



Qatar Islamic Bank (Q.P.S.C)
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2022

Draft for QCB Approval

Qatar Islamic Bank (Q.P.S.C)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2022

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	13-84
<hr/>	
Supplementary information	85-86

**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 (the "Group") as at 31 December 2022, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022 and the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows, consolidated statement of changes in restricted investment accounts and consolidated statement of sources and uses of charity fund for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2022, 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).

Basis of opinion

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

Key audit matters

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

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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

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

Key audit matters (continued)

<i>Key audit matter</i>	<i>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</i>
Impairment of financing assets	
<p>Due to the inherently judgmental nature of the computation of impairment of financing assets in accordance with FAS 30 "Impairment, Credit Losses and Onerous Commitments", there is a risk that the amount of impairment of financing assets may be misstated.</p> <p>The key areas of judgement include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The identification of exposure with a significant deterioration in credit quality; 2. Assumptions used in the models such as financial condition of counterparty, expected future cash flows, forward looking macroeconomic variables etc; and 3. The need to apply additional overlays to reflect current or future external factors that might not be captured by the model. <p>Determining the adequacy of impairment allowance on financing assets to customers is a key area of judgement for the management. Qatar Central Bank ("QCB") regulations require banks to estimate impairment allowance in accordance with FAS 30 and the applicable provisions of QCB regulations. Notes 4(b), 10 and 20 of the consolidated financial statements provide details relating to the impairment of financing assets.</p> <p>Due to the significance of financing assets, subjectivity in identifying impairment indicators and estimation uncertainty in measuring impairment allowances, this is considered a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read the Group's FAS 30 impairment policy and assessed compliance with the requirements of FAS 30. • Evaluated the Group's criteria for the significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") and the basis for classification of exposures into various stages considering the effect of COVID-19 and various relief measures implemented by the QCB. Selected a sample of exposures and tested the application of Group's SICR criteria to assess the movements between stages. • Evaluated the Group's forward-looking macroeconomic variables by comparing on a sample basis against supporting evidence, where applicable, and assessed the reasonableness of changes made to the economic scenarios to reflect the effect of COVID 19. • For probability of default ("PD") used in the expected credit losses ("ECL") calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluated the through-the-cycle ("TTC") PDs by selecting a sample of exposures and comparing against supporting evidence. - Selected a sample of exposures and tested the conversion of TTC PDs to point in time ("PIT") PDs. • Tested the calculation of the Loss Given Default ("LGD") used by the Group in the ECL calculations. • Assessed the modelled calculation by re-performing ECL calculations on a sample basis. • Assessed the impairment allowance for individually impaired financing assets (stage 3) in accordance with FAS 30 and the applicable provisions of QCB regulations. <p>In addition, we considered, assessed and tested relevant controls over credit initiation, monitoring and settlement, and those relating to the calculation of impairment allowances.</p>

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

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

Other information included in the Group's 2022 annual report

Other information consists of the information included in the Group's 2022 Annual Report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information. The Group's 2022 Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with 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 for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 ISAs, we exercise professional judgment 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 the override of internal control.

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

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

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

- Obtain 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 management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the consolidated 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 to 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 year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

Ziad Nader
of Ernst & Young
Qatar Auditor's Register Number: 258

Date: xx January 2023
State of Qatar

Qatar Islamic Bank (Q.P.S.C)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2022



