



Qatar Islamic Bank (Q.P.S.C)
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2020

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2020

CONTENTS	Page(s)
<hr/> Consolidated Financial Statements <hr/>	
Independent auditor's report	1-5
Consolidated statement of financial position	6
Consolidated statement of income	7
Consolidated statement of changes in equity	8-9
Consolidated statement of cash flows	10
Consolidated statement of changes in restricted investment accounts	11
Consolidated statement of sources and uses of charity fund	12
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	13-88
<hr/>	
Supplementary information	89-90



KPMG
25 C Ring Road
P.O Box 4473, Doha
State of Qatar
Telephone: +974 4457 6444
Fax: +974 4442 5626
Website: home.kpmg/qa

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Qatar Islamic Bank (Q.P.S.C.)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Qatar Islamic Bank (Q.P.S.C.) (the 'Bank') and its subsidiaries (together the 'Group'), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, the consolidated statements of income, changes in equity, cash flows, changes in restricted investment accounts and sources and uses of charity fund for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards (FAS) issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) as modified by the Qatar Central Bank (QCB) and the applicable provisions of QCB regulations ('QCB regulations').

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *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 Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Bank's 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 period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

<p><u>Impairment of financial assets subject to credit risk - refer to notes 4(b), 9, 10, 11 and 20 in the consolidated financial statements</u></p>	<p><u>How the matter was addressed in our audit</u></p>
<p>We focused on this area because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impairment of financial assets subject to credit risk involves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - complex accounting requirements, including assumptions, estimates and judgements underlying the determination of adjustments on transition; - modelling risk (e.g. inappropriate methodology and design decisions); - susceptibility to management bias when making judgements to determine expected credit loss outcomes; and - complex disclosure requirements. • The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted management's determination of ECL. The assumptions regarding the economic outlook are more uncertain which increases the level of judgement required by the Group in calculating the ECL, and the associated audit risk. • The Group's net financial assets subject to credit risk, both on and off balance sheet, were QAR 190.3 billion as at 31 December 2020, hence a material portion of the consolidated statement of financial position. Furthermore, the total impairment recognized by the Group on these financial assets amounted to QAR 1,272.7 million, in the year ended 31 December 2020, which represents 42.1% of the net profit of the Group, hence a material portion of the consolidated statement of income. 	<p>Our audit procedures in this area included the following, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies based on the requirements of the relevant accounting standards and QCB regulations, our business understanding and industry practice. • Confirming our understanding of management's processes, systems and controls implemented, including controls over model development. • Identifying and testing the relevant controls. • Involving information risk management (IRM) specialists to test IT systems and relevant controls. • Evaluating the reasonableness of management's key judgements and estimates made in provision calculations, including selection of methods, models, assumptions and data sources in light of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. • Involving Financial Risk Management (FRM) specialists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to challenge significant assumptions / judgements relating to credit risk grading, significant increase in credit risk, definition of default, probability of default, macro-economic variables, and recovery rates, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic; and ○ for evaluating the appropriateness and testing the mathematical accuracy of ECL models applied. • Involving valuation specialists to evaluate the inputs, assumptions and techniques used by the valuers engaged by the Group for the valuation of the real estate collateral, relating to the determination of ECL including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. • Assessing the completeness, accuracy and relevance of data. • Evaluating the reasonableness of and testing the post-model adjustments particularly in light of the volatility caused due to impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. • Performing detailed credit risk assessment of a sample of performing and non-performing financing assets in line with QCB regulations. • Assessing the adequacy of the Group's disclosures by reference to the requirement of the relevant accounting standards and QCB regulations.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

<p><u>Valuation of investment securities</u> - refer to notes 3(d), 5(b) and 11 in the consolidated financial statements</p>	<p><u>How the matter was addressed in our audit</u></p>
<p>We focused on this area because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The valuation of investment securities involves complex accounting requirements, including assumptions, estimates and judgements underlying the determination of fair values. • The carrying value of investment securities as at 31 December 2020 was QAR 33.2 billion or 19.1% of the Group’s total assets as at 31 December 2020, hence a material portion of the consolidated statement of financial position. • Of the total investment securities, 6.4% comprise unquoted equity securities at fair values, the measurement of which requires use of estimates and judgements. • The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted the management’s determination of fair values. The assumptions regarding the economic outlook are more uncertain which increases the level of judgement required by the Bank in calculating the fair values, and the associated audit risk. 	<p>Our audit procedures in this area included, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing controls over the process of valuation of investment securities. • Involving valuation specialists to evaluate the valuation of quoted equity and debt securities. • For unquoted equity and debt securities, assessing the appropriateness of the valuation methodology and challenging the key underlying assumptions, such as pricing inputs, discount factors and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. • Testing, for a selection of pricing inputs used, that they were externally sourced and were correctly input into the pricing models; • We assessed the adequacy of the Group’s disclosure in relation to the valuation of investment securities by reference to the requirements of the relevant accounting standards and QCB regulations.

Other Information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Bank’s annual report (Annual Report), but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon.

Prior to the date of this auditor’s report, we obtained the report of Board of Directors, which forms part of the Annual Report, and the remaining sections of the Annual Report are expected to be made available to us after that date.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we have obtained prior to the date of this auditor’s report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with FAS issued by AAOIFI as modified by the QCB and the QCB regulations, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors 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 Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 ISA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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 Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit. The Bank has maintained proper accounting records and its consolidated financial statements are in agreement therewith. We have read the report of the Board of Directors to be included in the Annual Report, and the financial information contained therein is in agreement with the books and records of the Bank. We are not aware of any violations of the applicable provisions of the Qatar Central Bank Law No. 13 of 2012 and of the Qatar Commercial Companies Law No. 11 of 2015 or the terms of the Articles of Association and any amendments thereto having occurred during the year which might have had a material effect on the Bank's consolidated financial position or performance as at and for the year ended 31 December 2020.

2 February 2021
Doha
State of Qatar

Yacoub Hobeika
Qatar Auditors Registry Number 289
KPMG


Licensed by QFMA: External Auditor's License No. 120153

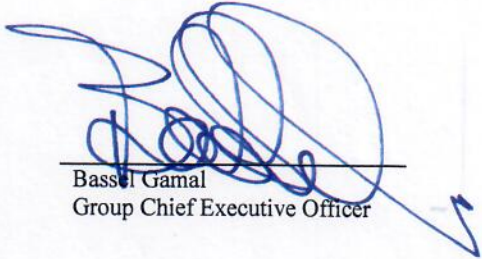
Qatar Islamic Bank (Q.P.S.C)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December



	Notes	2020 QAR'000	2019 QAR'000
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks	8	8,357,282	7,184,932
Due from banks	9	6,913,258	3,552,284
Financing assets	10	119,072,432	113,753,593
Investment securities	11	33,248,109	33,489,763
Investment in associates	12	1,133,692	544,735
Investment properties	13	2,862,523	2,175,459
Fixed assets	14	462,247	451,748
Intangible assets	15	369,984	400,260
Other assets	16	1,936,648	1,966,437
Total assets		174,356,175	163,519,211
Liabilities, equity of unrestricted investment account holders and equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	17	13,827,746	14,355,068
Customers' current accounts	18	17,415,693	14,979,086
Sukuk financing	19	14,058,643	10,933,892
Other liabilities	20	5,119,702	4,450,379
Total liabilities		50,421,784	44,718,425
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	21	100,728,288	96,641,474
Equity			
Share capital	22(a)	2,362,932	2,362,932
Legal reserve	22(b)	6,370,016	6,370,016
Risk reserve	22(c)	2,436,510	2,380,093
General reserve	22(d)	81,935	81,935
Fair value reserve	22(f)	(109,786)	242,377
Foreign currency translation reserve	22(g)	(336,313)	(316,204)
Other reserves	22(h)	216,820	216,820
Proposed cash dividends	22(i)	945,173	1,240,539
Retained earnings	22(e)	6,336,240	4,554,498
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the bank		18,303,527	17,133,006
Non-controlling interests	23	902,576	1,026,306
Sukuk eligible as additional capital	24	4,000,000	4,000,000
Total equity		23,206,103	22,159,312
Total liabilities, equity of unrestricted investment account holders and equity		174,356,175	163,519,211

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 17 January 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:


 Jassim Bin Hamad Bin Jassim Bin Jabor Al Thani
 Chairman


 Bassel Gamal
 Group Chief Executive Officer

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

Qatar Islamic Bank (Q.P.S.C)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME
For the year ended 31 December



		2020	2019
	Note	QAR'000	QAR'000
Net income from financing activities	25	5,956,209	5,867,186
Net income from investing activities	26	1,207,996	1,062,636
Net income from financing and investing activities		7,164,205	6,929,822
Fee and commission income		817,049	868,823
Fee and commission expense		(155,633)	(175,670)
Net fee and commission income	27	661,416	693,153
Net foreign exchange gain	28	75,691	58,607
Share of results of associates	12	3,404	(1,196)
Other income		53,256	57,859
Total income		7,957,972	7,738,245
Staff costs	29	(657,358)	(640,163)
Depreciation and amortisation	14,15	(95,348)	(83,361)
Sukuk holders' share of profit		(472,285)	(376,226)
Other expenses	30	(338,901)	(377,493)
Total expenses		(1,563,892)	(1,477,243)
Net impairment losses on investment securities	11	(21,769)	(94,353)
Net impairment losses on financing assets	10	(1,262,729)	(624,069)
Goodwill impairment	15	(22,100)	-
Other impairment losses		(9,493)	(14,941)
Net profit for the year before tax and return to unrestricted investment account holders		5,077,989	5,527,639
Less: Return to unrestricted investment account holders	21	(2,046,362)	(2,531,900)
Profit before tax		3,031,627	2,995,739
Tax expense	31	(7,408)	(11,151)
Net profit for the year		3,024,219	2,984,588
Net profit / loss for the year attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Bank		3,065,115	3,055,423
Non-controlling interests		(40,896)	(70,835)
Net profit for the year		3,024,219	2,984,588
Earnings per share			
Basic / diluted earnings per share (QAR per share)	34	1.21	1.21



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

Qatar Islamic Bank (Q.P.S.C)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 31 December

	<i>Share capital</i>	<i>Legal reserve</i>	<i>Risk reserve</i>	<i>General reserve</i>	<i>Fair value reserve</i>	<i>Foreign currency translation reserve</i>	<i>Other reserves</i>	<i>Proposed cash dividend</i>	<i>Retained earnings</i>	<i>Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank</i>	<i>Non-controlling interests</i>	<i>Sukuk eligible as additional capital</i>	<i>Total equity</i>
Balance at 31 December 2019	2,362,932	6,370,016	2,380,093	81,935	242,377	(316,204)	216,820	1,240,539	4,554,498	17,133,006	1,026,306	4,000,000	22,159,312
Foreign currency translation reserve movement	-	-	-	-	-	(20,109)	-	-	-	(20,109)	-	-	(20,109)
Fair value reserve movement	-	-	-	-	(352,163)	-	-	-	-	(352,163)	-	-	(352,163)
Net profit / loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,065,115	3,065,115	(40,896)	-	3,024,219
Total recognised income and expense for the year	-	-	-	-	(352,163)	(20,109)	-	-	3,065,115	2,692,843	(40,896)	-	2,651,947
Cash dividends paid to shareholders (Note 22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,240,539)	-	(1,240,539)	-	-	(1,240,539)
Transfer to risk reserve (Note 22)	-	-	56,417	-	-	-	-	-	(56,417)	-	-	-	-
Proposed cash dividends (Note 22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	945,173	(945,173)	-	-	-	-
Social and Sports Fund appropriation (Note 39)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(76,628)	(76,628)	-	-	(76,628)
Profit on Sukuk eligible as additional capital (Note 24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(205,000)	(205,000)	-	-	(205,000)
Loss on settlement of Equity type investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(155)	(155)	-	-	(155)
Movement in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(82,834)	-	(82,834)
Balance at 31 December 2020	2,362,932	6,370,016	2,436,510	81,935	(109,786)	(336,313)	216,820	945,173	6,336,240	18,303,527	902,576	4,000,000	23,206,103

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

Qatar Islamic Bank (Q.P.S.C)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 31 December

	Share capital	Legal reserve	Risk reserve	General reserve	Fair value reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Other reserves	Proposed cash dividend	Retained earnings	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank	Non-controlling interests	Sukuk eligible as additional capital	Total equity
Balance at 31 December 2018	2,362,932	6,370,016	2,318,875	81,935	154,458	(348,424)	216,820	1,181,466	3,082,218	15,420,296	1,319,081	4,000,000	20,739,377
Foreign currency translation reserve movement	-	-	-	-	-	32,220	-	-	-	32,220	-	-	32,220
Fair value reserve movement	-	-	-	-	87,919	-	-	-	-	87,919	-	-	87,919
Net profit / loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,055,423	3,055,423	(70,835)	-	2,984,588
Total recognised income and expense for the year	-	-	-	-	87,919	32,220	-	-	3,055,423	3,175,562	(70,835)	-	3,104,727
Cash dividends paid to shareholders (Note 22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,181,466)	-	(1,181,466)	-	-	(1,181,466)
Transfer to risk reserve (Note 22)	-	-	61,218	-	-	-	-	-	(61,218)	-	-	-	-
Proposed cash dividends (Note 22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,240,539	(1,240,539)	-	-	-	-
Social and Sports Fund appropriation (Note 39)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(76,386)	(76,386)	-	-	(76,386)
Profit on Sukuk eligible as additional capital (Note 24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(205,000)	(205,000)	-	-	(205,000)
Movement in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(221,940)	-	(221,940)
Balance at 31 December 2019	2,362,932	6,370,016	2,380,093	81,935	242,377	(316,204)	216,820	1,240,539	4,554,498	17,133,006	1,026,306	4,000,000	22,159,312

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

Qatar Islamic Bank (Q.P.S.C)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 31 December



	<i>Notes</i>	2020 QAR'000	2019 <i>QAR'000</i>
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit for the year before tax		3,031,627	2,995,739
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Net impairment losses on financing assets	10	1,262,729	624,069
Net impairment losses on investment securities	11	21,769	94,353
Net impairment reversals on other financial instruments		22,100	-
Other impairment losses		9,493	14,941
Depreciation and amortisation	14,15	95,348	83,361
Net gain on sale of investment securities		(191,775)	(29,643)
Share of results of associates	12	(3,404)	1,196
Amortization of premium on sukuk		4,735	1,540
Fair value loss / (gain) on investment securities carried as fair value through income statement	26	17,194	(38,086)
Employees end of service benefits charge	20	34,194	22,004
Profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities		4,304,010	3,769,474
Change in reserve account with Qatar Central Bank		(490,355)	(183,089)
Change in due from banks		42,912	73,594
Change in financing assets		(6,581,565)	(12,163,612)
Change in other assets		(169,331)	503,749
Change in due to banks		(527,323)	(2,878,900)
Change in customers' current accounts		2,436,607	(441,721)
Change in other liabilities		(328,802)	(1,808,123)
Employees' end of service benefits paid	20	(13,383)	(11,481)
Net cash used in operating activities		(1,327,230)	(13,140,109)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of investment securities		(3,141,969)	(3,616,946)
Proceeds from sale / redemption of investment securities		3,553,895	2,304,825
Acquisition of fixed assets		(56,376)	(153,656)
Proceeds from sale of investment in associates		17,235	12,660
Acquisition of investment properties		(655,515)	(182,910)
Dividends received from associate companies		7,000	6,998
Net cash used in investing activities		(275,730)	(1,629,029)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Change in equity of unrestricted investment accountholders		4,086,814	11,464,299
Net movement in non-controlling interest		(82,834)	(221,939)
Cash dividends paid to shareholders	22(i)	(1,240,539)	(1,181,466)
Profit paid on sukuk eligible as additional capital		(205,000)	(205,000)
Net proceeds from sukuk financing		3,130,400	1,817,898
Net cash from financing activities		5,688,841	11,673,792
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		4,085,881	(3,095,346)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		5,992,268	9,087,614
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	35	10,078,149	5,992,268

