.99%	3.59%	-3.59%
50	8.47%	-6.69%	7.19%	-6.76%
100	16.95%	-13.27%	14.37%	-12.39%

**Impact on regulatory capital**

	2021		2020	
	Upward shift	Downward shift	Upward shift	Downward shift
bps				
25	0.60%	-0.57%	0.52%	-0.52%
50	1.20%	-0.95%	1.04%	-0.97%
100	2.41%	-1.88%	2.07%	-1.79%

The Group also conducts interest rate stress testing based on modified duration approach. The results of the shift analysis are reviewed monthly by ALCO, which along with Business Review Committee and MRC has the overall responsibility for managing pricing policy.

## SECTION 7

5. Financial risk management (continued)  
(e) Market risk (continued)

The Group's interest rate gap position on financial assets and liabilities based on the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity date is as follows:

2021 AED'000	Less than 1 month	1 month to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non-interest bearing items	Total
Cash and balances with the UAE Central Bank	3,487,848	1,762,340	763,178	-	-	-	1,992,657	8,006,023
Due from banks and financial institutions	593,031	369,362	189,692	118,613	-	-	858,725	2,129,423
Investments and Islamic instruments	394,982	630,712	74,405	225,583	2,640,030	371,962	36,662	4,374,336
Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables	9,507,087	9,124,395	2,663,274	425,560	1,421,329	1,926,620	546,635	25,614,900
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,086,977	2,086,977
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>13,982,948</b>	<b>11,886,809</b>	<b>3,690,549</b>	<b>769,756</b>	<b>4,061,359</b>	<b>2,298,582</b>	<b>5,521,656</b>	<b>42,211,659</b>
Due to banks	772,967	943,125	-	-	348,994	-	68,453	2,133,539
Customer deposits and Islamic customer deposits	2,787,537	3,832,564	4,683,521	4,185,871	1,130,669	-	15,578,583	32,198,745
Term borrowings	-	330,570	183,650	-	-	-	-	514,220
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,238,786	2,238,786
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>3,560,504</b>	<b>5,106,259</b>	<b>4,867,171</b>	<b>4,185,871</b>	<b>1,479,663</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,885,822</b>	<b>37,085,290</b>

### Interest rate sensitivity gap

On-balance sheet	10,422,444	6,780,550	(1,176,622)	(3,416,115)	2,581,696	2,298,582	(12,364,166)
Off-balance sheet	-	104,681	73,460	(128,555)	(49,586)	-	-
<b>Cumulative</b>	<b>10,422,444</b>	<b>17,307,675</b>	<b>16,204,513</b>	<b>12,659,843</b>	<b>15,191,953</b>	<b>17,490,535</b>	<b>5,126,369</b>

### 2020

<b>Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap</b>	<b>10,839,022</b>	<b>15,928,586</b>	<b>14,298,866</b>	<b>10,709,525</b>	<b>13,164,468</b>	<b>13,858,537</b>	<b>5,201,079</b>
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### Interest rate yields

The average earning on placements and balances with banks was 0.40% (2020: 1.21%), on loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables was 4.01% (2020: 4.62%) and on the investment portfolio was 1.72% (2020: 2.03%). The average cost of customer deposits and Islamic customer deposits was 0.82% (2020: 1.49%) and of due to banks and term borrowings was 0.99% (2020: 1.59%).

### Derivative financial instruments

In the ordinary course of business, the Group enters into various types of derivative transactions that are affected by variables in the underlying instruments.

A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract with all three of the following characteristics:

- its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract (sometimes called the 'underlying');
- it requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors; and
- it is settled at a future date.

Derivative financial instruments which the Group enters into includes forward foreign exchange contracts, interest rate derivatives, commodity derivatives and currency options.

The Group uses derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes as part of its asset and liability management activities in order to reduce its own exposure to fluctuations in interest rates.

The Group uses interest rate swaps to hedge interest rate risks. In all such cases, the hedging relationship and objectives including details of the hedged item and hedging instrument are formally documented and the transactions are accounted for based on the type of hedge.

The following table shows the positive (assets) and negative (liabilities) fair values of derivative financial instruments.

#### Hedging instrument

2021 AED'000	Assets	Liabilities	Notional
-----------------	--------	-------------	----------

#### Derivatives held as fair value hedges

Interest rate swaps	-	5,302	178,141
<b>Total derivative financial instruments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,302</b>	<b>178,141</b>

2020 AED'000	Assets	Liabilities	Notional
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#### Derivatives held as fair value hedges

Interest rate swaps	-	10,989	216,707
<b>Total derivative financial instruments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,989</b>	<b>216,707</b>

The carrying value of investments (hedged item) is **AED 197.3 million** (31 December 2020: AED 238.7 million) and the accumulated amount of fair value adjustments to investments (hedged item) is **AED 5.3 million** (31 December 2020: AED 11.0 million). The gains / losses attributable to the hedged risk for investments amounted to **AED 5.3 million** (31 December 2020: AED 11.0 million) and on the interest rate swaps (hedging instrument) amounted to **AED 5.3 million** (31 December 2020: AED 11.0 million). All the hedges were fully effective for the period ended 31 December 2021 and the year ended 31 December 2020.

The following table contains an analysis of the hedging instrument on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity and / or expected date of settlement:

#### Hedging instrument

2021 AED'000	Less than 1 month	1 month to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Interest rate swaps	-	-	-	128,555	49,586	-	178,141
	-	-	-	128,555	49,586	-	178,141

#### Hedging instrument

2020 AED'000	Less than 1 month	1 month to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Interest rate swaps	-	-	-	38,566	178,141	-	216,707
	-	-	-	38,566	178,141	-	216,707

#### (f) IBOR Reforms

##### Interest rate benchmark reform

A fundamental reform of major interest rate benchmarks is being undertaken globally to replace or reform IBOR with alternative risk-free rates (referred to as 'IBOR reform'). The Group has exposure to IBORs on its financial instruments that will be replaced or reformed as part of this market-wide initiative. The Group anticipates that IBOR reform will have operational, risk management and accounting impacts across all of its business lines. The Group established a cross-functional IBOR Project Working Committee (referred to as 'IBOR Committee') to manage its transition to alternative rates. The project is led by senior representatives from functions across the Bank including the client facing teams, Legal, Finance, Operations and Technology. The objectives of the IBOR Committee include evaluating the extent to which loans and advances and Islamic financing

## SECTION 7

### 5. Financial risk management (continued) (f) IBOR Reforms (continued)

facilities and Investments in Floating Rate Notes (FRN) and liabilities have reference to IBOR cash flows, whether such contracts need to be amended as a result of IBOR reform and how to manage communication about IBOR reform with counterparties. The IBOR Committee reports to ALCO regularly and collaborates with other business functions as needed. It provides periodic reports to ALCO and Treasury to support management of interest rate risk and to identify operational risks arising from IBOR reform.

The Group has maintained its momentum in tracking its exposure to IBORs, preparing its IT systems to accommodate the incoming RFRs, amending or preparing contractual templates and communicating its progress with both the Regulators and its clients. IBOR reform exposes the Bank to various risks, which the project committee is managing and monitoring closely under oversight of ALCO.

These risks include but are not limited to the following:

- Conduct risk 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; and
- Operational risk arising from changes to the Bank's IT systems and processes, also the risk of payments being disrupted if an IBOR ceases to be available.

The Group has set up a methodical framework to monitor the progress of transition from IBORs to new benchmark rates by

reviewing its exposure and contracts on a regular basis. The Group considers that a contract is not yet transitioned to an alternative benchmark rate when interest under the contract is indexed to a benchmark rate that is still subject to IBOR reform, even if it includes a fallback clause that deals with the cessation of the existing IBOR. The Group holds derivatives for trading and risk management purposes. Derivatives held for risk management purposes are designated in hedging relationships. The interest rate swaps have floating legs that are indexed to various IBORs. The Group's derivative instruments are governed by ISDA definitions.

Further, the Group evaluated the extent to which its fair value hedging relationships are subject to uncertainty driven by IBOR reform as at the reporting date. The Group's hedged items and hedging instruments continue to be indexed to IBOR benchmark rates, which are mainly USD 3 months / 6 months LIBOR Index. These IBOR benchmark rates are quoted regularly and IBOR cash flows are exchanged with its counterparties as usual.

The Group's exposure to interest rate swaps designated in hedge accounting relationships as at 31 December 2021 represents an amount of **AED 178.1 million**. The objective of the majority of these hedges and consistent with the overall interest rate risk management strategy of NBF is to reduce fluctuations from interest rate risk.

The Group has achieved readiness to transition relevant portion of its IBOR exposure to RFRs and has in place detailed plans, processes and procedures to support the transition of the IBOR exposures prior to the Benchmark cessation. The Group has already communicated to the impacted customers with information and price revision letters. The new price based on RFR will be applicable from 01 January 2022.

