



DUKHAN BANK Q.P.S.C.

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2021**

DUKHAN BANK Q.P.S.C.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DUKHAN BANK (Q.P.S.C.)

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Dukhan Bank (Q.P.S.C.) (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, and the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of changes in owners' equity, consolidated statement of cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in restricted investment accounts 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 the Financial Accounting Standards ("FASs") issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions ("AAOIFI") as modified by the Qatar Central Bank ("QCB").

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 (including International Independence Standards)* ("IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the State of Qatar, 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DUKHAN BANK (Q.P.S.C.) (CONTINUED)**

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

Key audit matters (continued)

Key audit matters	How our audit addresses the key audit matters
<p><i>Impairment of financing assets</i></p> <p>At 31 December 2021, the Group's financing assets amounted to QR 75 billion (2020: QR 59 billion) representing 68% of Group's total assets (2020: 68%).</p> <p>The process for estimating impairment provision on credit risk associated with financing assets in accordance with FAS 30 involves significant judgement.</p> <p>FAS 30 requires use of the Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") model for the purposes of calculating impairment provision. ECL model requires the Group to exercise significant judgement using subjective assumptions when determining both the timing and the amounts of ECL for financing assets. Also, COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted the management's judgment applied to determine the ECL. The assumptions regarding the economic outlook are more uncertain which increases the level of judgment required by the Group in calculating the ECL. Due to the complexity of requirements under FAS 30, and the current situation, significance of judgements applied and the Group's exposure to financing assets forming a major portion of the Group's assets, the audit of ECL for financing assets is a key audit matter.</p> <p>Refer to the notes to financial statements for:</p> <p>Note 3 – Significant accounting policy Note 4 – Credit risk disclosure Note 5 – Use of estimates and judgements Note 40 – Impact of COVID -19</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included, among others, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We obtained understanding of the Group's impairment provisioning policy, design of the controls, and tested the operating effectiveness of relevant controls and governance around it. • Evaluated the Group's ECL policy including the criteria of staging and significant increase in credit risk policy based on the requirements of FAS 30, and QCB regulations and guidelines to address the COVID-19 pandemic. • Checked completeness, accuracy and relevance of the key data used as input for the ECL model and the mathematical accuracy through the model processes. • We involved a specialist to assist us in reviewing the ECL model used to assess expected credit losses allowance of financing assets. • For a selected sample of exposures based on our judgement, we performed procedures to evaluate appropriateness of exposure at default, probability of default, timely identification of exposures with a significant increase in credit risk and appropriateness of the Group's staging and recalculated the amounts of ECL. • Performed detailed credit risk assessment of a sample of performing and non-performing financing assets in line with QCB regulations and the requirements of FAS 30. • Assessed the ECL methodology, macroeconomic scenario weightage (including new scenario weightage adjustments as a result of COVID-19) and model validation including post model adjustments on a sample basis. • For a selected sample of exposures, we have assessed the impairment allowance for non-performing financing assets in accordance with FAS 30 and QCB guidelines. • Reviewed and evaluated adequacy of Group's credit risk disclosures in the consolidated financial statements against the requirements of FAS 30 and QCB guidelines.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DUKHAN BANK (Q.P.S.C.) (CONTINUED)**

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

Key audit matters (continued)

Key audit matters	How our audit addresses the key audit matters
<p><i>Impairment of goodwill</i></p> <p>At 31 December 2021, the Group has an existing goodwill of QR 443 million (2020: QR 443 million), in which an amount of QR 327 million arising from past acquisition of subsidiaries namely First Finance Company Q.P.S.C., and The First Investor Company Q.P.S.C. and an amount of QR 116 million is related to the merger with International Bank of Qatar (IBQ). Further, the above entities have been identified as three cash generating units ("CGUs") for impairment assessment purposes.</p> <p>As required by the International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 36 "Impairment of assets", an impairment review is performed on goodwill at least annually and when there is an indicator of impairment.</p> <p>In carrying out the impairment assessment of carrying value of the goodwill, management is required to make judgements in respect to the assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount.</p> <p>We focused on this area because of the significance of the balance and the significant judgments and assumptions involved in determining the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the goodwill is associated. Hence, this is considered a key audit matter.</p> <p>Information regarding the goodwill is included in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements.</p>	<p>Our producers included, among others, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtained an understanding and evaluated the Group's impairment assessment process and evaluated the appropriateness of management's identification of the Group's CGUs and assessed whether the allocation of goodwill to those CGUs was done on a consistent and reasonable basis. • Assessed the competence and capabilities of the management team who performed the impairment evaluation of the goodwill. • We involved a specialist to check the reasonableness of the methodologies and the assumptions used for impairment model of intangibles and ensured that the model is acceptable in line with industry practice and generally accepted valuation guidelines. • Evaluated the key assumptions used in the impairment model for goodwill, including the operating cash flow projections, discount rates, and long-term growth rates and compared them to the available external industry outlook reports and economic growth forecasts. • We assessed the reliability of cash flow forecasts through a review of actual past performance, comparison to previous forecasts and checked the mathematical accuracy. • We assessed the appropriateness and completeness of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Other information included in the Group's 2021 annual report

Other information consists of the information included in the Group's 2021 Annual Report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information. The Group's 2021 Annual Report is expected to be made available for us after the date of this auditor's report. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DUKHAN BANK (Q.P.S.C.) (CONTINUED)**

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

Responsibilities of the management and the Board of Directors for the consolidated financial statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with FASs issued by AAOIFI as modified by the QCB and the applicable provisions of Qatar Central Bank regulations, and for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the 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.

The Board of Directors is 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 considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of user taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risk 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 override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 disclosure is 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DUKHAN BANK (Q.P.S.C.) (CONTINUED)**

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

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

- 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.

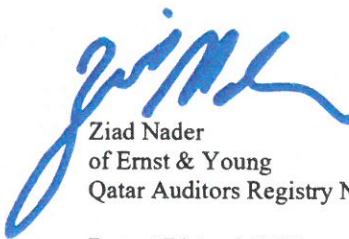
We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Board of Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and 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 the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our 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 legal and other regulatory requirements

We have obtained all the information and explanations, which we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit. We confirm that we are not aware of any contraventions by the Bank of its Articles of Association and Qatar Commercial Companies Law No. 11 of 2015, whose certain provisions were subsequently amended by Law No. 8 of 2021, during the financial year that would have had a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position or the performance.



Ziad Nader
of Ernst & Young
Qatar Auditors Registry Number 258

Date: 17 March 2022
Doha - State of Qatar





DUKHAN BANK Q.P.S.C.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
At 31 December 2021

		31 December 2021 QAR '000	31 December 2020 QAR '000
ASSETS	Notes		
Cash and balances with Qatar Central Bank	8	7,245,842	3,367,553
Due from banks	9	5,558,980	5,891,788
Financing assets	10	75,221,707	58,536,992
Investment securities	11	20,799,620	16,661,163
Investment in associates and joint ventures	12	62,557	83,535
Investment properties	13	135,254	3,497
Fixed assets	14	279,896	372,126
Intangible assets	15	992,182	1,070,650
Other assets	16	431,116	309,317
TOTAL ASSETS		110,727,154	86,296,621
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	17	16,755,141	18,947,753
Customer current accounts	18	6,200,820	7,335,487
Other liabilities	19	2,559,225	1,963,291
TOTAL LIABILITIES		25,515,186	28,246,531
EQUITY OF UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS	20	71,225,407	46,546,052
OWNERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	21(a)	5,234,100	5,234,100
Legal reserve	21(b)	4,449,812	4,330,473
Treasury shares	21(e)	(38,350)	(38,350)
Risk reserve	21(c)	1,338,716	1,235,629
Fair value reserve	11	(27,098)	(24,621)
Other reserves	21(d)	73,333	73,333
Retained earnings		1,135,207	693,383
TOTAL EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE BANK		12,165,720	11,503,947
Non-controlling interests	22	91	91
Sukuk eligible as additional capital	23	1,820,750	-
TOTAL OWNERS' EQUITY		13,986,561	11,504,038
TOTAL LIABILITIES, EQUITY OF UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS AND OWNERS' EQUITY		110,727,154	86,296,621

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These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 9 March 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:


Mohamed Bin Hamad Bin Jassim Al Thani
Chairman


Khalid Yousef Al-Subeai
Group Chief Executive Officer

The attached notes 1 to 40 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

DUKHAN BANK Q.P.S.C.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME
For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	For the year ended 31 December	
		2021 QAR '000	2020 QAR '000
Net income from financing activities	24	2,932,677	2,782,160
Net income from investing activities	25	682,276	683,105
Total net income from financing and investing activities		3,614,953	3,465,265
Fee and commission income		245,890	254,005
Fee and commission expense		(86,546)	(65,838)
Net fee and commission income	26	159,344	188,167
Net foreign exchange gain		169,548	143,401
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	12	(5,841)	(19,962)
Other income		112,468	11,669
Total income		4,050,472	3,788,540
Staff costs	27	(420,058)	(416,462)
Depreciation and amortisation	14&15	(135,984)	(109,773)
Other expenses	28	(226,072)	(222,848)
Finance cost		(77,105)	(190,603)
Total expenses		(859,219)	(939,686)
Net impairment loss on financing assets	4(c)	(864,081)	(929,804)
Net impairment reversal / (loss) on due from banks	4(c)	85	(8)
Net Impairment loss on investment securities	4(c)&11	(430)	(5,517)
Net impairment loss on investment in associates and joint ventures	12	(16,195)	(34,956)
Net impairment loss on fixed assets	14	(10,160)	-
Net impairment reversal on off balance sheet exposures subject to credit risk	4(c)	18,523	14,943
Profit for the year before return to unrestricted investment account holders		2,318,995	1,893,512
Return to unrestricted investment account holders	20	(1,123,607)	(875,308)
Net profit for the year before intangible assets impairment and tax		1,195,388	1,018,204
Impairment loss on intangible assets	15	-	(450,179)
Net profit for the year before tax		1,195,388	568,025
Tax expense		(1,995)	(1,417)
Net profit for the year		1,193,393	566,608
Net profit for the year attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Bank		1,193,393	566,608
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Net profit for the year		1,193,393	566,608
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (QAR per share)	32	2.23	1.09

The attached notes 1 to 40 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

DUKHAN BANK Q.P.S.C.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNERS' EQUITY
For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Share capital QAR '000	Legal reserve QAR '000	Treasury shares QAR '000	Risk reserve QAR '000	Fair value reserve QAR '000	Other reserves QAR '000	Retained earnings QAR '000	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank QAR '000	Non-controlling interests QAR '000	Sukuk eligible as additional capital QAR '000	Total owners' equity QAR '000
For the year ended 31 December 2021											
Balance at 1 January 2021	5,234,100	4,330,473	(38,350)	1,235,629	(24,621)	73,333	693,383	11,503,947	91	-	11,504,038
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value reserve movement (Note 11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,193,393	1,193,393	-	-	1,193,393
Transferred to retained earnings on disposal of equity-type instruments classified as fair value through equity	-	-	-	-	(13,103)	-	-	(13,103)	-	-	(13,103)
Share of comprehensive income of associates (Note 11&12)	-	-	-	-	9,568	-	(9,568)	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	1,058	-	-	1,058	-	-	1,058
Total recognised income for the period	-	-	-	-	(2,477)	-	1,183,825	1,181,348	-	-	1,181,348
Transfer to legal reserve	-	119,339	-	-	-	-	(119,339)	-	-	-	-
Transfer to risk reserve	-	-	-	103,087	-	-	(103,087)	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(519,575)	(519,575)	-	-	(519,575)
Sukuk issuance eligible as additional capital (Note 23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,820,750	1,820,750
Balance at 31 December 2021	5,234,100	4,449,812	(38,350)	1,338,716	(27,098)	73,333	1,135,207	12,165,720	91	1,820,750	13,986,561

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The attached notes 1 to 40 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

DUKHAN BANK Q.P.S.C.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNERS' EQUITY
For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Share capital QAR '000	Legal reserve QAR '000	Treasury shares QAR '000	Risk reserve QAR '000	Fair value reserve QAR '000	Foreign currency translation reserve QAR '000	Other reserves QAR '000	Retained earnings QAR '000	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank QAR '000	Non-controlling interests QAR '000	Total owners' equity QAR '000
<i>For the year ended 31 December 2020</i>											
Balance at 1 January 2020	5,234,100	4,273,812	(38,350)	810,504	22,901	(81)	673,333	528,136	11,504,355	91	11,504,446
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	566,608	566,608	-	566,608
Fair value reserve movement (Note 11)	-	-	-	-	(47,519)	-	-	-	(47,519)	-	(47,519)
Share of comprehensive income of associates (Notes 11&12)	-	-	-	-	(3)	81	-	-	78	-	78
Total recognised income for the year	-	-	-	-	(47,522)	81	-	566,608	519,167	-	519,167
Transfer to legal reserve	-	56,661	-	-	-	-	-	(56,661)	-	-	-
Transfer to risk reserve	-	-	-	275,304	-	-	-	(275,304)	-	-	-
Transfer from other reserve	-	-	-	149,821	-	-	(600,000)	450,179	-	-	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(519,575)	(519,575)	-	(519,575)
Balance at 31 December 2020	5,234,100	4,330,473	(38,350)	1,235,629	(24,621)	-	73,333	693,383	11,503,947	91	11,504,038

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The attached notes 1 to 40 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

DUKHAN BANK Q.P.S.C.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 31 December 2021

		<i>For the year ended 31 December</i>	
	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2021 QAR '000</i>	<i>2020 QAR '000</i>
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit for the year before tax		1,195,388	568,025
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Net impairment (reversal) / loss on due from banks	4(c)	(85)	8
Net impairment loss on financing assets	4(c)	864,081	929,804
Net impairment loss on investment securities	4(c)&11	430	5,517
Net impairment loss on investment in associates and joint ventures	12	16,195	34,956
Net impairment loss on fixed assets	14	10,160	-
Net impairment reversal on off balance sheet exposures subject to credit risk	4(c)	(18,523)	(14,943)
Impairment loss on intangible assets	15	-	450,179
Depreciation and amortization	14&15	135,984	109,773
Employees' end of service benefits provision	19.1	32,478	18,718
Net gain on sale of investment securities	25	(29,303)	(5,397)
Dividend income	25	(41,688)	(35,447)
Gain on disposal of fixed assets		(2,542)	(890)
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	12	5,841	19,962
<i>Profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities</i>		2,168,416	2,080,265
Change in reserve account with Qatar Central Bank		(1,147,631)	(237,078)
Change in due from banks		253,835	592,529
Change in financing assets		(17,548,796)	(7,542,692)
Change in other assets		(121,799)	(53,367)
Change in due to banks		(2,192,612)	4,761,899
Change in customer current accounts		(1,134,667)	1,942,594
Change in other liabilities		518,976	238,032
Dividends received	25	(19,204,278)	1,782,182
Tax paid		41,688	35,447
Employees' end of service benefits paid	19.1	(1,417)	(1,391)
		(7,157)	(16,824)
Net cash (used in) / from operating activities		(19,171,164)	1,799,414
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Acquisition of investments, net		(5,704,090)	(1,249,670)
Proceeds from sale of investments		1,581,636	640,199
Disposal of associates and joint ventures	12	-	9,029
Acquisition of fixed and intangible assets, net	14	(42,461)	(26,371)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		7,149	3,197
Net cash used in investing activities		(4,157,766)	(623,616)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Change in unrestricted investment account holders		24,679,355	4,060,931
Change in sukuk and fixed income financing		-	(1,824,096)
Proceeds from issuance of sukuk eligible as capital		1,820,750	-
Dividend paid		(519,575)	(519,575)
Net cash from financing activities		25,980,530	1,717,260
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		2,651,600	2,893,058
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		6,651,735	3,758,677
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	33	9,303,335	6,651,735

The attached notes 1 to 40 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

DUKHAN BANK Q.P.S.C.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS
For the year ended 31 December 2021

	At 1 January 2021	Movements during the year				At 31 December 2021
		Investment / (withdrawal) QAR '000	Revaluation QAR '000	Gross Income QAR '000	Dividends paid QAR '000	Group's fee as an agent QAR '000
	Total value QAR '000					Total value QAR '000
Discretionary Portfolio Management	275,674	293,036	11,611	10,290	-	590,611
Other Restricted Wakalas	780,249	1,379,262	59,556	64,240	(49,231)	2,230,438
	1,055,923	1,672,298	71,167	74,530	(49,231)	2,821,049
For the year ended 31 December 2020						
	At 1 January 2020	Movements during the year				At 31 December 2020
		Investment / (withdrawal) QAR '000	Revaluation QAR '000	Gross Income QAR '000	Dividends paid QAR '000	Group's fee as an agent QAR '000
	Total value QAR '000					Total value QAR '000
Discretionary Portfolio Management	234,628	3,052	29,132	8,862	-	275,674
Other Restricted Wakalas	561,655	144,844	73,750	-	-	780,249
	796,283	147,896	102,882	8,862	-	1,055,923

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The attached notes 1 to 40 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Dukhan Bank (formerly known as Barwa Bank) was incorporated as a Qatari Shareholding Company in the State of Qatar under Commercial Registration No. 38012 dated 28 January 2008 (the “date of incorporation”). Dukhan Bank (the “Bank”) commenced its activities on 1 February 2009 under Qatar Central Bank (“QCB”) License No. RM/19/2007. On 21 March 2019, the Bank changed its status from Qatari Shareholding Company to Qatari Private Shareholding Company (Q.P.S.C.) following the approval from the shareholders and the Ministry of Business and Trade, State of Qatar. The Bank and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the “Group” and individually referred to as “Group entities”) are primarily engaged in financing, investing and advisory activities in accordance with Islamic Shari’a rules as determined by the Shari’a Committee of the Bank and provisions of its Memorandum and Articles of Association. Investment activities are carried out for proprietary purpose and on behalf of customers.

On 12 August 2018, the Bank and International Bank of Qatar (“IBQ”) entered into a merger agreement as approved by the Board of Directors of both banks, which was subsequently approved by shareholder of both banks at respective extraordinary general meetings in December 2018. On 21 April 2019, the merger became effective upon receiving QCB confirmation pursuant to Article 161(2) of the Central Bank Law, Article 278 of the Companies Law, and the Merger Agreement. The Bank operates through its head office situated on Grand Hamad Street, Doha and its 9 branches in the State of Qatar. The Bank shares are 24.48% owned by the General Retirement and Social Insurance Authority, 11.67% by the Military Pension Fund (Qatar), and 6.96% by Qatar Holding, strategic and direct investment arm of Qatar Investment Authority being the sovereign wealth fund of the State of Qatar; and remaining shares are owned by several individuals and corporate entities. The Bank rebranded itself from Barwa Bank to Dukhan Bank during October 2020 post obtaining necessary approvals as per the State of Qatar applicable laws and regulations.

The principal subsidiaries of the Group are as follows:

<i>Name of subsidiary</i>	<i>Country of incorporation</i>	<i>Year of incorporation</i>	<i>Percentage of ownership as at as</i>	
			<i>as 31 December 2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
The First Investor P.Q.S.C. (“TFI”) (i)	Qatar	1999	100%	100%
First Finance Company P.Q.S.C. (“FFC”) (ii)	Qatar	1999	100%	100%
First Leasing Company P.Q.S.C (“FLC”) (iii)	Qatar	2008	100%	100%
BBG Sukuk limited (iv)	Cayman Islands	2015	100%	100%
Dukhan Tier-1 Sukuk Limited (v)	Cayman Islands	2021	100%	-
IBQ Finance Limited (vi)	Cayman Islands	2015	-	100%
IBQ Global Markets Limited (vii)	Cayman Islands	2017	-	100%

- (i) TFI provides a full range of investment banking products and services that comply with Shari’a principles.
- (ii) FFC is engaged in Shari’a compliant financing activities in accordance with its Articles of Association and QCB regulations.
- (iii) FLC is primarily engaged in the Islamic leasing business.
- (iv) BBG Sukuk Limited was incorporated in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company with limited liability for the sole purpose of Sukuk financing (issuance) for the benefit of the Group.
- (v) Dukhan Tier-1 Sukuk Limited was incorporated during the year for issuance of sukuk eligible as capital on behalf of the Group.
- (vi) IBQ Finance Limited was incorporated in the Cayman Islands to engage in debt issuance for the benefit of IBQ, during the year, the Group wound-up the operations of this entity.
- (vii) IBQ Global Markets Limited was incorporated in the Cayman Islands to engage in conducting derivative transactions on behalf of the Group, during the year, the Group wound-up the operations of this entity.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards ("FAS") as issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions ("AAOIFI") as modified by the Qatar Central Bank ("QCB"), the Islamic Shari'a Rules and Principles as determined by the Shari'a Committee of the Group. In line with the requirements of AAOIFI, for matters that are not covered by FAS, the Group uses guidance from the relevant International Financial Reporting Standard ("IFRS").

Qatar Central Bank modifications to Financial Accounting Standards ("FAS") has been disclosed below:

FAS 32 – Ijarah and Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek

QCB had issued a circular dated 11 April 2021, requesting Islamic banks in Qatar to perform impact assessment for FAS 32 adoption on assets, liabilities, income account, interim profit, capital adequacy, liquidity, any relevant indicators and regulatory ratios. The Islamic Banks in Qatar are in process of complying with the requirements of QCB in this respect and full implementation of the standard will be made in line with the QCB instructions. The Bank has performed an impact assessment during the year and submitted to QCB. According to the assessment made, the impact is not material to the consolidated financial statement as a whole.