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

Qatar Islamic Bank (Q.P.S.C)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS
For the year ended 31 December



QAR '000

<i>Investment</i>	<i>Movements during the year</i>							<i>At 31 December 2020</i>
	<i>At 1 January 2020</i>	<i>Investment / (withdrawals)</i>	<i>Revaluation</i>	<i>Gross income</i>	<i>Dividends paid</i>	<i>Admin expense</i>	<i>Bank's fee as an agent</i>	
Real Estate Portfolio	66,430	(41,860)	-	-	-	-	-	24,570
Equity Securities Portfolio	703,637	797,903	70,154	36,182	(16,355)	(262)	(6,035)	1,585,224
	770,067	756,043	70,154	36,182	(16,355)	(262)	(6,035)	1,609,794

<i>Investment</i>	<i>Movements during the year</i>							<i>At 31 December 2019</i>
	<i>At 1 January 2019</i>	<i>Investment / (withdrawals)</i>	<i>Revaluation</i>	<i>Gross income</i>	<i>Dividends paid</i>	<i>Admin expense</i>	<i>Bank's fee as an agent</i>	
Real Estate Portfolio	66,430	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,430
Equity Securities Portfolio	555,461	87,612	26,802	47,729	(9,797)	(253)	(3,917)	703,637
	621,891	87,612	26,802	47,729	(9,797)	(253)	(3,917)	770,067

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

Qatar Islamic Bank (Q.P.S.C)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SOURCES AND USES OF CHARITY FUND
For the year ended 31 December



QR'000

	2020	2019
Source of charity fund		
Earnings prohibited by Sharia'a during the year	<u>916</u>	<u>2,480</u>
Use of charity fund		
Researches, donations and other uses during the year	<u>(33)</u>	<u>(2,595)</u>
Decrease of sources over uses	<u><u>883</u></u>	<u><u>(115)</u></u>

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

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Qatar Islamic Bank Q.P.S.C (“QIB” or the “Bank”) is an entity domiciled in the State of Qatar and was incorporated on 8 July 1982 as a Qatari Public Shareholding Company under Emiri Decree no. 45 of 1982. The commercial registration number of the Bank is 8338. The address of the Bank’s registered office is P.O. Box 559 Doha, State of Qatar. The consolidated financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2020 comprise the Bank and its subsidiaries (together referred to as “the Group”). The Bank is primarily involved in corporate, retail and investment banking in accordance with Islamic sharia rules as determined by sharia supervisory board of the Bank, and has 22 branches in Qatar and one branch in Sudan. The Parent Company of the Group is Qatar Islamic Bank (Q.P.S.C). The Bank’s shares are listed for trading on the Qatar Exchange.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 17 January 2021.

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 the resources to continue in 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.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Bank and the following principal subsidiaries and special purpose entities:

	Country of Incorporation	Principal Business Activity	Effective percentage of ownership	
			31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Arab Finance House	Lebanon	Banking	99.99%	99.99%
Aqar Real Estate Development and Investment Company W.L.L.(“Aqar”) (i)	Qatar	Investment in real estate	49%	49%
Durat Al Doha Real Estate Investment and Development W.L.L. (ii)	Qatar	Investment in real estate	82.61%	39.87%
QIB Sukuk Ltd (iii)	Cayman Island	Sukuk issuance	100%	100%
QIB (UK)	United Kingdom	Investment banking	99.71%	99.71%
QInvest LLC	Qatar	Investment banking	58.17%	58.17%

Notes:

- i) The Bank has the power to cast majority of the votes in the Board of Directors meetings of Aqar by virtue of representing the highest number of members in the Board.
- ii) Effective from 1 January 2013, the Group has obtained control to govern the financial and operating policies of its previous associate through a management agreement with other shareholders of the Company. During the year the Bank acquired additional 42.74% from the other shareholders of the Company of which 16.2% was purchased from a related party.
- iii) QIB Sukuk Ltd was incorporated in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company with limited liability for the sole purpose of Sukuk issuance for the benefit of QIB.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of compliance

The Group adopted QCB Circular No. 13/2020 on 29 April 2020 (the effective date), which amends the requirements of Financial Accounting Standards No. (33) “Investments in Sukuk, shares and similar instruments” and Financial Accounting Standard No. (30) “Impairment, credit losses and onerous commitments” and requires banks to follow the principles of the International Financial Reporting Standard No. 9 “Financial Instruments” in respect of equity-type investments carried at Fair Value Through Equity. Further, the QCB circular 13/2020 also modifies the requirement 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(d)(iii).

The consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2019 were prepared in accordance with FAS issued by AAOIFI and the applicable provisions of the QCB regulations, therefore the results for the year ended 31 December 2019 are not entirely comparable.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

a) Statement of compliance (continued)

For matters for which no AAOIFI standards or related guidance exist, the Group applies the relevant International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”).

b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for investment securities classified as “Investments at fair value through equity”, “Investments at fair value through income statement”, “Shari’a compliant risk management instruments”, “Investment properties” (measured at fair value) and certain financing assets classified as “fair value through income statement”.

c) Functional and presentational currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Qatari Riyals (“QAR”), which is the Bank’s functional and presentational currency. Except as otherwise indicated, financial information presented in QAR has been rounded to the nearest thousands.

d) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the 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 accounting policies that have the 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 and have been applied consistently by Group entities.

a) New standards and interpretations

i. New standards, amendments and interpretations effective from 1 January 2020

During the period, the Group applied the following standards and amendments to standards in preparation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements. The adoption of the below standards and amendments to standards did not result in changes to previously reported net profit or equity of the Group.

• **FAS 33 Investment in sukuk, shares and similar instruments**

The objective of this standard is to set out the principles for the classification, recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of investment in Sukuk, shares and other similar instruments made by Islamic financial institutions. This standard shall apply to an institution’s investments whether in the form of debt or equity securities. This standard replaces FAS 25 Investment in Sukuk, shares and similar instruments.

The standard classifies investments into equity type, debt type and other investment instruments. In limited circumstances, where the institution is not able to determine a reliable measure of fair value of equity investments, cost may be deemed to be best approximation of fair value.

Investment can be classified and measured at amortized cost, fair value through equity or fair value through the income statement. Classification categories are now driven by business model tests and reclassification will be permitted only on change of a business model and will be applied prospectively.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group reassessed the business model for certain equity-type investments retrospectively with effect from 1 January 2020 and have reclassified certain investments accordingly. The above reassessments did not have a material impact on the prior period results of the Group as at and for the year ended 31 December 2019.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

a) New standards and interpretations (continued)

i. New standards, amendments and interpretations effective from 1 January 2020 (continued)

FAS 33 Investment in sukuks, shares and similar instruments (continued)

The Group has adopted FAS 33 Investment in sukuks, shares and similar instruments as issued by AAOIFI effective 1 January 2020. The standard shall be applicable on a retrospective basis. However, the cumulative effect, if any, attributable to profit and loss taking stakeholders, including investment holders relating to previous periods, shall be adjusted with investments fair value pertaining to such class of stakeholders.

The adoption of FAS 33 has resulted in changes in accounting policies for recognition, classification and measurement of investment in sukuks, shares and other similar instruments, however, the adoption of FAS 33 had no significant impact on any amounts previously reported in the consolidated financial statement of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2019.

- ***FAS 31 Investment Agency (Al-Wakala Bi Al-Istithmar)***

AAOIFI has issued FAS 31 Investment Agency (Al-Wakala Bi Al-Istithmar) in 2019. The objective of this standard is to establish the principles of accounting and financial reporting for the investment agency (Al-Wakala Bi Al-Istithmar) instruments and the related assets and obligations from both the principal (investor) and the agent perspectives.

- ***FAS 34 Financial reporting for Sukuk-holders***

AAOIFI has issued FAS 34 Financial reporting for Sukuk-holders in 2019. The objective of this standard is to establish the principles of accounting and financial reporting for assets and business underlying the Sukuk to ensure transparent and fair reporting for all stakeholders particularly Sukuk-holders.

- ***FAS 30 Impairment, Credit Losses and Onerous Commitments***

AAOIFI has issued FAS 30 Impairment, Credit losses and Onerous Commitments (FAS 30) in 2017. The objective of this standard is to establish the principles of accounting and financial reporting for the impairment and credit losses on various Islamic financing, investment and certain other assets of Islamic financial institutions (the institutions), and provisions against onerous commitments enabling in particular the users of financial statements to fairly assess the amounts, timing and uncertainties with regard to the future cash flows associated with such assets and transactions. FAS 30 will replace FAS 11 Provisions and Reserves and parts of FAS 25 Investment in Sukuk, shares and similar instruments that deal with impairment.

FAS 30 classifies assets and exposures into three categories based on the nature of risks involved (i.e. credit risk and other risks) and prescribes three approaches for assessing losses for each of these categories of assets: 1) Credit Losses approach, 2) Net Realizable Value approach (“NRV”) and 3) Impairment approach.

In 2018, the Group early adopted FAS 30 effective 01 January 2018 based on circular 26 of 2018 issued by QCB superseding its earlier circular 9 of 2017 pertaining to ECL regulations. The respective adjustments to the opening retained earnings and non-controlling interests as of 01 January 2018 were disclosed in the Group’s annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

ii. New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective from 1 January 2020

- ***FAS 35 Risk Reserves***

AAOIFI has issued FAS 35 “Risk Reserves” 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). This standard shall be effective for the financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021 with early adoption permitted only if the Group early adopts FAS 30 “Impairment, Credit losses and onerous commitments”. The Group is currently evaluating the impact of this standard.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

a) New standards and interpretations (continued)

ii. New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective from 1 January 2020 (continued)

- **FAS 32 Ijarah**

AAOIFI has issued FAS 32 “Ijarah” in 2020. This standard supersedes the existing FAS 8 “Ijarah and Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek”.

The objective of this standard is set out principles for the classification, recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure for Ijarah (asset Ijarah, including different forms of Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek) transactions entered into by the Islamic Financial Institutions as a lessor and lessee. This new standard aims to address the issues faced by the Islamic finance industry in relation to accounting and financial reporting as well as to improve the existing treatments in line with the global practices. This standard shall be effective for the financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021 with early adoption permitted. The Group is currently evaluating the impact of this standard

- **FAS 38 Wa’ad, Khiyar and Tahawwut**

AAOIFI has issued FAS 38 “Wa’ad, Khiyar and Tahawwut” in 2020. 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.

b) Basis of consolidation

i. Business combinations

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2020. Control is achieved when the Group 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. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements;
- The Group’s voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group’s accounting policies. All intra-group assets and 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 a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

b) Basis of consolidation (continued)

ii. Business combinations and goodwill

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in consolidated statement of income. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

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 administrative expenses.

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.

iii. Associates

An Associate is an entity 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. The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

Investments in associates 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 includes goodwill (net of any accumulated impairment loss) identified on acquisition.

The Group's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in the consolidated statement of income; 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 equal or exceeds its interest in the associate, 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.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in associate is impaired. If this is the case the Group calculates the amount of impairment as being the difference between the fair value of the associate and the carrying value and recognises the amount in the consolidated statement of income.

Intergroup gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. Intragroup losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. For preparation of these consolidated financial statements, same accounting policies for similar transactions and other events in similar circumstances are used. Gains and losses on decline of shareholding are recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

The Group's share of the results of associates is based on financial statements available up to a date not earlier than three months before the date of the consolidated statement of financial position, adjusted to conform to the accounting policies of the Group.

iv. Funds management

The Group manages and administers assets held in unit trusts and other investment vehicles on behalf of investors. The financial statements of these entities are not included in these consolidated financial statements except when the Group controls the entity.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c) Foreign currency

i. 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.

The gains and losses on revaluation of foreign currency non-monetary fair value through equity investments are recognised in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

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 the consolidated statement of income.

ii. 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 consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign entities, and of financing and other currency instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are taken to 'equity'. When a foreign operation is disposed of, or partially disposed of, such exchange differences are recognised in the consolidated statement of income as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the spot closing rate.

When the settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, foreign exchange gains and losses arising from such a monetary item are considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation and are recognised in equity, and presented in the foreign exchange translation reserve in owners' equity.

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Investment securities (continued)

i. Classification (continued)

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 cashflows till maturity of the instrument; and
- (b) the investment represents either a debt-type instrument or other investment instrument having reasonable determinable effective yield.

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 at 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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Investment securities (continued)

iii. Measurement (continued)

Fair value through equity

Policy applicable upto the issuance of QCB circular 13/2020

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. When the investments classified as fair value through equity are sold, impaired, collected or otherwise disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the consolidated statement of changes in equity is transferred to the consolidated statement of income.

Policy applicable after the issuance of QCB circular 13/2020

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 recognised 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. These include financing provided through Murabaha, Mudaraba, Musharaka, Musawama, Ijarah, Istisna'a, Wakala and other modes of Islamic financing. Financing assets are stated at their amortised cost less impairment allowances (if any) with the exception of certain Murabaha financings which are classified and measured at fair value through income statement (FVTIS).

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. Based on QCB regulations, the Group applies the rule of binding the purchase orderer to its promise in the Murabaha sale, and does not enter into any Murabaha transaction in which the purchase orderer does not undertake to accept the goods if they meet the specifications.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e) Financing assets (continued)

Murabaha and Musawama (continued)

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).

Musharaka

Musharaka 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.

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, customers’ current accounts, due to banks, Sukuk financing and certain other assets and other liabilities 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.

The Group derecognises 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 derecognition that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability in the consolidated statement of financial position. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred) and consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in consolidated statement of income.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f) Other financial assets and liabilities (continued)

ii. De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Group derecognises 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 derecognition that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability in the consolidated statement of financial position. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred) and consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in consolidated statement of income.

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 derecognised.

In 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 derecognised if it meets the derecognition 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 derecognises 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 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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

iv. Modification of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

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 a modification 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.

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 (other than equity type investments classified as fair value through equity)

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-type instruments;
- Financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- Financing commitments issued.

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-type 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.

Measurement of ECL

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: 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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

g) Impairment of financial assets (other than equity type investments classified as fair value through equity) (continued)

Restructured financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the financed counterparty, 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 the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective profit rate of the existing financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost 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 financed counterparty 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 financed counterparty will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

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 three months or less from the acquisition 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 properties

Investment property held for rental or capital appreciation is measured at fair value with the resulting unrealised gains being recognised in the statement of changes in equity under fair value reserve. Any unrealized losses resulting from re-measurement at fair value is recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position under fair value reserve to the extent of available balance. In case such losses exceed the available balance, the unrealized losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income under unrealized re-measurement gains or losses on investment property. In case there are unrealized losses that have been recognized in the consolidated statement of income in a previous financial year, the unrealized gains related to the current financial year is recognized to the extent of crediting back such previous losses in the consolidated statement of income. Any excess of such gains over such prior-year losses is added to the fair value reserve.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j) Risk Management Instruments

The Group enters into certain Islamic derivative financial instruments to manage the exposure to foreign exchange rate risks, including unilateral promise to buy/sell currencies. These transactions are translated at prevailing spot exchange rates.

k) Fixed assets

Recognition and measurement

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. 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.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of related equipment. When parts of an item of fixed asset have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of fixed assets.

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 the consolidated statement of income.

Subsequent costs

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 statement of income 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 as follows:

	<i>Years</i>
Buildings	20
IT equipment	3-5
Fixtures and fittings	5-7
Motor vehicles	5

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

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 the fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the consolidated statement of income in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m) Intangible assets (continued)

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 is reviewed at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and 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 consistent with the nature of the intangible asset.

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 assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

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

	Goodwill	Trade mark	Software
Useful lives	Indefinite	Finite (10 years)	Finite (3 – 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

n) 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.