#### Financial assets

The Group's IBOR exposures on floating-rate loans and advances and Islamic financing facilities and Investments in FRN to customers are covered in the following table:

Currency	2021 AED'000	2020 AED'000
USD	3,694,600	2,924,475
EUR	4,099	5,853
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,698,699</b>	<b>2,930,328</b>

#### Financial liabilities

The Group has floating-rate liabilities indexed to IBORs of **AED 803.1 million** (2020: AED 1,050.7 million) denominated in USD.

The table below shows the Bank's exposure as at 31 December 2021 to significant IBORs subject to reform that have yet to transition to RFRs.

31 December 2021	Non-derivative financial assets - carrying value	Non-derivative financial liabilities carrying value	Derivative nominal amount
LIBOR 1 month	627,170	-	58,095
LIBOR 3 month	2,714,265	803,125	2,484,906
LIBOR 6 month	350,731	-	284,728
LIBOR 12 month	6,533	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,698,699</b>	<b>803,125</b>	<b>2,827,729</b>

The table below indicates the nominal amount and weighted average maturity of derivatives in hedging relationships that will be affected by IBOR reform as financial instruments transition to RFRs, analysed by interest rate basis. The derivative hedging instruments provide a close approximation to the extent of the risk exposure, the bank manages through hedging relationships:

31 December 2021	Nominal amount AED'000	Average Maturity (Year)
<b>Interest rate swap</b>		
LIBOR 1 month	-	-
LIBOR 3 month	91,825	0.9
LIBOR 6 month	86,316	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>178,141</b>	<b>1.2</b>

### (g) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Group's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks, such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Group's operations and are faced by all business entities. Potential loss may be in the form of financial loss or other damages, for example loss of reputation and public confidence that will impact the Group's credibility and ability to do business.

The Group's objective in managing operational risk is to balance avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Group's reputation with overall cost effectiveness.

The Group has defined policies and procedures which are followed to manage operational risk through the Operational Risk Committee (ORC) forum. Compliance with Group standards is supported by a programme of periodic risk and internal control assessments and reviews undertaken by Internal Audit and Operational Risk and Compliance. The results of reviews are discussed with the businesses and functional units to which they relate and regular reports are provided to the Internal Audit, MRC, Board Risk Committee (BRC) and the Board.

The regulatory risk capital charge allocation with respect to Operational Risk is computed based on the Standardized Approach. However, the Bank, as part of the ICAAP, computes the risk capital charge allocation for Pillar 2 risks related to Strategic Risk, Reputational Risk, Residual Risk and Settlement Risk through an internally designed but externally independently validated scorecard approach which encompasses a broad range of best industry practices including the regulatory requirements and guidance issued from time to time, locally and internationally

### (h) Management of capital

The Group's lead regulator, the UAE Central Bank, sets and monitors regulatory capital requirements. The requirements of capital for subsidiaries, NBF Financial Services FZC and NBF Markets (Cayman) Limited are determined by the Free Zone Authority of Fujairah and Cayman Island Government General Registry respectively.

The Group's objectives and strategy when managing capital are:

- To safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to increase returns for shareholders;

- To maintain adequate level and achieve an optimum structure for the Group's capital commensurate to its strategy, risk profile and relative positioning in the market;
- To comply with regulatory capital requirements set by the Central Bank of the UAE;
- To efficiently allocate capital to various businesses leading to enhanced shareholder value and optimal risk reward;
- To ensure effective internal organisation and processes and to assess and manage material risks on an ongoing basis; and
- To provide for any unforeseen losses.

The Group's capital management is carried out centrally and determines the level of risk-weighted asset growth and the optimal amount and mix of capital required to support planned business growth.

The Group and its subsidiaries have complied with all regulatory capital requirements throughout the year.

In implementing capital requirements, the Group calculates its capital adequacy ratio in accordance with the 'Capital Adequacy Regulations' issued by the UAE Central Bank. The UAE Central Bank introduced the implementation of Basel III reporting which the Group has adopted and has also developed and implemented risk management measurement tools and robust practices to become a Basel II Foundation Internal Rating Based Approach (FIRB) compliant bank. The UAE Central Bank places considerable emphasis on the ICAAP and the Group has developed an economic capital model to comply with the UAE Central Bank requirements.

### Regulatory Capital

The Bank's risk weighted assets (RWA) are weighted on the basis of relative credit, market, and operational risks. Credit risk includes both on and off-balance sheet risks. In accordance with the Basel III Compliance – Standardized Approach, the Bank is following the standardized measurement approach for credit, market and operational risk, under the existing Pillar 1 of Basel II requirements with the addition of the respective changes pertinent to capital supply.

The quantitative requirements, based on the regulations / guidelines, have been detailed below:

- Total regulatory capital (net of regulatory adjustments) – at least 10.5% of risk weighted assets (RWAs) – comprises of two tiers:

## SECTION 7

5. Financial risk management (continued)  
(h) Management of capital (continued)

a. Tier 1 capital – at least 8.5% of RWA, composed of:

- Common equity Tier 1 (CET1) – at least 7.0% of RWA; and
- Additional Tier 1 (AT1)

Common equity Tier 1 (CET1) includes ordinary share capital, statutory reserve, special reserve, retained earnings and fair value reserves relating to unrealized gains on investments classified as FVOCI / available-for-sale with a hair-cut of 55%; and Additional Tier 1 (AT1) comprises of Tier 1 capital notes.

b. Tier 2 capital

It includes collective impairment provision and subordinated facilities. Collective impairment provision,

including Impairment Reserve - General, shall not exceed 1.25% of total credit risk weighted assets.

ii. Banks must maintain a Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) of 2.5% of RWAs in the form of CET1 capital. CBUAE may also require banks to implement Countercyclical Buffer (CCyB), to protect the banks from periods of excess aggregate credit growth. CCyB must be met by using CET1 capital and the level may vary between 0 - 2.5% of RWAs.

Pursuant to the UAE Central Bank standards pertinent to TESS issued during March and April 2020, the Regulator allowed banks to utilize the capital conservation buffer up to a maximum of 60% without supervisory consequences, effective from 15 March 2020 until 31 December 2021.

### Minimum transitional arrangements as per UAE Central Bank

Capital element	Basel III 2021	Basel III 2020
Minimum common equity tier 1 ratio	7.0%	7.0%
Minimum tier 1 capital ratio	8.5%	8.5%
Minimum capital adequacy ratio	10.5%	10.5%
Capital conservation buffer	2.5%	2.5%

### Capital Stress Testing

The Group carried out and submitted to the UAE Central Bank stress testing exercise in accordance with the macroeconomic and business scenarios prescribed by the UAE Central Bank through its guidelines on '2021 Stress Testing Guidance for Participating Banks' issued in June 2021. The results also included the mitigation plan / management action in response to the impact of the stress scenario on the capital adequacy of the Group. The Group passed the UAE Central Bank stress test.

The stress testing exercise achieves the following objectives:

- Provides a forward looking assessment of risk under a stressed scenario;
- Impact of various Macroeconomic Variables for UAE markets;
- Elaborates the methodologies, and the assumptions undertaken in the process;
- Assisting the Group in shaping its strategy, by gauging the capital impact due to stress scenarios;
- Enable the Group to assess extreme risk scenarios, along with contingency plan for such events; and
- Reporting results to the senior management and the Board of Directors for their review and approval to facilitate contingency planning.

### Capital Allocation

- The Group also assesses internally its capital requirements taking into consideration its growth requirements and business plans, and quantifies its regulatory and risk/economic capital requirements within its integrated ICAAP Framework. Risks such as residual risk, concentration risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk in banking book (IRRBB), settlement risk, reputational risk, strategic risk, and cyber risk form part of ICAAP quantification.
- The Group also calculates Risk Adjusted Return on Capital (ROC) for credit applications that are priced on a risk-adjusted basis.