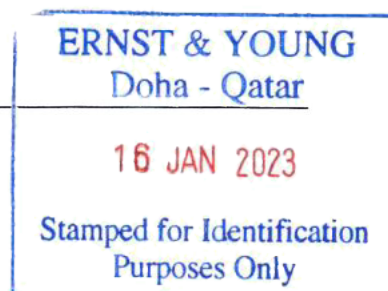
	Notes	2022 QAR'000	2021 QAR'000
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks	8	7,951,115	7,176,507
Due from banks	9	3,188,120	7,460,696
Financing assets	10	119,284,576	128,408,527
Investment securities	11	45,774,186	44,379,772
Investment in associates	12	1,130,376	1,139,568
Investment properties	13	3,320,550	2,853,997
Fixed assets	14	557,611	570,237
Intangible assets	15	217,814	217,814
Other assets	16	2,576,277	1,708,792
Total assets		184,000,625	193,915,910
Liabilities, equity of unrestricted investment account holders and equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	17	17,382,480	19,855,882
Customers' current accounts	18	19,020,955	16,907,030
Sukuk financing	19	12,453,056	14,062,725
Other liabilities	20	3,868,349	3,490,633
Total liabilities		52,724,840	54,316,270
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	21	103,349,939	114,187,769
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)	2,641,655	2,444,872
General reserve	22(d)	81,935	81,935
Fair value reserve	22(f)	197,141	60,661
Foreign currency translation reserve	22(g)	(428,562)	(466,695)
Other reserves	22(h)	216,820	216,820
Proposed cash dividends	22(i)	1,476,833	1,358,686
Retained earnings	22(e)	10,338,483	8,306,502
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the bank		23,257,253	20,735,729
Non-controlling interests	23	668,593	676,142
Sukuk eligible as additional capital	24	4,000,000	4,000,000
Total equity		27,925,846	25,411,871
Total liabilities, equity of unrestricted investment account holders and equity		184,000,625	193,915,910

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 16 January 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

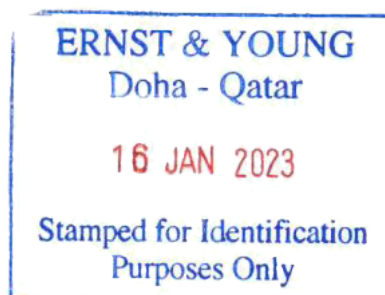
Jassim Bin Hamad Bin Jassim Bin Jabor Al Thani
Chairman

Bassel Gamal
Group Chief Executive Officer

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



	Notes	2022 QAR'000	2021 QAR'000
Net income from financing activities	25	6,502,045	5,998,636
Net income from investing activities	26	1,451,615	1,131,982
Net income from financing and investing activities		7,953,660	7,130,618
Fee and commission income		1,095,603	937,164
Fee and commission expense		(285,252)	(210,734)
Net fee and commission income	27	810,351	726,430
Net foreign exchange gain	28	122,353	200,380
Share of results of associates	12	73,291	41,569
Other income		8,183	30,876
Total income		8,967,838	8,129,873
Staff costs	29	(636,652)	(650,211)
Depreciation and amortisation	14,15	(88,993)	(90,140)
Sukuk holders' share of profit		(416,888)	(453,042)
Other expenses	30	(386,604)	(344,879)
Total expenses		(1,529,137)	(1,538,272)
Net impairment reversals / (losses) on investment securities	11	56	(3,791)
Net impairment losses on financing assets	10	(1,194,311)	(1,326,086)
Other impairment losses		(40,893)	(11,930)
Net profit for the year before tax and return to unrestricted investment account holders		6,203,553	5,249,794
Less: Return to unrestricted investment account holders	21	(2,169,116)	(1,687,172)
Profit before tax		4,034,437	3,562,622
Tax expenses	31	(11,214)	(9,707)
Net profit for the year		4,023,223	3,552,915
Net profit for the year attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Bank		4,005,203	3,555,296
Non-controlling interests		18,020	(2,381)
Net profit for the year		4,023,223	3,552,915
Earnings per share			
Basic / diluted earnings per share (QAR per share)	34	1.62	1.42



Qatar Islamic Bank (Q.P.S.C)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	<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 2021	2,362,932	6,370,016	2,444,872	81,935	60,661	(466,695)	216,820	1,358,686	8,306,502	20,735,729	676,142	4,000,000	25,411,871
Foreign currency translation reserve movement	-	-	-	-	-	38,133	-	-	-	38,133	-	-	38,133
Fair value reserve movement	-	-	-	-	136,480	-	-	-	-	136,480	-	-	136,480
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,005,203	4,005,203	18,020	-	4,023,223
Total recognised income and expense for the year	-	-	-	-	136,480	38,133	-	-	4,005,203	4,179,816	18,020	-	4,197,836
Dividends for the year 2021 (Note 22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,358,686)	-	(1,358,686)	-	-	(1,358,686)
Transfer to risk reserve (Note 22)	-	-	196,783	-	-	-	-	-	(196,783)	-	-	-	-
Proposed cash dividends (Note 22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,476,833	(1,476,833)	-	-	-	-
Social and Sports Fund appropriation (Note 39)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100,130)	(100,130)	-	-	(100,130)
Profit on Sukuk eligible as additional capital (Note 24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(187,673)	(187,673)	-	-	(187,673)
Gain on settlement of Equity type investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,803)	(11,803)	(6,198)	-	(18,001)
Movement in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,371)	-	(19,371)
Balance at 31 December 2022	2,362,932	6,370,016	2,641,655	81,935	197,141	(428,562)	216,820	1,476,833	10,338,483	23,257,253	668,593	4,000,000	27,925,846