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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n) Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not 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.

o) 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.

p) Equity of unrestricted investment account holders

Equity of unrestricted investment account holders are 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 unrestricted investment account holders of the total income from unrestricted investment accounts, the income attributable to account holders is allocated to investment accounts after setting aside provisions and 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 unrestricted investment accounts.

q) Distribution of profit between equity of unrestricted investment account holders and shareholders

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 unrestricted investment account holders and shareholders.
- The share of profit of unrestricted investment account holders is calculated on the basis of their daily deposit balances over the year, after reducing voluntarily the Group's agreed and declared Mudaraba share.
- 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 unrestricted investment account holders. Such matter is subject to the QCB decision.
- In case the results of the Group at year end are net losses, then QCB, being the authority responsible for determining the Bank's accountability for these losses, shall decide how these shall be treated without violation to the Islamic Shari'a rules.
- Due to pooling of unrestricted 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.

r) Restricted investment accounts

Restricted investment accounts represent 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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

s) Sukuk financing

Sukuk financing represents common shares in the ownership of identified assets or benefits or services which bears fixed semi-annual profit and mature after 5 years on dates fixed on the issuance date. Profits are recognised periodically till maturity. Sukuks are recognised at amortised cost. Sukuks are disclosed as a separate line in the consolidated financial statements as “Sukuk financing”.

t) Provisions

Provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

u) Employee benefits

i. 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 costs in the consolidated statement of income. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised when they are due.

ii. Employees’ end of service benefits

The Group provides a provision for all end of service benefits payable to employees in accordance with the Group’s policies, calculated on the basis of individual employee’s salary and period of service at the reporting date.

iii. 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)

v) 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 Bank.

w) 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 the realisation is reasonably certain or when actually realised. Income related to non-performing accounts is excluded from the consolidated statement of income.

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 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

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, feasibility study /management, arrangement and syndication fees, are recognized over time as the related services are performed.

Dividend income

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

x) Tax expense

Taxes are calculated based on the tax laws and regulations in jurisdictions in which the Group operates. The amount of tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes. Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in the consolidated statement of income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity. Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- Temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable consolidated income statement;
- Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- Temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities against current tax assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

y) Earnings per share

The Bank presents basic and diluted earnings per share (“EPS”) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the shareholders after deducting the profit payable to Sukuk eligible as additional capital by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to owners and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

z) 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 Chief Executive Officer (being the chief operating decision maker) of the Group to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

aa) Repossessed collateral

Reposessed collateral against settlement of financing assets are stated within the consolidated statement of financial position under "Other assets" at their fair value and are accounted for in line with Group's policy for investment properties as noted in 3(i).

bb) 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 where the Group uses these funds for charitable purposes as defined by the Sharia Supervisory Board.

cc) 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.

dd) Financial guarantees

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

ee) Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities include guarantees, letter of credit, the Group's obligations with respect to unilateral promise to buy/sell currencies and others. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position but are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, unless they are remote.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ff) Comparatives

Except when a standard or an interpretation permits or requires otherwise, all amounts are reported or disclosed with comparative information.

gg) Shari'a – compliant risk management instruments

Derivatives held for Risk management Purposes and Hedge Accounting

Derivatives held for risk management purposes include all derivative assets and liabilities that are not classified as trading assets or liabilities. Derivatives held for risk management purposes are measured at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group designates certain derivatives held for risk management as well as certain non-derivative financial instruments as hedging instruments in qualifying hedging relationships. On initial designation of the hedge, the Group formally documents the relationship between the hedging derivative instrument(s) and hedged item(s), including the risk management objective and strategy in undertaking the hedge, together with the method that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship. The Group makes an assessment, both at the inception of the hedge relationship as well as on an ongoing basis, as to whether the hedging instrument(s) is (are) expected to be highly effective in offsetting the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the respective hedged item(s) during the period for which the hedge is designated, and whether the actual results of each hedge are within a range of 80-125 percent. The Group makes an assessment for a cash flow hedge of a forecast transaction, as to whether the forecast transaction is highly probable to occur and presents an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect profit or loss.

The Group has elected to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39. These hedging relationships are discussed below.

Fair Value Hedges

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the change in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or a firm commitment that could affect profit or loss, changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognised immediately in profit or loss together with changes in the fair value of the hedged item that are attributable to the hedged risk. If the hedging derivative expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for fair value hedge accounting, or the hedge designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. Any adjustment up to that point to a hedged item, for which the effective profit method is used, is amortised to profit or loss as part of the recalculated effective profit rate of the item over its remaining life.

Cash Flow Hedges

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction that could affect profit or loss, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in other comprehensive income in the hedging reserve. The amount recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period as the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss, and in the same line item in the statement of comprehensive income. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in profit or loss. If the hedging derivative expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for cash flow hedge accounting, or the hedge designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. In a discontinued hedge of a forecast transaction the cumulative amount recognised in other comprehensive income from the period when the hedge was effective is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the forecast transaction occurs and affects profit or loss. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the balance in other comprehensive income is reclassified immediately to the consolidated statement of income as a reclassification adjustment.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

a) Introduction and overview

Financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise of all financial assets and liabilities of the Group. Financial assets include cash and balances with central banks, due from banks, investment securities, financing assets, derivative financial assets and certain other assets. Financial liabilities include customers' current accounts, due to banks, Sukuk financing and certain other liabilities. Financial instruments also include equity of unrestricted investment account holders, contingent liabilities and commitments included in off balance sheet items.

Risk Management

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risks
- Operational risk
- Other risks

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group's capital.

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.

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors (the "Board") has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework.

The Board has established various specialized committees that report directly to it and perform functions on its behalf to support efficient management practice which mainly include Board Executive Committee, Audit and Risk Committee, Policies and Procedures Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

The Board Executive Committee is represented by Board Members with the Group Chief Executive Officer participation, and senior executives of the Bank who bear the responsibility of information under discussion. The Board has appointed the Executive Committee to assist it in discharging its responsibilities in two capacities: Deputising between Board meetings on urgent matters normally reserved for the Board's own decision; and discharging responsibilities delegated by the Board, including credit, market and operational risk matters. While the Board has ultimate credit authority, the Executive Committee, under the Board's current mandate, is responsible for the application of the Credit and Investment Policy in implementing the strategic goals of the Board.

The Executive Committee serves as a tool to coordinate the business. It has, as its primary tasks and responsibilities, the provision of ongoing information to the Board on business developments, regular review of business segments, consultation with and furnishing advice to the Board on strategic decisions and preparation of credit decisions, within its delegated authorities. The Board Executive Committee works to develop the Group's business plan to be presented to the Board.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a) Introduction and overview (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

The primary objective of Policies and Procedures Committee is to study, prepare and develop strategies, objectives, policies, systems, plans, and procedures manuals. The Committee ensures that the Group policies and practices are conducted in accordance with the established and approved business operating standards. The Committee reviews the operating efficiency of the respective functions and measures the alignment of functional procedures with corporate objectives and business processes. The Committee is also responsible for the review and consolidation of business development, product alignment and resources distribution across Group. The Committee highlights deviations of policies and procedures from laid down standards to the management for necessary corrective action from time to time and reviews compliance of the same. The Committee is also responsible to develop Group's corporate social responsibility strategy in light of Group's brand values.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee is responsible to develop a remuneration policy to attract, retain and motivate staff, management of the highest caliber who have the skills needed to achieve the Bank's objectives year on year. The Committee is responsible to ensure that it balances the interests of the shareholders, the Bank and its employees. The Committee meets several times during the year to perform and comply with its mandate.

Audit and Risk Committee's objective is to assist the Board to fulfil its corporate governance and oversight responsibilities related to the Group. This risk management, financial reports, systems of internal control, the internal and external audit functions and the process of monitoring compliance with laws and regulations and the Group's code of business conduct. The Committee role is to report to the Board and provide appropriate advice and recommendations on matters relevant to the Audit and Risk Committee charter in order to facilitate decision making to the Board.

The Audit and Risk Committee is assisted in these functions by the Internal Audit and Compliance Departments.

In addition to the above mentioned committees, the management has also established a number of multi-functional internal committees such as the Management Committee, Credit & Investment Committee, Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) and Special Assets Committee which are responsible for developing and monitoring Group's risk management policies in their specified areas.

A separate Risk Management Group, reporting to the Group Chief Executive Officer and the Audit and Risk Committee, assists in carrying out the oversight responsibility of the Board.

Risk Group function operates within a Board approved Risk Appetite framework. The framework identifies key risks faced by the Bank and sets accordingly appropriate risk limits and controls. The group monitors risks and adherence to limits. The Group Risk appetite framework, policies and systems are reviewed regularly, to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered.

The Bank's risk appetite statement defines the risk tolerance that translated into a framework of risk limits, targets or measures for major risk categories through the Bank and Banking Group. The setting of the risk appetite thus ensures that risk is proactively managed to the Framework.

The Board as well as Management reviews and approves the Risk Appetite & Framework on an annual basis to ensure that it is consistent with the Bank's business environment, stakeholder requirements and strategy. The risk appetite tolerance levels are set at different trigger levels, with clearly defined escalation and action schemes.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) 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. It arises principally from the Group's financing assets, due from banks, investment securities, contingent exposures and certain other assets.

The Group's credit risk management framework includes:

- Establishment of authorisation structure and limits for the approval and renewal of financing assets;
- Reviewing and assessing credit exposures in accordance with authorisation structure and limits, prior to facilities being committed to customers. Renewals and reviews of financing assets are subject to the same review process;
- Diversification of financing and investment activities;
- Limiting concentrations of exposure to industry sectors, geographic locations and counterparties; and
- Reviewing compliance, on an ongoing basis, with agreed exposure limits relating to counterparties, industries and countries and reviewing limits in accordance with risk management strategy and market trends.

A comprehensive framework of credit risk limits is in place that monitors the overall quality of the Bank's credit portfolio as well as the underlying portfolios. In addition, specific concentration risk appetites are defined on product, geographical and counterparty level that are cascaded down into the organization.

The Credit and Investment Committee (CIC) has day to day responsibility for all matters relating to credit risk, including Credit and Investment Policy interpretation and application, exposure portfolio monitoring and country limits. The CIC reviews and manages risk asset policies, approvals, exposures and recoveries related to credit, operational and compliance risks. It acts as a general forum for discussions of any aspect of risk facing or which could potentially face QIB resulting in reputational or financial loss to the bank. It also oversees the operations of the Operational Risk Management committee (ORMC) and the Special Assets Committee (SAC).

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

Regular audits of business units and Group credit processes are undertaken by Internal/External Audit and Compliance Divisions.

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

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

Credit risk exposures relating to financial assets recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	2020	2019
Balances with central banks	6,371,395	6,442,492
Due from banks	6,913,258	3,552,284
Financing assets	119,072,432	113,753,593
Investment securities – debt type	<u>30,275,161</u>	<u>30,906,716</u>
	<u>162,632,246</u>	<u>154,655,085</u>
Other credit risk exposures		
Guarantees	10,744,022	10,978,355
Unutilised financing facilities	7,027,307	5,148,244
Letters of credit	<u>5,901,094</u>	<u>4,167,860</u>
	<u>23,672,423</u>	<u>20,294,459</u>

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

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

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.

The maximum exposure to credit risk relating to a financial guarantee is the maximum amount the Group could have to pay if the guarantee is called upon. The maximum exposure to credit risk relating to a financing commitment is the full amount of the commitment. In both cases, the maximum risk exposure is significantly greater than the amount recognised as a liability in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(ii) 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 enhancements attached), as categorised by geographical region and based on the country of domicile of its counterparties:

31 December 2020

Assets recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position:	Qatar	Other GCC	Other Middle East	Others	Total
Balances with central banks	5,987,048	-	299,192	85,155	6,371,395
Due from banks	5,377,694	21,017	150,668	1,363,879	6,913,258
Financing assets	110,171,851	1,208,046	263,285	7,429,250	119,072,432
Investment securities – debt type	29,475,285	393,025	22,613	384,238	30,275,161
	151,011,878	1,622,088	735,758	9,262,522	162,632,246

31 December 2019

Assets recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position:	Qatar	Other GCC	Other Middle East	Others	Total
Balances with central banks	6,217,570	-	123,334	101,588	6,442,492
Due from banks	1,457,181	366,128	283,171	1,445,804	3,552,284
Financing assets	105,111,165	661,145	380,855	7,600,428	113,753,593
Investment securities – debt type	30,043,657	430,495	28,763	403,801	30,906,716
	142,829,573	1,457,768	816,123	9,551,621	154,655,085

Off balance sheet items

31 December 2020

	Qatar	Other GCC	Other Middle East	Others	Total
Guarantees	10,561,732	15,864	10,496	155,930	10,744,022
Unutilised financing facilities	6,991,099	17,391	5,079	13,738	7,027,307
Letters of credit	1,191,890	-	-	4,709,204	5,901,094
	18,744,721	33,255	15,575	4,878,872	23,672,423

Off balance sheet items

31 December 2019

	Qatar	Other GCC	Other Middle East	Others	Total
Guarantees	10,626,109	16,966	11,190	324,090	10,978,355
Unutilised financing facilities	4,945,070	55,976	2,145	145,053	5,148,244
Letters of credit	1,160,269	-	4,688	3,002,903	4,167,860
	16,731,448	72,942	18,023	3,472,046	20,294,459

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

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

Industry sectors

An industry sector analysis of the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the consolidated statement of financial position is shown below. The maximum exposure is shown net, before the effect of mitigation through the use of master netting and collateral agreements.

	Net exposure 2020	Net exposure 2019
Funded and unfunded:		
Government	52,773,931	55,532,770
Non-banking Financial Institutions	10,180,314	6,733,239
Industry	7,913,192	6,843,321
Commercial	13,500,934	13,546,948
Services	18,810,129	16,898,110
Contracting	5,520,142	4,336,098
Real estate	21,832,363	21,349,455
Personal	25,794,762	24,101,917
Others	6,306,479	5,313,227
Contingent liabilities	23,672,423	20,294,459
Total	186,304,669	174,949,544

Credit risk exposure

The tables below presents an analysis of counterparties by rating agency designation:

	2020	2019
Equivalent grades		
AAA to AA-	62,169,000	62,573,735
A+ to A-	8,337,105	6,891,267
BBB to BBB-	91,299,581	82,033,261
BB+ to B-	19,450,812	18,301,389
Unrated	5,048,171	5,149,892
Total	186,304,669	174,949,544

(iii) Credit quality

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by Group using internal and external credit risk ratings. The Group follows an internal rating mechanism for grading relationship across its credit portfolio.

The Group utilises a scale ranging from 1 to 10 for credit relationship with 1 to 7 denoting performing grades, 8, 9 and 10 denoting non-performing. All credits are assigned a rating in accordance with defined criteria.