Capital base	2021 AED'000	2020 AED'000
<b>CET1 capital</b>		
Share capital	2,000,000	1,914,762
Statutory reserve	947,578	936,053
Special reserve	573,424	561,899
Retained earnings	635,396	597,943
IFRS 9 transitional arrangement – ECL (stage 1 and 2) impact	18,738	341,918
Accumulated other comprehensive income	19,818	41,662
<b>CET1 total</b>	<b>4,194,954</b>	<b>4,394,237</b>
<b>Additional tier 1 (AT1) capital</b>		
Tier 1 capital securities (note 19)	1,285,550	1,285,550
<b>Total tier 1</b>	<b>5,480,504</b>	<b>5,679,787</b>
<b>Tier 2 capital</b>		
Collective impairment provision	344,866	355,579
<b>Total tier 2</b>	<b>344,866</b>	<b>355,579</b>
<b>Total capital base (a)</b>	<b>5,825,370</b>	<b>6,035,366</b>
Risk weighted assets	2021 Risk-weighted equivalent AED'000	2020 Risk-weighted equivalent AED'000
Credit risk	27,589,268	28,446,320
Market risk	41,298	53,159
Operational risk	2,850,595	2,962,984
<b>Total risk weighted assets (b)</b>	<b>30,481,161</b>	<b>31,462,463</b>
<b>Capital adequacy ratio (a) / (b) - %</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>19.2</b>
<b>Tier 1 ratio - %</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.1</b>
<b>Common equity tier 1 ratio (CET 1) - %</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>14.0</b>

The Group prepares an ICAAP document and submits to the UAE Central Bank on an annual basis. The Group's ICAAP report includes assessment and review of the following, keeping in mind a forward-looking approach:

- Risk management framework to assess, measure, monitor and control all the material elements of risks;
- Risk profile and business strategy;
- Capital required to cover all material risks;
- Stress testing risks to assess capital requirement under stressed conditions; and
- Capital planning and budgeting.

Apart from credit, market and operational risk covered in Pillar 1, the ICAAP report covers other material risks like residual risk, concentration risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk in banking book (IRRBB), settlement risk, reputational risk, strategic risk, and cyber risk. ICAAP Stress Testing details, assumptions, methodology and results are documented in a separate stress testing manual that covers all aforementioned Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 risks. The Pillar II

CAR for the year ended 31 December 2021 was **16.6%** (2020: 16.6%).

#### Risk weights for credit risk

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

#### Claims on sovereigns

These pertain to exposures to governments and their central banks. Claims on central banks and sovereigns are risk weighted in accordance with their ratings from acceptable ECAIs, except that, for all GCC sovereigns a 0% weight has been applied.

#### Claims on public sector entities (PSEs)

Domestic currency claims on GCC non-commercial PSE are treated as claims on GCC sovereigns if their Central Bank or monetary authority treats them as such. Foreign currency

## SECTION 7

5. Financial risk management (continued)  
(h) Management of capital (continued)

claims on GCC PSE are treated one grade less favourable than its sovereign i.e. 20% risk weight are applied.

Claims on other foreign non-commercial PSE are treated one grade less favourable than its sovereign. Claims on commercial PSE are treated as claims on corporate.

### Claims on multilateral development banks (MDBs)

All MDBs are risk weighted in accordance with the respective credit rating except for those members listed in the World Bank Group which are risk weighted at 0%.

### Claims on banks

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

### Claims on corporate portfolio

Claims on corporate are risk weighted in accordance with ratings from acceptable ECAs. Risk weightings for unrated corporate claims are assigned at 100%.

### Claims on regulatory retail exposures

Retail claims that are included in the regulatory retail portfolio are assigned risk weights of 75%, if it meets the criteria mentioned in the UAE Central Bank Basel II guidelines. Claims which do not meet the criteria are assigned risk weights of 100%.

### Claims secured by residential property

A preferential risk weight of 35% is applied on claims that do not exceed AED 10 million and are secured by residential property with Loan-to-Value (LTV) of up to 85%. Other claims secured on residential property are risk weighted at 100%.

### Claims secured by commercial property

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

### Past due exposures

The unsecured portion of any loan and financing (other than a qualifying residential mortgage loan) that is past due for more than 90 days, net of specific provisions (including partial write-offs), is risk weighted as follows:

- 150% risk weight where specific provisions are less than 20% of the outstanding amount of the loan and financing; and
- 100% risk weight where specific provisions are equal to or greater than 20% of the outstanding amount of the loan and financing.

### Equity portfolios

Equity in banking book is risk weighted at 150%.

### Other exposures

These are risk weighted at 100%.

## Credit risk and risk weights

2021 AED'000	On & off balance sheet Gross outstanding	Credit risk mitigation (CRM)			Risk-weighted assets
		Exposure before CRM	CRM	After CRM	
Claims on sovereigns	10,030,875	10,030,875	-	10,030,875	247,891
Claims on PSEs, GREs and Corporates	27,526,367	27,363,013	3,979,035	24,896,901	19,273,070
Claims on Banks and Multi Lateral Development Banks	4,447,508	4,210,241	-	4,420,774	1,530,170
Regulatory retail exposures	1,236,014	1,105,696	38,367	1,096,770	801,840
Residential retail portfolio	2,542,117	2,542,117	-	2,542,117	1,444,152
Commercial real estate	1,686,798	1,686,798	-	1,686,798	1,686,798
Past due exposures	3,618,930	1,418,148	701,264	1,966,264	1,265,000
Higher-risk categories	2,862	2,862	-	2,862	4,293
Other exposures	1,696,952	1,696,952	-	1,696,952	1,336,054
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,788,423</b>	<b>50,056,702</b>	<b>4,718,666</b>	<b>48,340,313</b>	<b>27,589,268</b>

2020 AED'000	On & off balance sheet Gross outstanding	Credit risk mitigation (CRM)			Risk-weighted assets
		Exposure before CRM	CRM	After CRM	
Claims on sovereigns	6,581,740	6,581,740	-	6,581,740	42,009
Claims on PSEs, GREs and Corporates	29,220,433	41,160,460	4,178,700	26,084,918	20,292,393
Claims on banks	4,454,093	4,454,093	-	4,406,788	1,588,110
Regulatory retail Exposures	1,056,270	1,217,878	41,134	1,053,869	766,343
Residential retail Portfolio	2,111,870	2,111,870	-	2,111,870	1,282,238
Commercial real Estate	2,120,073	2,120,073	-	2,120,073	2,120,073
Past due exposures	3,034,317	957,507	36,125	993,632	957,507
Higher-risk categories	2,518	2,518	-	2,518	3,776
Other exposures	1,909,899	1,909,899	-	1,909,899	1,393,871
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,491,213</b>	<b>60,516,038</b>	<b>4,255,959</b>	<b>45,265,307</b>	<b>28,446,320</b>

On and off balance sheet exposures include unutilized credit limits which are revocable at the discretion of the Bank amounting to **AED 10,864 million** (2020: AED 12,102 million).

The external rating of ECAI is mapped to the prescribed credit quality assessment scale that in turn produces standard risk weightings. The Group uses Credit Risk Mitigation techniques (CRM) whereby only cash and bank guarantees are used in the calculation of Pillar 1 Capital requirements.

### Market risk and risk weights

The Group's capital charge, in respect of market risk in accordance with the Standardized methodology, is as follows:

	2021 AED'000	2020 AED'000
Interest rate risk		
- Specific interest rate risk	362	1,147
- General interest rate risk	-	-
Equity position risk		
- General equity exposure risk	-	-
Foreign exchange risk	3,974	1,732
Option risk	-	2,703
<b>Total market risk capital charge</b>	<b>4,336</b>	<b>5,582</b>
<b>Market risk – risk weighted assets</b>	<b>41,298</b>	<b>53,159</b>

In line with the Basel Accord, investments designated as fair value through profit or loss form part of the banking book rather than the trading book. Accordingly, the designated investment portfolio has been covered under credit risk.

### Operational risk and risk weights

Capital requirement for operational risk is calculated using the Standardized Approach. The total capital charge is calculated by multiplying the specified eight business lines' three (3) - year average net interest income and net income from Islamic financing and investment activities and net non-interest income by a percentage (beta) assigned to each of the business lines. The beta factors range from 12% to 18%, as specified in the Basel Accord.