Investments classified as fair value through equity

QCB Circular 13/2020 dated 29 April 2020 modifies the requirements of FAS 33 "Investments in Sukuk, shares and similar instruments" and FAS 30 "Impairment, credit losses and onerous commitments" and requires Islamic Banks to follow principles of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" in respect of equity-type investments carried at Fair Value Through Equity. The Bank has adopted the circular from the effective date and the changes to the accounting policies have been adopted prospectively by the Bank, which did not result in any material adjustment.

FAS 1

QCB circular 13/2020 also modifies the requirements of FAS 1 "General Presentation and Disclosure in the Financial Statements of Islamic Banks and Financial Institutions" in respect of retrospective adoption and disclosures related to the change in accounting policy. Accordingly, the Bank has adopted the circular from the effective date and the changes to the accounting policies have been adopted prospectively by the Bank, as disclosed in note 3(a).

(b) Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for investments carried at fair value through equity, investments carried at fair value through the statement of income, derivatives held for risk management purposes and Shari'a compliant risk management instruments, which are measured at fair value.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Qatari Riyals ("QAR"), which is the Group's functional currency. Except as otherwise indicated, financial statements presented in QAR has been rounded to the nearest thousands. The functional currencies for the Group entities have also been assessed as Qatari Riyals.

(d) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with FAS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying the accounting policies that have most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements are described in note 5.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(a) New standards, amendments and interpretations

New standards, amendments and interpretations effective from 1 January 2021

FAS 32 - Ijarah

This standard supersedes FAS 8 "Ijarah and Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek". FAS 32 sets out the principles for the classification, recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of Ijarah type transactions including their different forms entered into by an institution, in both the capacities of lessor and lessee. This standard is effective beginning 1 January 2021. QCB had issued a circular dated 11 April 2021, requesting Islamic banks in Qatar to perform impact assessment for FAS 32 adoption on assets, liabilities, income account, interim profit, capital adequacy, liquidity, any relevant indicators and regulatory ratios. The Islamic banks in Qatar are in the process of complying with the requirements of QCB in this respect and implementation of the standard will be made in line with the QCB instructions. The Bank has performed an impact assessment during the period and submitted to QCB.

Under this standard, an institution, in its capacity either as lessor or lessee shall classify each of its Ijarah into a) operating Ijarah b) Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek with expected transfer of ownership after the end of the Ijarah term – either through sale or gift; and c) Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek with gradual transfer – with gradual transfer of ownership during the Ijarah term including Diminishing Musharaka Ijarah.

The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of "low-value" assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of the lease, a lessee will recognize an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset) and a net Ijarah liability, duly comprising of a) gross Ijarah liability and b) deferred Ijarah cost (shown as contra-liability). Further, the net Ijarah liability should be netted-off against the advance rental's payments made prior to the commencement of lease term.

Transitional provisions

An entity may opt not to apply this standard on a prospective basis for transactions executed on or after the effective date.

The Group has adopted FAS 32 Ijarah as issued by AAOIFI from its mandatory adoption date, 1 January 2021, on a prospective basis. The adoption of FAS 32 has resulted in certain changes in the accounting policies for recognition, classification and measurement of Ijarah type transactions. Set out below are the details of the specific FAS 32 accounting policies applied in the year.

Categorization and classification

FAS 32 contains classification for Ijarah type transactions that the Group as a lessor or lessee, shall classify each of its Ijarah as:

- (a) An operating Ijarah;
- (b) An Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek ("Ijarah MBT"), including:
 - (i) An Ijarah MBT with expected transfer of ownership after end of Ijarah term either through a sale or a gift; and
 - (ii) An Ijarah MBT with gradual transfer of ownership during the Ijarah term (Including Diminishing Musharaka Ijarah;

The application of this standard has resulted in almost all type of Ijarah being recognized on the statement of financial position, as the distinction of accounting treatment between operating and Ijarah MBT (financing Ijarah) is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the Ijarah item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognized as Ijarah liability. The only recognition exemptions are short-term and low-value Ijarah.

The standard resulted in changes regarding accounting treatment of operating Ijarah as a lessee. Following adoption of this standard from 1 January 2021, the Group has applied the simplified transition approach and has not restated comparative amounts, prior to the date of adoption of the standard. As allowed under FAS 32, right-of-use assets are measured at the amount of the Ijarah liability on adoption (adjusted for any prepaid or accrued expenses).

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) New standards, amendments and interpretations (continued)

New standards, amendments and interpretations effective from 1 January 2021 (continued)

FAS 32 - Ijarah (continued)

Further the Group has used the following practical expedients on initial application:

- Used the Group's previous assessment of which existing contracts are, or contain, operating Ijarah;
- Exclude initial direct costs from the measurement of right-of-use asset at the date of initial application;
- Use hindsight, such as in determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the operating lease; and
- Where unexpired Ijarah term of less than 12 months of leases are of low value (QAR 25,000 or less), then the Group has elected to use the short term Ijarah exception.

When measuring operating Ijarah liabilities, the Group discounted operating Ijarah payments using its effective rate of borrowing at 1 January 2021.

The Group's activities as a lessor in relation to operating Ijarah of land or building are not material and hence the Group did not have any significant impact on consolidated financial statements. Regarding Ijarah financing transactions, the adoption of FAS 32 had no impact on any amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021. The Groups' existing accounting policies around all type of Ijarah financing transactions will remain the same even pursuant to the adoption of FAS 32 as mandated by QCB (until any further instructions are received in this regard from their end), where it will continue to be recognised as part of the 'Financing Assets' and its corresponding revenue is recognised as part of the 'Net Income from Financing Activities' on effective rate of return basis on net Ijarah (financing) assets.

The following amounts are recognised under the new standard and included in the respective headings of the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of income.

	31 December 2021 QAR'000
Right-of-use asset	69,582
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(23,416)
Net right-of-use asset ('Fixed assets')	46,166
Gross operating Ijarah liability	68,185
Less: Deferred profit	(27,409)
Net operating Ijarah liability ('Other liabilities')	40,776
	For the year ended 31 December 2021 QAR'000
Depreciation charge for right-of-use asset ('Depreciation & amortization')	23,416
Profit expense on operating Ijarah liabilities ('Finance cost')	9,823

FAS 35 - Risk Reserves

AAOIFI has issued FAS 35 in 2019. This standard along with FAS 30 - Impairment, credit losses and onerous commitments" supersede the earlier FAS 11 - Provisions and reserves. The objective of this standard is to establish the principles of accounting and financial reporting for risk reserves established to mitigate various risks faced by stakeholders, mainly the profit and loss taking investors, of Islamic financial institutions (IFIs / the institutions). The adoption of this standard does not have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) New standards, amendments and interpretations (continued)

New standards, amendments and interpretations effective from 1 January 2021 (continued)

IBOR Reform – Phase 2

IBOR reform Phase 2 includes a number of reliefs and additional disclosures. The reliefs apply upon the transition of a financial instrument from an IBOR to a risk-free-rate (RFR).

Changes to the basis for determining contractual cash flows as a result of interest rate benchmark reform are required as a practical expedient to be treated as changes to a floating interest rate, provided that, for the financial instrument, the transition from the IBOR benchmark rate to RFR takes place on an economically equivalent basis.

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 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, e.g., it is an established benchmark that is widely used in the market to price loans and derivatives.

For new RFRs that are not yet an established benchmark, relief is provided from this requirement provided the Bank reasonably expects the RFR to become separately identifiable within 24 months. For hedges of groups of items, the Bank is required to transfer to subgroups those instruments that reference RFRs. Any hedging relationships that prior to application of IBOR reform Phase 2, have been discontinued solely due to IBOR reform and meet the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting when IBOR reform Phase 2 is applied, must be reinstated upon initial application.

The Group is in the process of establishing policies for amending the interbank offered rates that will be replaced as part of IBOR reforms. The Bank had discussion with counterparties in relation to exposure to derivative and non-derivative financial assets and liabilities linked to Inter Bank Offered Rate maturing beyond the year 2021.

The Bank is in discussions with various stakeholders to amend the contractual terms in preparation for IBOR reform and assess preparedness for adopting alternate reference rates and continues to engage with various stakeholders to support an orderly transition and to mitigate the risks resulting from the transition. The Group intends to use the practical expedients in future periods if they become applicable. The effect of adopting the new amendments has been disclosed in note 4(e)(v).

New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective

FAS 38 Wa'ad, Khiyar and Tahawwut

AAOIFI has issued FAS 38 "Wa'ad, Khiyar and Tahawwut" in 2021. The objective of this standard is to prescribe the accounting and reporting principles for recognition, measurement and disclosure in relation to Shari'ah compliant Wa'ad (promise), Khiyar (option) and Tahawwut (hedging) arrangements for Islamic financial institutions. Wa'ad and Khiyar are used by institutions in various forms. Some are ancillary to other transactions, whereas a few are used as primary products. This standard intends to provide accounting principles for both of these, as well as the Tahawwut transactions which are normally based on Wa'ad or Khiyar, or a series or combination thereof. This standard shall be effective for the financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with early adoption permitted. The Group is currently evaluating the impact of this standard.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2021. The Group consolidates a subsidiary when it controls it. Control is achieved when the Bank is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. However, in individual circumstances, the Group may still exercise control with a less than 50% shareholding or may not be able to exercise control even with ownership over 50% of an entity's shares. When assessing whether it has power over an investee and therefore controls the variability of its returns, the Bank considers all relevant facts and circumstances, including:

- The purpose and design of the investee
- The relevant activities and how decisions about those activities are made and whether the Bank can direct those activities
- Contractual arrangements such as call rights, put rights and liquidation rights
- Whether the Bank is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and has the power to affect the variability of such returns

Profit or loss are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests (NCIs), even if this results in the NCIs having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, NCI and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value at the date of loss of control.

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities and is generally assumed when the Group holds, directly or indirectly, majority of the voting rights of the entity. In assessing control, the Group takes into consideration potential voting rights that currently are exercisable.

The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Group.

(ii) Non-controlling interests

Interests in the equity of subsidiaries not attributable to the parent are reported in consolidated statement of financial position in owners' equity. Profits or losses attributable to non-controlling interests are reported in the consolidated income statement as income attributable to non-controlling interests. Losses applicable to the non-controlling interests in a subsidiary are allocated to the non-controlling interests even if doing so causes the non-controlling interests to have a deficit balance.

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with equity owners of the Group. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in owners' equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in owners' equity.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Basis of consolidation (continued)

(ii) Non-controlling interests (continued)

When the Group ceases to have control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in consolidated income statement. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in owners' equity in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other equity are reclassified to consolidated income statement.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in equity is reclassified to consolidated income statement where appropriate.

(iii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances, income and expenses (except for foreign currency transaction gains or losses) arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

(iv) Associates and joint ventures

Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the investee, but not to control or joint control over those policies, generally significant influence presumed to exist when the Group has 20% or more of the voting rights. The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

Joint Ventures are those entities over whose activities the group has joint control, established by contractual agreement and requiring unanimous consent for strategic, financial and operating decisions. A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for by the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost (including transaction costs directly related to acquisition of investment in associate). The Group's investment in associates and joint ventures includes goodwill (net of any accumulated impairment loss) identified on acquisition.

The Group's share of its associates' and joint ventures post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in the consolidated income statement; its share of post-acquisition movements in reserve is recognised in equity. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in an associate or joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the associate or joint venture, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

Intergroup gains on transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates and joint ventures. Intergroup losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Dilution gains and losses in associates and joint ventures are recognised in the consolidated income statement. The accounting policies of associates and joint ventures have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with policies adopted by the Group.

(v) Business combination and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in other expenses.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Basis of consolidation (continued)

(v) Business combination and goodwill (continued)

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests) and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in consolidated statement of income.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

(c) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are denominated, or that require settlement in a foreign currency are translated into the respective functional currencies of the operations at the spot exchange rates at the transaction dates.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and arising on translation at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in consolidated statement of income.

Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in consolidated statement of income. However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are recognized in consolidated statement of changes in equity:

- Fair value through equity investments (except on impairment, in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognized in consolidated statement of changes in equity are reclassified to consolidated income statement);
- A financial liability designated as a hedge of net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Foreign currency transactions and balances (continued)

Foreign Operations

The results and financial position of all the Group's entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the reporting date;
- income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in this case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in equity.

Exchange differences arising from the above process are reported in equity as 'foreign currency translation reserve'.

On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of consolidated statement of changes in equity relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the consolidated income statement

Hedge of a net investment in foreign operation

The Group applies hedge accounting to foreign currency differences arising between the functional currency of the foreign operation and the Company's functional currency.

To the extent that the hedge is effective, foreign currency differences arising on the translation of a financial liability designated as a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation are recognised in consolidated statement of changes in equity and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve. Any remaining differences are recognised in consolidated income statement. When the hedged net investment is disposed of, the relevant amount in the foreign currency translation reserve is transferred to consolidated income statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

(d) Investment securities

Investment securities comprise investments in debt-type and equity-type financial instruments.

(i) Classification

Under FAS 33 "Investment in Sukuks, shares and similar instruments", each investment is to be categorized as investment in:

- a) equity-type instruments;
 - b) debt-type instruments, including (monetary and non-monetary);
 - c) other investment instruments
- Unless irrevocable initial recognition choices provided in para 10 of the standard are exercised, an institution shall classify investments as subsequently measured at either of (i) amortised cost, (ii) fair value through equity or (iii) fair value through income statement, on the basis of both:
- a) the Bank's business model for managing the investments; and
 - b) the expected cash flow characteristics of the investment in line with the nature of the underlying Islamic finance contracts.

Amortised cost

An investment shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- a) the investment is held within a business model whose objective is to hold such investment in order to collect expected cash flows till maturity of the instrument; and
- b) the investment represents either a debt-type instrument or other investment instrument having reasonable determinable effective yield.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Investment securities (continued)

(i) Classification (continued)

Fair through equity

An investment shall be measured at fair value through equity cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- a) the investment is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting expected cash flows and selling the investment; and
- b) the investment represents a non-monetary debt-type instrument or other investment instrument having reasonable determinable effective yield.

Fair through income statement

An investment shall be measured at fair value through income statement unless it is measured at amortised cost or fair value through equity or if irrevocable classification at initial recognition is applied.

Irrevocable classification at initial recognition

The Group may make an irrevocable election to designate a particular investment, at initial recognition, being:

- a) an equity-type instrument that would otherwise be measured at fair value through income statement, to present subsequent changes in fair value through equity; and
- b) a non-monetary debt-type instrument or other investment instrument, as measured at fair value through income statement if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or correlated liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.

(ii) Recognition and derecognition

Investment securities are recognised at the trade date i.e. the date that the Group contracts to purchase or sell the asset, at which date the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Investment securities are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Group has transferred substantially all risk and rewards of ownership.

(iii) Measurement

Initial recognition

Investment securities are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs, except for transaction costs incurred to acquire investments at fair value through income statement which are charged to consolidated statement of income.

Subsequent measurement

Investments at fair value through income statement are remeasured at fair value at the end of each reporting period and the resultant remeasurement gains or losses is recognised in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which they arise. Subsequent to initial recognition, investments classified at amortised cost are measured at amortised cost using the effective profit method less any impairment allowance. All gains or losses arising from the amortisation process and those arising on de-recognition or impairment of the investments, are recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

Fair value through equity

Policy applicable after the issuance of QCB circular 13/2020

The Group adapted Qatar Central Bank's Circular number 13/2020 dated 29 April 2020 (the adoption date) which amended the requirements of FAS 33 "Investment in Sukuk, Shares and similar instruments" and FAS 30 "Impairment, credit losses and onerous commitments" and required banks to follow the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standard No. ("IFRS") 9 "Financial Instruments" relating to Equity Investments at Fair Value through Equity. As QCB circular 13/2021, equity type instruments classified as fair value through equity are not tested for impairment.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Investment securities (continued)

(iii) Measurement (continued)

Fair value through equity (continued)

However, prior to that, equity-type investments classified as fair value through equity and measured at fair value, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment below its cost is considered in determining whether the investments are impaired. If any such evidence exists for equity-type investments classified as fair value through equity, the cumulative loss previously recognised in the condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity is removed from equity and recognised in the consolidated statement of income. Impairment losses recognised in the consolidated statement of income on equity-type investments are subsequently reversed through equity.

Investments at fair value through equity are remeasured at their fair values at the end of each reporting period and the resultant gain or loss, arising from a change in the fair value of investments are recognised in the consolidated statement of changes in equity and presented in a separate fair value reserve within equity. The Group may elect to present in statement of changes in equity, changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity-type instruments that are not held for trading. The election is made on an instrument by instrument basis on initial recognition and is irrevocable. Gains and losses on such equity-type instruments are never subsequently reclassified to consolidated income statement, including on disposal. However, cumulative gains and losses recognised in fair value reserve are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognised in consolidated income statement, unless they clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case they are recognised in statement of changes in equity.

Whereas for debt type investments classified as fair value through equity, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the consolidated statement of changes in equity is transferred to the consolidated statement of income.

(iv) Measurement principles

Amortised cost measurement

The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus capital repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective profit method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment. The calculation of the effective profit rate includes all fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective profit rate.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or an obligation settled between well informed and willing parties (seller and buyer) in an arm's length transaction. The Group measures the fair value of quoted investments using the market bid price for that instrument at the close of business on the consolidated statement of financial position date. For investment where there is no quoted market price, a reasonable estimate of the fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of another instrument, which is substantially the same or is based on the assessment of future cash flows. The cash equivalent values are determined by the Group by discounting future cash flows at current profit rates for contracts with similar term and risk characteristics.

(e) Financing assets

Financing assets comprise Shari'a compliant financing provided by the Group with fixed or determinable payments. These include financing provided through Murabaha, Mudaraba, Musawama, Ijarah, Istisna'a, Wakala and other modes of Islamic financing. Financing assets are stated at their amortised cost less impairment allowances (if any).

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Financing assets (continued)

Murabaha and Musawama

Murabaha and Musawama receivables are sales on deferred terms. The Group arranges a Murabaha and Musawama transaction by buying a commodity (which represents the object of the Murabaha) and selling it to the Murabeh (a beneficiary) at a margin of profit over cost. The sales price (cost plus the profit margin) is repaid in installments by the Murabeh over the agreed period. Murabaha and Musawama receivables are stated net of deferred profits and impairment allowance (if any). Based on QCB instructions, the Group applies the rule of binding the purchase orderer to its promise in the Murabaha sale, and not enters into any Murabaha transaction in which the purchase orderer does not undertake to accept the goods if they meet the specifications.

Musawama receivables are stated net of deferred profits and impairment allowance (if any). On initial recognition Murabaha receivables are classified and measured at:

- Amortised cost when the contractual terms of the Murabaha receivables give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit on the principal amount outstanding; or
- Fair value through income statement ("FVTIS") when the contractual terms of the Murabaha receivables does not give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit on the principal amount outstanding.

Mudaraba

Mudaraba financing are partnerships in which the Group contributes the capital. These contracts are stated at fair value of consideration given less impairment allowance (if any).

Ijarah

Ijarah receivables arise from financing structures when the purchase and immediate lease of an asset are at cost plus an agreed profit (in total forming fair value). The amount is settled on a deferred payment basis. Ijarah receivables are carried at the aggregate of the minimum lease payments, less deferred income (in total forming amortised cost) and impairment allowance (if any).

Istisna'a

Istisna'a is a sales contract in which the Group acts as 'al-sani' (a seller) with an 'al-mustasni' (a purchaser) and undertakes to manufacture or otherwise acquire a product based on the specification received from the purchaser, for an agreed upon price. Istisna'a revenue is the total price agreed between the seller and purchaser including the Group's profit margin. The Group recognises Istisna'a revenue and profit margin based on percentage of completion method by taking in account the difference between total revenue (cash price to purchaser) and Group's estimated cost. The Group's recognises anticipated losses on Istisna'a contract as soon as they are anticipated.

Wakala

Wakala contracts represent agency agreements between two parties. One party, the provider of funds (Muwakkil) appoints the other party as an agent (Wakeel) with respect to the investment of the Muwakkil funds in a Shari'a compliant transaction. The Wakeel uses the funds based on the nature of the contract and offer an anticipated return to the Muwakkil. Wakala contracts are stated at amortised cost.

(f) Other financial assets and liabilities

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

The Group initially recognises due from banks, financing assets, investments, customer current accounts, due to banks, and financing liabilities including sukuk and fixed income financing on the date at which they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised on the settlement date at which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

After initial measurement, other financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective profit rate method net of any amounts written off and provision for impairment.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Other financial assets and liabilities (conitnued)

(ii) De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Group de-recognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for de-recognition that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability in the consolidated statement of financial position. On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in consolidated income statement.

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. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Transactions in which the Group neither retains nor transfers substantially all 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.

In certain transactions the Group retains the obligation to service the transferred financial asset for a fee. The transferred asset is de-recognised if it meets the de-recognition criteria. An asset or liability is recognised for the servicing contract, depending on whether the servicing fee is more than adequate (asset) or is less than adequate (liability) for performing the servicing.