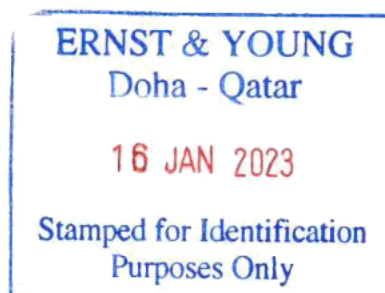
Qatar Islamic Bank (Q.P.S.C)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTINUED)
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	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 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
Foreign currency translation reserve movement	-	-	-	-	-	(130,382)	-	-	-	(130,382)	-	-	(130,382)
Fair value reserve movement	-	-	-	-	170,447	-	-	-	-	170,447	-	-	170,447
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,555,296	3,555,296	(2,381)	-	3,552,915
Total recognised income and expense for the year	-	-	-	-	170,447	(130,382)	-	-	3,555,296	3,595,361	(2,381)	-	3,592,980
Dividends for the year 2020 (Note 22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(945,173)	-	(945,173)	-	-	(945,173)
Transfer to risk reserve (Note 22)	-	-	8,362	-	-	-	-	-	(8,362)	-	-	-	-
Proposed cash dividends (Note 22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,358,686	(1,358,686)	-	-	-	-
Social and Sports Fund appropriation (Note 39)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(88,882)	(88,882)	-	-	(88,882)
Profit on Sukuk eligible as additional capital (Note 24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(196,337)	(196,337)	-	-	(196,337)
Buyback of shares by subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,796	65,796	35,809	-	101,605
Gain on settlement of Equity type investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,437	1,437	-	-	1,437
Movement in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(259,862)	-	(259,862)
Balance at 31 December 2021	2,362,932	6,370,016	2,444,872	81,935	60,661	(466,695)	216,820	1,358,686	8,306,502	20,735,729	676,142	4,000,000	25,411,871



Qatar Islamic Bank (Q.P.S.C)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 31 December 2022

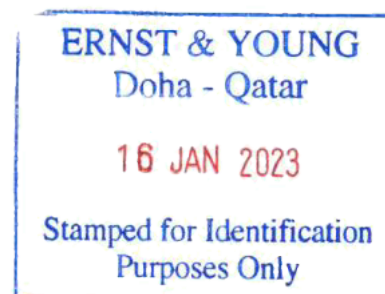
	Notes	2022 QAR'000	2021 QAR'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit for the year before tax		4,034,437	3,562,622
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Net impairment losses on financing assets	10	1,194,311	1,326,086
Net impairment losses on investment securities	11	(56)	3,791
Other impairment losses		40,895	11,930
Depreciation and amortisation	14,15	88,993	90,140
Net gain on sale of investment securities		(56,659)	(28,704)
Share of results of associates	12	(73,291)	(41,569)
Amortization of premium on sukuks		7,029	4,379
Fair value loss/(gain) on investment securities carried as fair value through income statement	26	19,387	(7,710)
Employees end of service benefits charge	20	22,046	24,687
Profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities		<u>5,277,092</u>	<u>4,945,652</u>
Change in reserve account with Qatar Central Bank		(118,359)	(812,722)
Change in due from banks		(49,609)	(129,834)
Change in financing assets		7,929,640	(10,662,181)
Change in other assets		(627,804)	398,443
Change in due to banks		(2,473,402)	6,028,136
Change in customers' current accounts		2,113,925	(508,663)
Change in other liabilities		299,483	(1,662,389)
Employees' end of service benefits paid	20	(10,173)	(34,620)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		<u>12,340,793</u>	<u>(2,438,178)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of investment securities		(4,920,811)	(14,682,761)
Proceeds from sale / redemption of investment securities		3,471,098	3,471,062
Acquisition of fixed assets		(74,288)	(47,333)
Proceeds from sale of investment in associates		50,165	24,325
Acquisition of investment properties		(479,731)	(1,019)
Dividends received from associate companies		12,757	12,757
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(1,940,810)</u>	<u>(11,222,969)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Change in equity of unrestricted investment accountholders		(10,837,830)	13,459,480
Net movement in non-controlling interest		(25,569)	(224,052)
Cash dividends paid to shareholders	22(i)	(1,358,686)	(945,173)
Profit paid on sukuk eligible as additional capital		(196,337)	(205,000)
Net proceeds from sukuk financing		(1,647,497)	-
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		<u>(14,065,919)</u>	<u>12,085,255</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(3,665,936)</u>	<u>(1,575,892)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		8,502,257	10,078,149
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	35	<u>4,836,321</u>	<u>8,502,257</u>