## SECTION 7

### 6. Financial assets and liabilities

#### 6.1 Classification and measurement

The fair values and carrying values of the financial assets and liabilities at 31 December 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

2021 AED'000	At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Allowances for impairment (ECL)	Carrying amount
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash and balances with the UAE Central Bank	-	-	8,006,023	-	8,006,023
Due from banks and financial institutions	-	-	2,137,809	(8,386)	2,129,423
Investments and Islamic instruments	1,783	2,536,220	1,842,607	(6,274)	4,374,336
Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables	-	-	27,767,137	(2,152,237)	25,614,900
Other assets	-	-	2,086,977	-	2,086,977
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>2,536,220</b>	<b>41,840,553</b>	<b>(2,166,897)</b>	<b>42,211,659</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Due to banks	-	-	2,133,539	-	2,133,539
Customer deposits and Islamic customer deposits	-	-	32,198,745	-	32,198,745
Term borrowings	-	-	514,220	-	514,220
Other liabilities	-	-	2,150,744	88,042	2,238,786
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36,997,248</b>	<b>88,042</b>	<b>37,085,290</b>

2020 AED'000	At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Allowances for impairment (ECL)	Carrying amount
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash and balances with the UAE Central Bank	-	-	5,228,531	-	5,228,531
Due from banks and financial institutions	-	-	1,661,023	(11,328)	1,649,695
Investments and Islamic instruments	2,051	4,014,435	1,175,251	(4,693)	5,187,044
Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables	-	-	27,058,018	(2,213,807)	24,844,211
Other assets	-	-	2,275,238	-	2,275,238
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>4,014,435</b>	<b>37,398,061</b>	<b>(2,229,828)</b>	<b>39,184,719</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Due to banks	-	-	1,362,578	-	1,362,578
Customer deposits and Islamic customer deposits	-	-	29,766,101	-	29,766,101
Term borrowings	-	-	440,760	-	440,760
Other liabilities	-	-	2,292,232	121,969	2,414,201
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,861,671</b>	<b>121,969</b>	<b>33,983,640</b>

## 6.2 Fair value measurement – fair value hierarchy:

2021 AED'000	Notional	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments and Islamic instruments				
Debt securities / Islamic sukuku	-	1,885,970	-	-
Other investments	-	649,169	2,862	-
Forward foreign exchange contracts	20,109,187	-	13,281	-
Currency options	3,369,558	-	66	-
Interest rate derivatives	5,699,622	-	7,971	-
Commodity derivatives	369,249	-	2,762	-
2020 AED'000	Notional	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments and Islamic instruments				
Debt securities / Islamic sukuku	-	3,055,916	-	-
Other investments	-	958,052	2,518	-
Forward foreign exchange contracts	13,375,109	-	13,799	-
Currency options	8,900,074	-	2,628	-
Interest rate derivatives	7,482,060	-	(3,503)	-
Commodity derivatives	144,147	-	452	-

During the year, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy above. Further, there has been no change in the valuation techniques in relation to valuation of financial instruments, as discussed in note 4, during the year.

## 7. Cash and balances with the UAE Central Bank

AED'000	2021	2020
Cash on hand	272,685	236,437
Certificates of deposit (CDs) with the UAE Central Bank	6,013,366	3,600,000
Other balances with the UAE Central Bank (note 7.1)	1,719,972	1,392,094
	<b>8,006,023</b>	<b>5,228,531</b>

7.1 Other balances with the UAE Central Bank include regulatory cash reserve deposits of AED 1,720.4 million (2020: AED 1,398.5 million).

## 8. Due from banks and financial institutions

## 8.1 By type

AED'000	2021	2020
Placements	512,122	355,274
Current accounts / term deposits	992,084	706,098
Bills discounted	633,603	599,651
	<b>2,137,809</b>	<b>1,661,023</b>
Less: Allowances for impairment (ECL) (note 12.1)	(8,386)	(11,328)
	<b>2,129,423</b>	<b>1,649,695</b>

As at 31 December 2021, current accounts / term deposits include cash collateral of AED 125.0 million (2020: AED 211.1 million) in respect of negative fair value of derivatives, in accordance with the agreements with interbank counterparties.

Due from banks and financial institutions include a Wakala placement amounting to AED 73.5 million (2020: nil) undertaken through a Shari'ah-compliant Islamic window, NBF Islamic.

## SECTION 7

### 8. Due from banks and financial institutions (continued)

#### 8.2 By geographical area

AED'000	2021	2020
UAE	538,984	550,918
GCC	239,940	163,287
Europe	510,648	506,784
Americas	453,528	178,826
Others	394,709	261,208
	<b>2,137,809</b>	<b>1,661,023</b>
Less: Allowances for impairment (ECL) (note 12.1)	(8,386)	(11,328)
	<b>2,129,423</b>	<b>1,649,695</b>

The dispersion of due from banks and financial institutions portfolio based on the redistribution of risk is set out below:

AED'000	2021	2020
UAE	467,546	450,649
GCC	231,268	161,689
Europe	724,111	629,802
Americas	225,384	69,801
Others	489,500	349,082
	<b>2,137,809</b>	<b>1,661,023</b>
Less: Allowances for impairment (ECL) (note 12.1)	(8,386)	(11,328)
	<b>2,129,423</b>	<b>1,649,695</b>

#### 8.3 By currency

AED'000	2021	2020
AED	262,292	312,210
USD	1,395,666	987,515
EUR	36,819	116,379
GBP	133,223	8,093
XAU	12,796	17,715
Others	297,013	219,111
	<b>2,137,809</b>	<b>1,661,023</b>
Less: Allowances for impairment (ECL) (note 12.1)	(8,386)	(11,328)
	<b>2,129,423</b>	<b>1,649,695</b>

#### 8.4 Based on external credit ratings:

AED'000	2021	2020
AA	1,160	146
AA-	39,480	82,498
A+	48,496	92,674
A	219,634	102,590
A-	450,283	440,660
BBB+	759,934	402,692
BBB	19,588	74,574
BBB- and below	599,234	465,189
	<b>2,137,809</b>	<b>1,661,023</b>
Less: Allowances for impairment (ECL) (note 12.1)	(8,386)	(11,328)
	<b>2,129,423</b>	<b>1,649,695</b>

## 8.5 Stage-wise analysis

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of due from banks and financial institutions. The gross carrying amount of due from banks and financial institutions, including accrued interest / profit, represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets:

2021 AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Outstanding balance	2,138,314	-	-	2,138,314
Allowances for impairment (ECL) (note 12.1)	(8,386)	-	-	(8,386)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>2,129,928</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,129,928</b>

2020 AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Outstanding balance	1,652,034	10,506	-	1,662,540
Allowances for impairment (ECL) (note 12.1)	(10,702)	(626)	-	(11,328)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>1,641,332</b>	<b>9,880</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,651,212</b>

Majority of due from banks and financial institutions are in stage 1 throughout the year and therefore have insignificant ECL. Accordingly, there have been no significant movements between stages in respect of these financial assets.

## 9. Investments and Islamic instruments

AED'000	2021	2020
<b>Investments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (note 9.1)</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>2,051</b>
<b>Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)</b>		
Debt securities / Islamic sukuks (note 9.2)	1,885,971	3,055,916
Other investments / Islamic instruments (note 9.3)	650,249	958,519
	<b>2,536,220</b>	<b>4,014,435</b>
<b>Investments measured at amortised cost</b>		
Debt securities / Islamic sukuks (note 9.2)	1,842,607	1,175,251
	<b>4,380,610</b>	<b>5,191,737</b>
Less: Allowances for impairment (ECL) (note 12.1)	(6,274)	(4,693)
	<b>4,374,336</b>	<b>5,187,044</b>

9.1 Investments at FVTPL include various funds whose fair values are based on the net asset values provided by the fund managers.

9.2 Debt securities aggregating AED 3,650.3 million (2020: AED 4,231.2 million) represent the Group's investments in bonds and notes which are quoted on recognized exchanges and prices of which are available on internationally recognized platforms of Reuters and Bloomberg and are liquid in normal market conditions. The debt securities portfolio includes floating rate securities amounting to AED 748.3 million (2020: AED 924.1 million).

Debt securities portfolio include Islamic sukuks amounting to AED 588.7 million (2020: AED 692.2 million).

Debt securities portfolio include additional tier 1 perpetual bonds of AED 78.3 million (2020: AED 137.1 million).

9.3 Other investments include various funds whose fair values are based on the net asset values provided by the fund managers, amounting to AED 649.2 million (2020: AED 820.9 million) and no shares were purchased by the Bank during the year (2020: nil).

9.4 The dispersion of the investment portfolio is as follows:

AED'000	2021	2020
Government	2,114,735	2,312,221
Banks and financial institutions	1,272,597	1,650,447
Others	993,278	1,229,069
	<b>4,380,610</b>	<b>5,191,737</b>
Less: Allowances for impairment (ECL) (note 12.1)	(6,274)	(4,693)
	<b>4,374,336</b>	<b>5,187,044</b>

## SECTION 7

### 9. Investments and Islamic instruments (continued)

#### 9.5 By geographical area:

AED'000	2021	2020
UAE	1,570,272	1,597,980
GCC	728,534	977,473
Europe	700,819	1,160,935
Americas	749,127	712,609
Others	631,858	742,740
	<b>4,380,610</b>	<b>5,191,737</b>
Less: Allowances for impairment (ECL) (note 12.1)	(6,274)	(4,693)
	<b>4,374,336</b>	<b>5,187,044</b>

The dispersion of investment portfolio based on the redistribution of risk is set out below:

AED'000	2021	2020
UAE	1,777,386	1,888,745
GCC	942,815	1,238,078
Europe	319,589	559,514
Americas	320,697	345,265
Others	1,020,123	1,160,135
	<b>4,380,610</b>	<b>5,191,737</b>
Less: Allowances for impairment (ECL) (note 12.1)	(6,274)	(4,693)
	<b>4,374,336</b>	<b>5,187,044</b>

Others include investments in multilateral development banks amounting to AED 368.7 million (2020: AED 397.6 million).