The Group de-recognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legal or religious enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Group intends to either settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(iv) Modification of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Group evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value, and recalculates a new effective profit rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purpose, including for the purpose of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortised cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset based on the revised cash flows of the financial assets and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in the consolidated income statement. If such amodification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the financed counterparty, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as net income from financing activities.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Other financial assets and liabilities (conitnued)

(iv) Modification of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities

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

(g) Impairment of financial assets

Measurement of ECL

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit loss (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at fair value through income statement:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments;
- Financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- Financing commitments issued.

With effect from the issuance of QCB circular 13/2020, equity type instruments classified as fair value through equity are not tested for impairment. However, prior to that, equity-type investments classified as fair value through equity and measured at fair value, a significant (where market value has declined by a minimum of 20%) or prolonged (where market value has declined for 9 months at least) decline in the fair value of an investment below its cost is considered in determining whether the investments are impaired. If any such evidence exists for equity-type investments classified as fair value through equity, the cumulative loss previously recognised in the consolidated statement of changes in equity is removed from equity and recognised in the consolidated income statement. Impairment losses recognised in the consolidated income statement on equity-type investments are subsequently reversed through consolidated income statement.

Impairment and ECL are used interchangeably throughout these consolidated financial statements.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- Debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- Other financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Measurement of ECL (continued)

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

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

The determination of the FAS 30 provision results from a two-step approach:

Step 1: The facilities will have to be allocated to one of the three impairment stages by determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether the facility has been credit impaired.

Step 2: The expected credit loss is calculated i.e., 12-month expected loss for all facilities in stage 1 and lifetime expected credit loss for all facilities in stage 2. The facilities in stage 3 are covered by specific provisions as per QCB regulations.

Restructured financial assets

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

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

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

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

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- The restructuring of a financing asset by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets (continued)

In making an assessment of whether an investment in sovereign debt, other than that of the home country sovereign (i.e. Qatar), is credit-impaired, the Group considers the following factors.

- The market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields.
- The rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness.

Any credit exposures to the Government of Qatar, represented by the Ministry of Finance and QCB are exempted from the application of expected credit loss model as per QCB's Circular 9 / 2017.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

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

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- Financing commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision;
- Where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Group cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment / off balance sheet component separately from those on the drawn component: the Group presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn components is presented as a provision in other liabilities; and
- Debt instruments measured at fair value through equity: no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in the fair value reserve.

Write-off

Financing assets and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with central banks and highly liquid financial assets with maturities of less than three months from the reporting date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Group in the management of its short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(i) Investment property

Properties held for rental or for capital appreciation purpose are classified as investment property. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs and borrowing costs that are directly attributable to construction of the asset. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment furniture at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met; and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Depreciation is calculated based on the estimated useful lives of the applicable assets on a straight-line basis commencing when the assets are ready for their intended use. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at each statement of financial position date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(i) Investment property (continued)

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the consolidated statement of income in the period of derecognition. In determining the amount of consideration from the derecognition of investment property the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, existence of a significant financing component, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the buyer (if any).

Major expenditure incurred by the entity related to additions and improvement subsequent to its acquisition will be added to the carrying amount of investment property in the consolidated statement of financial position, provided that the Group expects that such expenditure will increase the future economic benefits to the Group from the investment property. However, if such economic benefits are not expected to take place, the entity will recognize this expenditure in the consolidated statement of income in the financial period in which it is incurred.

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner occupied property becomes an investment property, the difference between the carrying value and the fair value at the reporting date of transfer is recognised as a revaluation reserve in the consolidated statement of equity and is released to the consolidated statement of income upon disposal of such property.

(j) Risk management instruments

Risk management instruments are measured at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of income in the financial period in which it is incurred.

(k) Fixed assets

Items of fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of related equipment. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the assets and restoring the site on which they are located and capitalised financing costs. The gain or loss on disposal of an item of fixed asset is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the item of fixed assets, and is recognised in other income/other expenses in consolidated income statement.

The cost of replacing a component of fixed asset is recognised in the carrying amount 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. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of fixed assets are recognised in consolidated statement of income as incurred.

Depreciation is recognised in consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of fixed assets since this closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset and is based on cost of the asset less its estimated residual value. Leased assets under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are given below.

Useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Buildings	20 years
IT Equipment (hardware/software)	3-5 years
Fixtures, fittings and office equipment	4-7 years
Motor vehicles	5-7 years

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(l) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the consolidated statement of income in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated statement of income.

A summary of the useful lives and amortisation methods of Group's intangible assets are as follows:

	Goodwill	Customer relationship	Core deposits
Useful lives	Indefinite	Finite (10 years)	Finite (8.5 years)
Amortization method used	Tested for impairment either individually or at cash generating unit level	Amortized on a straight line basis over the periods of availability	Amortized on a straight line basis over the periods of availability
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Acquired	Acquired

(m) 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. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its Cash Generating Unit ("CGU") exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(m) Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGU. Subject to an operating segment ceiling test, for the purposes of goodwill impairment testing, CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment testing is performed reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The Group's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows and are utilised by more than one CGU. Corporate assets are allocated to CGUs on a reasonable and consistent basis and tested for impairment as part of the testing of the CGU to which the corporate asset is allocated.

Impairment losses are recognised in consolidated statement of income. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU (group of CGUs) and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the CGU (group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill cannot be subsequently reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(n) Customer current accounts

Balances in current accounts are recognised when received by the Group. The transactions are measured as the amount received by the Group at the time of contracting. At the end of the reporting period, these accounts are measured at amortised cost.

(o) Equity of unrestricted investment account holders

Equity of unrestricted investment account holders is funds held by the Group, which it can invest at its own discretion. The unrestricted investment account holders authorises the Group to invest the account holders' funds in a manner which the Group deems appropriate without laying down any restrictions as to where, how and for what purpose the funds should be invested.

The Group charges a management fee (Mudarib fees) to investment account holders. Of the total income from investment accounts, the income attributable to account holders is allocated to investment accounts after deducting the Group's share of income as a Mudarib. The allocation of income is determined by the management of the Group within the allowed profit sharing limits as per the terms and conditions of the investment accounts. Investment accounts are carried at their book values (amortised cost).

(p) Distribution of profit between equity of unrestricted investment account holders and owners

The Group complies with the directives of the QCB as follows:

- Net profit is arrived at after taking into account all income and expenses at the end of the financial year, and is distributed between investment account holders and owners.
- The share of profit of investment account holders is calculated on the basis of their daily deposit balances over the year, after reducing the Group's agreed and declared Mudaraba fee.
- In case of any expense or loss, which arises out of negligence on the part of the Group due to non-compliance with QCB regulations and instructions, then such expenses or loss shall not be borne by the investment account holders. Such matter is subject to the QCB decision.
- In case the results of the Group at the year-end are net losses, then QCB, being the authority responsible for determining the Group's accountability for these losses, shall decide how these shall be treated without violation to the Islamic Shari'a rules.
- Due to pooling of investment funds with the Group's funds for the purpose of investment, no priority has been given to either party in the appropriation of profit.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(q) Restricted investment accounts

Restricted investment accounts represents assets acquired by funds provided by holders of restricted investment accounts and their equivalent and managed by the Group as an investment manager based on either a Mudaraba contract or (Wakala) agency contract. The restricted investment accounts are exclusively restricted for investment in specified projects as directed by the investments account holders. Assets that are held in such capacity are not included as assets of the Group in the consolidated financial statements.

(r) Sukuk eligible as additional capital

Sukuks issued by the Group which are perpetual, unsecured, subordinated to ordinary equity shares and the payment of profit for such sukuk is non-cumulative, and are made at the discretion of Group are initially recognized as equity. The Group has the right not to pay profit on these sukuk, and the sukuk holders will have no claim with respect to nonpayment. The sukuk does not have a fixed maturity date.

The Group incurs various costs in issuing its own instruments which are accounted as equity as mentioned in the above paragraph. Those costs might include registration and other regulatory fees, amounts paid to legal, accounting and other professional advisers, printing costs and stamp duties. The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided. The costs of an equity transaction that is abandoned are recognised as an expense. Profit distributions on perpetual sukuk are recognized as a deduction in equity after declaration due to their profit's non-cumulative feature.

(s) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Group has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

(t) Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Group provides for its contribution to the State administered retirement fund for Qatari employees in accordance with the retirement law, and the resulting charge is included within the staff cost under note 27 in the consolidated financial statements. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised when they are due.

Defined benefit scheme

The Group provides for employees end of service benefits determined in accordance with the requirements of Qatar Labour law pertaining to retirement and pensions, wherever required. These unfunded charges are made by the Group on the basis of employees' salaries and the number of years of service at the statement of financial position date.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(u) Revenue recognition

Murabaha and Musawama

Profit from Murabaha and Musawama transactions is recognised when the income is both contractually determinable and quantifiable at the commencement of the transaction. Such income is recognised on a time-apportioned basis over the period of the transaction. Where the income from a contract is not contractually determinable or quantifiable, it is recognised when it is actually realised. Income related to non-performing accounts is excluded from the consolidated income statement.

Mudaraba

Income on Mudaraba financing is recognised when the right to receive payment is established or on distribution by the Mudarib, whereas losses are charged to the consolidated statement of income on declaration by the Mudarib. In case Mudaraba capital is lost or damaged prior to the inception of work without misconduct or negligence on the part of Mudarib, then such losses are deducted from Mudaraba capital and are treated as loss to the Group. In case of termination or liquidation, unpaid portion by Mudarib is recognized as receivable due from Mudarib.

Musharaka

Income on Musharaka financing is recognised when the right to receive payments is established or on distribution.

Ijara

Ijara income is recognised on time-apportioned basis over the lease period. Income related to non-performing accounts is excluded from the consolidated statement of income.

Istisna'a

Revenue and the associated profit margin are recognised in the Group's consolidated statement of income according to the percentage of completion method.

Wakala

Income from Wakala placements is recognised on a time apportioned basis so as to yield a constant periodic rate of return based on the balance outstanding.

Income from investment banking services

Income from investment banking services (presented in fee and commission income), including placement, advisory, marketing and performance fees, is recognised as per contractual terms when the service is provided and income is earned. This is usually when the Group has performed all significant acts in relation to a transaction and it is highly probable that the economic benefits from the transaction will flow to the Group. Significant acts in relation to a transaction are determined based on the terms agreed in the contracts for each transaction. The assessment of whether economic benefits from a transaction will flow to the Group is based on the extent of binding firm commitments received from other parties.

Fees and commission income

Fees and commission income that are integral to the effective profit rate on a financial asset carried at amortised cost are included in the measurement of the effective profit rate of the financial asset. Other fees and commission income, including account servicing fees, sales commission, management, arrangement and syndication fees, are recognised as the related services are performed.

Dividend income

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

(v) Earnings per share

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(w) 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, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Group Management Committee (being the chief operating decision maker) to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

(x) Fiduciary activities

The Group acts as fund manager and in other fiduciary capacities that result in the holding or placing of assets on behalf of individuals, corporate and other institutions. These assets and income arising thereon are excluded from these consolidated financial statements, as they are not assets of the Group.

(y) Earnings prohibited by Shari'a

The Group is committed to avoid recognising any income generated from non-Islamic sources. Accordingly, all non-Islamic income is credited to a charity account, the Group reserve these funds for charitable purposes.

(z) Taxation

The Group is taxable to the extent of foreign shareholding and pay income tax to General Tax Authority in this regard. Further the Group and its subsidiaries of the Group that meet the Tax Law criteria are required to file income tax returns annually with the General Tax Authority.

(aa) Financial information of the parent

A statement of financial position and income statement of the Parent as disclosed at the end of the consolidated financial statements are prepared following the same accounting policies as mentioned above except for investment in subsidiaries and associates which are carried at cost.

(ab) Repossessed collateral

Reposessed collateral against settlement of financing assets are stated within the consolidated statement of financial position under "Other liabilities" and are accounted for in line with Group's policy.

(ac) Wakala payables

The Group accepts deposits from customers under wakala arrangement under which return payable to customers is agreed in the wakala agreement. There is no restriction on the Group for the use of funds received under wakala agreements. Wakala payables are carried at cost plus accrued profit.

(ad) Financial guarantees

In the ordinary course of business, the Group gives financial guarantees, consisting of letters of credit and guarantees.

Financial guarantees are initially recognized in the consolidated financial statements at fair value, being the premium received on the date the guarantee was given, and the initial fair value is amortised over the life of the financial guarantee. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's liability under such guarantees are measured at the higher of the amortised amount and the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle any financial obligation arising at the reporting date. These estimates are determined based on experience of similar transactions and history of past losses, supplemented by the judgment of Management.

Any increase in the liability relating to guarantees is taken to the consolidated statement of income. The amortisation of the premium received is recognized in the consolidated statement of income under "fee and commission income".

(ae) Share capital and reserves

Dividends on ordinary shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are approved by the shareholders' of the Group.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(af) Sukuk and fixed income financing

Financing raised under Sukuks or fixed income financing program are recognised at amortised cost and disclosed as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position as “Sukuk and fixed income financing”. Profit expense is recognised periodically till maturity of the program using applicable effective profit rate.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Introduction and overview

The Group's business involves taking on risks in a targeted manner and managing them professionally. The core functions of the Group's risk management are to identify all key risks for the Group, measure these risks, manage the risk positions and determine capital allocations. The Group regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and best market practice.

The Group's aim is to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The Group defines risk as the possibility of losses or profits foregone, which may be caused by internal or external factors.

The risks arising from financial instruments to which the Group is exposed are financial risks, which include credit risk, liquidity risk, market risks, operational risk and other risks.

Risk Management Structure

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks, however, there are separate independent functions responsible for managing and monitoring risks.

Risk Management and Compliance Committee

The Risk Management and Compliance Committee has the overall responsibility for the development of the risk strategy and implementing principles, frameworks, policies and limits.

Credit Committee

The Board of Directors has delegated authority to Credit Committee to approve, sub-delegate, direct, monitor and reviews the Group's financing activities, within specified limits, and to ensure that the credit policies are adhered to, and credit operations are conducted in the most effective manner.

The Credit Committee is the highest level of executive credit approval authority in the Group and is responsible for taking credit decisions within its delegated authority, recommending credit policies and future direction of the credit activities in the Group.

Asset Liability Committee (ALCO)

ALCO is responsible for the overall balance sheet management of the Group. ALCO set guidelines for the overall management of the liquidity and profit rate risk. ALCO also determine the borrowing and funding strategy (asset allocation) of the Group in order to maximize the profit and minimize risk.

Operational Risk Committee

The Operational Risk Committee is responsible for managing and overseeing all aspects of operational risk in the Group. The Committee is responsible for the effective implementation of all operational risk policies and standards.

Internal Audit

Risk management processes are audited by the Group Internal Audit function which examines both the adequacy and compliance with the procedures in addition to a specific audit of the Group Risk function itself as per the approved audit plan. Group Internal Audit discusses the results of all assessments with management and reports its findings and recommendations to the Audit Committee.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Key changes to the significant estimates and judgements

Risk management in the current economic scenario

The COVID - 19 and the measures to reduce its spread has impacted the local economy. Regulators and governments across the globe have introduced fiscal and economic stimulus measures to mitigate its impact. The Group is closely monitoring the situation and has invoked required actions to ensure safety and security of Group staff and an uninterrupted service to our customers. The senior management of the Group is continuously monitoring the situation and is taking timely decisions to resolve any concerns. The Group has significantly enhanced monitoring for all cyber security risk during these times from its information security protocols. The remote work capabilities were enabled for staff and related risk and control measures were assessed to make sure they are fully protected. COVID 19 has impacted the banks in Qatar from various facets which includes increase in overall credit risk pertaining to financing assets portfolio in certain sectors, reduced fee income. We have mentioned below the major aspects of COVID 19 on the Group's risk management policies:

i) Covid-19 and Expected Credit Loss (ECL)

Any changes made to ECL to estimate the overall impact of Covid-19 is subject to high levels of uncertainty as so little reasonable and supportable forward-looking information is currently available on which to base those changes. However, the Group has performed historical analysis and identified key economic variables impacting credit risk and ECL for each portfolio and expert judgement has also been applied in this process. Forecast of these economic variables (the "base, upside and downside economic scenario") are obtained externally.

In its ECL models, the Bank relies on a broad range of forward-looking information as economic inputs, such as 1) Average volume of exports of Qatar government; 2) Average volume of government expenditures; and 3) Gross Domestic Product of Qatar. Macroeconomic factors and forward-looking information are required to be incorporated into the measurement of ECL as well as the determination of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination.

In light of the current uncertain economic environment, the Group has re-assessed the scenario weighting to reflect the impact of current uncertainty in measuring the estimated credit losses for the period ended 31 December 2021. As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of the occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected.

ii) Assets quality and credit risk

The Risk department of the Group is conducting assessments to identify borrowers operating in various sectors which are most likely to get affected. Group has conducted various stress tests on the Credit portfolio and is confident that the CAR buffer currently maintained of 16.4% is sufficient.

iii) Liquidity management

Considering the economic circumstances post the COVID-19 outbreak, The Group has delayed repayments of certain customers. The Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) of the Bank is continuously monitoring the liquidity position and is taking due precautionary measures where needed. The Group has conducted various stress testing on its liquidity ratios and is confident that the liquidity buffer currently maintained by the Bank is sufficient to cater any adverse movement in cash flow maturity profile.

iv) Capital Adequacy Ratio

Under the current scenario, the financial institutions are under pressure to extend further credit to its borrowers under national guarantee program, while overall deteriorating credit risk and increased NPL may also put additional pressures on the Group from Capital Adequacy Ratio perspective. The Group believes that it has sufficient buffer in its CAR requirement to meet any adverse movements in credit, market or operational risks.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Key changes to the significant estimates and judgements (continued)

Valuation of financial and non-financial assets (including goodwill)

The Group has also considered potential impacts of the current economic volatility in determination of the fair value of the Group's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities, for which there is no observable inputs, and these are considered to represent management's best assessment based on available or observable information. However markets remain volatile and the recorded amounts remain sensitive to market fluctuations.

Measurement of equity-type instruments classified as fair value through equity

According to QCB circular 13/2020, the Group is required to follow IFRS-9 for equity-type instruments classified as fair value through equity which requires changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity-type instruments that are not held for trading to be kept under statement of changes in equity. Gains and losses on such equity-type instruments are never subsequently reclassified to consolidated income statement, including on disposal. However, cumulative gains and losses recognised in fair value reserve are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognised in consolidated income statement, unless they clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case they are recognised in statement of changes in equity.

(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.

The Group manages credit risk through diversification of investments, capital markets, lending and financing activities to avoid undue concentrations of credit risk with individuals or groups of customers in specific locations or businesses. It also obtains collaterals when appropriate.

Credit risk arises from all transactions that give rise to actual, contingent or potential claims against any counterparty, obligor or customer (collectively referred as "counterparties"). It is the risk that a loss will be incurred if counterparty defaults or fails to honor a financial obligation that is due. It takes into account both probability of involuntary default, wherein the counterparty does not possess the financial means to repay, and strategic default, wherein counterparty with the ability to repay deliberately defaults.

Credit risk may have the following results:

- Delay in payment obligation;
- Partial loss of the credit exposure; or
- Complete loss of the credit exposure.

For risk management reporting purposes, the Group considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure (such as individual obligor default risk, country and sector risk).

Management of credit risk

The Board of Directors has delegated responsibility for the oversight of credit risk upto a specified limit to its Credit Committee, which is responsible for management of the Group's credit risk, including:

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Credit risk (continued)

Management of credit risk (continued)

- Formulating credit policies in consultation with business units, covering collateral requirements, credit assessment, risk grading and reporting, compliance with QCB regulations, other applicable legal and statutory requirements;
- Establishing the authorisation structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities. Facilities exceeding a certain threshold require Board of Directors approval;
- Developing and maintaining the Group's risk grading in order to categorise exposures according to the degree of financial risk;
- Limiting geographical exposures, concentration risk based on internal and external ratings, exposure limits and QCB guidelines;
- Collateralising the exposures by adequate tangible and intangible collaterals. The types of collaterals obtained include cash, mortgages over real estate properties, pledges over shares and personal/corporate guarantees, as appropriate; and
- Reviewing business units compliance of agreed exposure limits, including those for selected industries, country risk and product types. Regular review of the credit quality of Group's portfolios is performed and appropriate corrective actions are taken when required.

The Group has implemented Moody's Risk Analyst Rating System, in order to effectively monitor credit risk at an obligor's level on the Group's portfolio and align capital adequacy to such risks. The system is globally proven and enables the Group to rate credit risk on a more objective basis.

(i) Credit risk measurement

Group regularly analyze the quality of the overall credit portfolio with particular focus on the problem credits and the remedial management process.

This include:

- Transaction level review
- Obligor level review
- Portfolio based review
- Exception based review.

Credit review and Credit Administration units are responsible to ensure that all financing activity is undertaken within the approved framework and any deviations are promptly detected, reported and followed up for remedial action.

Credit portfolio management

Objective and responsibility

Portfolio management is an integral part of the credit process that enables the Group to limit concentrations, reduce volatility, increase liquidity and achieve optimum earnings. It does so by incorporating portfolio strategy and planning, performance assessment and reporting functions into one comprehensive management process.