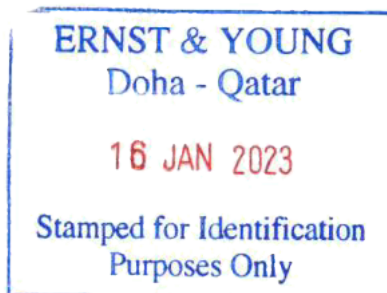
Qatar Islamic Bank (Q.P.S.C)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS
For the year ended 31 December 2022

<i>Investment</i>	<i>At 1 January 2022</i>	<i>Movements during the year</i>					<i>At 31 December 2022</i>
		<i>Investment / (withdrawals)</i>	<i>Revaluation</i>	<i>Gross income</i>	<i>Dividends paid</i>	<i>Bank's fee as an agent</i>	
Real Estate Portfolio	22,750	-	-	-	-	-	22,750
Equity Securities Portfolio	1,710,284	(1,463,968)	42,355	82,009	(21,902)	(4,575)	344,203
	1,733,034	(1,463,968)	42,355	82,009	(21,902)	(4,575)	366,953

<i>Investment</i>	<i>At 1 January 2021</i>	<i>Movements during the year</i>					<i>At 31 December 2021</i>
		<i>Investment / (withdrawals)</i>	<i>Revaluation</i>	<i>Gross income</i>	<i>Dividends paid</i>	<i>Bank's fee as an agent</i>	
Real Estate Portfolio	24,570	(1,820)	-	-	-	-	22,750
Equity Securities Portfolio	1,585,224	106,917	5,561	51,920	(31,267)	(8,071)	1,710,284
	1,609,794	105,097	5,561	51,920	(31,267)	(8,071)	1,733,034



	2022	2021
Source of charity fund		
Earnings prohibited by Sharia'a during the year	<u>136</u>	<u>292</u>
Use of charity fund		
Researches, donations and other uses during the year	<u>(6)</u>	<u>(238)</u>
Decrease of sources over uses	<u>130</u>	<u>54</u>





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 2022 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 23 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 2022 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 16 January 2023.

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 2022	31 December 2021
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.	Qatar	Investment in real estate	82.61%	82.61%
QIB Sukuk Ltd (ii)	Cayman Island	Sukuk issuance	100%	100%
QIB (UK)	United Kingdom	Investment banking	99.71%	99.71%
QInvest LLC	Qatar	Investment banking	65.62%	65.62%
QIB Solutions LLC (iii)	Qatar	Management of IT services and operations	100%	100%

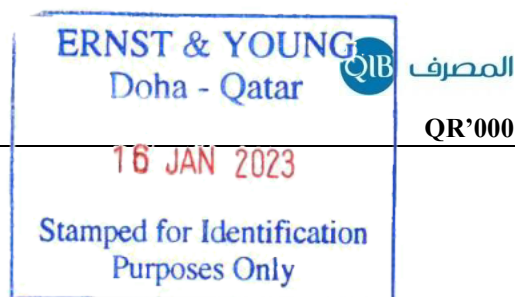
Notes:

- i) The Group has majority of the votes in the Board of Directors meetings of Aqar by virtue of representing the highest number of members in the Board. This gives the group the ability to direct the activities of Aqar.
- ii) 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.
- iii) QIB Solutions LLC was incorporated in the Qatar on 3rd October 2021 as a limited liability company regulated by Qatar Financial Centre Regulatory Authority (QFCRA) for the management of IT services and operations for and on behalf of the bank.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2022 were prepared in accordance with FAS issued by AAOIFI as modified by QCB. QCB have issued the several modifications through circulars, the most significant modifications are 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” which requires bank 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, 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).