#### 9.6 By currency:

AED'000	2021	2020
AED	1,080	467
USD	4,230,262	5,078,861
EUR	119,165	21,338
GBP	30,102	86,680
JPY	1	4,391
	<b>4,380,610</b>	<b>5,191,737</b>
Less: Allowances for impairment (ECL) (note 12.1)	(6,274)	(4,693)
	<b>4,374,336</b>	<b>5,187,044</b>

#### 9.7 Based on external credit rating:

2021 AED'000	Debt securities / Islamic sukufs	Other investments	Total
AAA	-	163,354	<b>163,354</b>
AA	1,142,231	213,645	<b>1,355,876</b>
AA-	560,434	-	<b>560,434</b>
A+	251,182	-	<b>251,182</b>
A	687,498	232,097	<b>919,595</b>
A-	710,733	-	<b>710,733</b>
BBB+	107,575	-	<b>107,575</b>
BBB- and below	268,925	42,936	<b>311,861</b>
Less: Allowances for impairment (ECL) (note 12.1)	(4,662)	(1,612)	<b>(6,274)</b>
	<b>3,723,916</b>	<b>650,420</b>	<b>4,374,336</b>

2020 AED'000	Debt securities / Islamic sukus	Other investments	Total
AAA	-	210,816	210,816
AA	1,013,643	-	1,013,643
AA-	884,809	151,206	1,036,015
A+	129,944	-	129,944
A	1,051,973	129,379	1,181,352
A-	876,257	260,824	1,137,081
BBB+	111,855	-	111,855
BBB- and below	162,686	208,345	371,031
Less: Allowances for impairment (ECL) (note 12.1)	(4,104)	(589)	(4,693)
	<b>4,227,063</b>	<b>959,981</b>	<b>5,187,044</b>

BBB- and below rating investments include unrated issuances by Government related entities.

#### 9.8 Debt investments and Islamic instruments stage-wise analysis:

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of debt investments and Islamic instruments. The gross carrying amount of debt investments and Islamic instruments, including accrued interest / profit, represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets:

2021 AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Outstanding balance	4,337,674	-	-	4,337,674
Allowances for impairment (ECL) (note 12.1)	(6,274)	-	-	(6,274)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>4,331,400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,331,400</b>

2020 AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Outstanding balance	4,983,392	-	-	4,983,392
Allowances for impairment (ECL) (note 12.1)	(4,693)	-	-	(4,693)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>4,978,699</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,978,699</b>

Debt investments and Islamic instruments are in stage 1 throughout the year and therefore have insignificant ECL. Accordingly, there have been no significant movements between stages in respect of these financial assets.

## 10. Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables

### 10.1 By type:

AED'000	2021	2020
Overdrafts	2,289,408	2,310,396
Term loans	19,982,404	20,117,170
Loans against trust receipts	2,990,319	2,747,245
Bills discounted	2,239,960	1,709,239
Bills drawn under letters of credit	293,358	173,968
<b>Gross loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables</b>	<b>27,795,449</b>	<b>27,058,018</b>
Allowances for impairment losses (ECL) (note 12.1)	(2,180,549)	(2,213,807)
<b>Net loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables</b>	<b>25,614,900</b>	<b>24,844,211</b>

10.2 Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables include Murabaha Tawarruq and Ijara financing activities amounting to **AED 3,299.0 million** (2020: AED 3,096.3 million) provided through a Shari'ah-compliant Islamic window, NBF Islamic.

## SECTION 7

### 10. Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables (continued)

#### 10.3 Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables and acceptances stage-wise analysis

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of loans and advances and Islamic receivables and acceptances. The gross carrying amount of loans and advances and Islamic receivables and acceptances, including accrued interest / profit, represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets:

2021 AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Outstanding balance	25,158,457	1,707,868	3,062,797	29,929,122
Allowances for impairment (ECL) (note 12.1)	(271,304)	(242,250)	(1,666,995)	(2,180,549)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>24,887,153</b>	<b>1,465,618</b>	<b>1,395,802</b>	<b>27,748,573</b>

2020 AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Outstanding balance	22,781,653	3,360,911	3,034,312	29,176,876
Allowances for impairment (ECL) (note 12.1)	(265,072)	(563,113)	(1,385,622)	(2,213,807)
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>22,516,581</b>	<b>2,797,798</b>	<b>1,648,690</b>	<b>26,963,069</b>

#### 10.4 Movement in the gross balance of loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables and acceptances:

Outstanding Balance AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount - 31 December 2020</b>	<b>22,781,653</b>	<b>3,360,911</b>	<b>3,034,312</b>	<b>29,176,876</b>
Transferred from Stage 1	(204,441)	150,199	54,242	-
Transferred from Stage 2	497,986	(1,280,790)	782,804	-
Transferred from Stage 3	-	8,303	(8,303)	-
Originated / (derecognized) during the year	2,083,259	(530,755)	105,304	1,657,808
Written-off during the year	-	-	(905,562)	(905,562)
<b>Gross carrying amount - 31 December 2021</b>	<b>25,158,457</b>	<b>1,707,868</b>	<b>3,062,797</b>	<b>29,929,122</b>

Outstanding Balance AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount - 31 December 2019</b>	<b>26,319,746</b>	<b>2,704,403</b>	<b>1,761,170</b>	<b>30,785,319</b>
Transferred from Stage 1	(1,417,399)	1,115,557	301,842	-
Transferred from Stage 2	71,383	(969,169)	897,786	-
Transferred from Stage 3	-	5,758	(5,758)	-
Originated / (derecognized) during the year	(2,192,077)	504,362	484,375	(1,203,340)
Written-off during the year	-	-	(405,103)	(405,103)
<b>Gross carrying amount - 31 December 2020</b>	<b>22,781,653</b>	<b>3,360,911</b>	<b>3,034,312</b>	<b>29,176,876</b>

10.5 Movement in the provision for impairment of loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables and acceptances:

ECL AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>ECL allowance - 31 December 2020</b>	<b>265,072</b>	<b>563,113</b>	<b>1,385,622</b>	<b>2,213,807</b>
Transferred from Stage 1	(7,023)	7,843	24,562	<b>25,382</b>
Transferred from Stage 2	12,983	(275,752)	385,885	<b>123,116</b>
Transferred from Stage 3	-	622	(5,537)	<b>(4,915)</b>
Originated / (derecognized) during the year including changes in PDs / LGDs / EADs	272	(53,576)	785,405	<b>732,101</b>
<b>Net allowance for impairment losses</b>	<b>6,232</b>	<b>(320,863)</b>	<b>1,190,315</b>	<b>875,684</b>
Written-off during the year	-	-	(908,942)	<b>(908,942)</b>
<b>ECL allowance – 31 December 2021</b>	<b>271,304</b>	<b>242,250</b>	<b>1,666,995</b>	<b>2,180,549</b>

ECL AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>ECL allowance - 31 December 2019</b>	<b>220,482</b>	<b>271,207</b>	<b>801,551</b>	<b>1,293,240</b>
Transferred from Stage 1	(13,593)	82,133	139,591	<b>208,131</b>
Transferred from Stage 2	1,393	(121,160)	401,811	<b>282,044</b>
Transferred from Stage 3	-	330	(2,551)	<b>(2,221)</b>
Originated / (derecognized) during the year including changes in PDs / LGDs / EADs	56,790	330,603	450,323	<b>837,716</b>
<b>Net allowance for impairment losses</b>	<b>44,590</b>	<b>291,906</b>	<b>989,174</b>	<b>1,325,670</b>
Written-off during the year	-	-	(405,103)	<b>(405,103)</b>
<b>ECL allowance - 31 December 2020</b>	<b>265,072</b>	<b>563,113</b>	<b>1,385,622</b>	<b>2,213,807</b>

## 11. Contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent liabilities represent credit related commitments under letters of credit and guarantees which are designed to meet the requirements of the Group's customers towards third parties. Commitments represent credit facilities and other capital expenditure commitments of the Group which are undrawn at the date of consolidated statement of financial position. All credit related commitments are unconditionally cancellable / revocable at the discretion of the Group except for the amounts mentioned in the following table:

AED'000	2021	2020
<b>Contingent liabilities:</b>		
Letters of credit covering movement of goods	1,230,156	1,476,558
Financial guarantees and other direct credit substitutes	656,527	760,223
Bid bonds, performance bonds and other transaction related contingencies	4,438,071	4,895,109
	<b>6,324,754</b>	<b>7,131,890</b>
<b>Commitments:</b>		
Undrawn irrevocable commitments – credit related	77,111	169,577
Others	96,650	80,474
	<b>173,761</b>	<b>250,051</b>
	<b>6,498,515</b>	<b>7,381,941</b>

The total undrawn commitments which are revocable at the discretion of the Bank amount to **AED 10,864 million** (2020: AED 12,102 million). Many of the contingent liabilities and commitments will expire without being funded in whole or in part. Therefore, the amounts do not necessarily represent expected future cash flows.