The Group endeavours continuously to improve upon 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 financing relationships are reviewed at least once in a year and more frequently in case of non-performing assets.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Credit quality (continued)

Credit quality analysis

The following table provides the details for the credit quality:

	2020			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
<i>Financing assets</i>				
Performing (Grades 1 to 7)				
Gross amount	108,656,839	20,385,784	-	129,042,623
Deferred profit	(6,282,206)	(1,467,013)	-	(7,749,219)
Carrying amount	102,374,633	18,918,771	-	121,293,404
Non-performing (Grade 8 to 10)				
Gross amount	-	-	1,776,646	1,776,646
Deferred profit	-	-	(24,424)	(24,424)
Carrying amount	-	-	1,752,222	1,752,222
Allowance for impairment	(1,666,290)	(689,093)	(1,545,715)	(3,901,098)
Suspended profit	-	-	(72,096)	(72,096)
Net carrying amount	100,708,343	18,229,678	134,411	119,072,432
	2019			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
<i>Financing assets</i>				
Performing (Grades 1 to 7)				
Gross amount	105,124,093	17,712,668	-	122,836,761
Deferred profit	(6,362,282)	(1,470,812)	-	(7,833,094)
Carrying amount	98,761,811	16,241,856	-	115,003,667
Non-performing (Grade 8 to 10)				
Gross amount	-	-	1,541,393	1,541,393
Deferred profit	-	-	(26,332)	(26,332)
Carrying amount	-	-	1,515,061	1,515,061
Allowance for impairment	(600,037)	(650,037)	(1,448,613)	(2,698,687)
Suspended profit	-	-	(66,448)	(66,448)
Net carrying amount	98,161,774	15,591,819	-	113,753,593

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Credit quality (continued)

	2020				2019			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Investment securities – Debt type (amortised cost)</i>								
Performing (AAA to B- and NR)	29,979,523	71,842	-	30,051,365	30,721,370	78,523	-	30,799,893
Non-performing (CCC+ to D)	-	-	102,057	102,057	-	-	102,057	102,057
	29,979,523	71,842	102,057	30,153,422	30,721,370	78,523	102,057	30,901,950
Allowance for impairment	(253)	(1,666)	(98,126)	(100,045)	(1,039)	(4,337)	(94,850)	(100,226)
Carrying amount	29,979,270	70,176	3,931	30,053,377	30,720,331	74,186	7,207	30,801,724
<i>Due from central banks</i>								
Performing (AAA to B- and NR)	6,072,203	-	-	6,072,203	6,660,492	-	-	6,660,492
Non-performing (CCC+ to D)	-	-	517,192	517,192	-	-	-	-
	6,072,203	-	517,192	6,589,395	6,660,492	-	-	6,660,492
Allowance for impairment	-	-	(218,000)	(218,000)	(218,000)	-	-	(218,000)
Carrying amount	6,072,203	-	299,192	6,371,395	6,442,492	-	-	6,442,492
<i>Due from banks</i>								
Performing (AAA to B- and NR)	6,909,260	4,559	-	6,913,819	3,325,769	226,560	-	3,552,329
Non-performing (CCC+ to D)	-	-	20,647	20,647	-	-	20,647	20,647
	6,909,260	4,559	20,647	6,934,466	3,325,769	226,560	20,647	3,572,976
Allowance for impairment	(561)	-	(20,647)	(21,208)	(38)	(7)	(20,647)	(20,692)
Carrying amount	6,908,699	4,559	-	6,913,258	3,325,731	226,553	-	3,552,284
<i>Financing commitments and financial guarantee</i>								
Performing (Grades 1 to 7)	22,977,998	544,758	-	23,522,756	19,526,953	732,606	-	20,259,559
Non-performing (Grade 8 to 10)	-	-	149,667	149,667	-	-	34,900	34,900
	22,977,998	544,758	149,667	23,672,423	19,526,953	732,606	34,900	20,294,459
Allowance for impairment	(14,346)	(2,829)	(33,349)	(50,524)	(19,641)	(6,485)	(14,920)	(41,046)
Carrying amount	22,963,652	541,929	116,318	23,621,899	19,507,312	726,121	19,980	20,253,413

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Credit quality (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group held cash and balances with central bank 3,023 million at 31 December 2020 (2019: 2,701 million). These balances are held with counterparties that are rated at least AA- to AA++, based on external rating agencies except QAR 602 million (2019: 443 million) which is unrated.

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, 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.

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 discernable deterioration in the quality of collateral held by the Group. In addition, there were no changes in collateral policies of the Group.

The fair value of the collateral held against credit-impaired financing assets as at 31 December 2020 is QR 110.7 million (2019: QR 120.6 million).

The contractual amount of financial assets written off during the period, subject to enforcement activity as at 31 December 2020 is QR 22.3 million (2019: QR 76.7 million).

Renegotiated financing assets

Restructuring activities include extended payment arrangements, approved external management plans, and modification and deferral of payments. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria that, in the judgment of management, indicate that payment will most likely continue. These policies are kept under continuous review. Renegotiated financing assets as at 31 December 2020 amounted to QAR 3.1 million (2019: QAR 8.9 million). These mainly represent Ijarah and Istisna' financing that have been restructured upon completion of underlying assets and based on the expected future cash flows.

(iv) Repossessed collateral

Repossessed properties are sold as soon as practicable, with the proceeds used to reduce the outstanding indebtedness. Repossessed property is classified in the consolidated statement of financial position within other assets.

(v) 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 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 financed counterparty's / issuer's financial position such that the financed counterparty/ 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.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

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

Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis including internal credit risk grading system, external risk ratings, where available, delinquency status of accounts, credit judgement and, where possible, relevant historical experience. The Group may also determine that an exposure has undergone a significant increase in credit risk based on particular qualitative indicators that it considers are indicative of such and whose effect may not otherwise be fully reflected in its quantitative analysis on a timely basis.

In determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition following criteria are considered:

- I. Two notches downgrade for rating from 1 to 4 or one notch downgrade for ratings from 5 and 6
- II. Facilities restructured during previous twelve months
- III. Facilities overdue by more than 60 days as at the reporting date
- IV. Any other reason as per management discretion that evidence a significant increase in credit risk

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 financed counterparty. 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 of exposures and how these are expected to change as a result of the passage of time. This analysis includes the identification and calibration of relationships between changes in default rates and changes in key macro-economic factors, across various geographies in which the Group has exposures.

Renegotiated financial assets

The contractual terms of a financing 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 whose terms have been modified may be derecognized and the renegotiated financing recognized as a new financing at fair value. Where possible, the Group seeks to restructure financing rather than to take possession of collateral, if available. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and documenting the agreement of new financing conditions. Management continuously reviews renegotiated financing to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur.

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

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

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

Definition of default

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

- the financed counterparty 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 financed counterparty is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Group.
- rated internally as 8, 9 or 10 corresponding to the Qatar Central Bank (QCB) categories of substandard, doubtful and loss, respectively.

In assessing whether a financed counterparty is in default, the Group 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.

Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models

The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECL both incorporate forward-looking information. The Bank has performed historical correlation analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for each portfolio. These economic variable were tested for both direction of association and level of association with the Bank's own portfolio and market level default rates.

These economic variables and their associated impact on the PD, EAD and LGD vary by financial instrument. 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 Economic Intelligence Unit, which provide the best estimate view of the economy and commodity prices over the coming one to five years. The macro-economic variable forecasts till remaining lifetime of the exposures post five years is obtained through time series analysis i.e. moving average/ mean reversion as applicable. The impact of these economic variables on the PD is obtained by using the merton-vasicek structural model for all the portfolio other than Retail. Regression analysis is performed for capturing the effects of forward-looking macro-economic variables on retail portfolio.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

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

Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models (continued)

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.

QIB 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. In addition, QIB Group’s operations are concentrated in economies that are relatively dependent on the price of crude oil. During the financial reporting period, oil prices have witnessed unprecedented volatility.

The Bank has performed an assessment of COVID-19 in light of the available guidance of the FAS, QCB and IFRS which has resulted in the changes to the expected credit loss methodology and judgements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The Bank has considered the effect the probable uncertainties due the pandemic through the stressed scenario construction and weights. The Bank has used latest economic forecasts published in October 2020, which includes the impact of economic contraction due to the pandemic. Hence, further stress on the Base scenario for including the effects of pandemic has not been considered. All the cumulative probability of all the plausible downturn scenario considering the Base forecast as the starting point has been considered as the probability weight of the stressed scenario to address worries of economic downturn due the pandemic.

QIB Group has also 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. This has resulted in staging downgrade of certain exposures and recognition of relevant ECLs and impairment allowances.

In addition to the base economic scenario, the Bank’s Credit risk team also provide other possible scenarios along with scenario weightings. The number of other scenarios used is set based on the analysis of each major product type to ensure plausible events are captured. The number of scenarios and their attributes are reassessed at each reporting date. At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020, for all portfolios the Bank concluded that three scenarios that appropriately captured the uncertainties in the macro-economic forecasts i.e. Base scenario: considering the published macro-economic forecasts, improved scenario and stressed scenario: considering the long term observed volatility in macro-economic forecast. The scenario weightings are determined by a combination of statistical analysis and expert credit judgement, taking account of the range of possible outcomes each chosen scenario is representative of. The scenario weights considered for the ECL calculation as of 31 December 2020 are Base Scenario: 65%, Improved Scenario: 10% and Stressed Scenario: 25%. The assessment of SICR is performed based on credit risk assessment following QCB rule and management assessment under each of the base, and the other scenarios, multiplied by the associated scenario weightings. This determines whether the whole financial instrument is in Stage 1, Stage 2, or Stage 3 and hence whether 12-month or lifetime ECL should be recorded. Following this assessment, the Bank measures ECL as either a 12-month ECL (Stage 1), or lifetime ECL (Stages 2). These ECLs are determined by running each scenario through the relevant ECL model and multiplying it by the appropriate scenario weighting .

As with any economic forecasts, the likelihoods of the Base forecast are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The Bank considers these forecasts to represent its best estimate of the possible outcomes and the scenarios are considered to be capturing the uncertainties in the Base forecast .

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

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

Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models (continued)

Economic variable assumptions

The most significant period-end assumptions used for the ECL estimate as at 31 December 2020 were Oil prices (2021: \$47/Barrel, 2022: \$53/ Barrel), Private Sector Credit Concentration % (2021 : 63.75%, 2022: 63.25%) and % Change in Volume of Export (2021: 2.29%, 2022: 1.65%).

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 based on internally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors and are supplemented by external PD 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 50% LGD in line with BCBS (Basel Committee) suggested unsecured LGD of 45%. The LGD models consider the forecasted collateral value and The bank assumes that the very high Haircut percentage applied to Collateral value as per QCB is compensating any other factors affecting LGD as Discount factor, recovery or Admin Costs.

LGD estimation includes:

- *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 /BCBS (Basel Committee) LGD%..
- *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 amortisation. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount. For lending commitments and financial guarantees, the EAD includes the amount drawn, as well as potential future amounts that may be drawn under the contract, which are estimated based on historical observations and forward-looking forecasts.

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 relevant FAS.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

Loss allowance (continued)

<i>Financing assets</i>	2020				2019			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total ECL	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total ECL
Balance at 1 January	600,037	650,037	1,448,613	2,698,687	209,101	720,923	1,199,780	2,129,804
Fair value adjustments	-	-	-	-	43,437	-	-	43,437
	600,037	650,037	1,448,613	2,698,687	252,538	720,923	1,199,780	2,173,241
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,971)	38,555	(36,584)	-	(3,420)	44,182	(40,762)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(786)	(28,680)	29,466	-	(1,224)	(5,623)	6,847	-
Impairment allowance for the period, net	1,069,010	29,195	164,524	1,262,729	355,324	(109,452)	378,197	624,069
Amounts reversed / written off	-	-	(60,306)	(60,306)	(3,188)	-	(96,202)	(99,390)
Foreign currency translation adjustments and reclassifications	-	(14)	2	(12)	7	7	753	767
Balance at 31 December	1,666,290	689,093	1,545,715	3,901,098	600,037	650,037	1,448,613	2,698,687

<i>Debt type investments carried at amortised cost</i>	2020				2019			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total ECL	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total ECL
Balance at 1 January	1,039	4,337	94,850	100,226	2,134	4,602	106,177	112,913
Impairment allowance for the period, net	(109)	(2,671)	3,276	496	(1,095)	(265)	(11,327)	(12,687)
Foreign currency translation adjustments and reclassifications	(677)	-	-	(677)	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December	253	1,666	98,126	100,045	1,039	4,337	94,850	100,226

Qatar Islamic Bank (Q.P.S.C)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at and for the year ended 31 December 2020

QR'000

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

Loss allowance (continued)

	2020				2019			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total ECL	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total ECL
<i>Due from central banks</i>								
Balance at 1 January	218,000	-	-	218,000	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(218,000)	-	218,000	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments and reclassifications	-	-	-	-	218,000	-	-	218,000
Balance at 31 December	-	-	218,000	218,000	218,000	-	-	218,000
	2020				2019			
<i>Due from banks</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total ECL	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total ECL
Balance at 1 January	38	7	20,647	20,692	186	-	20,647	20,833
Impairment allowance for the period, net	22	(7)	-	15	(148)	7	-	(141)
Foreign currency translation adjustments and reclassifications	501	-	-	501	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December	561	-	20,647	21,208	38	7	20,647	20,692
	2020				2019			
<i>Off balance sheet exposures subject to credit risk</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total ECL	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total ECL
Balance at 1 January	19,641	6,485	14,920	41,046	56,187	14,403	20,199	90,789
Transfers to Stage 1	13	(13)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(102)	102	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(152)	(803)	955	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment allowance for the period, net	(5,054)	(2,942)	17,474	9,478	8,299	(7,918)	14,701	15,082
Amounts reversed / written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,980)	(19,980)
Foreign currency translation adjustments and reclassifications	-	-	-	-	(44,845)	-	-	(44,845)
Balance at 31 December	14,346	2,829	33,349	50,524	19,641	6,485	14,920	41,046

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c) 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.

(i) Management of liquidity risk

The Group maintains a portfolio of high quality liquid assets, largely made up of QCB Sukuk, short-term liquid trading investments, and inter-bank placements in addition to maintaining the statutory reserves with QCB and other regulators. The Market Risk Department monitors the liquidity risk of the Bank on a daily basis through a Liquidity Management dashboard which captures many liquidity parameters both under normal and stressed market conditions. The dashboard includes threshold points which will help proactively identify any liquidity constraints, the remedial actions that will be taken under each situation along with the responsible persons. All liquidity policies and procedures are subject to review and approval by ALCO and the Board of Directors.

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.

The Liquidity Ratio computed as per QCB guidelines is 101.9% (2019: 105.3%)

(ii) Exposure to liquidity risk

A key measure used by the Group for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of net liquid assets to customer deposits, i.e total assets by maturities against total liabilities by maturities. For this purpose net liquid assets are considered as including cash and cash equivalents and investment grade debt-type securities for which there is an active and liquid market less any deposits from banks, sukuk issued, other fundings and commitments maturing within the next month. A similar, but not identical, calculation is used to measure the Group's compliance with the liquidity limit established by QCB.