2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

a) Statement of compliance (continued)

Furthermore, AAOIFI has issued FAS 32 in 2019. FAS 32 improves upon and supersedes FAS 8 - Ijarah and Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek originally issued in 1997. This standard aims at setting out principles for the classification, recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of Ijarah type transactions including their different forms entered into by an institution, in both the capacities of lessor and lessee. This standard is effective beginning 1 January 2021. QCB had issued a circular dated 11 April 2021, requesting Islamic banks in Qatar to perform impact assessment for FAS 32 adoption on assets, liabilities, income account, interim profit, capital adequacy, liquidity, any relevant indicators and regulatory ratios. The Islamic banks in Qatar are in the process of complying with the requirements of QCB in this respect and implementation of the standard will be made in line with QCB instructions. The Bank has performed an impact assessment during the year and submitted to QCB. According to the assessment made, the impact is not material to the consolidated financial statement as a whole.

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.

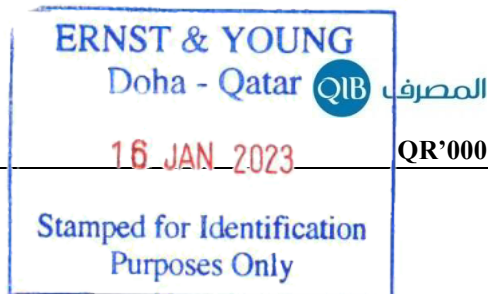
3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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.

During the period, the Group applied the following standards and amendments to standards in preparation of these interim condensed consolidated 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, however, may result in additional disclosures at year end.

• **FAS 37 -Financial Reporting by Waqf Institutions**

AAOIFI has issued FAS 38 in 2020. The objective of this standard is to establish principles of financial reporting by Waqf institutions, which are established and operated in line with Shari'ah principles and rules. The implementation of this comprehensive standard is expected, in turn, to contribute towards improving effectiveness and efficiency of operations of Waqfs, maximizing benefits to the beneficiaries and encouraging proper accountability and management.



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

AAOIFI has issued FAS 38 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.

a) **New standards and interpretations**

i. **New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective**

- **FAS 1 (Revised 2021) - General Presentation and Disclosures in the Financial Statements**

AAOIFI has issued revised FAS 1 in 2021. The revised FAS 1 supersedes the earlier FAS 1 General Presentation and Disclosures in the Financial Statements of Islamic Banks and Financial Institutions and introduces the concepts of quasi-equity, off-balance-sheet assets under management and other comprehensive income to enhance the information provided to the users of the financial statements. This standard shall be effective for the financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with early adoption permitted. The Group is currently evaluating the impact of the above standards.

- **FAS 39 - Financial Reporting for Zakah**

AAOIFI has issued FAS 39 in 2021. This standard improves upon and supersedes FAS 9 on "Zakah" and aims at setting out the accounting treatment of Zakah in the books of the institutions, including the presentation and disclosure by an Islamic financial institution. The accounting and financial reporting requirements such as recognition, presentation and disclosure requirements of this standard shall apply to institutions that are obliged to pay Zakah on behalf of certain or all stakeholders. Institutions that are not obliged to pay Zakah shall apply the disclosure requirements of this standard for certain or all stakeholders, as relevant. This standard shall be effective for the financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with early adoption permitted. The Group is currently evaluating the impact of the above standards.

- **FAS 40 - Financial Reporting for Islamic Finance Windows**

AAOIFI has issued FAS 40 in 2021. The objective of this revised standard is to establish financial reporting requirements for Islamic finance windows and applicable to all conventional financial institutions providing Islamic financial services through an Islamic finance window. This standard improves upon and supersedes FAS 18 "Islamic Financial Services Offered by Conventional Financial Institutions". This standard shall be effective for the financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 with early adoption permitted. The Group is currently evaluating the impact of the above standards.

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 2022. 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.



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

b) Basis of consolidation (continued)

i. Business combinations (continued)

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.

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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

b) Basis of consolidation (continued)

iii. Associates (continued)

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.

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.