Group is responsible for carrying out the activities in relation to credit risk portfolio management by seeking information from different business units on a regular basis to perform this function. The portfolio analyst undertakes the review, monitoring and control of limits structures based on the portfolio diversification parameters. Further, it prepares portfolio studies and periodic sector/ regional exposure information for management review.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Credit risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk measurement (continued)

Credit portfolio management (continued)

Portfolio diversification

The Group takes into consideration the following parameters to assess the diversification of the credit portfolio across:

- Group exposure limits
- Industry/ sector exposure limits
- Country exposure limits
- Product exposure limits
- Exposure to a particular credit risk mitigant

Stress testing of credit portfolio

The Group follows a rigorous and forward looking stress testing procedure (in line with pillar 2 requirements of Basel 3 Accord as well as taking into consideration QCB guidelines) that identifies possible events or changes in market conditions (or risk factors) that could adversely impact the Group. This requires foreseeing situations under hypothetical scenarios considering the question 'what-if' and development of stress tests in such scenarios. This enables the Group to be well equipped to cope with the crisis situations when they arise. Risk function has the responsibility of conducting periodic stress testing of the credit portfolio.

The stress-testing program of the Group involves the following steps:

- Capturing reliable data (accuracy and timeliness)
- Identification of risk factors that have an impact on the portfolio value. The different categories of risk factors used by the Group are:
 - a. Obligor rating
 - b. Environment (industry, economic, political, real estate prices, etc.)
 - c. Model (assumptions, holding period, etc.)
 - d. Analytics (correlation, transition matrices, etc.)
- Construction of stress tests on the basis of single factor or multi-factor scenarios
- Deciding magnitude of factor shock
- Running stress tests
- Reporting results of stress tests
- Assessing the impact of abovementioned results on capital adequacy of the Group
- Reassessing the relevance of stress tests on yearly basis.

Credit risk management information system (MIS)

Information on all elements of the Group's risk asset portfolio, and most particularly on irregular accounts and on those displaying characteristics of deterioration, are readily available with the concerned staff. Reports are thoroughly scrutinized and, where indicated, triggers appropriate response from the department concerned.

(ii) Risk limit control and mitigation policies

The Group has processes in place for mitigating credit risk which mainly include processes for credit Initiation, credit standards, collateral management and large exposure management.

Collateral

The Group secures credit exposures through a variety of collaterals including cash margins, lien on fixed deposits, real estate and marketable securities. Independent valuation of real estate collaterals are obtained periodically to determine collateral coverage. The value of marketable securities is constantly monitored to determine whether any replenishments /disposals are required.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Risk limit control and mitigation policies (continued)

Financing limits (for risk management instrument and financing books)

The Group has defined limits by counterparty, borrowing group, country, Board of Directors, subsidiaries and affiliates. Exposures against these limits are monitored and any breach is reported to the Board through Risk Management and Compliance Committee.

(iii) Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements

At 31 December	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Credit risk exposures relating to financial assets recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:		
Balances with Qatar Central Bank	6,866,517	2,894,321
Due from banks	5,558,980	5,891,788
Financing assets	75,221,707	58,536,992
Investment securities – debt type	19,408,687	15,552,472
Other assets	163,523	143,890
	107,219,414	83,019,463
Other credit risk exposures are as follows:		
Guarantees	18,451,919	18,569,351
Letters of credit	2,233,924	2,096,827
Unutilised credit facilities	17,111,413	17,424,667
	37,797,256	38,090,845

The above tables represent a worse-case scenario of credit risk exposure to the Group, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached. For assets recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position, the exposures set out above are based on net carrying amounts as reported on the consolidated statement of financial position.

(iv) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure

Geographical sectors

The following table breaks down the Group's credit exposure at their carrying amounts (without taking into account any collateral held or other credit support), as categorised by geographical region. For this table, the Group has allocated exposures to regions based on the country of domicile of its counterparties.

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4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

Geographical sectors (continued)

31 December 2021

	<i>Qatar</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Other GCC</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Europe</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Others</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>QAR'000</i>
Assets recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position:					
Balances with Qatar Central Bank	6,866,517	-	-	-	6,866,517
Due from banks	3,249,674	28,356	292,569	1,988,381	5,558,980
Financing assets	70,990,019	70,846	2,242,526	1,918,316	75,221,707
Investment securities – debt type	18,547,748	277,095	-	583,844	19,408,687
Other assets	147,425	-	16,098	-	163,523
	<u>99,801,383</u>	<u>376,297</u>	<u>2,551,193</u>	<u>4,490,541</u>	<u>107,219,414</u>

31 December 2020

	<i>Qatar</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Other GCC</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Europe</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Others</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>QAR'000</i>
Assets recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position:					
Balances with Qatar Central Bank	2,894,321	-	-	-	2,894,321
Due from banks	5,422,481	14,727	132,577	322,003	5,891,788
Financing assets	54,068,710	187,838	2,141,330	2,139,114	58,536,992
Investment securities – debt type	14,470,278	338,824	-	743,370	15,552,472
Other assets	143,890	-	-	-	143,890
	<u>76,999,680</u>	<u>541,389</u>	<u>2,273,907</u>	<u>3,204,487</u>	<u>83,019,463</u>

31 December 2021

Other credit risk exposures	<i>Qatar</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Other GCC</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Europe</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Others</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>QAR'000</i>
Guarantees	15,575,378	246,311	1,288,653	1,341,577	18,451,919
Letters of credit	2,178,506	-	-	55,418	2,233,924
Unutilised credit facilities	17,110,411	1,002	-	-	17,111,413
	<u>34,864,295</u>	<u>247,313</u>	<u>1,288,653</u>	<u>1,396,995</u>	<u>37,797,256</u>

31 December 2020

Other credit risk exposures	<i>Qatar</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Other GCC</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Europe</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Others</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>QAR'000</i>
Guarantees	15,782,306	334,392	1,196,674	1,255,979	18,569,351
Letters of credit	2,060,012	-	-	36,815	2,096,827
Unutilised credit facilities	17,387,902	36,765	-	-	17,424,667
	<u>35,230,220</u>	<u>371,157</u>	<u>1,196,674</u>	<u>1,292,794</u>	<u>38,090,845</u>

Industry sectors

The following table breaks down the Group's credit exposure at carrying amounts before taking into account collateral held or other credit enhancements, as categorised by the industry sectors of the Group's counterparties.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

Industry sectors (continued)

As at 31 December	Total exposure	
	2021	2020
	QAR'000	QAR'000
<i>Funded and unfunded</i>		
Government	47,510,309	27,016,165
Industry and Manufacturing	2,778,215	2,319,093
Commercial	11,826,033	11,111,726
Financial services	10,322,299	11,168,338
Contracting	18,796,782	19,316,416
Real estate	20,593,729	19,305,535
Personal	13,113,989	11,887,277
Services and others	20,075,314	18,985,758
	145,016,670	121,110,308

Credit risk exposure

The tables below presents an analysis of financial assets by rating agency designation, based on Moody's ratings or their equivalent Standard & Poor's / Fitch:

At 31 December	2021	2020
	QAR'000	QAR'000
Equivalent grades		
Aaa to Aa3	46,720,720	30,335,231
A1 to A3	5,929,623	4,493,853
Baa1 to Baa3	699,667	72,618
Ba1 to B3	841,829	750,411
Unrated	90,824,831	85,458,195
	145,016,670	121,110,308

(v) Credit quality

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Group using internal and external credit risk ratings except retail portfolio. The Group follows an internal obligor risk rating (ORR) mechanism for grading relationships across its credit portfolio. The Group utilises a ten-scale credit rating system with positive and negative modifiers, giving a total scale range of 22, of which 19 (with positive and negative modifiers) relate to performing and three to non-performing. Within performing, ORR 1 to 5 represents investment grade and ORR 6 to 7 represents sub-investment while grade ORR 8 to 10 represents sub-standard, doubtful and loss respectively. All credits are assigned a rating in accordance with the defined criteria. The Group endeavors continuously to improve upon the internal credit risk rating methodologies and credit risk management policies and practices to reflect the true underlying credit risk of the portfolio and the credit culture in the Group. All lending relationships are reviewed at least once in a year and more frequently in the case of non-performing assets.

The following table sets out information about the credit quality of financial assets, commitments and financial guarantees.

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4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Credit risk (continued)

(v) Credit quality (continued)

Due from banks	31 December 2021				31 December 2020
	Stage 1 QAR'000	Stage 2 QAR'000	Stage 3 QAR'000	Total QAR'000	Total QAR'000
Investment grade - ORR 1 to 5	5,387,659	164,901	-	5,552,560	5,891,625
Sub-investment grade - ORR 6 to 7	6,392	69	-	6,461	289
Substandard - ORR 8	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful ORR 9	-	-	-	-	-
Loss - ORR 10	-	-	-	-	-
	5,394,051	164,970	-	5,559,021	5,891,914
Loss allowance	(41)	-	-	(41)	(126)
Carrying amount	5,394,010	164,970	-	5,558,980	5,891,788

Financing assets	31 December 2021				31 December 2020
	Stage 1 QAR'000	Stage 2 QAR'000	Stage 3 QAR'000	Total QAR'000	Total QAR'000
Investment grade - ORR 1 to 5	59,594,556	2,963,127	-	62,557,683	46,039,170
Sub-investment grade - ORR 6 to 7	3,109,585	9,038,612	-	12,148,197	12,157,811
Substandard - ORR 8	-	-	215,739	215,739	308,949
Doubtful ORR 9	-	-	216,206	216,206	644,377
Loss - ORR 10	-	-	2,844,295	2,844,295	1,224,437
	62,704,141	12,001,739	3,276,240	77,982,120	60,374,744
Loss allowance	(60,715)	(584,884)	(1,911,031)	(2,556,630)	(1,695,352)
Suspended profit	-	-	(203,783)	(203,783)	(142,400)
	(60,715)	(584,884)	(2,114,814)	(2,760,413)	(1,837,752)
Carrying amount	62,643,426	11,416,855	1,161,426	75,221,707	58,536,992

Investment securities	31 December 2021				31 December 2020
	Stage 1 QAR'000	Stage 2 QAR'000	Stage 3 QAR'000	Total QAR'000	Total QAR'000
Investment grade - ORR 1 to 5	1,098,024	-	-	1,098,024	1,431,695
Sub-investment grade - ORR 6 to 7	736,799	98,569	-	835,368	699,885
Substandard - ORR 8	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful ORR 9	-	-	-	-	-
Loss - ORR 10	-	-	-	-	-
	1,834,823	98,569	-	1,933,392	2,131,580
Loss allowance	(3,432)	(10,431)	-	(13,863)	(13,433)
Carrying amount	1,831,391	88,138	-	1,919,529	2,118,147

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Credit risk (continued)

(v) Credit quality (continued)

Financing commitments and financial guarantees	31 December 2021				31 December 2020
	Stage 1 QAR'000	Stage 2 QAR'000	Stage 3 QAR'000	Total QAR'000	Total QAR'000
Investment grade - ORR 1 to 5	14,886,697	1,732,664	-	16,619,361	16,179,777
Sub-investment grade - ORR 6 to 7	1,907,486	1,981,359	-	3,888,845	4,471,450
Substandard - ORR 8	-	-	7,518	7,518	11,661
Doubtful ORR 9	-	-	5,020	5,020	-
Loss - ORR 10	-	-	165,099	165,099	3,290
	16,794,183	3,714,023	177,637	20,685,843	20,666,178
Loss allowance	(35,429)	(94,773)	(168,715)	(298,917)	(317,440)
Carrying amount	16,758,754	3,619,250	8,922	20,386,926	20,348,738

At 31 December 2021 and 2020, none of the financial assets in other assets were either past due or impaired and did not have any expected credit loss allowance recognised against them.

(vi) Collateral

The Group obtains collateral and other credit enhancements in ordinary course of business from counterparties. On an overall basis, during the year there was no material deterioration in the quality of collateral held by the Group. In addition, there were no changes in collateral policies of the Group. The Group has collateral in form of blocked deposits, pledge of shares and legal mortgages. The aggregate fair value of collateral as at 31 December 2021 is QAR 75,324.8 million (31 December 2020: QAR 44,162.9 million). The value of the collateral held against credit-impaired financing assets and advances as at 31 December 2021 is QR 2,070.8 million (31 December 2020: QR 1,193.4 million).

The contractual amount of financial assets written off during the year, subject to enforcement activity as at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 was Nil.

(vii) Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment

To determine if the risk of default of a financial instrument has increased significantly since origination, the current risk of default at the reporting date is compared with the risk of default at initial recognition. The Group considers SICR based on the rating migration data, historical default rates, Days Past Due (DPD) status of the account, the internal credit rating of the Group and QCB guidelines. The SICR criteria for Internally rated portfolio (Wholesale and Private banking), Un-rated portfolio (Retail banking) and externally rated portfolio (Financials institution/ Banks) has been described below.

Internally rated portfolio:

For the internally rated portfolio the below criteria are used to determine the SICR for each facility

1. Two notch downgrade from ratings 1,2,3 and 4
2. One notch downgrade from ratings 5 and 6
3. Accounts classified under rating 7
4. 30-59 Days Past Due (subject to rebuttal)
5. 60-89 Days past Due
6. Renegotiated accounts in last 12 months

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Credit risk (continued)

(vii) Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment (continued)

Externally rated financial instruments

For all the financing portfolio and investments which are externally rated will be subject to the below criteria for determining the SICR:

1. Investment Grade – 2 notch downgrade from Aaa to Baa3
2. Speculative Grade – 1 notch downgrade from Ba1 to Caa3
3. Unrated exposures
4. Restructured accounts

Retail Portfolio

The following staging criteria based on Days Past Dues (DPDs) has been fixed for retail portfolio as per the FAS 30 and QCB guidelines:

FAS 30 presumes 30 DPD criteria for Stage 2 classification. This will be further assessed through forward and backward flow rates to rebut the 30 DPD criteria. However, in any case, this should not exceed 60 days as a back stop measure as defined by QCB.

Apart from the above mentioned staging criteria based upon rating grades and DPD buckets, following qualitative criteria is also evaluated by the management to categorize a particular borrower or portfolio into Stage 2 by providing appropriate reasoning for the same at the time of ECL computation.

1. Any particular industry/sector under stress can be treated as stage 2 for a temporary period as a whole irrespective of individual borrower ratings;
2. Any cross border exposures leading to deterioration in credit quality based upon worsening economic conditions of the country can be adjudged as stage 2 (e.g. all exposures to a country X can be deemed Stage 2);

For retail stage 2 assets, based upon its internal experience, the Group may treat sub portfolios differently as compared to portfolio level staging in case a significant increase in credit risk is seen for a particular segment of borrowers (e.g. by salary bands, employer, nationality etc.).

Credit risk grades

Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default. These factors vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower. Exposures are subject to on-going monitoring, which may result in an exposure being moved to a different credit risk grade.

Generating the term structure of Probability of Default (PD)

The Group employs statistical models to analyse the data collected and generate estimates of PD to determine Expected Credit Loss (ECL). The Group has used different methodology for different portfolios based on the default history and rating methodologies. The statistical techniques include Transition matrix analysis for corporate portfolio, Pluto Tasche methodologies for low default portfolio like private Banking, flow rate analysis for retail portfolio.

Renegotiated financial assets

The contractual terms of a financing asset may be modified for a number of reasons, including changing market conditions, customer retention and other factors not related to a current or potential credit deterioration of the customer. An existing financing asset whose terms have been modified may be derecognised and the renegotiated financing asset recognised as a new financing asset at fair value. Where possible, the Group seeks to restructure financing assets rather than to take possession of collateral, if available. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and documenting the agreement of new financing asset conditions. Management continuously reviews renegotiated financing assets to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur. As at 31 December 2021, QAR 5,184.6 million (31 December 2020: QAR 3,925.0 million) of deals were restructured.

The accounts which are renegotiated due to credit reasons in past 12 months will be classified under Stage 2.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Credit risk (continued)

(vii) Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment (continued)

Definition of default

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the borrower is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Group; or
- the borrower is rated 8, 9 or 10.

In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Group also considers indicators that are:

- quantitative – e.g. overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same issuer to the Group; and
- based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

The definition of default largely aligns with that applied by the Group for regulatory capital purposes.

Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Group employs statistical models to incorporate macro-economic factors to reflect all potential future deterioration scenarios for the loan according to their associated probability. This estimation integrates all information available including current conditions and anticipations of future potential economic conditions. The group has developed Merton model (with Principal Component Analysis), along with other statistical analyses for incorporation of forward-looking information.

In case none of the macro - economic parameters are statistically significant or the results of forecasted PD's are too much deviated from the present forecast of the economic conditions, qualitative PD overlay shall be used by management after analyzing the portfolio as per the diagnostic tool. These economic variables and their associated impact on the PD, EAD and LGD vary by financial instruments. Forecasts of these economic variables (the "base economic scenario") are updated from the World Economic Outlook: IMF country data and economic forecast periodically published by World Bank and Qatar Central Bank, which provide the best estimate view of the economy and commodity prices over the coming one to five years. The methodologies and assumptions involved, including any forecasts of future economic conditions, are reviewed periodically.

Measurement of ECL

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

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

These parameters are generally derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data. They are adjusted to reflect forward-looking information as described above.

PD estimates are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated based on statistical rating models. These statistical models are primarily based on internally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors and are supplemented by external credit assessment data where available.

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Group estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. The LGD models consider the forecasted collateral value and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Credit risk (continued)

(vii) Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment (continued)

Measurement of ECL (continued)

LGD estimation includes:

- 1) Cure Rate: Defined as the ratio of accounts which have fallen to default and have managed to move backward to the performing accounts.
- 2) Recovery Rate: Defined as the ratio of liquidation value to market value of the underlying collateral at the time of default would also account for expected recovery rate from a general claim on the individual's assets for the unsecured portion of the exposure.
- 3) Discounting Rate: Defined as the opportunity cost of the recovery value not being realized on the day of default adjusted for time value.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Group derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract including amortization. The EAD of a financial asset is the amount that is outstanding at the time of default.

The off-Balance Sheet instruments such as lending commitments and financial guarantees, the EAD estimation is calculated after applying the credit conversion factor (CCF) to the nominal amount of the off-balance sheet instruments.

Where modelling of a parameter is carried out on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics that include:

- credit risk grading's;
- product type; and
- geographic location of the borrower.

The groupings are subject to regular review to ensure that exposures within a particular group remain appropriately homogeneous.

Loss allowance

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of the loss allowance by class of financial instruments. Comparative amounts represent allowance account for credit losses and reflect measurement basis under FAS 30.

Covid-19 impact

While it is challenging to estimate the impact of COVID-19 on our ECL estimates as the situation is still evolving, it is expected to have a deep impact on the macro-economic environment. The Bank has performed an assessment of COVID-19 in light of the available guidance of QCB and FAS. The Bank has assessed the impact of the crisis and changed the weightages assigned to the scenario probabilities of its ECL models wherever was required since start of the pandemic (refer note 40).

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Credit risk (continued)

(vii) Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment (continued)

Loss allowance (continued)

Due from banks

	31 December 2021				31 December 2020
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
	QAR'000	QAR'000	QAR'000	QAR'000	QAR'000
Balance at 1 January	126	-	-	126	118
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment allowance for the year, net	(85)	-	-	(85)	8
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-
	41	-	-	41	126

Financing assets

	31 December 2021				31 December 2020
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
	QAR'000	QAR'000	QAR'000	QAR'000	QAR'000
Balance at 1 January	113,381	585,984	1,138,387	1,837,752	2,016,488
Transfers to Stage 1	11,406	(11,406)	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(41,983)	41,983	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(4,494)	(263,731)	268,225	-	-
Impairment allowance for the year, net	(17,595)	232,054	649,622	864,081	929,804
Suspended profit, net movement	-	-	61,383	61,383	43,058
Amounts written off	-	-	(2,803)	(2,803)	(1,151,598)
	60,715	584,884	2,114,814	2,760,413	1,837,752

Investment securities

	31 December 2021				31 December 2020
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
	QAR'000	QAR'000	QAR'000	QAR'000	QAR'000
Balance at 1 January	3,967	9,466	-	13,433	8,172
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment allowance for the year, net	(535)	965	-	430	5,261
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-
	3,432	10,431	-	13,863	13,433

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Credit risk (continued)

(vii) Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment (continued)

Loss allowance (continued)

Financing commitments and financial guarantees (including LC & LG)

	31 December 2021				31 December 2020
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
	QAR'000	QAR'000	QAR'000	QAR'000	QAR'000
Balance at 1 January	56,406	257,804	3,230	317,440	332,383
Transfers to Stage 1	3,629	(3,629)	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(18,765)	18,765	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(160,401)	160,401	-	-
Impairment allowance for the year, net	(5,841)	(17,766)	5,084	(18,523)	(14,943)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-
	35,429	94,773	168,715	298,917	317,440

(viii) Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financing asset or an investment in debt-type security balance, and any related allowances for impairment losses, when the Group determines that the financing asset or security is uncollectible and after QCB approval is obtained.

This determination is made after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower's / issuer's financial position such that the borrower / issuer can no longer pay the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure. For smaller balance standardised financing assets, write-off decisions generally are based on a product-specific past due status. The amount written off during the year was QAR 2.8 million (31 December 2020: QAR 1,151.6 million).