(iii) Maturity analysis

Maturity analysis of Group's assets, liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders are prepared on the basis of the remaining period at 31 December to the contractual maturity date. For assets, liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders where there is no contractually agreed maturity date, the maturity analysis is done based on the statistical maturity.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c) Liquidity risk (continued)

(iii) Maturity analysis (continued)

2020	Up to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Cash and balances with central banks	2,115,000	-	1,126,145	-	5,116,137	8,357,282
Due from banks	6,912,018	1,240	-	-	-	6,913,258
Financing assets	39,558,281	25,913,531	8,866,308	19,022,269	25,712,043	119,072,432
Investment securities	345,117	940,831	1,672,113	5,760,285	24,529,763	33,248,109
Investment in associates	3,435	-	-	-	1,130,257	1,133,692
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	2,862,523	2,862,523
Fixed assets	158	254	5,307	93,666	362,862	462,247
Intangible assets	242	191	808	64,399	304,344	369,984
Other assets	128,397	8,999	200,519	44,108	1,554,625	1,936,648
Total assets	49,062,648	26,865,046	11,871,200	24,984,727	61,572,554	174,356,175

Liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders

Liabilities

Due to banks	2,895,204	4,500,505	1,122,654	4,854,736	454,647	13,827,746
Customers' current accounts	17,380,171	101	1,311	18,976	15,134	17,415,693
Sukuk financing	-	608,283	-	4,168,360	9,282,000	14,058,643
Other liabilities	3,031,712	59,568	877,086	548,206	603,130	5,119,702
Total liabilities	23,307,087	5,168,457	2,001,051	9,590,278	10,354,911	50,421,784

Equity of unrestricted investment account holders

Total liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders	83,625,948	17,228,829	19,204,665	20,565,254	10,525,376	151,150,072
Maturity gap	(34,563,300)	9,636,217	(7,333,465)	4,419,473	51,047,178	23,206,103

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c) Liquidity risk (continued)

(iii) Maturity analysis (continued)

2019	Up to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Cash and balances with central banks	1,915,774	-	659,875	-	4,609,283	7,184,932
Due from banks	3,518,454	33,830	-	-	-	3,552,284
Financing assets	44,119,785	21,648,525	6,817,825	18,433,027	22,734,431	113,753,593
Investment securities	625,347	546,460	808,126	4,199,829	27,310,001	33,271,763
Investment in associates	3,435	-	-	-	541,300	544,735
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	2,175,459	2,175,459
Fixed assets	34	150	1,749	91,565	358,250	451,748
Intangible assets	6	341	220	13,088	386,605	400,260
Other assets	345,818	64,448	136,938	202,547	1,216,686	1,966,437
Total assets	50,528,653	22,293,754	8,424,733	22,940,056	59,332,015	163,519,211

Liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders

Liabilities

Due to banks	11,177,173	1,019,884	1,388,907	526,455	242,649	14,355,068
Customers' current accounts	14,979,086	-	-	-	-	14,979,086
Sukuk financing	-	-	2,875,600	3,276,000	4,782,292	10,933,892
Other liabilities	2,979,642	162,751	465,558	368,603	473,825	4,450,379
Total liabilities	29,135,901	1,182,635	4,730,065	4,171,058	5,498,766	44,718,425

Equity of unrestricted investment account holders

Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	58,219,571	12,412,418	16,847,006	8,024,045	1,138,434	96,641,474
Total liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders	87,355,472	13,595,053	21,577,071	12,195,103	6,637,200	141,359,899
Maturity gap	(36,608,819)	8,698,701	(13,152,338)	10,744,953	52,476,815	22,159,312

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c) Liquidity risk (continued)

(iii) Maturity analysis (continued)

Maturity analysis of undiscounted cashflows

2020	Carrying amount	Gross undiscounted cashflows	Up to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Due to banks	13,827,746	14,101,798	2,916,239	4,765,923	966,321	5,157,853	295,462
Customers' current accounts	17,415,693	17,415,693	17,332,478	47,794	1,311	18,976	15,135
Sukuk financing	14,058,643	15,415,310	-	712,070	132,550	4,722,080	9,848,610
Other liabilities	5,119,702	4,728,405	2,815,879	788,394	553,044	142,952	428,135
Total liabilities	50,421,784	51,661,206	23,064,596	6,314,181	1,653,226	10,041,861	10,587,342
Equity of unrestricted account holders	100,728,288	119,980,579	77,913,376	12,401,114	17,866,913	11,621,956	177,220
	151,150,072	171,641,785	100,977,972	18,715,295	19,520,139	21,663,817	10,764,562
2019							
	Carrying amount	Gross undiscounted cashflows	Up to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Due to banks	14,355,068	14,607,707	11,226,498	1,207,299	1,322,669	592,017	259,224
Customers' current accounts	14,979,086	14,982,000	14,982,000	-	-	-	-
Sukuk financing	10,933,892	11,997,140	-	-	3,159,210	3,669,670	5,168,260
Other liabilities	4,450,379	4,451,054	2,979,642	162,751	466,233	368,603	473,825
Total liabilities	44,718,425	46,037,901	29,188,140	1,370,050	4,948,112	4,630,290	5,901,309
Equity of unrestricted account holders	96,641,474	99,879,912	59,540,976	12,870,669	17,563,184	8,705,543	1,199,540
	141,359,899	145,917,813	88,729,116	14,240,719	22,511,296	13,335,833	7,100,849

d) 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 market risks arising from trading and non-trading activities are concentrated in Group Treasury and monitored by the Group's Market Risk Department on a daily basis. Regular reports are submitted to the ALCO and heads of each business unit.

A fundamental review and reform of major interest rate benchmarks is being undertaken globally. There is uncertainty as to the timing and the methods of transition for replacing existing benchmark interbank offered rates (IBORs) with alternative rates

As a result of these uncertainties, significant accounting judgement is involved in determining whether certain hedge accounting relationships that hedge the variability of foreign exchange and profit rate risk due to expected changes in IBORs continue to qualify for hedge accounting as at 31 December 2020. IBOR continues to be used as a reference rate in financial markets and is used in the valuation of instruments with maturities that exceed the expected end date for IBOR. Therefore, the Group believes the current market structure supports the continuation of hedge accounting as at 31 December 2020.

Non-trading portfolios primarily arise from the profit rate and management of the Group'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.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

d) Market risks (continued)

(i) Management of market risks

Overall authority for market risk is vested in ALCO. Group Market Risk Department is responsible for the development of detailed market risk management policies (subject to review and approval by ALCO/ BoD) and for the day-to-day management of all market risks. The main objective of the Market Risk Management is identification, classification measurement, assessment and controlling the market risk in a prudent way to ensure safeguarding interests of all shareholders. The Group views market risk management as a core competency and its purpose is not to neutralise market risks, but rather maximize risk/return tradeoffs within clearly defined limits. The existence of market risk requires the measurement of the magnitude of the exposure. This measure is an essential precursor to the management of the risk that takes the form of either reducing the exposure through hedging or maintaining sufficient capital to protect the Group from the risk of operational capacity impairment.

(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). The VaR model used by the Group is based upon a 99 percent confidence level and assumes a 10-day holding period. The VaR model used is based on historical simulation. Taking account of market data from the previous three years, and observed relationships between different markets and prices, the model generates a wide range of plausible future scenarios for market price movements.

Although VaR is an important tool for measuring market risk, the assumptions on which the model is based do give rise to some limitations, including the following:

- A 10-day holding period assumes that it is possible to hedge or dispose of positions within that period. This may not be the case for certain highly illiquid assets or in situations in which there is severe general market illiquidity.
- A 99 percent confidence level does not reflect losses that may occur beyond this level. Even within the model used there is a one percent probability that losses could exceed the VaR.
- VaR is calculated on an end-of-day basis and does not reflect exposures that may arise on positions during the trading day.
- The use of historical data as a basis for determining the possible range of future outcomes may not always cover all possible scenarios, especially those of an exceptional nature.

The overall structure of VaR limits is subject to review and approval by ALCO. VaR limits are allocated to trading portfolios. VaR is monitored and reported daily to the Senior Management.

A summary of the VaR position of the Group's trading portfolios at 31 December and during the year is as follows:

	At 31 December	Average	Maximum	Minimum
2020				
Equity price risk 10-day VaR @99%	21,103	18,752	24,082	13,666
2019				
Equity price risk 10-day VaR @99%	17,335	13,432	17,358	10,319

The limitations of the VaR methodology are recognised by supplementing VaR limits with other position and sensitivity limit structures, including limits to address potential concentration risks within each trading portfolio. 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.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

d) Market risks (continued)

(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 Market Risk Treasury in its day-to-day monitoring activities.

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

	Carrying amount	Repricing in:				Non-profit sensitive	Effective profit rate
		Less than 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years		
2020							
Cash and balances with central banks	8,357,282	3,238,825	-	151,879	27,097	4,939,481	-
Due from banks	6,913,258	6,097,788	52,748	-	-	762,722	0.47%
Financing assets	119,072,432	63,525,566	41,543,304	10,765,061	1,461,680	1,776,821	4.54%
Investment securities	33,248,109	164,639	15,328,812	10,913,375	3,734,806	3,106,477	3.37%
	167,591,081	73,026,818	56,924,864	21,830,315	5,223,583	10,585,501	-
Due to banks	13,827,746	8,226,185	5,186,705	414,856	-	-	1.02%
Sukuk financing	14,058,643	5,458,180	62,283	8,538,180	-	-	2.57%
	27,886,389	13,684,365	5,248,988	8,953,036	-	-	-
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	100,728,288	60,318,850	29,263,997	11,145,441	-	-	1.77%
	128,614,677	74,003,215	34,512,985	20,098,477	-	-	-
Profit rate sensitivity gap	38,976,404	(976,397)	22,411,879	1,731,838	5,223,583	10,585,501	-
Cumulative profit rate sensitivity gap	-	38,976,404	39,952,801	17,540,922	15,809,084	10,585,501	-

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

d) Market risks (continued)

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

	Carrying amount	Repricing in:					Non-profit sensitive	Effective profit rate
		Less than 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years			
2019								
Cash and balances with central banks	7,184,932	2,575,649	-	-	8,835	4,600,448	-	
Due from banks	3,552,284	2,855,719	50,387	-	-	646,178	2.06%	
Financing assets	113,753,593	67,317,274	32,752,351	10,762,804	1,044,833	1,876,331	5.26%	
Investment securities	33,489,763	341,000	13,931,544	4,237,151	12,699,581	2,280,487	4.04%	
	<u>157,980,572</u>	<u>73,089,642</u>	<u>46,734,282</u>	<u>14,999,955</u>	<u>13,753,249</u>	<u>9,403,444</u>	<u>-</u>	
Due to banks	14,355,068	11,737,047	2,408,790	209,231	-	-	2.45%	
Sukuk financing	10,933,892	2,691,780	2,730,000	5,512,112	-	-	3.40%	
	<u>25,288,960</u>	<u>14,428,827</u>	<u>5,138,790</u>	<u>5,721,343</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	96,641,474	58,219,582	29,259,414	9,162,478	-	-	2.72%	
	<u>121,930,434</u>	<u>72,648,409</u>	<u>34,398,204</u>	<u>14,883,821</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Profit rate sensitivity gap	36,050,138	441,233	12,336,078	116,134	13,753,249	9,403,444	-	
Cumulative profit rate sensitivity gap	-	36,050,138	35,608,905	23,272,827	23,156,693	9,403,444	-	

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

d) Market risks (continued)

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

Sensitivity analysis

The management of profit rate risk against profit rate gap limits is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Group's financial assets and liabilities to various standard and non - standard profit rate scenarios. Standard scenarios that are considered on a monthly basis include a 100 basis point (bp) parallel fall or rise in all yield curves worldwide and a 50 bp rise or fall in the greater than 12-month portion of all yield curves. 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	100 bp parallel increase	100 bp parallel decrease
2020		
At 31 December	184.28 million	(184.28 million)
2019		
At 31 December	134.84 million	(134.84 million)

Overall non-trading profit rate risk positions are managed by Group Treasury, 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.

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

Foreign currency transactions

The result of structural foreign exchange positions on the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries and branches is recognised in equity. The Group's policy is only to hedge such exposures when not doing so would have a significant impact on the regulatory capital ratios of the Group and its subsidiaries. The result of this policy is that hedging generally only becomes necessary when the ratio of structural exposures in a particular currency to risk-weighted assets denominated in that currency diverges significantly from the capital ratio of the entity being considered. In addition to monitoring VaR in respect of foreign currency, the Group monitors any concentration risk in relation to any individual currency in regard to the translation of foreign currency transactions and monetary assets and liabilities into the respective functional currency of Group entities, and with regard to the translation of foreign operations into the presentation currency of the Group.

Net Open currency exposure as at 31 December in QAR '000

	2020	2019
Net foreign currency exposure:		
Sterling Pounds	2,808	4,215
USD	(20,260,243)	(12,388,990)
Euro	(17,535)	10,197
Other currencies	117,005	229,301

The exchange rate of QAR against US Dollar has been pegged and the Group's exposure to currency risk is limited to that extent. The Group uses Shari'a compliant forward contracts to mitigate the other currency risks.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

d) Market risks (continued)

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

Foreign currency transactions (continued)

The table below indicates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the currency rate against the QAR on the net profit for the year, with all other variables held constant:

	Increase / (decrease)	
	2020	2019
5% change in currency exchange rate		
Sterling Pound	140	211
USD	(1,013,012)	(619,450)
Euro	(877)	510
Other currencies	5,850	11,465

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:

Market Indices	Change in equity price %	Effect on equity		Effect on profit and loss	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
Qatar Exchange	+/- 10%	15,896	27,452	9,678	2,048
Bahrain Stock Exchange	+/- 10%	910	969	-	-

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.

e) Operational risks

Operational Risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events, which includes but is not limited to, legal risk and Shari'ah compliance risk; however, it does not cover reputational risk & strategic risk.

The Group's objective is to structure a robust, dynamic and sustainable operational risk management framework (ORMF) for identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring/control and reporting.

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

- Regular operational risk identification, assessment and control evaluation
- Incident and risk event management, issue remediation and consistent risk reporting across the bank.
- Early warning of increasing risk exposures through KRI monitoring
- Segregation of duties and dual of control
- Reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- Proper Policies and procedures;
- Development of Disaster Recovery and Business continuity plans;
- Protection of information security Assets.
- Training and professional development;
- Ethical and business standards; and
- Risk Transfer, including insurance and outsourcing where this is effective.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

e) 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 shareholders' 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 year.

The capital adequacy ratio of the Group is calculated in accordance with the Basel III Committee guidelines as adopted by the QCB.

The Group's regulatory capital position under Basel III and QCB regulations at 31 December was as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	Basel III	Basel III
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) Capital	18,090,588	16,179,018
Tier 1 capital	22,140,517	20,220,042
Tier 2 capital	1,442,060	1,302,214
Total regulatory capital	23,582,577	21,522,256

Risk weighted assets

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	Basel III	Basel III
Risk weighted assets for credit risk	111,370,511	100,895,149
Risk weighted assets for market risk	313,275	372,172
Risk weighted assets for operational risk	9,897,925	9,136,707
Total risk weighted assets	121,581,711	110,404,028
Regulatory capital	23,582,577	21,522,256
Common equity tier 1 (CET 1) ratio	14.9%	14.7%
Total capital adequacy ratio	19.4%	19.5%

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

	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Minimum limit as per QCB</u>
CET 1 ratio without capital conservation buffer	14.9%	6.00%
CET 1 ratio including capital conservation buffer	14.9%	8.50%
Tier 1 capital ratio including capital conservation buffer	18.2%	10.50%
Total capital ratio including capital conservation buffer	19.4%	12.50%
Total capital including capital conservation buffer and domestic systematic important bank buffer	19.4%	13.50%
Total capital including conservation buffer, domestic systematic important bank buffer and ICAAP Pillar II capital charge	19.4%	14.50%

Pursuant to Qatar Central Bank circular number 24/2019, there is no material change to the Group's current ICAAP charge based on revised Profit Rate Risk on Banking Book (PRRBB) rules, which are effective from 30 June 2020.

5. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

(a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgements 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. Allowance for credit losses

Assessment of whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and incorporation of forward-looking information in the measurement of ECL, refer to note 4 (b) (vi) Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment for more information.

ii. 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. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

Fair value is determined for each investment individually in accordance with the general valuation policies as set out below;

- i) For quoted investments, the fair value is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at close of business on the reporting date.
- ii) For unquoted investments, the fair value is determined by reference to recent significant buy or sell transactions with third parties that are either completed or are in progress. Where no recent significant transactions have been completed or are in progress, fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of similar investments. For others, the fair value is based on the net present value of estimated future cash flows, or other relevant valuation method.
- iii) For investments that have fixed or determinable cash flows, fair value is based on the net present value of estimated future cash flows determined by the Group using current profit rates for investments with similar terms and risk characteristics.
- iv) Investments, which cannot be measured to fair value using any of the above techniques, are carried at cost less impairment.

5. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (continued)

(b) Critical accounting judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

iii. 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. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

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 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, sukuk 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.