## SECTION 7

### 11. Contingent liabilities and commitments (continued)

#### 11.1 Off balance sheet exposures stage-wise analysis:

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk of relevant off balance sheet exposures and the related ECL. The gross carrying amount of off balance sheet exposures below represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets:

2021 AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Outstanding balance	5,489,636	153,273	481,505	<b>6,124,414</b>
Allowances for impairment (ECL) (note 12.1)	(17,478)	(1,547)	(69,017)	<b>(88,042)</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>5,472,158</b>	<b>151,726</b>	<b>412,488</b>	<b>6,036,372</b>

2020 AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Outstanding balance	5,674,286	950,537	189,348	<b>6,814,171</b>
Allowances for impairment (ECL) (note 12.1)	(19,058)	(7,155)	(95,756)	<b>(121,969)</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>5,655,228</b>	<b>943,382</b>	<b>93,592</b>	<b>6,692,202</b>

#### 11.2 Movement in the gross balance of off-balance sheet exposures:

Outstanding balance AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount - 31 December 2020</b>	<b>5,674,286</b>	<b>950,537</b>	<b>189,348</b>	<b>6,814,171</b>
Transferred from Stage 1	(14,108)	13,783	325	-
Transferred from Stage 2	310,358	(682,203)	371,845	-
Transferred from Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Originated / (expired) during the year	(480,900)	(128,844)	(80,013)	<b>(689,757)</b>
Written-off during the year	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross carrying amount - 31 December 2021</b>	<b>5,489,636</b>	<b>153,273</b>	<b>481,505</b>	<b>6,124,414</b>

Outstanding balance AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount - 31 December 2019</b>	<b>7,034,990</b>	<b>807,971</b>	<b>147,932</b>	<b>7,990,893</b>
Transferred from Stage 1	(499,116)	497,750	1,366	-
Transferred from Stage 2	14,290	(94,557)	80,267	-
Transferred from Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Originated / (expired) during the year	(875,878)	(260,627)	(40,217)	<b>(1,176,722)</b>
Written-off during the year	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross carrying amount - 31 December 2020</b>	<b>5,674,286</b>	<b>950,537</b>	<b>189,348</b>	<b>6,814,171</b>

## 11.3 Movement in the provision for impairment of off-balance sheet exposures:

ECL – AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>ECL allowances - 31 December 2020</b>	<b>19,058</b>	<b>7,155</b>	<b>95,756</b>	<b>121,969</b>
Transferred from Stage 1	(87)	137	154	204
Transferred from Stage 2	1,094	(3,916)	14,697	11,875
Transferred from Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Originated / expired during the year including changes in PDs / LGDs / EADs	(2,587)	(1,829)	(41,590)	(46,006)
<b>Net allowance for impairment losses</b>	<b>(1,580)</b>	<b>(5,608)</b>	<b>(26,739)</b>	<b>(33,927)</b>
Written-off during the year	-	-	-	-
<b>ECL allowance – 31 December 2021</b>	<b>17,478</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>69,017</b>	<b>88,042</b>

ECL – AED'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>ECL allowance - 31 December 2019</b>	<b>18,398</b>	<b>7,334</b>	<b>57,395</b>	<b>83,127</b>
Transferred from Stage 1	(745)	3,078	687	3,020
Transferred from Stage 2	80	(1,174)	39,774	38,680
Transferred from Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Originated / expired during the year including changes in PDs / LGDs / EADs	1,325	(2,083)	(2,100)	(2,858)
<b>Net allowance for impairment losses</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>(179)</b>	<b>38,361</b>	<b>38,842</b>
Written-off during the year	-	-	-	-
<b>ECL allowances – 31 December 2020</b>	<b>19,058</b>	<b>7,155</b>	<b>95,756</b>	<b>121,969</b>

The provision for ECL against the off-balance sheet exposures disclosed above, amounting to **AED 88.0 million**, (2020: AED 122.0 million) is classified under other liabilities.

## 12. Stage-wise ECL and movement in the impairment reserve

12.1 The analysis of ECL by stage for loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables and acceptances, due from banks and financial institutions, debt investments and Islamic instruments and off-balance sheet items is as follows:

2021 AED'000	Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables and acceptances	Due from banks and financial institutions	Investments and Islamic instruments	Off-balance sheet exposures	Total	ECL rate
<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>1,666,995</b>	-	-	<b>69,017</b>	<b>1,736,012</b>	<b>49.0%</b>
Stage 2	242,250	-	-	1,547	243,797	13.1%
Stage 1	271,304	8,386	6,274	17,478	303,442	0.8%
	<b>513,554</b>	<b>8,386</b>	<b>6,274</b>	<b>19,025</b>	<b>547,239</b>	
<b>Total ECL</b>	<b>2,180,549</b>	<b>8,386</b>	<b>6,274</b>	<b>88,042</b>	<b>2,283,251</b>	<b>5.4%</b>
<b>ECL rate</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>		

## SECTION 7

### 12. Stage-wise ECL and movement in the impairment reserve (continued)

2020 AED'000	Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables and acceptances	Due from banks and financial institutions	Investments and Islamic instruments	Off-balance sheet exposures	Total	ECL rate
<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>1,385,622</b>	-	-	<b>95,756</b>	<b>1,481,378</b>	<b>46.0%</b>
Stage 2	563,113	626	-	7,155	<b>570,894</b>	<b>13.2%</b>
Stage 1	265,072	10,702	4,693	19,058	<b>299,525</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
	<b>828,185</b>	<b>11,328</b>	<b>4,693</b>	<b>26,213</b>	<b>870,419</b>	
<b>Total ECL</b>	<b>2,213,807</b>	<b>11,328</b>	<b>4,693</b>	<b>121,969</b>	<b>2,351,797</b>	<b>5.5%</b>
<b>ECL rate</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>		

#### 12.2 Impairment reserve:

Pursuant to the UAE Central Bank guidelines on IFRS 9 during 2018, banks are required to compare provisions calculated as per the UAE Central Bank and IFRS 9. Where UAE Central Bank requirement is higher, excess over IFRS 9 requirement is charged to Impairment reserve.

The following tables analyse the movement in the impairment reserve during the year ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020:

AED'000	Impairment reserve - General	Impairment reserve - Specific	Impairment reserve
<b>At 01 January 2021</b>	-	<b>283,469</b>	<b>283,469</b>
Change in general provision under CBUAE over stage 1 and 2 requirements under IFRS 9	-	-	-
Reduction in excess specific provision under CBUAE over stage 3 requirements under IFRS 9	-	(93,795)	(93,795)
	-	<b>(93,795)</b>	<b>(93,795)</b>
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	-	<b>189,674</b>	<b>189,674</b>

AED'000	Impairment reserve - General	Impairment reserve - Specific	Impairment reserve
<b>At 01 January 2020</b>	-	<b>363,069</b>	<b>363,069</b>
Change in general provision under CBUAE over stage 1 and 2 requirements under IFRS 9	-	-	-
Reduction in excess specific provision under CBUAE over stage 3 requirements under IFRS 9	-	(79,600)	(79,600)
	-	<b>(79,600)</b>	<b>(79,600)</b>
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	-	<b>283,469</b>	<b>283,469</b>

**13. Property and equipment and capital work-in-progress**

AED'000	Freehold land	Buildings & leasehold improvements	Motor vehicles, furniture, software & equipment	Total
<b>Cost</b>				
<b>At 1 January 2020</b>	<b>113,666</b>	<b>174,538</b>	<b>239,900</b>	<b>528,104</b>
Additions	-	3,125	28,507	31,632
Disposals / others	-	(4,168)	(59)	(4,227)
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>113,666</b>	<b>173,495</b>	<b>268,348</b>	<b>555,509</b>
<b>At 1 January 2021</b>	<b>113,666</b>	<b>173,495</b>	<b>268,348</b>	<b>555,509</b>
Additions	-	5,000	31,399	36,399
Disposals / others	-	3,141	-	3,141
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	<b>113,666</b>	<b>181,636</b>	<b>299,747</b>	<b>595,049</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>				
<b>At 1 January 2020</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>97,015</b>	<b>192,013</b>	<b>289,028</b>
Charge for the year	-	12,310	19,154	31,464
On disposals / others	-	-	(59)	(59)
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>109,325</b>	<b>211,108</b>	<b>320,433</b>
<b>At 1 January 2021</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>109,325</b>	<b>211,108</b>	<b>320,433</b>
Charge for the year	-	8,289	20,312	28,601
On disposals / others	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>117,614</b>	<b>231,420</b>	<b>349,034</b>
<b>Net book value</b>				
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	<b>113,666</b>	<b>64,022</b>	<b>68,327</b>	<b>246,015</b>
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>113,666</b>	<b>64,170</b>	<b>57,240</b>	<b>235,076</b>

## 13.1 Capital work-in-progress

AED'000	2021	2020
	<b>147,058</b>	<b>133,302</b>

13.2 Capital work in progress includes costs incurred in respect of the Group's branches, software and directly attributable costs relating to digitalisation initiatives, software and equipment purchases.