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its obligations when they fall due as a result of e.g. customer deposits being withdrawn, cash requirements from contractual commitments, or other cash outflows, such as debt maturities or margin calls for risk management instruments etc. Such outflows would deplete available cash resources for client financing, trading activities and investments. In extreme circumstances, lack of liquidity could result in reductions in the consolidated statement of financial position and sales of assets, or potentially an inability to fulfil financing commitments. The risk that the Group will be unable to do so is inherent in all banking operations and can be affected by a range of institution-specific and market-wide events including, but not limited to, credit events, merger and acquisition activity, systemic shocks and natural disasters.

The Group monitor its liquidity risk according to QCB's guidelines on Basel III through two key ratios, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) to monitor the short term (30 days) resilience of the bank's liquidity and non-risk based Leverage Ratio to act as a credible supplementary measure to the risk-based capital requirements.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) Liquidity risk (continued)

(i) Management of liquidity risk

The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible that it has sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk of damage to the Group's reputation. The primary objective of liquidity risk management over which the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) has oversight, is to provide a planning mechanism for unanticipated changes in the demand or needs for liquidity created by customer behavior or abnormal market conditions. The ALCO emphasizes the maximization and preservation of customer deposits and other funding sources. ALCO also monitors deposit rates, levels, trends and significant changes. Deposit mobilization plans are regularly reviewed for consistency with the liquidity policy requirements. A contingency plan is also in place which is reviewed periodically.

The daily liquidity position is monitored and regular liquidity stress testing is conducted under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions. Liquidity policy and procedures are subject to review and approval of the Board of Directors and ALCO. A summary report, including any exceptions and remedial action taken, is submitted regularly to the Board of Directors and ALCO.

(ii) Exposure to liquidity risk

The key measure used by the Group for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers. For this purpose net liquid assets are considered as including cash and cash equivalents and investment grade debt securities for which there is an active and liquid market less any deposits from banks, other borrowings and commitments maturing within the next month. The Group ratio of liquid assets to customer deposits As at 31 December 2021 was 23% (31 December 2020: 21%).

A similar, but not identical, calculation is used to measure the Group's compliance with the liquidity limit established by QCB. As at 31 December 2021, liquidity coverage ratio as per QCB prescribed method was 278.1 % (31 December 2020: 159.4%). The minimum liquidity ratio determined by the QCB is 100%.

(iii) Maturity analysis

Maturity analysis of Group's financial assets and liabilities are prepared on the basis of their contractual maturities. The contractual maturities have been determined on the basis of the remaining period at the statement of financial position date and do not take into account effective maturities as indicated by the Group's deposit retention history. Cash in hand is not considered for liquidity risk management.

	<i>Carrying amount QAR'000</i>	<i>Less than 1 month QAR'000</i>	<i>1-3 months QAR'000</i>	<i>3 months – 1 year QAR'000</i>	<i>1-5 years QAR'000</i>	<i>More than 5 years QAR'000</i>
31 December 2021						
Balances with Qatar Central Bank	6,866,517	3,484,086	-	-	-	3,382,431
Due from banks	5,558,980	5,275,023	164,901	82,444	36,612	-
Financing assets	75,221,707	2,282,605	4,497,763	11,337,251	14,557,930	42,546,158
Investment securities – debt type	19,408,687	-	272,558	1,268,345	14,280,880	3,586,904
Other assets	163,523	87,188	-	76,335	-	-
Total financial assets	107,219,414	11,128,902	4,935,222	12,764,375	28,875,422	49,515,493
Due to banks	16,755,141	14,591,624	-	1,033,260	1,130,257	-
Customer current accounts	6,200,820	6,200,820	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	1,708,424	957,080	40,357	710,987	-	-
Total financial liabilities	24,664,385	21,749,524	40,357	1,744,247	1,130,257	-
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	71,225,407	25,436,213	18,304,125	17,984,754	9,500,315	-
Total	95,889,792	47,185,737	18,344,482	19,729,001	10,630,572	-
Difference	11,329,622	(36,056,835)	(13,409,260)	(6,964,626)	18,244,850	49,515,493

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4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) Liquidity risk (continued)

(iii) Maturity analysis (continued)

	<i>Carrying amount QAR'000</i>	<i>Less than 1 month QAR'000</i>	<i>1-3 months QAR'000</i>	<i>3 months – 1 year QAR'000</i>	<i>1-5 years QAR'000</i>	<i>More than 5 years QAR'000</i>
31 December 2020						
Balances with Qatar Central Bank	2,894,321	659,521	-	-	-	2,234,800
Due from banks	5,891,788	5,387,705	131,277	272,846	99,960	-
Financing assets	58,536,992	4,241,561	5,380,884	12,627,520	16,086,911	20,200,116
Investment securities – debt type	15,552,472	47,339	109,244	971,419	9,962,258	4,462,212
Other assets	143,890	80,321	-	63,569	-	-
Total financial assets	83,019,463	10,416,447	5,621,405	13,935,354	26,149,129	26,897,128
Due to banks	18,947,753	12,157,122	1,140,867	4,920,546	729,218	-
Customer current accounts	7,335,487	7,335,487	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	1,248,861	683,524	30,613	534,724	-	-
Total financial liabilities	27,532,101	20,176,133	1,171,480	5,455,270	729,218	-
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	46,546,052	22,175,119	7,154,728	13,470,341	3,745,864	-
Total	74,078,153	42,351,252	8,326,208	18,925,611	4,475,082	-
Difference	8,941,310	(31,934,805)	(2,704,803)	(4,990,257)	21,674,047	26,897,128

(iv) Maturity analysis (Financial liabilities and risk management instruments)

	<i>Carrying amount QAR'000</i>	<i>Gross undisc- ounted cash flows QAR'000</i>	<i>Less than 1 month QAR'000</i>	<i>1-3 months QAR'000</i>	<i>3 months – 1 year QAR'000</i>	<i>1-5 years QAR'000</i>	<i>More than 5 years QAR'000</i>
31 December 2021							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Due to banks	16,755,141	16,755,141	14,591,624	-	1,033,260	1,130,257	-
Customer current accounts	6,200,820	6,200,820	6,200,820	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	1,708,424	1,708,424	957,080	40,357	710,987	-	-
Total liabilities	24,664,385	24,664,385	21,749,524	40,357	1,744,247	1,130,257	-
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	71,225,407	71,225,407	25,436,213	18,304,125	17,984,754	9,500,315	-
Risk management instruments							
Risk Management:	(63,706)						
Outflow		19,546,596	2,932,400	799,496	11,422,787	4,391,913	-
Inflow		(19,610,308)	(2,949,244)	(832,676)	(11,435,273)	(4,393,115)	-
	95,826,086	95,826,080	47,168,893	18,311,302	19,716,515	10,629,370	-

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) Liquidity risk (continued)

(iv) Maturity analysis (Financial liabilities and risk management instruments) (continued)

	Carrying amount QAR'000	Gross undisc- ounted cash flows QAR'000	Less than 1 month QAR'000	1-3 months QAR'000	3 months – 1 year QAR'000	1-5 years QAR'000	More than 5 years QAR'000
31 December 2020							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Due to banks	18,947,753	18,947,753	12,157,122	1,140,867	4,920,546	729,218	-
Customer current accounts	7,335,487	7,335,487	7,335,487	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	1,248,861	1,248,861	683,524	30,613	534,724	-	-
Total liabilities	27,532,101	27,532,101	20,176,133	1,171,480	5,455,270	729,218	-
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	46,546,052	46,546,052	22,175,119	7,154,728	13,470,341	3,745,864	-
Risk management instruments							
Risk Management:	10,782						
Outflow		4,551,639	1,232,751	1,098,342	1,814,276	406,270	-
Inflow		(4,540,799)	(1,233,112)	(1,104,843)	(1,789,709)	(413,135)	-
	74,088,935	74,088,993	42,350,891	8,319,707	18,950,178	4,468,217	-

(e) Market risks

The Group takes on exposure to market risks, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open positions in profit rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as profit rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The Group separates exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios.

The market risks arising from trading and non-trading activities are concentrated in Group Treasury and monitored by two teams separately. Regular reports are submitted to the Board of Directors and heads of each business unit.

Trading portfolios include those positions arising from market-making transactions where the Group acts as principal with clients or with the market.

Non-trading portfolios primarily arise from the profit rate management of the entity's retail and corporate banking assets and liabilities. Non-trading portfolios also consist of foreign exchange and equity risks arising from the Group's debt-type and equity-type investments.

(i) Management of market risks

Overall authority for market risk is vested in ALCO. Group Market Risk is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by Board of Directors) and for the day-to-day review of their implementation.

The Board of Directors has set risk limits based on different factors including country-wise exposure limits. These limits are closely monitored by senior management and reviewed by ALCO on a regular basis.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(e) Market risks (continued)

(ii) Exposure to market risks – trading portfolios

The principal tool used to measure and control market risk exposure within the Group's trading portfolios is Value at Risk (VaR). The VaR of a trading portfolio is the estimated loss that will arise on the portfolio over a specified period of time (holding period) from an adverse market movement with a specified probability (confidence level). A fully integrated VaR computation system is used by the Group to calculate VaR through historical simulation, analytical and Monte Carlo approaches, which is based upon a 99 percent confidence level assuming a 1-day, 10-day and 30-day holding periods. Taking account of market data from the previous one year, and observed relationships between different markets and prices, the model generates a wide range of plausible future scenarios for market price movements. Market Risk limits are set and monitored by the Market Risk Management function endorsed by BOD. The Group uses VaR limits for total market risk and specific foreign exchange, profit rate, equity and other price risks. The overall structure of VaR limits are reviewed by ALCO and approval by the Board of Directors. VaR limits are allocated to trading portfolios

The Group's trading portfolio is comparatively insignificant in size, consist mainly of equities however, the Group has established policies for VaR measurement to overlook the trends for market risk management. In addition, the Group uses a wide range of stress tests to model the financial impact of a variety of exceptional market scenarios, such as periods of prolonged market illiquidity, on individual trading portfolios and the Group's overall position.

(iii) Exposure to profit rate risk – non-trading portfolios

The principal risk to which non-trading portfolios 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 profit rates. Profit rate risk is managed principally through monitoring profit rate gaps and by having pre-approved limits for repricing bands. ALCO is the monitoring body for compliance with these limits and is assisted by Group central Treasury in its day-to-day monitoring activities.

The Islamic Financial Services Board ("IFSB") has issued a document on Risk Management guidelines for Institutions (other than Insurance Institutions) offering only Islamic Financial Service ("IFS"). This includes sections on 'Rate of Return Risk' and 'Liquidity Risk'. The Group adheres to the guidelines on 'Rate of Return Risk' and 'Liquidity Risk'.

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

	Carrying amount QAR'000	Less than 3 months QAR'000	3-12 months QAR'000	1-5 years QAR'000	More than 5 years QAR'000	Non-profit rate sensitive QAR'000	Effective profit rate QAR'000
31 December 2021							
Balances with Qatar Central Bank	6,866,517	-	-	-	-	6,866,517	0.0%
Due from banks	5,558,980	36,612	-	-	-	5,522,368	0.2%
Financing assets	75,221,707	48,753,120	15,940,765	3,354,761	-	7,173,061	3.8%
Investment securities-debt type	19,408,687	-	-	-	-	19,408,687	3.6%
	107,055,891	48,789,732	15,940,765	3,354,761	-	38,970,633	
Due to banks	16,755,141	728,803	-	-	-	16,026,338	0.2%
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	71,225,407	35,311,967	17,984,754	9,500,315	-	8,428,371	1.9%
Consolidated statement of financial position items - Profit rate sensitivity gap	19,075,343	12,748,962	(2,043,989)	(6,145,554)	-	14,515,924	
Off-consolidated statement of financial position items	17,111,413	3,456,403	7,668,374	3,073,324	2,913,312	-	3.6%
Cumulative profit rate sensitivity gap	36,186,756	16,205,365	5,624,385	(3,072,230)	2,913,312	14,515,924	

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4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(e) Market risks (continued)

(iii) Exposure to profit rate risk – non-trading portfolios (continued)

	Carrying amount QAR'000	Less than 3 months QAR'000	3-12 months QAR'000	1-5 years QAR'000	More than 5 years QAR'000	Non-profit rate sensitive QAR'000	Effective profit rate QAR'000
31 December 2020							
Balances with Qatar Central Bank	2,894,321	-	-	-	-	2,894,321	0.0%
Due from banks	5,891,788	36,645	-	99,960	-	5,755,183	0.8%
Financing assets	58,536,992	29,235,039	16,573,139	5,669,702	72,945	6,986,167	4.4%
Investment securities-debt type	15,552,472	-	-	-	-	15,552,472	3.9%
	<u>82,875,573</u>	<u>29,271,684</u>	<u>16,573,139</u>	<u>5,769,662</u>	<u>72,945</u>	<u>31,188,143</u>	
Due to banks	18,947,753	729,219	-	-	-	18,218,534	0.4%
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	46,546,052	21,131,352	13,470,341	3,745,864	-	8,198,495	1.9%
Consolidated statement of financial position items - Profit rate sensitivity gap	<u>17,381,768</u>	<u>7,411,113</u>	<u>3,102,798</u>	<u>2,023,798</u>	<u>72,945</u>	<u>4,771,114</u>	
Off-consolidated statement of financial position items	<u>17,424,667</u>	<u>5,344,547</u>	<u>4,736,815</u>	<u>4,895,866</u>	<u>2,447,439</u>	<u>-</u>	4.1%
Cumulative profit rate sensitivity gap	<u>34,806,435</u>	<u>12,755,660</u>	<u>7,839,613</u>	<u>6,919,664</u>	<u>2,520,384</u>	<u>4,771,114</u>	

Sensitivity analysis

Management monitors sensitivity of the Group's financial assets and liabilities to various standard and Non - standard profit rate scenarios. Standard scenario that is considered on a monthly basis include a 10 basis point (bp) parallel fall or rise in yield curve. An analysis of the Group's sensitivity to an increase or decrease in market profit rates, assuming no asymmetrical movement in yield curves and a constant financial position, is as follows:

Sensitivity of net profit	10 bp parallel increase QAR'000	10 bp parallel decrease QAR'000
31 December 2021		
At 31 December	10,705	(10,705)
Average for the year	9,878	(9,878)
31 December 2020		
At 31 December	10,100	(10,100)
Average for the year	10,884	(10,884)

Profit rate movements affect reported equity in the following way:

- retained earnings arising from increases or decreases in net profit and the fair value changes reported in consolidated income statement.

Overall non-trading profit rate risk positions are managed by Treasury & Investments Group (TIG), which uses financial investments, advances to banks, deposits from banks and risk management instruments to manage the overall position arising from the Group's non-trading activities. The use of risk management instruments to manage profit rate risk.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(e) Market risks (continued)

(iv) Exposure to other market risks – non-trading portfolios

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign exchange risks arise from the movement of the rate of exchange over a period of time. Positions are monitored on a regular basis to ensure positions are maintained within approved limits established by the Board of Directors.

As at the reporting date the net foreign currency exposures, other than USD which is pegged to the Qatari Riyal, and their respective sensitivities to a 5% change in the rate is as follows:

Functional currency of the Group entities At 31 December

	2021		2020	
	QAR'000		QAR'000	
Net foreign currency exposure:				
Pounds Sterling		3,770		4,201
Euro		447		1,156
Other currencies*		25,931		8,844
	Increase / decrease in profit		Increase / decrease in equity	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	QAR'000	QAR'000	QAR'000	QAR'000
5% increase / decrease in currency exchange rate as at 31 December				
Pound Sterling	189	210	189	210
Euro	22	58	22	58
Other currencies	1,297	442	1,297	442

* Other currencies include net exposure to Other GCC currencies amounting to QAR 20.8 million (31 December 2020: QAR 1.8 million).

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities decreases as a result of changes in the level of equity indices and individual stocks. The non-trading equity price risk exposure arises from equity securities classified as fair value through income statement and fair value through equity.

The Group is also exposed to equity price risk and the sensitivity analysis thereof is as follows:

	2021	2020
	QAR'000	QAR'000
5% increase / decrease in QE and other index		
Increase / decrease in profit and loss	8,866	4,436
Increase / decrease in equity	69,547	55,435

The above analysis has been prepared on the assumption that all other variables such as profit rate, foreign exchange rate, etc are held constant and is based on historical correlation of the equity securities to the relevant index. Actual movement may be different from the one stated above.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(e) Market risks (continued)

(v) Inter bank offered rate (IBOR) reforms

Overview

A fundamental reform of major interest rate benchmarks is being undertaken globally, including the replacement of some interbank offered rates (IBORs) with alternative nearly risk-free rates (referred to as 'IBOR reform').

The Group has exposures to IBORs on its financial instruments that will be replaced or reformed as part of these market-wide initiatives. There is uncertainty over the timing and the methods of transition in some jurisdictions that the Group operates in. The Group anticipates that IBOR reform will impact its risk management and associated instruments related accounting.

The Group has closely monitored the market and the output from the various industry working groups managing the transition to new benchmark interest rates. This includes announcements made by the IBOR regulators.

In response to the announcements, the Group has set up an IBOR Steering Committee comprised of the various work streams including risk management, business units, treasury, finance, legal, operations and IT. The programme is under the governance of the Group Chief Risk Officer. The aim is to effect an orderly transition of legacy transactions onto risk free rate based repricing indices, and to enable a smooth adoption for new transactions. The IBOR Steering Committee oversees the IBOR transition process in its entirety, including development, legal considerations, system enhancements, operational readiness, staff awareness and customer communication. During 2021, the Bank commenced the transition of its IBOR exposures to RFRs and has in place detailed plans, processes and procedures to support the transition of the remainder. Following the progress made during 2021, the Bank is confident that it has the operational capability to process the remaining transitions to RFRs for those interest rate benchmarks such as USD LIBOR that will cease to be available the Group aims to finalise its transition and fall back plans by the end of first half of 2022.

IBOR reform exposes the Bank to various risks, which the project is managing and monitoring closely. 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.
- 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.
- Accounting risk if the Bank's hedging relationships fail and from unrepresentative income statement volatility as financial instruments transition to RFRs

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(e) Market risks (continued)

(v) Inter bank offered rate (IBOR) reforms (continued)

The tables below show the Bank's exposure to significant IBORs subject to reform that have yet to transition to RFRs as at the current year end, including those exposures which transitioned immediately after the current year end. The tables exclude exposures to IBOR that will expire before transition is required.

31 December 2021	Non-derivative financial assets carrying value in QAR	Non-derivative financial liabilities carrying value in QAR	Derivatives nominal value in USD
USD LIBOR 3 month	6,144,369	-	61,353
USD LIBOR 6 month	3,696,956	-	620,077
GBP LIBOR 3 month	52,964	-	-
	9,894,289	-	681,430

Risk Management Instruments

The Bank holds Profit rate swaps for risk management purposes. The Profit rate swaps have floating legs that are indexed principally to LIBOR. The Bank's derivative instruments are governed by contracts based on the master hedging agreements.

The bank is monitoring developments with regards to IBOR related amendments, and should it be discontinued or unavailable, then calculations will be determined by fallback arrangements as set out in relevant agreements.

(f) Operational risks

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Group's involvement with financial instruments, including 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.

The Group's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Group's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall Group standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorisation of transactions;
- requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- documentation of controls and procedures;
- requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified;
- requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action;
- development of contingency plans;
- training and professional development;
- ethical and business standards; and
- risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(f) Operational risks (continued)

The strategy and framework for operational risk management is set by the Operational Risk Committee (ORC) and is implemented consistently across the Group. While the management of operational risk is the primary responsibility of each function or service responsible, the implementation of an integrated Operational Risk Management Framework is coordinated by a dedicated and independent team led by an Operational Risk Manager (ORM). This team reports to the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) of the Group. Each business unit has nominated a "Unit Operational Risk Manager (UORM)" who acts as a single point of contact for ORM regarding all Operational Risks for the respective business unit.

The organization has also invested in a state-of-the-art Operational Risk System to create a repository for all Operational risk incidents, losses and near-miss events. There is a robust process for reporting of issues, conducting of root cause analysis (where applicable) and rolling out mitigation plans to avoid recurrence of the issues.

(g) Compliance Risk

Compliance risk encompasses regulatory and legal compliance risk. Compliance risk is the risk that the Group incurs financial or reputational risk through imposition of penalties or fines as a result of not adhering to applicable laws, rules and regulations and good market practice (including ethical standards). The Group's compliance function proactively seeks to enhance compliance risk management and the supporting control framework. The Group operates in a market where there is a significant level of regulatory change activity, therefore, compliance risk is a key area of focus for Senior Management. The compliance function monitors this risk through reference to metrics relevant to the Group, review of incident reports and assessments, risk and control assessments pertaining to the first and second lines of defence functions, results of regulatory assessments, and review of results internal audit and external audit reports. Remediation of controls is conducted in a timely manner.