QIB 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)

(b) Critical accounting judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies (continued)

iv. Financial asset classification

The table below analyses investment securities measured at fair value at the end of the year, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurements categorised:

2020	Fair value measurement using			
	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Shari'a compliant risk management instruments (assets)	229,903	-	229,903	-
Investments securities				
Quoted equity-type investments classified FVTIS	96,779	96,779	-	-
Quoted debt-type investments classified as FVTIS	17,770	17,770	-	-
Unquoted debt-type investments classified as FVTIS	204,014	-	204,014	-
Unquoted equity-type investments classified as FVTIS	973,340	-	229,153	744,187
Quoted equity-type investments classified as FVTE	761,835	761,835	-	-
Unquoted equity-type investments classified as FVTE	1,140,994	-	843,247	297,747
Financing assets classified as FVTIS	512,275	-	-	512,275
Shari'a compliant risk management instruments (liabilities)	198,199	-	198,199	-

FVTIS – Fair value through income statement

FVTE – Fair value through equity

5. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (continued)

(b) Critical accounting judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies (continued)

iv. Financial asset classification (continued)

2019	Fair value measurement using			
	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Shari'a compliant risk management instruments (assets)	375,434	-	375,434	-
Investments securities				
Quoted equity-type investments classified as FVTIS	78,727	70,660	8,067	-
Quoted debt-type investments classified as FVTIS	19,883	19,883	-	-
Unquoted debt-type investments classified as FVTIS	85,110	-	85,110	-
Unquoted equity-type investments classified as FVTIS	1,290,367	-	406,680	883,687
Quoted equity-type investments classified as FVE	440,693	415,401	25,292	-
Unquoted equity-type investments classified as FVE	773,259	-	378,983	394,276
Financing assets classified as FVTIS	513,445	-	-	513,445
Shari'a compliant risk management instruments (liabilities)	64,526	-	64,526	-

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost are equal to the carrying value, hence, not included in the fair value hierarchy table, except for investment securities carried at amortised cost for which the fair value amounts to QAR 3,215 million (2019: QAR 3,007 million), which is derived using level 1 fair value hierarchy. The details of the Group's classification of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in note 7.

During the years ended 2020 and 2019, there were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of level 3 fair value measurement.

5. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (continued)

(b) Critical accounting judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies (continued)

iv. Financial asset classification (continued)

The following table sets out information about significant unobservable inputs at 31 December 2020 and 2019 in measuring financial instruments categorised as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

	Valuation technique	Inputs used	Range of inputs	
			2020	2019
Investments at fair value through income statement	Discounted cash flows	Growth rate	0% to 3%	0% to 3%
		Discount rate	7% to 9%	6% to 8%

The following table shows the reconciliation of the opening and closing amounts of level 3 investments which are recorded at fair value:

	At 1 January 2020	Total loss recorded in consolidated income statement / equity	Purchases	Sales/ transfers	At 31 December 2020
Equity investments					
at FVTE	394,277	(21,673)	22,404	(97,261)	297,747
at FVTIS	883,689	(9,818)	183,037	(312,721)	744,187
Financing assets classified as FVTIS	513,444	(1,169)	-	-	512,275
	1,791,410	(32,660)	205,441	(409,982)	1,554,209

	At 1 January 2019	Total gain / (loss) recorded in consolidated income statement / equity	Purchases	Sales/ transfers	At 31 December 2019
Equity investments					
at FVTE	-	441,951	4,339	(52,013)	394,277
at FVTIS	1,441,957	(5,192)	45,785	(598,861)	883,689
Financing assets classified as FVTIS	494,929	13,085	57,254	(51,824)	513,444
	1,936,886	449,844	107,378	(702,698)	1,791,410

v. Useful lives 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.

5. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (continued)

(b) Critical accounting judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies (continued)

v. Useful lives of intangible assets (continued)

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually. 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.

vi. Useful lives of property and equipment

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

vii. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at each reporting date. All non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. When value in use calculations are undertaken, management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

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 Chief Executive Officer reviews internal management reports on monthly basis. The following summary describes the operations in each of the Group's reportable segments.

Corporate banking	Includes services offered to institutional investors, corporates, small and medium enterprises, financial institutions and investment vehicles.
Personal banking	Includes services that are offered to individual customers through local branches of the bank which includes checking and savings accounts, credit cards, personal lines of credit, mortgages, and so forth.
Group function	Treasury, investment, finance and other central functions.
Local & international subsidiaries	Local and international subsidiaries include the Groups local and international subsidiaries all of which are consolidated in the Group financial statements

Performance is measured based on segment profit before tax, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Chief Executive Officer. 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.

Information regarding the results, assets and liabilities of each reportable segment is included below.

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (continued)

Information about operating segments

2020

	Corporate banking	Personal banking	Group function	Local & international subsidiaries	Total
External revenue:					
Total net income from financing and investing activities	4,505,630	1,666,088	798,669	193,818	7,164,205
Net fee and commission income	293,134	216,667	95,905	55,710	661,416
Net foreign exchange gain	-	-	60,261	15,430	75,691
Share of results of associates	-	-	3,450	(46)	3,404
Other income	-	-	36,616	16,640	53,256
Total income	4,798,764	1,882,755	994,901	281,552	7,957,972
Sukuk holders' share of profit	-	-	(472,285)	-	(472,285)
Return to unrestricted investment account holders	(967,464)	(531,856)	(494,757)	(52,285)	(2,046,362)
Inter segment (cost) / revenue	(1,649,705)	574,119	1,075,586	-	-
Reportable segment net profit after tax	967,407	1,138,002	935,727	(16,917)	3,024,219
Reportable segment assets	105,439,086	21,320,480	42,450,007	5,146,602	174,356,175
Reportable segment liabilities and equity of unrestricted investments account holders	54,114,669	43,673,591	48,490,839	4,870,973	151,150,072

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (continued)

Information about operating segments (continued)

2019	Corporate banking	Personal banking	Group function	Local & international subsidiaries	Total
External revenue:					
Total net income from financing and investing activities	4,722,056	1,382,600	546,228	278,938	6,929,822
Net fee and commission income	338,100	230,169	64,680	60,204	693,153
Net foreign exchange gain	-	-	64,064	(5,457)	58,607
Share of results of associates	-	-	12,923	(14,119)	(1,196)
Other income	-	-	25,000	32,859	57,859
Total income	5,060,156	1,612,769	712,895	352,425	7,738,245
Sukuk holders' share of profit	-	-	(376,226)	-	(376,226)
Return to unrestricted investment account holders	(1,476,579)	(538,580)	(458,798)	(57,943)	(2,531,900)
Inter segment (cost) / revenue	(1,725,583)	580,983	1,144,600	-	-
Reportable segment net profit after tax	1,038,944	1,128,295	871,910	(54,562)	2,984,588
Reportable segment assets	101,148,136	19,538,847	38,260,484	4,571,744	163,519,211
Reportable segment liabilities and equity of unrestricted investments account holders	55,876,231	38,897,124	42,415,545	4,170,999	141,359,899

7. FAIR VALUE AND CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

	Fair value through equity	Fair value through income statement	Amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
2020					
Cash and balances with central banks	-	-	8,357,282	8,357,282	8,357,282
Due from banks	-	-	6,913,258	6,913,258	6,913,258
Financing assets	-	512,275	118,560,157	119,072,432	119,072,432
Investment securities:					
- Equity type instruments	1,902,829	1,070,119	-	2,972,948	2,972,948
- Debt type instruments	-	221,784	30,053,377	30,275,161	30,095,137
Other assets	-	-	431,448	431,448	431,448
	1,902,829	1,804,178	164,315,522	168,022,529	167,842,505
Due to banks	-	-	13,827,746	13,827,746	13,827,746
Customers' current accounts	-	-	17,415,693	17,415,693	17,415,693
Sukuk financing	-	-	14,058,643	14,058,643	14,058,643
Other liabilities	-	-	5,119,702	5,119,702	5,119,702
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	-	-	100,728,288	100,728,288	100,728,288
	-	-	151,150,072	151,150,072	151,150,072

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

	Fair value through equity	Fair value through income statement	Amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
2019					
Cash and balances with central banks	-	-	7,184,932	7,184,932	7,184,932
Due from banks	-	-	3,552,284	3,552,284	3,552,284
Financing assets	-	513,445	113,240,148	113,753,593	113,753,593
Investment securities:					
- Equity type instruments	1,213,952	1,369,094	-	2,583,046	2,583,046
- Debt type instruments	-	104,993	30,801,724	30,906,717	30,881,622
Other assets	-	-	623,887	623,887	623,887
	<u>1,213,952</u>	<u>1,987,532</u>	<u>155,402,975</u>	<u>158,604,459</u>	<u>158,579,365</u>
Due to banks	-	-	14,355,068	14,355,068	14,355,068
Customers' current accounts	-	-	14,979,086	14,979,086	14,979,086
Sukuk financing	-	-	10,933,892	10,933,892	10,933,892
Other liabilities	-	-	4,450,379	4,450,379	4,450,379
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	-	-	96,641,474	96,641,474	96,641,474
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>141,359,899</u>	<u>141,359,899</u>	<u>141,359,899</u>

For financial liabilities carried at amortized cost, carrying values are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

8. CASH AND BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANKS

	2020	2019
Cash in hand	1,985,887	742,440
Cash reserve with QCB (i)	4,937,156	4,600,448
Other balances with QCB	1,049,892	1,617,122
Balances with other central banks	602,347	442,922
Less: Allowance for impairment (ii)	<u>(218,000)</u>	<u>(218,000)</u>
	<u>8,357,282</u>	<u>7,184,932</u>

- (i) Cash reserve with QCB represents a mandatory reserve not available for use in the Group's day to day operations.
- (ii) The economic situation in Lebanon has exposed its domestic banking system to a significant degree of uncertainty, with the magnitude of the possible adverse effects on the Lebanese economy, the banking sector and the Bank's subsidiary AFH, currently unknown. Given these circumstances, QIB Group has taken a conservative approach and created impairments at QIB Parent level to fully cover its exposure to its stand-alone subsidiary AFH resulting from the inter-group investment and placements. These impairments have been allocated in the consolidated financial statements to ECL on Balances due from Central Bank of Lebanon, primarily impacted by the lack of clarity.

9. DUE FROM BANKS

	2020	2019
Commodity murabaha receivable	2,571,448	2,109,857
Wakala placements	3,577,535	793,591
Mudaraba placements	22,760	23,348
Current accounts	762,723	646,178
Less: Allowance for impairment	<u>(21,208)</u>	<u>(20,690)</u>
	<u>6,913,258</u>	<u>3,552,284</u>

10. FINANCING ASSETS

(a) By type

	2020	2019
Receivables and balances from financing activities:		
Murabaha	86,714,107	82,662,946
Musawama	21,807,315	18,675,895
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek	20,099,935	20,076,735
Istisna'a	185,249	848,730
Mudaraba	14,111	18,311
Others	1,998,552	2,095,537
Total financing assets	130,819,269	124,378,154
Less: Deferred profit	(7,773,643)	(7,859,426)
Total financing assets net of deferred profit	123,045,626	116,518,728
Less: Expected credit losses on financing assets - performing (Stage 1 and 2)	(2,355,383)	(1,250,074)
Allowance for impairment on financing assets – credit impaired (Stage 3)	(1,545,715)	(1,448,613)
Suspended profit	(72,096)	(66,448)
Net financing assets	119,072,432	113,753,593

Net financing assets includes hybrid instruments amounting to QR 512 million designated as fair value through income statement ('FVTIS') (2019: QR 513 million).

The impaired financing assets net of deferred profit amounted to QAR 1,752 million as at 31 December 2020 representing 1.4% of the total financing assets net of deferred profit (31 December 2019: QAR 1,515 million, representing 1.3% of the total financing assets net of deferred profit).

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 22 March 2020, pursuant to which QIB has delayed repayments of certain SME and Corporate customers for a period of three months. 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

(b) Movement in impairment of financing` assets is as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance at 1 January	2,698,687	2,129,804
Fair value adjustments	-	43,437
Adjusted balance at beginning year	2,698,687	2,173,241
Charge for the year	1,340,718	856,680
Recoveries during the year	(77,989)	(232,611)
Net impairment losses during the year	1,262,729	624,069
Written off during the year	(60,306)	(99,390)
Foreign currency translation and adjustments	(12)	767
Balance at 31 December*	3,901,098	2,698,687

*For stage wise allowance for impairment refer note 4(b).

10. FINANCING ASSETS (continued)

(c) Movement in the impairment of financing assets – sector wise:

	Corporate			SMEs			Retail			Real estate mortgages			Total		
	Stage 1 Performing	Stage 2	Stage 3 Credit impaired	Stage 1 Performing	Stage 2	Stage 3 Credit impaired	Stage 1 Performing	Stage 2	Stage 3 Credit impaired	Stage 1 Performing	Stage 2	Stage 3 Credit impaired	Stage 1 Performing	Stage 2	Stage 3 Credit impaired
Balance at 1 January 2020	391,649	468,479	916,934	677	5,511	29,661	104,091	25,544	438,716	103,620	150,503	63,302	600,037	650,037	1,448,613
Transfers between stages	(947)	(16,650)	17,597	-	-	-	(1,665)	27,703	(26,038)	(146)	(1,177)	1,323	(2,758)	9,876	(7,118)
Charge for the year	452,317	71,771	113,096	11,550	(5,269)	(1,365)	294,734	(20,781)	127,880	310,410	(16,529)	2,904	1,069,011	29,192	242,515
Recoveries during the year	-	-	(11,734)	-	-	(2,548)	-	-	(60,470)	-	-	(3,237)	-	-	(77,989)
Net impairment losses during the year	452,317	71,771	101,362	11,550	(5,269)	(3,913)	294,734	(20,781)	67,410	310,410	(16,529)	(333)	1,069,011	29,192	164,526
Written off during the year	-	-	(60,234)	-	-	-	-	-	(72)	-	-	-	-	-	(60,306)
Foreign currency translation and adjustments	-	(12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12)	-
Balance at 31 December 2020 (i)	843,019	523,588	975,659	12,227	242	25,748	397,160	32,466	480,016	413,884	132,797	64,292	1,666,290	689,093	1,545,715

10. FINANCING ASSETS (continued)

(c) Movement in the impairment of financing assets - sector wise (continued)

	Corporate			SMEs			Retail			Real estate mortgages			Total		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
	Performing		Credit impaired	Performing		Credit impaired	Performing		Credit impaired	Performing		Credit impaired	Performing		Credit impaired
Balance at 1 January 2019	173,291	496,408	606,238	879	5,036	23,989	5,900	50,361	487,421	29,031	169,118	82,132	209,101	720,923	1,199,780
Fair value adjustments	43,437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,437	-	-
Transfers between stages	-	588	(588)	-	-	-	(4,644)	37,971	(33,327)	-	-	-	(4,644)	38,559	(33,915)
Charge for the year	178,102	(28,524)	542,372	(202)	475	5,672	102,835	(62,788)	61,012	74,589	(18,615)	1,752	355,324	(109,452)	610,808
Recoveries during the year	-	-	(160,291)	-	-	-	-	-	(71,189)	-	-	(1,131)	-	-	(232,611)
Net impairment losses during the year	178,102	(28,524)	382,081	(202)	475	5,672	102,835	(62,788)	(10,177)	74,589	(18,615)	621	355,324	(109,452)	378,197
Written off during the year	(3,188)	-	(71,550)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,201)	-	-	(19,451)	(3,188)	-	(96,202)
Foreign currency translation and adjustments	7	7	753	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	753
Balance at 31 December 2019 (i)	391,649	468,479	916,934	677	5,511	29,661	104,091	25,544	438,716	103,620	150,503	63,302	600,037	650,037	1,448,613

10. FINANCING ASSETS (continued)

(d) By sector

2020	Murabaha	Musawama	Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek	Istisna'a	Mudaraba	Others	Total
Government and related entities	15,320,729	-	1,787,373	-	-	-	17,108,102
Non-banking financial institutions	9,596,353	61,466	1,036,319	-	-	37,446	10,731,584
Industry	7,218,684	113,041	25,939	-	-	514,799	7,872,463
Commercial	11,484,036	1,203,780	1,512,923	3,381	14,111	347,881	14,566,112
Services	11,021,922	181,524	80,228	528	-	789,267	12,073,469
Contracting	5,549,295	370,144	216,990	4,524	-	86,236	6,227,189
Real estate	11,038,519	150,848	15,228,562	168,997	-	6,324	26,593,250
Personal	9,038,525	19,690,184	-	7,819	-	216,585	28,953,113
Others	6,446,042	36,329	211,601	-	-	15	6,693,987
Total financing assets	86,714,105	21,807,316	20,099,935	185,249	14,111	1,998,553	130,819,269
Less: Deferred profit							(7,773,643)
Total financing assets net of deferred profit							123,045,626
Less: Expected credit losses on financing assets - performing (Stage 1 and 2)							(2,355,383)
Allowance for impairment on financing assets – credit impaired (Stage 3)							(1,545,715)
Suspended profit							(72,096)
Net financing assets							119,072,432

Note:

Details of financing assets related to Sukuk backed assets as at 31 December 2020 are disclosed in Note 20 to the consolidated financial statements.