**14. Other assets**

AED'000	2021	2020
Accrued interest / profit	136,903	177,765
Prepayments and deposits	14,159	14,232
Customer liabilities for acceptances (note 17)	1,658,780	1,643,653
Fair value of derivatives	184,182	309,069
Others	433,769	449,386
	<b>2,427,793</b>	<b>2,594,105</b>

## SECTION 7

### 15. Due to banks and term borrowings

AED'000	2021	2020
<b>By type:</b>		
Bilateral borrowings (note 15.1)	514,220	440,760
Due to banks (note 15.2)	981,420	417,729
Repurchase agreements with banks	1,152,119	944,849
	<b>2,647,759</b>	<b>1,803,338</b>
<b>By geographical area:</b>		
UAE	855,329	555,330
GCC	25	36,929
Europe	1,230,240	840,328
Americas	440,760	368,292
Others	121,405	2,459
	<b>2,647,759</b>	<b>1,803,338</b>

As at 31 December 2021, due to banks include cash collateral of **AED 10.5 million** (2020: AED 18.8 million), in respect of positive fair value of derivatives, in accordance with the agreements with the interbank counterparties.

The investment securities under repo agreements amounted to **AED 1,345.3 million**. The accounting policy pertaining to the treatment of these transactions is explained in note 4 (aa).

15.1 Bilateral borrowings comprise of several borrowings obtained from other banks and financial institutions as follows:

Loan no.	Year obtained	Maturity	Interest rate	2021 AED'000	2020 AED'000
1	2021	Jun-22	Libor + Margin	183,650	-
2	2021	Mar-22	Libor + Margin	183,650	-
3	2021	Mar-22	Libor + Margin	73,460	-
4	2020	Mar-22	Libor + Margin	73,460	73,460
5	2020	Mar-21	Libor + Margin	-	183,650
6	2020	Mar-21	Libor + Margin	-	183,650
				<b>514,220</b>	<b>440,760</b>

15.2 Due to banks include gold related borrowings amounting to **AED 185.5 million** (2020: AED 139.1 million) utilized to finance gold loans extended to customers on a matched basis.

**16. Customer deposits and Islamic customer deposits**

AED'000	2021	2020
<b>By type:</b>		
Demand and margin deposits	14,562,186	10,653,409
Saving deposits	850,576	653,969
Fixed term and notice deposits	16,785,983	18,458,723
	<b>32,198,745</b>	<b>29,766,101</b>
<b>By geographical area:</b>		
UAE	29,200,200	26,306,130
GCC	1,440,749	1,903,345
Europe	1,005,404	783,367
Americas	27,132	7,647
Others	525,260	765,612
	<b>32,198,745</b>	<b>29,766,101</b>

16.1 Customer deposits and Islamic customer deposits include Qard Islamic current accounts, Murabaha Wakala and Mudaraba deposits amounting to **AED 3,488.7 million** (2020: AED 3,012.7 million) undertaken through a Shari'ah-compliant Islamic window, NBF Islamic.

**17. Other liabilities**

AED'000	2021	2020
Accrued interest / profit	77,504	135,312
Employee end of service and other long term benefits (note 17.1)	57,779	55,465
Accrued expenses	70,410	53,926
Board Committees attendance allowances	4,400	2,400
Liabilities under acceptances (note 14)	1,658,780	1,643,653
Fair value of derivatives	160,102	295,693
Allowances for impairment for off-balance sheet items (note 12.1)	88,042	121,969
Zakat payable	-	1,393
Others	306,364	320,455
	<b>2,423,381</b>	<b>2,630,266</b>

## 17.1 Employee end of service and other long term benefits

AED'000	2021	2020
At 1 January	55,465	55,199
Charge for the year	15,419	15,429
Payments during the year	(13,105)	(15,163)
At 31 December	<b>57,779</b>	<b>55,465</b>

## SECTION 7

17. Other liabilities (continued)

17.1 Employee end of service and other long term benefits (continued)

### Provision for employees' end of service benefits

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 19, management has carried out an exercise to assess the present value of its obligations as at 31 December 2021, using the projected unit credit method, in respect of employees' end of service benefits payable under the UAE Labour Law. Under this method, an assessment has been made of employees' expected service life with the Group and the expected basic salary at the date of leaving the service. The expected liability at the date of leaving the service has been discounted to its net present value using a discount rate of 3.5% (2020: 3.5%).

## 18. Shareholders' equity

### 18.1 Share capital

AED'000	2021	2020
<i>Authorised, issued and fully paid:</i>		
2,000,000,000 shares of AED 1 each (2020: 1,914,761,884 shares of AED 1 each)	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>1,914,762</b>

Pursuant to the requirements of UAE Central Bank notice number CBUAE/BSN/N/2021/2200 dated 25 April 2021 pertinent to 'Minimum Capital for Banks Regulation' (circular number 12/2021) and following the approval by shareholders at the General Assembly Meeting in September 2021, the Bank increased its paid-up capital by way of issuing 85,238,116 bonus shares from retained earnings to reach AED 2 billion.

### 18.2 Proposed cash dividends and bonus issue

The Board of Directors did not propose a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020.

### 18.3 Statutory and special reserve

In accordance with the Bank's Articles of Association, the provisions of Article 239 of Federal Law No. 2 of 2015, 10% of the Bank's profit for the year shall be transferred to a statutory reserve which is not distributable until such time as this reserve equals 50% of the issued share capital. Additionally, in accordance with the Bank's Articles of Association, another 10% of the Bank's profit for the year shall be transferred to a special reserve which is to be used for purposes to be determined by the annual general assembly meeting upon the proposal of the Board of Directors.

## 19. Tier 1 capital Securities

In October 2019, the Bank issued US\$ 350 million (AED 1,285.6 million) regulatory Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital securities. These securities are perpetual, subordinated and unsecured and are classified as equity. The Bank can elect not to pay a coupon at its own discretion and has an option to call back the securities. The transaction costs relating to the issuance will be accounted for as deduction from equity.

## 20. Interest income and income from Islamic financing and investment activities

AED'000	2021	2020
Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables (note 20.1)	<b>1,099,896</b>	1,300,346
Due from banks including the UAE Central Bank CDs (note 20.1)	<b>24,285</b>	78,747
Investments and Islamic instruments (note 20.2)	<b>88,140</b>	83,629
	<b>1,212,321</b>	<b>1,462,722</b>

20.1 Includes income from Islamic financing activities amounting to **AED 142.1 million** (2020: AED 170.9 million) for the year ended 31 December 2021.

20.2 Includes income from Islamic investment activities amounting to **AED 9.9 million** (2020: AED 10.4 million) for the year ended 31 December 2021.

## 21. Interest expense and distribution to Islamic depositors

AED'000	2021	2020
Due to banks including term borrowings	31,850	78,177
Customer deposits and Islamic customer deposits (note 21.1)	239,332	435,659
	<b>271,182</b>	<b>513,836</b>

21.1 Includes distribution to Islamic depositors amounting to **AED 37.7 million** (2020: AED 102.6 million) for the year ended 31 December 2021.

## 22. Net fees and commission income

AED'000	2021	2020
<b>Fees and commission income</b>		
Letters of credit	86,538	78,882
Letters of guarantee	58,396	64,471
Lending fees	143,573	90,544
Asset management and investment services	1,983	97
Commission on transfers	35,614	33,256
Others	19,334	11,861
<b>Total fees and commission income</b>	<b>345,438</b>	<b>279,111</b>
<b>Fees and commission expense</b>		
Brokerage expense	7,610	4,286
Card related charges	29,283	22,705
Other charges	12,085	5,094
<b>Total fees and commission expense</b>	<b>48,978</b>	<b>32,085</b>
<b>Net fees and commission income</b>	<b>296,460</b>	<b>247,026</b>

## 23. Other operating income

AED'000	2021	2020
Rental income	168	172
Rebates	8,900	7,423
Other miscellaneous income	38,776	37,117
	<b>47,844</b>	<b>44,712</b>

## 24. Employee benefits expense

Employee benefits expense includes employee bonus of AED 11.5 million (2020: nil). The number of employees at 31 December 2021 was **716** including **589** employed by the Bank of which **276** were UAE nationals [2020: 719 including 587 employed by the Bank of which 267 were UAE nationals].