(h) Capital management

Regulatory capital

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to ensure investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on owners' return is also recognised and the Group recognises the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. The Group and its individually regulated operations have complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the period. The capital adequacy ratio of the Group is calculated in accordance with the Basel Committee guidelines as adopted by the QCB. The Group's regulatory capital position under Basel III and QCB regulations was as follows:

At 31 December	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Common equity tier 1 (CET 1) capital	10,446,133	9,913,641
Additional tier 1 capital	1,820,750	-
Tier 1 capital	12,266,883	9,913,641
Tier 2 capital	789,705	751,097
Total regulatory capital	13,056,588	10,664,738

Eligible capital (numerator in Capital Adequacy Ratio) consists of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capitals. Tier 1 consists of two parts: Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), and Additional Tier 1 (AT1). CET1, is part of Tier 1 capital and is the purest form of capital, which includes share capital, statutory reserves, general reserve, retained earnings, exchange translation reserve and non-controlling interests, risk reserve and other regulatory adjustments relating to items that are included in equity but are treated differently for capital adequacy calculation purposes. The Group deducts intangible assets (including goodwill) and treasury stock from CET1/ Tier1. Additional tier 1 capital represent sukuks issued by the Group eligible as additional tier 1 capital as per the Qatar Central Bank regulations.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(h) Capital management (continued)

Regulatory capital (continued)

The Group is following the standardised approach for credit and market and Basic Indicator approach for operational risk as permitted by the Qatar Central Bank and as per Pillar 1 of Basel 3. Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored on a regular basis by the Group's management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee and the Qatar Central Bank. The required information is computed and monitored on monthly basis and filed with the regulators on a quarterly basis after getting reviewed by Group appointed external auditors.

Risk weighted assets and carrying amounts

	<i>Risk weighted amount</i>		<i>Carrying amount</i>	
	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>QAR'000</i>	<i>QAR'000</i>	<i>QAR'000</i>	<i>QAR'000</i>
Balances with Qatar Central Bank	-	-	6,866,517	2,894,321
Due from banks	1,153,765	1,219,819	5,558,980	5,891,788
Financing assets	48,288,596	43,580,566	75,221,707	58,536,992
Investment securities	1,307,248	1,260,481	19,690,824	15,849,438
Investment in associates and joint ventures	187,671	257,162	62,557	83,535
Other assets	964,614	681,443	1,225,591	1,158,172
Off balance sheet assets	12,165,376	12,803,314	37,797,256	38,090,845
Total risk weighted assets for credit risk	64,067,270	59,802,785	146,423,432	122,505,091
Risk weighted assets for market risk	2,247,741	1,637,650	1,108,796	811,725
Risk weighted assets for operational risk	4,670,314	3,650,798	-	-
	6,918,055	5,288,448	1,108,796	811,725
Total risk weighted assets			70,985,325	65,091,233
Total regulatory capital			13,056,588	10,664,738
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) Ratio			14.7%	15.2%
Tier 1 Ratio			17.3%	15.2%
Total Capital Ratio			18.4%	16.4%

The minimum requirements for Capital Adequacy Ratio under Basel III as per QCB regulations for the year ended 31 December 2021 are as follows:

	<i>CET 1 ratio without capital conservation buffer</i>	<i>CET 1 ratio including capital conservation buffer</i>	<i>Tier 1 capital ratio including capital conservation buffer</i>	<i>Total capital ratio including capital conservation buffer</i>	<i>Total capital including capital conservation buffer and domestic systematic important bank ("DSIB") buffer</i>	<i>Total capital including capital conservation buffer, DSIB buffer and ICAAP Pillar II capital charge</i>
Actual	14.7%	14.7%	17.3%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%
Minimum limit (QCB)	6.0%	8.5%	10.5%	12.5%	13.0%	15.0%

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(h) Capital management (continued)

Risk weighted assets and carrying amounts (continued)

The minimum requirements for Capital Adequacy Ratio under Basel III as per QCB regulations for the year ended 31 December 2020 are as follows:

	<i>CET 1 ratio without capital conservation buffer</i>	<i>CET 1 ratio including capital conservation buffer</i>	<i>Tier 1 capital ratio including capital conservation buffer</i>	<i>Total capital ratio including capital conservation buffer</i>	<i>Total capital including capital conservation buffer and domestic systematic important bank ("DSIB") buffer</i>	<i>Total capital Including capital conservation buffer, DSIB buffer and ICAAP Pillar II capital charge</i>
Actual	15.2%	15.2%	15.2%	16.4%	16.4%	16.4%
Minimum limit (QCB)	6.0%	8.5%	10.5%	12.5%	13.0%	15.0%

The Group has also adopted new capital requirements for Profit Rate Risk on Banking Book (PRRBB) and have set aside capital based on new standard under Pillar II.

5. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

(a) Going concern

The Group's management has made an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Group has resources to continue in the business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(i) Allowances for credit losses

Assets accounted for at amortised cost are evaluated for impairment on a basis described in significant accounting policies. The specific counterparty component of the total allowances for impairment applies to financial assets evaluated individually for impairment and is based upon management's best estimate of the present value of the cash flows that are expected to be received. In estimating these cash flows, management makes judgments about a counterparty's financial situation and the net realisable value of any underlying collateral. Each impaired asset is assessed on its merits, and the workout strategy and estimate of cash flows considered recoverable are independently approved by the Credit Risk function. Minimum impairment on specific counter parties are determined based on the QCB regulations.

Collectively assessed impairment allowances cover credit losses inherent in portfolios of financing and investment securities measured at amortised cost with similar credit risk characteristics when there is objective evidence to suggest that they contain impaired financial assets, but the individual impaired items cannot yet be identified. In assessing the need for collective allowances, management considers factors such as credit quality, portfolio size, concentrations and economic factors. In order to estimate the required allowance, assumptions are made to define the way inherent losses are modelled and to determine the required input parameters, based on historical experience and current economic conditions. The accuracy of the allowances depends on the estimates of future cash flows for specific counterparty allowances and the model assumptions and parameters used in determining collective allowances.

5. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

(ii) Goodwill

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the management to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. Where the actual future cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

(iii) Determining fair values

The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of valuation techniques as described in significant accounting policies. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgment depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

(c) Critical accounting judgments in applying the Group's accounting policies

(i) Valuation of financial instruments

The Group's accounting policy on fair value measurements is discussed in the significant accounting policies section.

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.

Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; 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 not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation.

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments the Group determines fair values using valuation techniques.

Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, Black-Scholes and polynomial option pricing models and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark profit rates, credit spreads and other premia used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity and equity index prices and expected price volatilities and correlations. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date, that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

The Group has also considered potential impacts of the current economic volatility 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 available or observable information. Markets however remain volatile and the recorded amounts remain sensitive to market fluctuations.

5. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (CONTINUED)

(c) Critical accounting judgments in applying the Group's accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Financial asset and liability classification

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

	Level 1 QAR'000	Level 2 QAR'000	Level 3 QAR'000	Total QAR'000
31 December 2021				
Risk management instruments – assets	-	-	87,136	87,136
Investment securities carried at fair value	1,108,796	-	282,137	1,390,933
	1,108,796	-	369,273	1,478,069
Risk management instruments – liabilities	-	-	23,430	23,430
	-	-	23,430	23,430
31 December 2020				
Risk management instruments – assets	-	-	80,311	80,311
Investment securities carried at fair value	811,725	-	296,966	1,108,691
	811,725	-	377,277	1,189,002
Risk management instruments – liabilities	-	-	91,093	91,093
	-	-	91,093	91,093

The Group's accounting policies provide scope for assets and liabilities to be designated at inception into different accounting categories in certain circumstances:

- in classifying financial assets or liabilities as trading, the Group has determined that it meets the description of trading assets and liabilities set out in accounting policies.
- in designating financial assets or liabilities at fair value through income statement, the Group has determined that it has met one of the criteria for this designation set out in accounting policies.

For the purpose of disclosure of fair value of financial assets and liabilities which are carried at amortised cost, the level 2 valuation method has been used except for the impaired financing assets for which level 3 valuation method has been used. Details of the Group's classification of financial assets and liabilities are given in note 7.

(iii) Impairment of investments in equity and debt securities

Investments in equity and debt securities are evaluated for impairment on the basis described in the significant accounting policies note 3.

(iv) Useful lives of fixed assets

The Group's management determines the estimated useful life of fixed assets for calculating depreciation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset, physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence.

(v) Useful life of intangible assets

The Group's management determines the estimated useful life of its intangible assets for calculating amortisation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected economic benefits to be received from the use of intangible assets.

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Group has four reportable segments, as described below, which are the Group's strategic divisions. The strategic divisions offer different products and services, and are managed separately based on the Group's management and internal reporting structure. For each of the strategic divisions, the Group Management Committee reviews internal management reports on at least a monthly basis. The following summary describes the operations in each of the Group's reportable segments.

Wholesale Banking	Includes financings, deposits and other transactions and balances with wholesale customers
Personal and Private Banking	Includes financings, deposits and other transactions and balances with retail and private customers
Treasury and Investments division	Undertakes the Group's funding and centralised risk management activities through borrowings, issues of debt securities, use of risk management instruments for risk management purposes and investing in liquid assets such as short-term placements and corporate and government debt securities. Further also manages Group's trading of investments and corporate finance activities.
Investment Banking and Asset Management	Operates the Group's funds management activities. Mainly includes financial advisory services, including deal sourcing, structuring, valuations and advisory services, equity structuring, restructuring and placement; debt structuring, restructuring and placement including project finance, securitisation and sukuk; client portfolios management, structuring of liquidity products; structuring and marketing and management of open and closed ended funds; structuring, acquisition, placement and initial public offering of private equities; and private equity, equity structuring, private placements and initial public offerings.

Information regarding the results, assets and liabilities of each reportable segment is included below. Performance is measured based on segment profit, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Group Management Committee. Segment profit is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries.

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6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

Information about operating segments

31 December 2021

	<i>Wholesale banking QAR'000</i>	<i>Personal and Private banking QAR'000</i>	<i>Treasury and Investments division QAR'000</i>	<i>Investment banking and Asset management QAR'000</i>	<i>Unallocated QAR'000</i>	<i>Total QAR'000</i>
Total income from financing and investing activities	1,526,363	1,406,314	675,311	6,965	-	3,614,953
Net fee and commission income	106,810	41,232	-	11,302	-	159,344
Foreign exchange gain	50,809	64,374	54,365	-	-	169,548
Other income	111,459	-	-	1,009	-	112,468
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	(5,841)	-	(5,841)
Total segment revenue	1,795,441	1,511,920	729,676	13,435	-	4,050,472
Other material non-cash items:						
Net impairment loss on financing assets	(284,690)	(579,391)	-	-	-	(864,081)
Net impairment loss on investment securities	-	-	58	(488)	-	(430)
Net impairment recovery from off balance sheet exposures subject to credit risk	18,523	-	-	-	-	18,523
Reportable segment net profit	752,330	(29,087)	503,556	(33,406)	-	1,193,393
Reportable segment assets	39,871,076	35,883,804	33,558,886	421,206	992,182	110,727,154
Reportable segment liabilities	36,967,991	42,232,478	17,528,680	11,444	-	96,740,593

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6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

Information about operating segments (continued)

31 December 2020

	<i>Wholesale banking QAR'000</i>	<i>Personal and Private banking QAR'000</i>	<i>Treasury and Investments division QAR'000</i>	<i>Investment banking and Asset management QAR'000</i>	<i>Unallocated QAR'000</i>	<i>Total QAR'000</i>
Total income from financing and investing activities	1,665,494	1,116,666	677,355	5,750	-	3,465,265
Net fee and commission income	114,246	45,728	20,148	8,045	-	188,167
Foreign exchange gain	48,324	54,995	40,082	-	-	143,401
Other income	11,669	-	-	-	-	11,669
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	(19,962)	-	(19,962)
Total segment revenue	1,839,733	1,217,389	737,585	(6,167)	-	3,788,540
Other material non-cash items:						
Net impairment loss on financing assets	(444,610)	(485,194)	-	-	-	(929,804)
Net impairment loss on investment securities	-	-	(4,943)	(574)	-	(5,517)
Net impairment loss on intangible assets	-	-	-	-	(450,179)	(450,179)
Net impairment recovery from off balance sheet exposures subject to credit risk	14,943	-	-	-	-	14,943
Reportable segment net profit	576,636	86,747	393,203	(39,799)	(450,179)	566,608
Reportable segment assets	38,999,372	19,904,854	25,855,870	465,875	1,070,650	86,296,621
Reportable segment liabilities	29,481,960	25,860,824	19,441,858	7,941	-	74,792,583

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7. FAIR VALUE AND CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The table below sets out the carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities:

	<i>Fair value through income statement QAR'000</i>	<i>Fair value through equity QAR'000</i>	<i>Amortised cost QAR'000</i>	<i>Total carrying amount QAR'000</i>	<i>Fair value QAR'000</i>
31 December 2021					
Cash and balances with Qatar Central Bank	-	-	7,245,842	7,245,842	7,245,842
Due from banks	-	-	5,558,980	5,558,980	5,558,980
Financing assets	-	-	75,221,707	75,221,707	75,221,707
Investment securities:					
- Carried at fair value	177,323	1,213,610	-	1,390,933	1,390,933
- Carried at amortised cost	-	-	19,408,687	19,408,687	19,479,609
Risk management instruments	87,136	-	-	87,136	87,136
	264,459	1,213,610	107,435,216	108,913,285	108,984,207
Due to banks	-	-	16,755,141	16,755,141	16,755,141
Customer current accounts	-	-	6,200,820	6,200,820	6,200,820
Risk management instruments	23,430	-	-	23,430	23,430
	23,430	-	22,955,961	22,979,391	22,979,391
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	-	-	71,225,407	71,225,407	71,225,407
	23,430	-	94,181,368	94,204,798	94,204,798

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7. FAIR VALUE AND CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

The table below sets out the carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities:

	<i>Fair value through income statement QAR'000</i>	<i>Fair value through equity QAR'000</i>	<i>Amortised cost QAR'000</i>	<i>Total carrying amount QAR'000</i>	<i>Fair value QAR'000</i>
31 December 2020					
Cash and balances with Qatar Central Bank	-	-	3,367,553	3,367,553	3,367,553
Due from banks	-	-	5,891,788	5,891,788	5,891,788
Financing assets	-	-	58,536,992	58,536,992	58,536,992
Investment securities:					
- Carried at fair value	88,724	1,019,967	-	1,108,691	1,108,691
- Carried at amortised cost	-	-	15,552,472	15,552,472	15,668,454
Risk management instruments	80,311	-	-	80,311	80,311
	<u>169,035</u>	<u>1,019,967</u>	<u>83,348,805</u>	<u>84,537,807</u>	<u>84,653,789</u>
Due to banks	-	-	18,947,753	18,947,753	18,947,753
Sukuk and fixed income financing	-	-	-	-	-
Customer current accounts	-	-	7,335,487	7,335,487	7,335,487
Risk management instruments	91,093	-	-	91,093	91,093
	<u>91,093</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26,283,240</u>	<u>26,374,333</u>	<u>26,374,333</u>
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	-	-	46,546,052	46,546,052	46,546,052
	<u>91,093</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>72,829,292</u>	<u>72,920,385</u>	<u>72,920,385</u>

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8. CASH AND BALANCES WITH QATAR CENTRAL BANK

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Cash	379,325	473,232
Cash reserve with QCB*	3,382,431	2,234,800
Other balances with QCB	3,484,086	659,521
	<u>7,245,842</u>	<u>3,367,553</u>

*The cash reserve with QCB is not available for use in the Group's day to day operations.

9. DUE FROM BANKS

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Current accounts	2,051,712	375,127
Wakala placements with banks	3,275,204	5,273,921
Mudaraba placements	184,433	163,228
Commodity Murabaha receivable	47,563	78,165
Accrued profit	109	1,473
Allowance for impairment*	(41)	(126)
	<u>5,558,980</u>	<u>5,891,788</u>

* For stage-wise exposure and allowance for impairment, refer to Note 4.

10. FINANCING ASSETS

(a) By type

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Murabaha	68,753,773	51,113,474
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek	4,992,064	4,750,666
Istisna	690,408	1,247,706
Musawama	1,094,061	1,172,913
Acceptances	912,987	559,503
Cards	182,570	195,739
Others	2,129,757	2,248,299
Accrued profit	497,826	601,826
Total financing assets	79,253,446	61,890,126
Less: Deferred profit	1,271,326	1,515,382
Allowance for impairment on financing assets	2,556,630	1,695,352
Suspended profit on non performing financing assets	203,783	142,400
Allowance for impairment*	2,760,413	1,837,752
Net financing assets	<u>75,221,707</u>	<u>58,536,992</u>

* For stage-wise exposure and allowance for impairment, refer to Note 4. The total non-performing financing assets at 31 December 2021 amounted to QAR 3,276.2 million, representing 4.2 % of the financing assets (31 December 2020: QAR 2,177.8 million, representing 3.6%).

10. FINANCING ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(a) By type (continued)

Others include QAR 2,129.8 million of net loans acquired on business combination, which are in process of conversion to sharia compliant equivalent products. These are carried at amortised cost and its corresponding income is recognised on a time-apportioned basis over the period of the loan term using effective profit rate till conversion is completed.

Modified financing assets

Considering the economic circumstances post the COVID-19 outbreak, the QCB has encouraged banks in Qatar to delay repayments for affected sectors, via a circular issued on 27 December 2021, pursuant to which the Bank has delayed repayments of certain SME and Corporate customers up to end of March 2022 as mentioned in the circular. In line with the requirements of the FAS, the Bank will amortize the remaining amount of the deferred profit over the remaining period of the financing facilities.

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Government	21,287,488	8,748,222
Corporate	38,119,229	34,026,216
Retail and Private	19,846,729	19,115,688
	79,253,446	61,890,126
Less: Deferred profit	1,271,326	1,515,382
Allowance for impairment on financing assets	2,556,630	1,695,352
Suspended profit on non performing financing assets	203,783	142,400
Allowance for impairment	2,760,413	1,837,752
	75,221,707	58,536,992

(b) Movement in the allowance (provision) for impairment on financing assets:

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Balance at 1 January	1,695,352	1,917,146
Provided during the year	924,469	964,271
Recoveries during the year	(60,388)	(34,467)
	864,081	929,804
Written off during the year	(2,803)	(1,151,598)
	2,556,630	1,695,352
Break down as below:		
Allowance for impairment on financing assets – Specific	1,911,031	995,987
Allowance for impairment on financing assets – Expected Credit Loss	645,599	699,365

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10. FINANCING ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(c) Movement in the suspended profit on non performing financing assets:

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Balance at 1 January	142,400	99,342
Additions during the year	65,979	48,300
Recoveries during the year	(4,596)	(5,242)
	<u>61,383</u>	<u>43,058</u>
Balance at the year end	<u>203,783</u>	<u>142,400</u>

(d) Movement in the provision for specific impairment and suspended profit on financing assets - sector wise:

	Corporates QAR'000	SMEs QAR'000	Retail and Private QAR'000	Total QAR'000
Balance at 1 January 2021	175,457	171,080	791,850	1,138,387
Provided during the year	65,573	59,290	651,126	775,989
Recoveries during the year	(2,039)	(2,151)	(60,794)	(64,984)
Trasfer from ECL during the year	75,963	8,591	183,671	268,225
Written off during the year	-	(61)	(2,742)	(2,803)
Balance at 31 December 2021	<u>314,954</u>	<u>236,749</u>	<u>1,563,111</u>	<u>2,114,814</u>

	Corporates QAR'000	SMEs QAR'000	Retail and Private QAR'000	Total QAR'000
Balance at 1 January 2020	780,515	168,195	329,306	1,278,016
Provided during the year	101,425	5,650	453,438	560,513
Recoveries during the year	(7,455)	(2,212)	(30,042)	(39,709)
Trasfer from ECL during the year	448,556	-	42,609	491,165
Written off during the year	(1,147,584)	(553)	(3,461)	(1,151,598)
Balance at 31 December 2020	<u>175,457</u>	<u>171,080</u>	<u>791,850</u>	<u>1,138,387</u>

(e) By sector

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Government	21,287,488	8,738,788
Industry and Manufacturing	1,833,771	1,588,869
Commercial	7,064,140	7,160,710
Contracting	4,448,381	3,767,855
Real estate	20,023,261	17,815,074
Consumer	4,731,244	4,891,126
Services & Others	<u>19,865,161</u>	<u>17,927,704</u>
Total financing assets	<u>79,253,446</u>	<u>61,890,126</u>
Less: Deferred profit	1,271,326	1,515,382
Allowance for impairment	<u>2,760,413</u>	<u>1,837,752</u>
Net financing assets	<u>75,221,707</u>	<u>58,536,992</u>

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11. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

At 31 December

	2021			2020		
	Quoted QAR'000	Unquoted QAR'000	Total QAR'000	Quoted QAR'000	Unquoted QAR'000	Total QAR'000
<i>Investments classified as fair value through income statement</i>						
Investments classified as held for trading:						
• equity-type investments	81,801	-	81,801	79,688	-	79,688
• debt-type investments	95,522	-	95,522	9,036	-	9,036
	177,323	-	177,323	88,724	-	88,724
<i>Debt-type investments classified at amortised cost</i>						
- Fixed rate*	2,924,257	16,333,216	19,257,473	3,125,772	12,280,720	15,406,492
- Allowance for impairment**	(13,863)	-	(13,863)	(13,433)	-	(13,433)
	2,910,394	16,333,216	19,243,610	3,112,339	12,280,720	15,393,059
<i>Equity-type investments classified as fair value through equity</i>	931,473	282,137	1,213,610	723,001	296,966	1,019,967
	4,019,190	16,615,353	20,634,543	3,924,064	12,577,686	16,501,750
Accrued profit income			165,077			159,413
			20,799,620			16,661,163

* Investments in unquoted debt-type instruments classified at amortised cost represent investments in Sovereign securities. It include acquired Sovereign bonds portfolio of QAR 3,138.2 million on business combination, which are in process of conversion into Sovereign sukuku at same terms.