10. FINANCING ASSETS (continued)

(d) By sector (continued)

2019	Murabaha	Musawama	Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek	Istisna'a	Mudaraba	Others	Total
Government and related entities	17,018,890	4,005	2,028,945	-	-	-	19,051,840
Non-banking financial institutions	6,119,566	-	920,367	-	-	-	7,039,933
Industry	6,087,101	10,551	2,881	42	-	749,771	6,850,346
Commercial	12,242,661	146,501	1,620,644	3,381	14,111	343,952	14,371,250
Services	12,476,119	86,670	96,684	949	-	732,644	13,393,066
Contracting	4,520,567	22,820	285,256	3,136	-	66,771	4,898,550
Real estate	9,804,530	60,057	14,883,181	831,705	4,200	-	25,583,673
Personal	8,833,506	18,238,892	-	9,252	-	198,432	27,280,082
Others	5,560,006	106,399	238,777	265	-	3,967	5,909,414
Total financing assets	82,662,946	18,675,895	20,076,735	848,730	18,311	2,095,537	124,378,154
Less: Deferred profit							(7,859,426)
Total financing assets net of deferred profit							116,518,728
Less: Expected credit losses on financing assets - performing (Stage 1 and 2)							(1,250,074)
Allowance for impairment on financing assets – credit impaired (Stage 3)							(1,448,613)
Suspended profit							(66,448)
Net financing assets							113,753,593

11. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	2020			2019		
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	Quoted	Unquoted	Total
<i>Investments classified as fair value through income statement</i>						
• equity-type investments	96,779	973,340	1,070,119	78,727	1,290,367	1,369,094
• debt-type investments						
- Fixed rate	17,770	204,014	221,784	19,883	1,673	21,556
- Floating rate	-	-	-	-	83,437	83,437
	114,549	1,177,354	1,291,903	98,610	1,375,477	1,474,087
<i>Debt-type investments classified at amortised cost</i>						
(i)						
- State of Qatar Sukuk and QCB Murabaha	2,074,208	27,122,734	29,196,942	1,996,326	27,830,166	29,826,492
- Fixed rate	742,797	141,138	883,935	804,609	270,849	1,075,458
- Floating rate	-	72,545	72,545	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for impairment*	(1,919)	(98,126)	(100,045)	(5,081)	(95,145)	(100,226)
	2,815,086	27,238,291	30,053,377	2,795,854	28,005,870	30,801,724
<i>Equity-type investments and other investment instruments classified as fair value through equity</i>						
	761,835	1,140,994	1,902,829	440,693	773,259	1,213,952
	3,691,470	29,556,639	33,248,109	3,335,157	30,154,606	33,489,763

*For stage wise allowance for impairment refer note 4(b).

Notes:

- (i) The fair value of the investments carried at amortised cost as at 31 December 2020 amounted to QAR 29,470 million (2019: QAR 30,882 million).
- (ii) The fair value hierarchy and the transfers between categories of fair value hierarchy are disclosed in Note 5 (b).

The movement in impairment of debt-type securities carried at amortised cost and equity-type securities carried at fair value through equity is as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance at 1 January	941,325	1,250,301
Charge during the year	21,769	94,353
Write off / reversals / transfers during the year	(301,336)	(403,329)
Balance at 31 December	661,758	941,325

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 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.

12. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

Associates' movement during the year is as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance at 1 January	544,735	568,392
Foreign currency translation and other movements	(8,887)	(2,803)
Investments transferred / disposed during the year	601,440	(12,660)
Share of results	3,404	(1,196)
Cash dividend	(7,000)	(6,998)
Balance at 31 December	1,133,692	544,735

Name of the principal associates	Country of Incorporation	Company's Activities	Ownership %	
			2020	2019
Al Jazeera Finance Company (Q.S.C)	Qatar	Financing	30.00%	30.00%
Damaan Islamic Insurance Co (P.S.C)	Qatar	Insurance	30.82%	30.82%
Ambit Corporate Finance	India	Financial Service	21.72%	25.83%
Bawabat Al Shamal Real Estate Company W.L.L	Qatar	Real Estate	25.00%	-

The financial position, revenue and result of principal associates based on its financial statements, as at and for the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Al Jazeera	Al Daman	Ambit Corporate Finance	Bawabat Al Shamal Real Estate Company W.L.L
31 December 2020				
Total assets	1,087,460	1,381,532	643,002	5,579,894
Total liabilities	160,713	223,718	212,743	4,380,044
Total revenue	110,629	62,410	64,893	406,906
Net profit	21,120	34,607	4,830	(45,673)
Share of profit	4,559	10,310	1,247	(11,418)
31 December 2019				
Total assets	1,243,444	1,326,740	624,395	
Total liabilities	315,290	181,256	294,484	
Total revenue	95,641	55,923	54,597	
Net profit	12,962	32,306	(334)	
Share of profit	2,473	10,450	320	

13. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	2020	2019
Balance at 1 January	2,175,459	1,231,107
Transfer	(74,300)	-
Additions	655,515	924,292
Changes in fair value	53,558	19,173
Foreign currency translation and adjustments	52,291	887
Balance at 31 December	2,862,523	2,175,459

Note:

The investment properties are held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation.

14. FIXED ASSETS

	Land and buildings	IT equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Work in Progress	Total
Cost:						
Balance at 1 January 2020	428,448	188,145	359,185	5,109	6,238	987,125
Additions	1,314	3,423	11,036	90	3,323	19,186
Disposals	-	(1,747)	(6,567)	-	(2,746)	(11,060)
Foreign currency translation	2,659	(19)	773	(15)	53	3,451
Transfers	50,676	(1,460)	1,216	(147)	-	50,285
Balance at 31 December 2020	483,097	188,342	365,643	5,037	6,868	1,048,987
Balance at 1 January 2019	414,634	177,041	352,390	6,243	30,138	980,446
Additions	16,878	11,927	14,652	175	1,297	44,929
Disposals	(5,566)	(1,079)	(7,365)	(1,313)	(27,114)	(42,437)
Foreign currency translation	2,502	211	(447)	4	716	2,986
Transfers	-	45	(45)	-	1,201	1,201
Balance at 31 December 2019	428,448	188,145	359,185	5,109	6,238	987,125
Accumulated depreciation:						
Balance at 1 January 2020	84,349	171,214	275,188	4,626	-	535,377
Depreciation charged during the year	12,594	6,573	28,208	110	-	47,485
Disposals	-	(1,649)	(6,199)	-	-	(7,848)
Foreign currency translation	(295)	(202)	(277)	(39)	-	(813)
Transfers	15,029	(1,648)	(743)	(99)	-	12,539
Balance at 31 December 2020	111,677	174,288	296,177	4,598	-	586,740
Balance at 1 January 2019	81,691	159,878	253,591	5,818	-	500,978
Depreciation charged during the year	6,089	7,448	29,128	126	-	42,791
Disposals	(3,701)	3,703	(7,383)	(1,313)	-	(8,694)
Foreign currency translation	270	185	(148)	(5)	-	302
Balance at 31 December 2019	84,349	171,214	275,188	4,626	-	535,377
Carrying amounts:						
Balance at 1 January 2019	332,943	17,163	98,799	425	30,138	479,468
Balance at 31 December 2019	344,099	16,931	83,997	483	6,238	451,748
Balance at 31 December 2020	371,420	14,054	69,466	439	6,868	462,247

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill	Trade marks	Software	Work in Progress	Total
Balance at 1 January 2020	239,914	-	145,571	14,775	400,260
Additions	-	-	37,191	33,953	71,144
Transfers	-	-	-	(31,408)	(31,408)
Impairment during the year	(22,100)	-	-	-	(22,100)
Foreign currency translation	-	-	(49)	-	(49)
Amortisation during the year	-	-	(47,863)	-	(47,863)
Balance at 31 December 2020	217,814	-	134,850	17,320	369,984
Balance at 1 January 2019	239,914	897	133,123	11,806	385,740
Additions	-	-	52,118	49,287	101,405
Transfers	-	(897)	897	(46,318)	(46,318)
Foreign currency translation	-	-	3	-	3
Amortisation during the year	-	-	(40,570)	-	(40,570)
Balance at 31 December 2019	239,914	-	145,571	14,775	400,260

QInvest

Goodwill acquired through the acquisition of QInvest L.L.C has been allocated to one CGU. An impairment testing of the goodwill was undertaken by management as at 31 December 2020. The recoverable amount of the investment in QInvest was determined using the dividend discount method.

Key assumptions used in the valuation

- QInvest plans to grow its fee income over the next five years.
- QInvest plans to deploy capital from low yield short term to higher yielding investments.
- QInvest plans to continue with its success in real estate investments and growth in its asset management business.
- QInvest plans to earn income from churning of its FVTE listed equity portfolio during the forecast period.
- QInvest plans to fund its financial position growth through getting financing and partly through customer deposits.
- QInvest is planning on maintaining stability and controlling its cost base over the next five years.

The equity value based on the valuation is higher than the carrying value of the investment in QIB books.

Arab Finance House

Goodwill, which arose on the acquisition of Arab Finance House (Subsidiary of the Bank based in Lebanon), is tested for impairment on an annual basis. During the year end, due to ongoing political and economic uncertainties in Lebanon, operations of the subsidiary were significantly affected. The Group has performed an impairment testing during the year 2020, and based on the testing performed, the recoverable amounts of cash-generating units were lower than the carrying amounts by QAR 22.1 million and accordingly an impairment is recognized in these consolidated financial statements.

16. OTHER ASSETS

	Note	2020	2019
Projects under development		372,240	39,589
Shari'a compliant risk management instruments	17.1	229,903	375,434
Deferred tax assets		37,319	30,771
Prepayments and advances		47,700	58,669
Others (i)		<u>1,249,486</u>	<u>1,461,974</u>
		<u>1,936,648</u>	<u>1,966,437</u>

Notes:

- (i) This includes the value of the property acquired in settlement of financing assets which is stated at its fair value.

16.1 Shari'a compliant risk management instruments

The table below shows the positive and negative fair values of Shari'a compliant risk management instruments. The notional amounts, which provide an indication of the volumes of the transactions outstanding at the year end, do not necessarily reflect the amounts of future cash flows involved. These notional amounts, therefore, are not indicative of the Group's exposure to credit risk, which is generally limited to the positive or negative fair value of the instruments. These contracts are Shari'a compliant and were approved by the Shari'a Supervisory Board of the Group.

	2020			2019		
	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount
a) Held for trading						
Forward foreign exchange contracts	64,076	45,793	7,153,303	68,245	29,684	9,502,316
b) Held as cash flow hedges:						
Forward foreign exchange contracts	105,806	-	1,364,964	169,931	-	2,327,475
Profit rate swaps	-	137,811	2,546,180	76,219	21,609	3,001,180
Cross currency swaps	5,213	-	-*	-	8,170	-*
c) Held as hedge of net investment in foreign operation						
Forward foreign exchange contracts	43,888	14,595	432,165	49,773	5,039	850,619
d) Held as fair value hedges						
Cross currency swaps	10,920	-	1,152,154	10,920	-	1,125,156
Forward foreign exchange contracts				346	24	108,471
	<u>229,903</u>	<u>198,199</u>	<u>12,648,766</u>	<u>375,434</u>	<u>64,526</u>	<u>16,915,217</u>

*Notional amount disclosed under fair value hedges QAR 1,152 million (2019: QAR 1,125 million).

17. DUE TO BANKS

	2020	2019
Wakala payable	2,927,949	4,151,832
Commodity murabaha payable	6,851,260	6,374,447
Repurchase agreements	3,721,936	3,700,000
Current accounts	293,841	99,669
Mudarabah payable	32,760	29,120
	<u>13,827,746</u>	<u>14,355,068</u>

Wakala payables include various facilities with maturities up to four months and carries a profit rate of 0.02% to 1.12% (2019: maturities up to four months and carrying profit rate of 0.02% to 2.3%). The market value of securities given as collateral against the repurchase agreement borrowings are QAR 3,848 million (2019: 3,700 million)

18. CUSTOMERS' CURRENT ACCOUNTS

	2020	2019
<i>Current accounts by sector:</i>		
- Government	1,117,212	1,802,318
- Non-banking financial institutions	243,020	199,604
- Corporate	3,800,236	3,274,006
- Individuals	12,255,225	9,703,158
	<u>17,415,693</u>	<u>14,979,086</u>

19. SUKUK FINANCING

At 31 December	2020	2019
Face value of sukuku	14,012,180	10,881,780
Less: Unamortised discount	(15,819)	(10,426)
Profit payable	62,282	62,538
Total	<u>14,058,643</u>	<u>10,933,892</u>

The terms of the above sukuku's arrangement include transfer of certain identified assets including original leased and Musharaka assets and Sharia'a compliant authorised investments of the Group to QIB Sukuk Funding Limited and QIB Sukuk Ltd, both are subsidiaries of the Group.

The Group controls the assets which will continue to be serviced by the Bank. Upon maturity of the Sukuku, the Bank has undertaken to repurchase the assets at the same issuance price.

The details of financing assets backing the Sukuku as at 31 December are as follows:

At 31 December	2020	2019
Murabaha	6,582,399	5,300,628
Ijarah	9,257,777	7,089,908
Total financing assets to the Sukuku	<u>15,840,176</u>	<u>12,390,536</u>

The table below shows the maturity profile of the sukuku outstanding as at the end of the reporting period.

Year of Maturity	2020	2019
2020	-	2,875,600
2021	546,000	546,000
2022	2,730,000	2,730,000
2023	1,454,180	1,454,180
2024	3,640,000	3,276,000
2025	5,642,000	-
	<u>14,012,180</u>	<u>10,881,780</u>

The above debt securities are denominated in USD and comprise of fixed and floating profit rates. The profit rate paid on the above averaged 3.47% (2019:3.53%)

20. OTHER LIABILITIES

	Note	2020	2019
Accrued expenses		358,785	527,825
Manager cheques		506,165	291,961
Customers advances		18,032	36,956
Provision for employees' end of service benefits (i)		199,390	178,648
Naps and visa settlements		305,271	155,597
Cash margins		288,011	236,474
Contribution to Social and Sports fund		76,628	76,386
Clearing cheques		25,306	631
Pension fund		1,427	624
Shari'a compliant risk management instruments	17.1	198,199	64,526
Others (ii)		3,091,964	2,839,705
Allowance for impairment for financing commitments and financial guarantees		50,524	41,046
		<u>5,119,702</u>	<u>4,450,379</u>

Notes:

(i) Movement in provision for employees' end of service benefits is as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance at 1 January	178,648	168,114
Charge for the year (Note 29)	34,194	22,004
Payments made during the year	(13,383)	(11,481)
Foreign currency translation	(69)	11
Balance at 31 December	<u>199,390</u>	<u>178,648</u>

(ii) Others include acceptances amounting to QAR 1,777 million (2019: QAR 1,875 million).