## 25. Legal proceedings

Litigation is a common occurrence in the banking industry due to the nature of the business undertaken. The Group has proper controls and policies for managing legal claims. Once professional advice has been obtained and the amount of loss reasonably estimated, the Group makes adjustments to account for any adverse effects which the claims may have on its financial standing. Based on the information available, no material adverse impact on the financial position of the Group is expected to arise from legal claims as at 31 December 2021 other than to the extent already provided, hence no additional provision for any claim needs to be made in these financial statements.

## 26. Social contributions

The social contributions made during the year to various beneficiaries amount to **AED 4.2 million** (2020: AED 0.3 million).

## SECTION 7

### 27. Net impairment losses

AED'000	2021	2020
Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables, acceptances and off-balance sheet items	841,758	1,364,879
Due from banks and financial institutions	(2,943)	2,421
Investments and Islamic instruments	1,581	2,520
	<b>840,396</b>	<b>1,369,820</b>

### 28. Earnings / loss per share

The calculation of earnings / loss per share is based on net profit of **AED 39.7 million** (2020: net loss of AED 551.8 million), after deduction of **AED 75.5 million** (2020: AED 76.6 million of Tier 1 capital notes coupon payment and additional Tier 1 capital securities issuance cost) of additional Tier 1 capital securities coupon payment divided by the weighted average number of shares of **2,000.0 million** (2020: 2,000.0 million shares after adjusting for bonus shares) outstanding during the year.

### 29. Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. In the case of the Group, related parties, as defined in the International Accounting Standard No. 24, include major shareholders of the Group, directors and officers of the Group and companies of which they are principal owners and key management personnel. Banking transactions are entered into with related parties on agreed terms and conditions approved by the Board of Directors. The significant transactions and balances included in the consolidated financial statements, which predominantly relate to directors and shareholders of the Group, are as follows:

AED'000	2021	2020
<b>Statement of financial position items</b>		
Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables	3,534,719	2,871,674
Customer deposits and Islamic customer deposits	7,998,573	7,186,566
Investments and Islamic instruments	75,449	165,876
Acceptances	33,988	22,504
Tier 1 capital securities	293,840	293,840
<b>Statement of changes in equity items</b>		
Tier 1 capital securities coupon paid	17,264	17,264
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>		
Letters of credit	65,669	68,547
Financial guarantees and other direct credit substitutes	59,572	89,238
Transaction related contingencies	276,729	282,634

AED'000	2021	2020
<b>Statement of income items</b>		
Interest income and income from Islamic financing and investment activities	74,373	75,192
Interest expense and distribution to Islamic depositors	128,041	166,315
Other income	11,449	15,966
Operating expenses	17,687	26,776
<b>Key management compensation</b>		
Salaries and other short-term benefits	21,566	16,029
Employee end of service benefits	769	572
<b>Board Committees attendance allowances</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>2,400</b>

No stage 3 provisions for impairment have been recognized in respect of loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables given to related parties (2020: nil).

The loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables given to related parties amounting to **AED 3,534.7 million** (2020: AED 2,871.7 million) have been secured against collateral amounting to **AED 1,862.5 million** (2020: AED 1,704.6 million).

During the period, capital expenditure transactions with related parties amounted to **AED 1.5 million** (31 December 2020: AED 0.6 million).

### 30. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following balances from the date of acquisition:

AED'000	2021	2020
Cash on hand	272,685	236,437
Balances with the UAE Central Bank (note 30.1)	3,887,849	2,493,575
Due from banks with less than three months maturity	1,360,922	889,747
	<b>5,521,456</b>	<b>3,619,759</b>
Due to banks with less than three months maturity	(981,420)	(241,860)
	<b>4,540,036</b>	<b>3,377,899</b>

30.1 Balances with the UAE Central Bank include certificates of deposit with less than three month maturity.

### 31. Segmental reporting

The Group uses business segments for presenting its segment information in line with the Group's management and internal reporting structure. The Group's operations are confined mainly in the UAE.

Business segments pay and receive interest, to and from Treasury on an arm's length basis to reflect allocation of capital and funding costs.

#### Business segments

The Group conducts its activity through the following clearly defined business segments:

#### Corporate and Institutional banking

##### *Corporate and Institutional segments*

The segment offers a range of products and services including credit and trade finance products, and services to large and medium sized corporate customers through separate units and to financial institutions, and accepts deposits.

##### *Business banking segment*

The segment offers a range of products and services including credit and trade finance products, and services to small and medium sized customers through separate units, and accepts deposits. The segment also offers transactional services to small and medium sized businesses.

#### Retail banking

The segment offers a range of products and services to individuals and high net worth individuals including personal and mortgage loans, credit cards, other transactions and balances, and accepts their deposits.

#### Treasury, Asset and Liability Management (ALM) and others

The segment undertakes the Group's asset and liability management centrally and is responsible for optimum utilization of resources in productive assets and management of exchange and interest positions within the limits and guidelines set by management and approved by the Board.

Treasury also offers various foreign exchange and derivative products to customers and is entrusted with the responsibility of managing the Group's investment portfolio together with the Investment Management Unit under the guidance from the Investment Committee and Asset and Liability Committee. The Group's capital and investment in subsidiaries is recognised under this segment.

The Group has central shared services which include Operations, Risk Management, Human Resources, Finance, Information systems and Technology, Legal, Credit and Internal Audit. The shared services cost is allocated to business segments based on transaction and relevant drivers.

## SECTION 7

### 31. Segmental reporting (continued)

The segment analysis based on business segments is as follows:

2021 – AED'000	Corporate and institutional segment	Business banking segment	Retail banking	Treasury, ALM and others	Consolidated
Segment revenue	555,057	458,006	170,316	258,547	<b>1,441,926</b>
Segment operating cost	(156,995)	(198,483)	(99,004)	(31,801)	<b>(486,283)</b>
<b>Segment operating profit</b>	<b>398,062</b>	<b>259,523</b>	<b>71,312</b>	<b>226,746</b>	<b>955,643</b>
Net impairment losses	(792,565)	(34,277)	(11,606)	(1,948)	<b>(840,396)</b>
<b>Profit / (loss)</b>	<b>(394,503)</b>	<b>225,246</b>	<b>59,706</b>	<b>224,798</b>	<b>115,247</b>
Segment assets	18,701,773	6,130,461	3,609,158	14,504,156	<b>42,945,548</b>
Segment liabilities	23,885,446	7,184,600	3,655,675	2,544,164	<b>37,269,885</b>
Capital expenditure	-	-	-	55,705	<b>55,705</b>

2020 – AED'000	Corporate and institutional segment	Business banking segment	Retail banking	Treasury, ALM and others	Consolidated
Segment revenue	697,857	300,747	130,844	256,103	<b>1,385,551</b>
Segment operating cost	(245,003)	(114,712)	(95,189)	(36,079)	<b>(490,983)</b>
<b>Segment operating profit</b>	<b>452,854</b>	<b>186,035</b>	<b>35,655</b>	<b>220,024</b>	<b>894,568</b>
Net impairment losses	(1,247,209)	(54,583)	(64,876)	(3,152)	<b>(1,369,820)</b>
<b>Profit / (loss)</b>	<b>(794,355)</b>	<b>131,452</b>	<b>(29,221)</b>	<b>216,872</b>	<b>(475,252)</b>
Segment assets	18,739,993	5,861,387	3,107,129	12,163,455	<b>39,871,964</b>
Segment liabilities	22,088,309	6,672,092	3,467,658	1,971,646	<b>34,199,705</b>
Capital expenditure	-	-	-	66,607	<b>66,607</b>

### 32. Zakat payable

In line with the CBUAE regulations and The Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) and Shari'ah standards, zakat payable amounting to AED 1.39 million, had been reflected in the 31 December 2020 consolidated financial statements as an appropriation from retained earnings. However, pursuant to the CBUAE notice CBUAE/BSN/2021/956 dated 16 February 2021 regarding the cancellation of the resolution pertinent to the transfer of Zakat monies to the Zakat Fund in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), zakat payable of the same amount had been reversed back to retained earnings during Q1 2021.

Zakat payable by shareholders amounting to AED 0.0007 per share is computed based on "Net Invested Funds Method" in accordance with AAOIFI standards and the advice of Internal Shari'ah Supervision Committee (ISSC). The Articles of Association of the bank do not require the bank to pay Zakat on behalf of shareholders. Consequently, distribution of Zakat is responsibility of the shareholders.

### 33. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified where appropriate to conform to the presentation and accounting policies adopted in these consolidated financial statements.