** For stage-wise exposure and allowance for impairment, refer to Note 4.

The carrying amount of the debt-type investments pledged under repurchase agreements amounted to QAR 7,775.9 million (31 December 2020: QAR 7,686.4 million).

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11. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (CONTINUED)

The cumulative change in fair value of equity-type investments designated as fair value through equity, during the year is as follows:

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Balance at 1 January	(24,621)	22,901
Net change in fair value	(13,103)	(47,480)
Transferred to consolidated statement of income on impairment	9,568	256
	(3,535)	(47,224)
Share of associate's fair value changes	1,058	(3)
Appropriated to equity of unrestricted investment account holders (note 20)	-	(295)
Balance at year end	(27,098)	(24,621)

As at 31 December 2021, the cumulative positive and negative balances in the fair value reserve are QAR 12.0 million (31 December 2020: QAR 36.9million) and QAR 14.4 million (31 December 2020: QAR 61.6 million).

12. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Balance at 1 January	83,535	147,404
Share of results	(5,841)	(19,962)
Disposal during the year	-	(9,029)
Share of associates and joint venture fair value changes	1,058	(3)
Share of associates currency translation reserve (12a)	-	81
Impairment	(16,195)	(34,956)
	62,557	83,535

Name of the Associates and Joint Ventures As at 31 December	Activities	Country	Ownership %		Amount in QAR'000	
			2021	2020	2021	2020
Emdad Equipment Leasing Company Qatar W.L.L. (Emdad)	Machinery and equipment leasing	Qatar	39.2%	39.2%	1	1
TFI-Tanween Investment* Company (Tanween Inv.)	Real estate	Qatar	-	-	-	-
Juman Village	Real estate	Saudi Arabia	27.4%	27.4%	2,930	2,930
Tanween W.L.L. (Tanween)	Real Estate development management	Qatar	48.0%	48.0%	59,626	63,969
Shatter Abbas	Restaurant	Qatar	49.0%	49.0%	-	16,635
Total					62,557	83,535

*Disposed during 2020.

12. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES (CONTINUED)

The Group holds significant influence on all above listed associates. The financial position, revenue and results of significant associates and joint ventures based on latest financial statements, as at and for the year ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 are as follows:

31 December 2021

	<i>Shatter Abbas QAR'000</i>	<i>Emdad QAR'000</i>	<i>Tanween QAR'000</i>	<i>Juman Village QAR'000</i>	<i>Tanween Inv. QAR'000</i>
Total assets	30,131	68,906	252,409	11,429	-
Total liabilities	38,200	39,590	119,196	126	-
Total revenue	33,133	-	67,141	-	-
Net profit	(8,070)	-	(11,252)	-	-
Share of profit / (loss)	(3,954)	-	(5,401)	-	-

31 December 2020

	<i>Shatter Abbas QAR'000</i>	<i>Emdad QAR'000</i>	<i>Tanween QAR'000</i>	<i>Juman Village QAR'000</i>	<i>Tanween Inv. QAR'000</i>
Total assets	17,348	68,906	301,918	105,741	-
Total liabilities	16,154	39,590	188,893	107,163	-
Total revenue	30,497	-	75,276	27	107
Net profit	(4,408)	-	(36,440)	(1,176)	22
Share of profit / (loss)	(2,160)	-	(17,491)	(322)	11

(a) Foreign currency translation reserve

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Balance at 1 January	-	(81)
Share of associate foreign currency translation reserve changes	-	81
	-	-

13. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The carrying amount of investment property as of 31 December 2021 is QAR 135.254 million (31 December 2020: QAR 3.497 million). During the year QAR 131.990 million was reclassified from fixed assets under land and buildings category to investment properties. Investment properties are located in the State of Qatar. The fair value of the investment properties is not materially different from the carrying amount as of the reporting date.

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14. FIXED ASSETS

	<i>Land and Buildings QAR'000</i>	<i>IT Equipment QAR'000</i>	<i>Fixtures, Fittings and office equipment QAR'000</i>	<i>Motor Vehicles QAR'000</i>	<i>Right of Use Assets QAR'000</i>	<i>Total QAR'000</i>
Cost:						
Balance at 1 January 2020	320,560	295,790	249,821	32,318	-	898,489
Acquisitions	-	12,165	7,004	7,202	-	26,371
Disposals	-	(3,123)	(3,834)	(5,812)	-	(12,769)
Balance at 31 December 2020	<u>320,560</u>	<u>304,832</u>	<u>252,991</u>	<u>33,708</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>912,091</u>
Balance at 1 January 2021	320,560	304,832	252,991	33,708	-	912,091
Acquisitions	-	23,538	2,115	16,808	-	42,461
On FAS 32 Implementation	-	-	-	-	69,582	69,582
Transfer to investment properties (note 13)	(132,780)	-	-	-	-	(132,780)
Impairment	(10,160)	-	-	-	-	(10,160)
Disposals	-	(4,705)	(5,131)	(12,383)	-	(22,219)
Balance at 31 December 2021	<u>177,620</u>	<u>323,665</u>	<u>249,975</u>	<u>38,133</u>	<u>69,582</u>	<u>858,975</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses:						
Balance at 1 January 2020	9,619	265,785	232,236	11,454	-	519,094
Depreciation charged during the year	756	18,837	5,940	5,800	-	31,333
Disposals	-	(3,107)	(3,772)	(3,583)	-	(10,462)
Balance at 31 December 2020	<u>10,375</u>	<u>281,515</u>	<u>234,404</u>	<u>13,671</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>539,965</u>
Balance at 1 January 2021	10,375	281,515	234,404	13,671	-	539,965
Depreciation charged during the year	1,227	19,910	6,407	6,556	23,416	57,516
Transfer to investment properties (note 13)	(790)	-	-	-	-	(790)
Disposals	-	(4,701)	(4,960)	(7,951)	-	(17,612)
Balance at 31 December 2021	<u>10,812</u>	<u>296,724</u>	<u>235,851</u>	<u>12,276</u>	<u>23,416</u>	<u>579,079</u>
Carrying amounts						
Net book value at 31 December 2021	<u>166,808</u>	<u>26,941</u>	<u>14,124</u>	<u>25,857</u>	<u>46,166</u>	<u>279,896</u>
Net book value at 31 December 2020	<u>310,185</u>	<u>23,317</u>	<u>18,587</u>	<u>20,037</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>372,126</u>

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

				As at 31 December	
	<u>Goodwill</u>	<u>Customer Relationship</u>	<u>Core Deposits</u>	2021	2020
				QAR'000	QAR'000
Goodwill and Intangibles					
Balance at 1 January	443,060	492,031	135,559	1,070,650	1,599,269
Impairment	-	-	-	-	(450,179)
Amortisation	-	(58,750)	(19,718)	(78,468)	(78,440)
Carrying amounts	443,060	433,281	115,841	992,182	1,070,650

Goodwill

The Group has assumed the carrying value of IBQ financial assets and liabilities as at 21 April 2019 (the date of acquisition) to be equal to the fair value for the purpose of calculating goodwill amount except when it was readily available in the market.

21 April 2019
QAR'000

Total purchase consideration	4,412,348
Net Assets of IBQ	(4,296,339)
Goodwill on business combination	116,009
Existing goodwill	327,051
Total	443,060

The goodwill was attributable to the synergies expected to be achieved from integrating IBQ into the Group. The following approach was followed to estimate the fair value of identifiable intangibles:

Customer relationship

The income approach has been used in estimating the fair value of IBQ customer relationships as an intangible asset as at the Transaction Date. The income approach values the customer relationship as the present value of the future earnings that it is expected to generate over its remaining useful economic life.

Under the income approach, the Multi-period excess earnings method ("MEEM") has been utilized which is a commonly accepted method for valuing customer relationships. MEEM is a specific application of the discounted cash flow method where the value of an intangible asset is taken as the present value of the incremental cash flows attributable only to the subject intangible asset after deducting contributory asset charges ("CAC").

The principle behind CAC is that an intangible asset "rents" or "leases" from a hypothetical third party all the assets it requires to produce the cash flows resulting from its development, that each project rents only those assets it needs (including element of goodwill) and not the ones that it does not need, and that each project pays the owner of the assets a fair return on (and of, when appropriate) the fair value of the rented assets.

Thus, any net cash flows remaining after the CAC are attributable to the subject intangible asset being valued. The incremental cash flows attributable to the subject intangible asset are then discounted to their present value.

Core deposits

The incremental profit method under the income approach to valuation has been used in estimating the fair value of the core deposits as an intangible asset as at the Transaction Date. Under this method, the economic benefits earned from the core deposit have been computed over the life of the core deposits considering an attrition rate. Such benefits have then been discounted to the present value considering an appropriate discounting rate. The Incremental profit method utilized is a commonly accepted method for valuing core deposits.

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Impairment testing for cash-generating unit containing goodwill

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash generating units ("CGU"), being the Group's subsidiaries and goodwill acquired on IBQ acquisition at Bank level, which represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. The impairment testing of the CGU is carried out at each year-end. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. During the year QAR 450.2 million of impairment was recorded on goodwill relating to subsidiaries namely First Finance Company, First Leasing Company and The First Investor. The impairment resulted mainly due to prevailing market conditions because of COVID-19, which impacted cash flow forecast of these subsidiaries. Further deteriorating macro-economic factors and high level of uncertainty also impacted peer multiples under market approach. Due to these factors, the said impairment was accounted considering lowest end of the valuation range resulting in highest level of impairment.

16. OTHER ASSETS

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Positive fair value of risk management instruments	87,136	80,311
Prepayments and advances	20,547	32,394
Projects under process	239,805	124,458
Operating lease receivables	1,948	3,404
Sundry debtors	1,988	1,786
Others	80,051	67,323
	431,475	309,676
Allowance for impairment	(359)	(359)
	431,116	309,317

17. DUE TO BANKS

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Commodity Murabaha payable*	1,130,257	1,337,297
Wakala payable	9,174,602	11,509,631
Due to QCB*	6,450,000	6,100,000
Profit payable	282	825
	16,755,141	18,947,753

* This includes amount held under repurchase agreements amounting to QAR 7,775.9 million (31 December 2020: QAR 7,686.4 million).

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18. CUSTOMER CURRENT ACCOUNTS

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
<i>Current accounts by sector:</i>		
- Government & GREs	812,977	775,569
- Non-Banking Financial Institutions	130,811	137,025
- Corporate	2,475,547	3,719,225
- Individuals	2,781,485	2,703,668
	<u>6,200,820</u>	<u>7,335,487</u>

19. OTHER LIABILITIES

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Acceptances	923,898	586,086
Allowance for impairment on off balance sheet exposures subject to credit risk *	298,917	317,440
Accrued expenses	201,843	159,966
Employees' end of service benefits (note 19.1)	168,868	143,547
Cash margins	143,988	110,842
Unearned commission income	180,586	93,079
Sundry creditors	38,076	33,529
Negative fair value of risk management instruments	23,430	91,093
Others	579,619	427,709
	<u>2,559,225</u>	<u>1,963,291</u>

* For stage-wise exposure and allowance for impairment, refer to Note 4.

19.1 Movement in employees' end of service benefits is as follows:

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Balance at 1 January	143,547	141,653
Charge for the year	32,478	18,718
Paid during the year	(7,157)	(16,824)
Balance at 31 December	<u>168,868</u>	<u>143,547</u>

20. EQUITY OF UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Unrestricted investment account holders balance before share of profit (a)	70,676,723	46,330,383
Distributable profits for the year (b)	1,123,607	875,308
Profit already distributed during the year	(575,455)	(660,171)
Profit payable to unrestricted investment account holders	548,152	215,137
Share in fair value reserve	532	532
Total unrestricted investment account holders balance	<u>71,225,407</u>	<u>46,546,052</u>

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20. EQUITY OF UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS (CONTINUED)

<i>By type:</i>		
Saving accounts	5,972,076	5,868,654
Call accounts	2,456,295	2,329,841
Term accounts	62,248,352	38,131,888
Total (a)	70,676,723	46,330,383
<i>By sector:</i>		
Government & GREs	26,327,246	11,430,908
Non-banking financial institution	8,853,602	9,237,390
Individuals	20,042,251	14,542,714
Corporate	15,453,624	11,119,371
Total (a)	70,676,723	46,330,383
	2021	2020
	QAR'000	QAR'000
Unrestricted Investment account holders' share of profit for the year	1,396,245	915,117
Bank shares as Mudarib	(1,326,433)	(869,361)
Owners' contribution	1,053,795	829,552
	(272,638)	(39,809)
Distributable profits to unrestricted investment account holders for the year (b)	1,123,607	875,308

	<i>For the year ended 31 December</i>	
	2021	2020
	QAR'000	QAR'000
<i>Net return breakup as below:</i>		
Saving accounts	77,382	78,568
Call accounts	3,596	5,613
Term accounts - 1 month	60,113	104,176
Term accounts - 3 month	259,828	112,433
Term accounts - 6 month	77,254	91,131
Term accounts - 9 month	2,588	663
Term accounts - 1 year and above	642,846	482,724
Total(b)	1,123,607	875,308

Movement in share of fair value reserve:

	2021	2020
	QAR'000	QAR'000
Balance at 1 January	532	237
Share in fair value reserve movement (note 11)	-	295
Balance at 31 December	532	532

21. OWNERS' EQUITY

(a) Share capital

	<i>Ordinary shares</i>	
	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
<i>In thousands of shares</i>		
Issued	523,410	523,410

The authorised share capital of the Bank is 523,410 thousand ordinary shares (31 December 2020: 523,410 thousand ordinary shares), having a par value of QAR 10 each share. Out of this authorised capital 523,410 thousand ordinary shares (31 December 2020: 523,410 thousand) are issued and fully paid.

(b) Legal reserve

In accordance with QCB Law No.13 of 2012 as amended and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Group, 10 % (31 December 2020: 10%) of net profit attributable to the owners of the Group for the year is required to be transferred to the reserve until the legal reserve equals 100% of the paid up share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution except in circumstances specified in Qatar Commercial Companies Law and after QCB approval. The legal reserve includes the share premium received on issuance of new shares in accordance with Qatar Commercial Companies Law. During the year ended 31 December 2021, the appropriation made to legal reserve amounts to QAR 119.3 million (31 December 2020: QAR 56.7 million).

(c) Risk reserve

In accordance with Qatar Central Bank regulations, a risk reserve should be created to cover contingencies on both the public and private sector financing assets, with a minimum requirement of 2.5% of the total direct credit facilities granted by the Group inside and outside Qatar after the exclusion of the specific provisions and profit in suspense. The finance provided to/or secured by the Ministry of Finance – State of Qatar and finance against cash guarantees are excluded from the gross direct finance. During the year ended 31 December 2021, the appropriation made to risk reserve amounts to QAR 103.1 million (31 December 2020: QAR 425.1 million).

(d) Other reserves

In accordance with Qatar Central Bank regulations, income recognised from the share of profit from associates is not available for distribution, except to the extent of dividend received from the associates and joint ventures, and should be transferred to a separate reserve account in Owners' equity. Further, the Group can set aside any amount on recommendation of the Board of Directors as a contingency reserve from retained earnings to protect the Group from any future losses that may arise from any unforeseen events. Nil appropriation was made under other reserve during the year ended 31 December 2021 (31 December 2020: Nil).

	<i>2021</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>2020</i> <i>QAR'000</i>
Undistributed profit from investments in associates and joint ventures	73,333	73,333
Contingency reserve	-	-
	73,333	73,333

21. OWNERS' EQUITY (CONTINUED)

(e) Treasury shares

Treasury shares represent ordinary shares of Dukhan Bank with nominal value of QAR 10 each. Treasury shares are presented as a deduction from equity.

(f) Proposed dividend

The Board of Directors in their meeting held on 9 March 2022 proposed a cash dividend of 14.0% (31 December 2020: 10.0%) of the paid up share capital amounting to QAR 727.4 million – QAR 1.4 per share (31 December 2020: QAR 520 million – QAR 1.0 per share), which is subject to approval for distribution at the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Group.

22. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

This represents non-controlling interests in a Group's subsidiary.

23. SUKUK ELIGIBLE AS ADDITIONAL CAPITAL

In 2021, the Group issued a perpetual, unsecured, subordinated sukuk eligible as additional tier 1 capital amounting to USD 500 million listed in London Stock Exchange. The sukuk is unsecured and the profit distributions are non-cumulative, payable semi-annually at an agreed expected profit rate of 3.950% and are made at the discretion of Dukhan Bank. The Group has the right not to pay profit and the sukuk holders have no right to claim profit on the sukuk. The applicable profit rate has a reset date as per the terms of the agreement of the issued sukuks. The sukuk does not have a maturity date and have been classified as equity.

24. NET INCOME FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Murabaha	2,528,736	2,303,245
Ijarah	179,590	209,237
Istisna	40,653	58,333
Musawama	96,396	103,488
Others	87,302	107,857
	<u>2,932,677</u>	<u>2,782,160</u>

25. NET INCOME FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Coupon income from investment in debt-type instruments, net of amortisation	602,268	611,580
Income from inter-bank and murabaha placements with Islamic banks	10,380	30,663
Dividend income	41,688	35,447
Net gain on sale of debt-type investments	22,832	3,346
Net gain on sale of equity-type investments	6,471	1,802
Net fair value and capital (loss) / gain on investment securities carried as fair value through income statement	(1,363)	249
Other income	-	18
	<u>682,276</u>	<u>683,105</u>

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26. NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Management and other fee income	142,202	159,621
Commission income	101,556	92,081
Advisory fee income	945	815
Structuring and placement fee	373	455
Performance fee income	814	1,033
	245,890	254,005
Commission expense	(86,546)	(65,838)
Net fee and commission income	159,344	188,167

27. STAFF COSTS

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Basic salaries	148,300	162,970
Housing allowance	48,457	52,688
Staff indemnity costs	32,478	18,718
Transport allowance	28,428	30,342
Education fee	13,701	12,273
Medical expenses	9,389	11,133
Social Allowance	7,636	7,620
Others	131,669	120,718
	420,058	416,462

28. OTHER EXPENSES

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
IT expenses	44,723	33,989
Utility and services	32,844	34,394
Advertising and marketing expenses	22,000	27,540
Legal and professional fees	21,534	11,707
Rent	19,125	46,973
Board of Directors' remuneration	17,100	17,100
Government fee and charges	9,693	540
Repair and maintenance	7,362	7,938
Travel expenses	133	163
Other expenses	51,558	42,504
	226,072	222,848

29. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

a) Contingent liabilities

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Unused credit facilities	17,111,413	17,424,667
Guarantees	18,451,919	18,569,351
Letters of credit	2,233,924	2,096,827
	<u>37,797,256</u>	<u>38,090,845</u>

b) Commitments

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Profit rate swaps	2,481,427	2,492,703
Options	865,362	706,692
Other risk management instruments - WAAD	18,054,183	3,815,314
	<u>21,400,972</u>	<u>7,014,709</u>

Unused facilities

Commitments to extend credit represent contractual commitments to make financings and revolving credits. The majority of these expire in the next year. Since commitments may expire without being drawn upon, the total contractual amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

Guarantees and Letters of credit

Guarantees and letters of credit commit the group to make payments on behalf of customers in the event of a specific event. Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry the same credit risk as financings.