21. EQUITY OF UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS

	2020	2019
Unrestricted investment account holders balance before share of profit	99,562,407	95,240,420
Add: Profits for unrestricted investment account holders for the year (a)	2,046,362	2,531,900
Less: Profit paid during the year	<u>(962,854)</u>	<u>(1,258,429)</u>
Total unrestricted investment account holders balance after share of profit and before share of fair value reserve (b)	<u>100,645,915</u>	<u>96,513,891</u>
	2020	2019
Share of unrestricted investment account holders' of the profit for the year	5,379,377	6,229,622
Less: Mudarib share	<u>(3,333,015)</u>	<u>(3,697,722)</u>
Total profit distributed to investment account holders for the year (a)	<u>2,046,362</u>	<u>2,531,900</u>
<i>By type:</i>	2020	2019
Term accounts	78,813,358	80,163,550
Saving accounts	18,392,513	14,398,556
Call accounts	<u>3,440,044</u>	<u>1,951,785</u>
Total (b)	<u>100,645,915</u>	<u>96,513,891</u>
<i>By sector:</i>		
Retail	34,005,502	35,303,415
Corporate	28,142,538	24,975,674
Non-banking financial institution	3,070,403	1,252,782
Government	33,433,703	32,919,100
Banks	<u>1,993,769</u>	<u>2,062,920</u>
Total (b)	<u>100,645,915</u>	<u>96,513,891</u>
	2020	2019
Total unrestricted investment account holders balance after share of profit and before share of fair value reserve (b)	100,645,915	96,513,891
Share in fair value reserve	<u>82,373</u>	<u>127,583</u>
Total unrestricted investment account holders balance	<u>100,728,288</u>	<u>96,641,474</u>

22. EQUITY

(a) Share capital

	2020	2019
At 1 January	<u>2,362,932</u>	2,362,932
At 31 December	<u><u>2,362,932</u></u>	<u><u>2,362,932</u></u>

At 31 December 2020 the authorised and issued share capital comprised of 2,363 million ordinary shares (2019: QR 2,363 million), having a par value of QAR 1 per share.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at shareholders meetings of the Bank.

(b) Legal reserve

In accordance with QCB Law No. 13 of 2012 as amended, 10% of net profit attributable to the owners of the Bank 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 No. 11 of 2015 and after QCB approval. No appropriation was made in the current year as the legal reserve exceeds 100% of the paid up share capital.

(c) Risk reserve

In accordance with QCB 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 private sector exposure inside and outside Qatar after the exclusion of the specific provisions and profit in suspense, to be appropriated from shareholders' profit. The finance provided to / or secured by the Ministry of Finance – Qatar or finance against cash guarantees is excluded from the gross direct finance. The total amount transferred to the risk reserve amounted to QAR 56.4 million (2019: QAR 61.2 million).

(d) General reserve

In accordance with the Articles of Association of the Bank, the General Assembly may transfer a portion of the net profits to the general reserve which could be based on the General Assembly Resolution as per recommendation from Board of Directors and after the approval from Qatar Central Bank.

(e) Retained earnings

Retained earnings include the Group's share in profit of associates. These profits are distributable to the holders of ordinary shares only to the extent of the cash received.

22. EQUITY (continued)

(f) Fair value reserve movement

	2020	2019
Opening balance	242,377	154,458
Changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	(233,446)	(78,482)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	(3,878)	1,215
Investments carried as fair value through equity:		
Increase / (decrease) in fair value reserve	(208,795)	207,523
Share of equity of unrestricted investment account holders	67,048	(64,524)
Revaluation of investment properties:		
Movement in investment property fair value	48,746	39,151
Share of equity to unrestricted investment account holders	(21,838)	(16,964)
	<u>(109,786)</u>	<u>242,377</u>

(g) Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations as well as from the translation of liabilities and gains and losses on shari'a compliant risk management instruments that hedge the Group's net investment in foreign operations.

(h) Other reserves

Other reserves represent the Group's share in the undistributed profit from investments in associate companies after deducting the received dividends. During the year QAR Nil was transferred to other reserves from retained earnings (2019: QAR Nil was transferred to other reserves from retained earnings).

(i) Proposed cash dividends

The Board of Directors in its meeting dated 17 January 2021 has proposed a cash dividend of 40% of the paid up share capital amounting to QAR 945.2 million – QAR 0.4 per share (2019: 52.5% of the paid up share capital amounting to QAR 1,240.5 million – QAR 0.525 per share) which is subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank.

23. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

This represents the Group's non-controlling interests in QInvest LLC (41.83%), QIB (UK) (0.29%), Aqar Real Estate Development & Investment (51%), Arab Finance House (0.007%) and Durat Al Doha Real Estate Investment & Development Company (17.39%).

24. SUKUK ELIGIBLE AS ADDITIONAL CAPITAL

During 2015, the Group issued perpetual sukuk eligible as additional tier 1 capital for an amount of QAR 2 billion. The sukuk is unsecured and the profit distributions are discretionary, non-cumulative and payable annually at an agreed expected profit rate of 5% to be reset every sixth year. The Group has the right not to pay profit and the sukuk holders have no right to claim profit on the sukuk. The sukuk does not have a maturity date and have been classified as equity. During September 2016, the Group raised additional tier 1 capital by issuing a perpetual sukuk for an amount of QR 2 billion at an agreed expected profit rate of 5.25% to be reset every sixth year.

25. NET INCOME FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	2020	2019
Income from:		
Murabaha	3,641,620	3,787,646
Musawama	1,461,422	1,145,490
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek	842,361	906,963
Istisna'a	10,806	26,208
Others	-	879
	<u>5,956,209</u>	<u>5,867,186</u>

26. NET INCOME FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

	2020	2019
Income from debt-type instruments carried at amortised cost	1,144,202	1,230,089
Net cost of inter-bank with / from Islamic banks	(232,217)	(329,793)
Net (loss) / gain on sale of debt-type instruments carried at amortised cost	(8,254)	861
Net gain on sale of equity and debt type instruments carried at fair value	200,029	28,782
Fair value (loss) / gain on equity and debt type instruments carried as fair value through income statement	(17,194)	38,086
Rental income from investment properties	61,986	46,588
Dividend income	59,444	48,023
	<u>1,207,996</u>	<u>1,062,636</u>

27. NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	2020	2019
Feasibility study and facility management fees	210,682	263,011
Fees on letters of credit and guarantees	89,531	85,168
Banking services fees	395,450	394,125
Advisory fees	23,762	31,115
Others	97,624	95,404
	<u>817,049</u>	<u>868,823</u>
Fee and commission expense	(155,633)	(175,670)
Net fee and commission income	<u>661,416</u>	<u>693,153</u>

28. NET FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN

	2020	2019
Dealing in foreign currencies	76,564	81,258
Foreign exchange swap income	(33,494)	(43,868)
Revaluation of assets and liabilities	32,621	21,217
	<u>75,691</u>	<u>58,607</u>

29. STAFF COSTS

	2020	2019
Salaries and other benefits	615,157	610,182
Staff pension fund costs	8,007	7,977
Staff indemnity costs (Note 20)	34,194	22,004
	<u>657,358</u>	<u>640,163</u>

30. OTHER EXPENSES

	2020	2019
Legal and professional fees	33,779	33,831
Rent	45,967	51,597
Service expenses	50,604	45,095
Board of Directors' remuneration	18,500	18,500
IT expenses	58,653	55,035
Advertising and marketing expenses	22,374	26,327
Communication and utilities	44,408	45,059
Subscription fees	5,178	4,747
Repairs and maintenance	9,749	8,419
Insurance costs	4,901	4,258
Other expenses	44,788	84,625
	<u>338,901</u>	<u>377,493</u>

31. TAX EXPENSE

	2020	2019
Current tax expense / (credit)		
Current year	7,408	11,151
Total tax expense / (credit)	<u>7,408</u>	<u>11,151</u>

32. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

	2020	2019
a) Contingent liabilities		
Unutilised financing facilities	7,027,307	5,148,244
Guarantees	10,744,022	10,978,355
Letters of credit	5,901,094	4,167,860
	<u>23,672,423</u>	<u>20,294,459</u>
b) Commitments		
Investment commitment	80,380	37,337
Total	<u>23,752,803</u>	<u>20,331,796</u>

Unutilised financing facilities

Commitments to extend credit represent contractual commitments to make financings and revolving financing. The majority of these will 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 case of a specific event. Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry the same credit risk as financing.

c) Lease commitments

Operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	2020	2019
Within one year	8,379	10,539
After one year but not more than five years	38,374	40,843
More than five years	815	-
	<u>47,568</u>	<u>51,382</u>

33. 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:

2020	Qatar	Other GCC	Europe	North America	Others	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	7,959,857	-	2,324	-	395,101	8,357,282
Due from banks	5,377,692	21,017	955,514	295,324	263,711	6,913,258
Financing assets	110,171,851	1,208,046	5,815,587	230,084	1,646,864	119,072,432
Investment securities	29,334,338	773,761	1,002,505	1,510,394	627,111	33,248,109
Investment in associates	1,052,595	-	-	-	81,097	1,133,692
Investment properties	2,064,591	47,489	750,443	-	-	2,862,523
Fixed assets	348,280	-	67,021	-	46,946	462,247
Intangible assets	365,360	-	1,244	-	3,380	369,984
Other assets	1,683,482	57,819	35,529	8,409	151,409	1,936,648
Total assets	158,358,046	2,108,132	8,630,167	2,044,211	3,215,619	174,356,175

Liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders

Liabilities

Due to banks	4,242,681	3,931,950	3,462,277	617,252	1,573,586	13,827,746
Customers' current accounts	16,888,589	31,323	86,357	23,987	385,437	17,415,693
Sukuk financing	-	-	14,058,643	-	-	14,058,643
Other liabilities	3,254,741	295	945,691	-	918,975	5,119,702
Total liabilities	24,386,011	3,963,568	18,552,968	641,239	2,877,998	50,421,784

Equity of unrestricted investment account holders

Total liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders	76,794,084	3,289,221	11,719,455	4,331,856	4,593,672	100,728,288
Total liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders	101,180,095	7,252,789	30,272,423	4,973,095	7,471,670	151,150,072

33. CONCENTRATION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS (continued)

Geographical sector (continued)

2019	Qatar	Other GCC	Europe	North America	Others	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	6,945,681	-	2,342	-	454,909	7,184,932
Due from banks	1,457,182	366,128	537,552	761,678	429,744	3,552,284
Financing assets	104,520,806	174,229	7,286,258	230,859	1,541,441	113,753,593
Investment securities	29,740,169	747,653	1,093,464	898,418	792,059	33,489,763
Investment in associates	442,107	-	-	-	102,628	544,735
Investment properties	1,475,201	50,849	649,409	-	-	2,175,459
Fixed assets	368,861	-	68,541	-	14,346	451,748
Intangible assets	396,222	-	-	-	4,038	400,260
Other assets	1,399,547	15,910	373,359	10,980	166,641	1,966,437
Total assets	146,963,776	1,354,769	10,010,925	1,901,935	3,287,806	163,519,211
Liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders						
Liabilities						
Due to banks	6,958,429	4,391,505	2,559,800	-	445,334	14,355,068
Customers' current accounts	14,595,964	23,540	64,885	43,744	250,953	14,979,086
Sukuk financing	-	-	10,933,892	-	-	10,933,892
Other liabilities	2,311,165	12,688	927,807	13	1,198,706	4,450,379
Total liabilities	23,865,558	4,427,733	14,486,384	43,757	1,894,993	44,718,425
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	77,716,330	4,660,907	7,702,843	373,766	6,187,628	96,641,474
Total liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders	101,581,888	9,088,640	22,189,227	417,523	8,082,621	141,359,899

34. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share of the Bank is calculated by dividing profit for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	2020	2019
Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Bank	3,065,115	3,055,423
Less: profit attributable to sukuk eligible as additional capital	(205,000)	(205,000)
Profit for EPS computation	2,860,115	2,850,423
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year (in thousands)	2,362,932	2,362,932
Basic / diluted earnings per share (QAR)	1.21	1.21

35. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

	2020	2019
Cash and balances with central banks (excluding restricted QCB and other central banks reserve account)	3,164,891	2,482,896
Due from banks	6,913,258	3,509,372
	<u>10,078,149</u>	<u>5,992,268</u>

36. 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 major shareholders and entities over which the Group and the shareholders' exercise significant influence, directors and executive management of the Group.

The related party transactions and balances included in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Associate companies	Board of Directors	Associate Companies	Board of Directors
Assets:				
Gross financing assets (excluding provisions)	3,427,027	5,001,546	92,031	4,003,971
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	376,860	2,074,315	64,494	1,092,360
Off balance sheet items:				
Contingent liabilities, guarantees and other commitments	125,463	493,470	66,761	502,070
Consolidated statement of income items:				
Financing income	180,596	225,500	7,003	210,554
Profit paid on deposits	1,647	27,932	1,852	18,539
Others	11,820	10,055	578	10,776

Key management personnel compensation for the year comprised:

	2020	2019
Short term employee benefits	68,863	68,590
Other long term benefits	9,856	8,764
	<u>78,719</u>	<u>77,354</u>

37. ZAKAH

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

38. 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 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.

39. SOCIAL AND SPORTS FUNDS APPROPRIATION

The Group discharges its social responsibilities through donations to charitable causes and organizations when profits are reported. The Group has created provisions during the year 2020 of QAR 76.6 million (2019: QAR 76.4 million) which represents 2.5% of net profit as per law No.13 for year 2008 and explanatory notes issued for 2010.

40. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The comparative figures presented for 2019 have been reclassified where necessary to preserve consistency with the 2020 figures. However, such reclassifications did not have any effect on the consolidated net profit or the total consolidated equity for the comparative year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE PARENT BANK
A. Statement of financial position of the parent bank

As at 31 December	2020	2019
ASSETS		
Cash and balances with central banks	7,959,857	6,727,682
Due from banks	6,788,845	3,468,542
Financing assets	117,130,121	112,120,743
Investment securities	33,019,558	33,687,627
Investment in associates	986,469	373,222
Investment properties	1,341,071	615,772
Fixed assets	343,911	363,531
Intangible assets	146,968	156,787
Other assets	1,492,774	1,433,560
TOTAL ASSETS	169,209,574	158,947,466
LIABILITIES		
Due to banks	11,640,794	12,807,459
Customers' current accounts	16,819,621	14,605,113
Sukuk financing	14,058,643	10,933,892
Other liabilities	5,855,749	4,666,230
TOTAL LIABILITIES	48,374,807	43,012,694
EQUITY OF UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS	98,185,920	94,457,591
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital	2,362,932	2,362,932
Legal reserve	6,353,459	6,353,459
Risk reserve	2,436,510	2,380,093
General reserve	79,485	79,485
Fair value reserve	(178,318)	114,632
Foreign currency translation reserve	(50,882)	(66,974)
Other reserves	212,058	212,058
Proposed cash dividends	945,173	1,240,539
Retained earnings	6,488,430	4,800,957
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	18,648,847	17,477,181
Sukuk eligible as additional capital	4,000,000	4,000,000
Total equity	22,648,847	21,477,181
TOTAL LIABILITIES, EQUITY OF UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	169,209,574	158,947,466

B. STATEMENT OF INCOME OF THE PARENT BANK

For the year ended 31 December	2020	2019
Net income from financing activities	5,824,052	5,665,717
Net income from investing activities	<u>1,146,335</u>	<u>986,637</u>
Total net income from financing and investing activities	<u>6,970,387</u>	<u>6,652,354</u>
Fee and commission income	758,440	805,568
Fee and commission expense	<u>(152,734)</u>	<u>(172,618)</u>
Net fee and commission income	<u>605,706</u>	<u>632,950</u>
Net foreign exchange gain	60,261	64,064
Share of results of associates	3,450	12,923
Other income	<u>36,616</u>	<u>25,000</u>
Total income	<u>7,676,420</u>	<u>7,387,291</u>
Staff costs	(524,128)	(502,747)
Depreciation and amortization	(81,017)	(75,300)
Sukuk holder's share of profit	(472,285)	(376,226)
Other expenses	<u>(277,551)</u>	<u>(275,359)</u>
Total expenses	<u>(1,354,981)</u>	<u>(1,229,632)</u>
Net impairment loss on investment securities	(10,947)	(720)
Net impairment loss on financing assets	(1,227,578)	(627,094)
Goodwill impairment	(22,100)	-
Other impairment losses	<u>(25,601)</u>	<u>(15,266)</u>
Profit for the year before return to unrestricted investment account holders	<u>5,035,213</u>	<u>5,514,579</u>
Less: Return to unrestricted investment account holders	<u>(1,994,077)</u>	<u>(2,473,957)</u>
Profit for the year	<u>3,041,136</u>	<u>3,040,622</u>