Lease commitments

The Group leases a number of branches and office premises under operating leases. Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Within one year	<u>5,647</u>	<u>41,253</u>
After one year but not more than five years	<u>2,952</u>	<u>89,087</u>

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30. CONCENTRATION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS

Geographical sector

Following is the concentration of assets, liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders into geographical sectors regions:

31 December 2021

	<i>Qatar</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Other</i> <i>GCC</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Europe</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>North</i> <i>America</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Others</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>QAR'000</i>
Assets						
Cash and balances with central bank	7,245,842	-	-	-	-	7,245,842
Due from banks	3,249,674	28,356	292,569	1,972,870	15,511	5,558,980
Financing assets	70,990,019	70,846	2,242,526	731,997	1,186,319	75,221,707
Investment securities	18,893,224	1,037,969	-	-	868,427	20,799,620
Investment in associates and joint ventures	59,627	2,930	-	-	-	62,557
Investment property	135,254	-	-	-	-	135,254
Intangible assets	992,182	-	-	-	-	992,182
Fixed assets	279,896	-	-	-	-	279,896
Other assets	415,018	-	16,098	-	-	431,116
Total assets	102,260,736	1,140,101	2,551,193	2,704,867	2,070,257	110,727,154
Liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders						
Liabilities						
Due to banks	14,587,620	1,033,686	950,321	182,145	1,369	16,755,141
Customer current accounts	6,167,193	9,755	20,705	234	2,933	6,200,820
Other liabilities	2,543,127	-	16,098	-	-	2,559,225
Total liabilities	23,297,940	1,043,441	987,124	182,379	4,302	25,515,186
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	55,673,453	20,641	9,020,274	3,887,265	2,623,774	71,225,407
Total liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders	78,971,393	1,064,082	10,007,398	4,069,644	2,628,076	96,740,593

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30. CONCENTRATION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS (CONTINUED)

Geographical sector (continued)

Following is the concentration of assets, liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders into geographical sectors regions:

31 December 2020

	<i>Qatar</i> QAR'000	<i>Other GCC</i> QAR'000	<i>Europe</i> QAR'000	<i>North America</i> QAR'000	<i>Others</i> QAR'000	<i>Total</i> QAR'000
Assets						
Cash and balances with central bank	3,367,553	-	-	-	-	3,367,553
Due from banks	5,422,481	14,727	132,577	286,358	35,645	5,891,788
Financing assets	54,068,710	187,838	2,141,330	732,436	1,406,678	58,536,992
Investment securities	14,833,891	897,732	36,471	-	893,069	16,661,163
Investment in associates and joint ventures	80,605	2,930	-	-	-	83,535
Investment property	3,497	-	-	-	-	3,497
Intangible assets	1,070,650	-	-	-	-	1,070,650
Fixed assets	372,126	-	-	-	-	372,126
Other assets	298,288	-	11,029	-	-	309,317
Total assets	79,517,801	1,103,227	2,321,407	1,018,794	2,335,392	86,296,621
Liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders						
Liabilities						
Due to banks	16,851,984	1,689	941,379	182,228	970,473	18,947,753
Customer current accounts	7,314,180	4,635	11,232	26	5,414	7,335,487
Other liabilities	1,952,262	-	11,029	-	-	1,963,291
Total liabilities	26,118,426	6,324	963,640	182,254	975,887	28,246,531
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	37,839,353	26,356	5,760,126	1,271	2,918,946	46,546,052
Total liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders	63,957,779	32,680	6,723,766	183,525	3,894,833	74,792,583

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30. CONCENTRATION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS (CONTINUED)

Industrial sector

Following is the concentration of assets, liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders into industrial sectors regions:

31 December 2021

	<i>Real estate</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Construction, engineering and manufacturing</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Oil and gas</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Financial services</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Individuals</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Others</i> <i>QAR'000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>QAR'000</i>
Assets							
Cash and balances with central bank	-	-	-	7,245,842	-	-	7,245,842
Due from banks	-	-	-	5,558,980	-	-	5,558,980
Financing assets	18,390,251	5,208,472	636,051	-	11,770,967	39,215,966	75,221,707
Investment securities	175,245	69,198	-	2,049,118	-	18,506,059	20,799,620
Investment in associates and joint ventures	59,626	2,930	-	-	-	1	62,557
Investment property	135,254	-	-	-	-	-	135,254
Intangible assets	-	-	-	992,182	-	-	992,182
Fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	279,896	279,896
Other assets	-	-	-	87,136	-	343,980	431,116
Total assets	18,760,376	5,280,600	636,051	15,933,258	11,770,967	58,345,902	110,727,154
Liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders							
Liabilities							
Due to banks	-	-	-	16,755,141	-	-	16,755,141
Customer current accounts	209,596	584,288	1,324	126,558	2,657,056	2,621,998	6,200,820
Other liabilities	-	660,539	-	34,341	518	1,863,827	2,559,225
Total liabilities	209,596	1,244,827	1,324	16,916,040	2,657,574	4,485,825	25,515,186
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	4,009,618	2,410,662	4,061,470	8,853,602	15,453,624	36,436,431	71,225,407
Total liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders	4,219,214	3,655,489	4,062,794	25,769,642	18,111,198	40,922,256	96,740,593

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30. CONCENTRATION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS (CONTINUED)

Industrial sector (continued)

Following is the concentration of assets, liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders into industrial sectors regions:

31 December 2020

	<i>Real estate</i> QAR'000	<i>Construction, engineering and manufacturing</i> QAR'000	<i>Oil and gas</i> QAR'000	<i>Financial services</i> QAR'000	<i>Individuals</i> QAR'000	<i>Others</i> QAR'000	<i>Total</i> QAR'000
Assets							
Cash and balances with central bank	-	-	-	3,367,553	-	-	3,367,553
Due from banks	-	-	-	5,891,788	-	-	5,891,788
Financing assets	16,674,655	4,166,355	814,052	-	10,565,602	26,316,328	58,536,992
Investment securities	121,149	77,241	-	2,203,717	-	14,259,056	16,661,163
Investment in associates and joint ventures	63,969	2,930	-	-	-	16,636	83,535
Investment property	3,497	-	-	-	-	-	3,497
Intangible assets	-	-	-	1,070,650	-	-	1,070,650
Fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	372,126	372,126
Other assets	-	-	-	80,311	-	229,006	309,317
Total assets	16,863,270	4,246,526	814,052	12,614,019	10,565,602	41,193,152	86,296,621
Liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders							
Liabilities							
Due to banks	-	-	-	18,947,753	-	-	18,947,753
Customer current accounts	295,351	1,071,386	3,575	137,025	2,700,703	3,127,447	7,335,487
Other liabilities	-	449,824	-	26,583	104	1,486,780	1,963,291
Total liabilities	295,351	1,521,210	3,575	19,111,361	2,700,807	4,614,227	28,246,531
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	1,164,729	1,825,416	800,015	9,237,391	14,539,498	18,979,003	46,546,052
Total liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders	1,460,080	3,346,626	803,590	28,348,752	17,240,305	23,593,230	74,792,583

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31. MATURITY PROFILE

31 December 2021	Up to 3 months QAR'000	3 to 6 months QAR'000	6 months - 1 year QAR'000	1 to 3 years QAR'000	Over 3 years QAR'000	Total QAR'000
Assets						
Cash and balances with Qatar Central Bank	3,863,411	-	-	-	3,382,431	7,245,842
Due from banks	5,439,924	-	82,444	-	36,612	5,558,980
Financing assets	6,780,368	7,354,057	3,983,194	10,561,125	46,542,963	75,221,707
Investment securities	1,498,117	259,209	1,009,136	6,338,032	11,695,126	20,799,620
Investment in associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	62,557	62,557
Investment property	-	-	-	-	135,254	135,254
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	992,182	992,182
Fixed assets	-	-	-	15,472	264,424	279,896
Other assets	87,188	26,199	317,729	-	-	431,116
Total financial assets	17,669,008	7,639,465	5,392,503	16,914,629	63,111,549	110,727,154
Liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders						
Liabilities						
Due to banks	14,591,624	984,115	49,145	1,046,030	84,227	16,755,141
Customer current accounts	6,200,820	-	-	-	-	6,200,820
Other liabilities	997,481	1,392,876	-	-	168,868	2,559,225
Total liabilities	21,789,925	2,376,991	49,145	1,046,030	253,095	25,515,186
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	43,740,338	7,458,601	10,526,153	9,492,315	8,000	71,225,407
Total liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders	65,530,263	9,835,592	10,575,298	10,538,345	261,095	96,740,593
Maturity gap	(47,861,255)	(2,196,127)	(5,182,795)	6,376,284	62,850,454	13,986,561

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31. MATURITY PROFILE (CONTINUED)

31 December 2020	<i>Up to 3 months QAR'000</i>	<i>3 to 6 months QAR'000</i>	<i>6 months – 1 year QAR'000</i>	<i>1 to 3 years QAR'000</i>	<i>Over 3 years QAR'000</i>	<i>Total QAR'000</i>
Assets						
Cash and balances with Qatar Central Bank	1,132,753	-	-	-	2,234,800	3,367,553
Due from banks	5,518,982	272,846	-	99,960	-	5,891,788
Financing assets	9,622,445	10,952,977	1,674,543	7,021,831	29,265,196	58,536,992
Investment securities	1,110,018	290,210	690,000	5,822,767	8,748,168	16,661,163
Investment in associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	83,535	83,535
Investment property	-	-	-	-	3,497	3,497
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	1,070,650	1,070,650
Fixed assets	-	-	-	19,250	352,876	372,126
Other assets	209,898	29,271	70,148	-	-	309,317
Total financial assets	17,594,096	11,545,304	2,434,691	12,963,808	41,758,722	86,296,621
Liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders						
Liabilities						
Due to banks	13,297,989	4,920,546	-	729,218	-	18,947,753
Customer current accounts	7,335,487	-	-	-	-	7,335,487
Other liabilities	714,137	1,105,607	-	-	143,547	1,963,291
Total liabilities	21,347,613	6,026,153	-	729,218	143,547	28,246,531
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	29,329,847	5,867,255	7,603,086	3,738,404	7,460	46,546,052
Total liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders	50,677,460	11,893,408	7,603,086	4,467,622	151,007	74,792,583
Maturity gap	(33,083,364)	(348,104)	(5,168,395)	8,496,186	41,607,715	11,504,038

32. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share ("EPS") is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Net profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Group	1,193,393	566,608
Less: Profit attributable to sukuk eligible as additional capital	(32,963)	-
Net profit for EPS computation	<u>1,160,430</u>	<u>566,608</u>
Weighted average number of outstanding shares	<u>519,575</u>	<u>519,575</u>
Basic and diluted earning per share (QAR)	<u>2.23</u>	<u>1.09</u>

The weighted average number of shares have been calculated as follows:

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Weighted average number of shares from beginning	523,410	523,410
Treasury shares	(3,835)	(3,835)
Weighted average number of shares	<u>519,575</u>	<u>519,575</u>

33. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following balances with maturities of less than three months:

	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Cash and balances with Qatar Central Bank (excluding QCB restricted reserve account)	3,863,411	1,132,753
Due from banks	<u>5,439,924</u>	<u>5,518,982</u>
	<u>9,303,335</u>	<u>6,651,735</u>

34. 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 and operating decisions. Related parties include the significant owners' and entities over which the Group and the owners' exercise significant influence, directors and executive management of the Group. All transactions conducted with related parties are at arm's length. The related party transactions and balances included in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	31 December 2021		
	Subsidiaries QAR'000	Board of directors QAR'000	Others QAR'000
Assets:			
Customer financing	-	<u>5,464,360</u>	-
Liabilities:			
Customer deposits	<u>567,466</u>	<u>1,333,655</u>	<u>3,742,212</u>
Off balance sheet items:			
Unfunded credit facilities	<u>16,866</u>	<u>376,991</u>	-

34. RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

	<i>31 December 2020</i>		
	<i>Subsidiaries</i>	<i>Board of</i>	<i>Others</i>
	<i>QAR'000</i>	<i>directors</i>	<i>QAR'000</i>
		<i>QAR'000</i>	<i>QAR'000</i>
Assets:			
Customer financing	-	4,854,194	-
Liabilities:			
Customer deposits	630,966	1,247,641	3,377,413
Off balance sheet items:			
Unfunded credit facilities	21,608	454,435	-

Consolidated statement of income items for the year ended in the same order as above:

	<i>31 December 2021</i>			<i>31 December 2020</i>		
	<i>QAR'000</i>	<i>QAR'000</i>	<i>QAR'000</i>	<i>QAR'000</i>	<i>QAR'000</i>	<i>QAR'000</i>
Profit income	-	189,393	-	-	177,674	-
Profit expense	10,951	29,190	43,481	15,406	11,044	115,671

Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel and their immediate relatives have transacted with the Group during the year as:

	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>QAR'000</i>	<i>QAR'000</i>
Financing to key management personnel	8,946	13,015

Key management personnel compensation comprised as:

	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>QAR'000</i>	<i>QAR'000</i>
Short-term employee benefits	65,664	62,652
Post-employment benefits	6,114	4,920
	71,778	67,572

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35. RISK MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS

	<i>Positive fair value QAR'000</i>	<i>Negative fair value QAR'000</i>	<i>Notional amount QAR'000</i>	<i><u>Notional / expected amount by term to maturity</u></i>			
				<i>within 3 months QAR'000</i>	<i>3 - 12 months QAR'000</i>	<i>1-5 years QAR'000</i>	<i>More than 5 years QAR'000</i>
At 31 December 2021:							
Risk management instruments:							
Profit rate swaps*	12,340	(12,340)	2,481,427	-	-	2,481,427	-
Options	3,758	(3,758)	865,362	28,481	53,582	783,299	-
Forward foreign exchange contracts	71,038	(7,332)	18,054,183	1,659,627	12,018,784	4,375,772	-
Total	87,136	(23,430)	21,400,972	1,688,108	12,072,366	7,640,498	-
<i>*Profit rate swaps are subject to IBOR transition.</i>							
At 31 December 2020:							
Risk management instruments:							
Profit rate swaps	10,099	(10,099)	2,492,703	-	-	2,492,703	-
Options	930	(930)	706,692	-	388	706,304	-
Forward foreign exchange contracts	69,282	(80,064)	3,815,314	1,637,528	1,786,506	391,280	-
Total	80,311	(91,093)	7,014,709	1,637,528	1,786,894	3,590,287	-

36. ZAKAH

Zakah is directly borne by the owners. The Group does not collect or pay Zakah on behalf of its owners, in accordance with the Articles of Association.

37. SHARI'A SUPERVISORY BOARD

The Shari'a supervisory Board of the Group consists of three scholars who are specialised in Shari'a principles and they ensure the Group's compliance with general Islamic principles and work in accordance with the issued Fatwas and guiding rules. The Shari'a Board's review includes examining the evidence related to documents and procedures adopted by the Group in order to ensure that its activities are according to the principles of Islamic Shari'a.

38. ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT

Assets under management represent the funds belonging to Group's customers, for which it has assumed investment management responsibilities in accordance with the terms and conditions of the investment agreement entered into with the customers. Such funds are invested on behalf of the customers by the Group, acting as an agent or a trustee, and accordingly such funds and the attributable investment gains or losses are not included in these consolidated financial statements and are directly paid to the customers after deduction of the Group's stated share of profit or fee. As at 31 December 2021, such assets total was QAR 3.9 billion (31 December 2020: QAR 3.1 billion). However, of such assets, QAR 2,870.3 million (31 December 2020: QAR 1,889.0 million) was held in a fiduciary capacity.

39. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain figures have been reclassified where necessary to preserve consistency with the presentation in the current year. However, such reclassification did not have any effect on the consolidated net profit or the consolidated owners' equity for the comparative year.

40. IMPACT OF COVID-19

The coronavirus ("COVID-19") pandemic has spread across various geographies globally, causing disruption to business and economic activities. COVID-19 has brought about uncertainties in the global economic environment. The fiscal and monetary authorities, both domestic and international, have announced various support measures across the globe to counter possible adverse implications.

In addition, the Group's operations are concentrated in economies that are relatively dependent on the price of crude oil. As at the end of the financial reporting period, oil prices have witnessed unprecedented volatility. The Group is closely monitoring the situation and has activated its business continuity planning and other risk management practices to manage the potential business disruption the COVID-19 outbreak may have on its operations and financial performance.

The Bank has performed an assessment of COVID-19 in light of the available guidance of QCB and FAS, which has resulted in the following changes to the expected credit loss methodology and valuation estimates and judgements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2021:

i. Expected credit losses

a) Reasonableness of Forward-Looking Information and probability weights:

The uncertainties caused by COVID-19, and the volatility in oil prices have required the Group to update the inputs and assumptions used for the determination of expected credit losses ("ECLs") as at 31 December 2021. ECLs were estimated based on a range of forecast economic conditions as at that date and considering that the situation is fast evolving, the Group has considered the impact of higher volatility in the forward-looking macro-economic factors, when determining the severity and likelihood of economic scenarios for ECL determination. This volatility has been reflected through adjustment in the methods of scenario construction and the underlying weightings assigned to these scenarios.

40. IMPACT OF COVID-19 (CONTINUED)

i. Expected credit losses (continued)

a) Reasonableness of Forward-Looking Information and probability weights (continued):

Vasicek Merton Single Factor Model has been deployed to convert the TTC PDs to a PiT PD term structure. This model employs a macroeconomic index to incorporate the forward-looking macroeconomic variables that are relevant to the different portfolios. The output of the model is the forecast of the expected point-in-time probability of defaults for the credit portfolio of the Bank. As of 31 December 2021, Gross domestic product (%Change), Volume of exports of goods (%Change) and General government total expenditure (as a % of GDP) have been considered as the relevant macroeconomic variables for the corporate portfolio. For the Retail Portfolio, Inflation (%Change) and Gross domestic product (%Change) have been used. These variables have been sourced for Qatar from IMF (World Economic Outlook): i) Gross domestic product (%Change) is 3.96 and 2.63 for 2022 and 2023 respectively; ii) Volume of exports of goods (%Change) is 1.51 and 1.79 for 2022 and 2023 respectively; iii) General government total expenditure (as a % of GDP) is 30.76 and 28.25 for 2022 and 2023 respectively; iv) Inflation (%Change) is 3.18 and 2.39 for 2022 and 2023 respectively. These multiple macroeconomic variables have been statistically integrated (Principal Component Analysis) to create a single macroeconomic index. The ECL has been calculated as probability weighted figure for three scenarios viz.; Baseline, Extreme Downside and Improved with 65%, 25% and 10% weightings respectively. The situation is fast evolving and accordingly any downside scenarios will be reassessed if adverse conditions continue. In addition to the assumptions outlined above, the Group has given specific consideration to the relevant impact of COVID-19 on the qualitative and quantitative factors when determining the significant increase in credit risk and assessing the indicators of impairment for the exposures in potentially affected sectors.

b) Identifying significant increase in credit risk (SICR):

During 2020, the Group has delayed repayments for the affected sectors, that payment delay may indicate a SICR. However, the Group believes that the extension of these payment reliefs does not automatically trigger an SICR and a stage migration for the purposes of calculating ECL, as these are being made available to assist borrowers due to the effect of Covid-19 outbreak to resume regular payments. At this stage sufficient information is not available to enable the Group to individually differentiate between a borrowers' short term liquidity constraints and a change in its lifetime credit risk.

The Group continues to assess borrowers for other indicators of unlikelihood to pay, taking into consideration the underlying cause of any financial difficulty and whether it is likely to be temporary as a result of Covid-19 or longer term.

ii. Valuation estimates and judgements

The Group has also considered potential impacts of the current economic volatility 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 available or observable information. Markets, however, remain volatile and the recorded amounts remain sensitive to market fluctuations.

iii. Accounting for modified financing assets

Considering the economic circumstances post the COVID-19 outbreak, The Group has delayed repayments for the affected sectors. The accounting impact of the onetime extension of credit facilities due to Covid-19 has been assessed and has been treated as per the requirements of AAOIFI AAB 1- /2020 " Accounting implications of the impact of COVID- 19 pandemic".

iv. Accounting for zero rate repo facility

The QCB has encouraged banks to defer existing repayments of principal and profit due and extend new financing to affected sectors at reduced rates. It has extended support to all local banks to avail repo facilities at zero cost as well as providing guarantees in some cases from the Government of the State of Qatar to support the affected sectors. The benefit arising out from the zero rate repos was not considered to be material for the year ended 31 December 2021.

PARENT BANK

The statement of financial position and income statement of the Parent are presented below:

i. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE PARENT

As at 31 December	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
ASSETS		
Cash and balances with Qatar Central Bank	7,245,655	3,367,031
Due from banks	5,546,523	5,881,220
Financing assets	74,157,067	57,400,245
Investment securities	20,544,010	16,456,075
Investment in subsidiaries and associates	2,369,322	2,376,986
Investment property	131,990	-
Intangible assets	665,131	743,599
Fixed assets	216,796	311,523
Other assets	412,002	291,668
TOTAL ASSETS	111,288,496	86,828,347
LIABILITIES		
Due to banks	16,755,141	18,947,753
Customer current accounts	6,203,805	7,336,080
Other liabilities	2,476,202	1,899,186
TOTAL LIABILITIES	25,435,148	28,183,019
EQUITY OF UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS	71,789,888	47,175,893
OWNERS' EQUITY		
Share capital	5,234,100	5,234,100
Legal reserve	4,449,812	4,270,626
Treasury shares	(26,550)	(26,550)
Risk reserve	1,338,716	1,235,629
Fair value reserve	(8,937)	(30,630)
Retained earnings	1,255,569	786,260
TOTAL EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE BANK	12,242,710	11,469,435
Sukuk eligible as additional capital	1,820,750	-
TOTAL OWNERS' EQUITY	14,063,460	11,469,435
TOTAL LIABILITIES, EQUITY OF UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS AND OWNERS' EQUITY	111,288,496	86,828,347

ii. INCOME STATEMENT OF THE PARENT

For the year ended 31 December	2021 QAR'000	2020 QAR'000
Net income from financing activities	2,811,456	2,650,516
Net income from investing activities	672,961	676,128
Total net income from financing and investing activities	3,484,417	3,326,644
Fee and commission income	232,495	244,125
Fee and commission expense	(86,546)	(65,838)
Net fee and commission income	145,949	178,287
Net foreign exchange gain	169,548	143,401
Dividend from subsidiaries	191,745	255,660
Other income	98,276	-
Total income	4,089,935	3,903,992
Staff costs	(381,087)	(371,723)
Depreciation	(125,422)	(101,264)
Other expenses	(190,661)	(194,946)
Finance cost	(77,105)	(190,603)
Total expenses	(774,275)	(858,536)
Net impairment reversal / (loss) on due from banks	85	(25)
Net impairment loss on financing assets	(890,025)	(885,313)
Net impairment reversal / (loss) on investments	58	(4,926)
Net impairment loss on fixed assets	(10,160)	-
Net impairment loss on an associate	(7,664)	(12,400)
Net impairment reversal on off balance sheet exposures subject to credit risk	18,523	14,943
Profit for the year before return to unrestricted investment account holders	2,426,477	2,157,735
Net return to unrestricted investment account holders	(1,134,558)	(890,714)
Net profit for the year before tax	1,291,919	1,267,021
Tax expense	(1,750)	(1,320)
Net profit for the year	1,290,169	1,265,701