16 JAN 2023

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

c) Foreign currency (continued)

ii. Foreign operations (continued)

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

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 value 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 value 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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) Investment securities (continued)

iii Measurement

Initial recognition

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Fair value through equity

Investments at fair value through equity are remeasured at their fair values at the end of each reporting period and the resultant gain or loss, arising from a change in the fair value of investments are recognised in the consolidated statement of changes in equity and presented in a separate fair value reserve within equity.

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

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

iv Measurement principles

Amortised cost measurement

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

Fair value measurement

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

16 JAN 2023

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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.

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

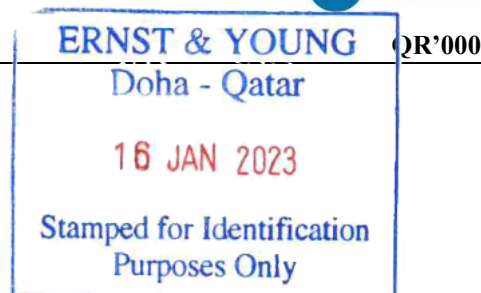
Wakala contracts represent agency agreements between two parties. One party, the provider of funds (Muwakkil) appoints the other party as an agent (Wakeel) with respect to the investment of the Muwakkil funds in a Shari'a compliant transaction. The Wakeel uses the funds based on the nature of the contract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



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f) Other financial assets and liabilities (continued)

i. Recognition and initial measurement (continued)

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.

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.

16 JAN 2023

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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

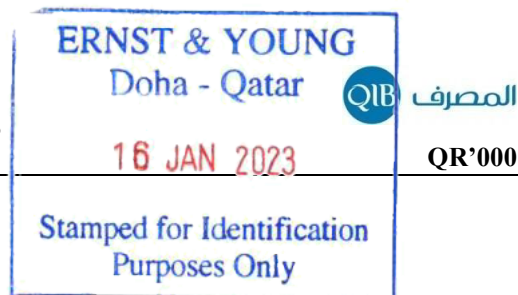
ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- 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.

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.



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

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 unrealised 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.

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.

16 JAN 2023

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

k) Fixed assets (continued)

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.

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:

	<i>Goodwill</i>	<i>Trade mark</i>	<i>Software</i>
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

16 JAN 2023

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

m) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its Cash Generating Unit ("CGU") exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

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

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

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

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

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill 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.

n) Customer current accounts

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

o) Equity of unrestricted investment account holders

Equity of unrestricted investment account holders 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.

16 JAN 2023

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

p) 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.

q) 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.

r) 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".

s) 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.

t) Employee benefits

i. Defined contribution plans

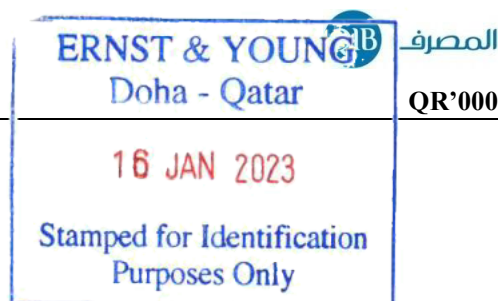
The Group provides for its contribution to the State administered retirement fund for Qatari employees in accordance with the retirement law, and the resulting charge is included within the staff costs in the consolidated statement of income. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions 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)

u) 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.

v) 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.

16 JAN 2023

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

w) 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.

x) 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.

y) 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.

z) Repossessed collateral

Repossessed 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).

aa) 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.



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

bb) 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.

cc) 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.

dd) 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.

ee) Comparatives

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

ff) 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.

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 recognized 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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

ff) Shari'a – compliant risk management instruments (continued)

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

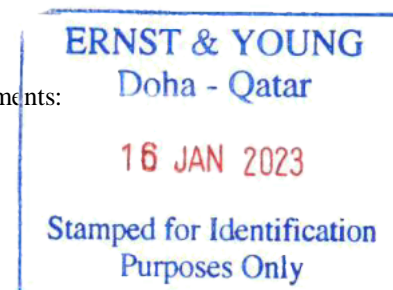
Financial instruments

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, Compensation and Benefits Committee, and Governance Committee.

16 JAN 2023

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4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

a) Introduction and overview (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

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.

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 as appropriate 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, Compensation and Benefits 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 at regular intervals 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 is supported through 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), Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC) and Special Assets Committee (SAC) 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 to 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 and manages 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 and Framework 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.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

b) Introduction and overview (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

The Board as well as Management reviews and approves the Risk Appetite and 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.

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:

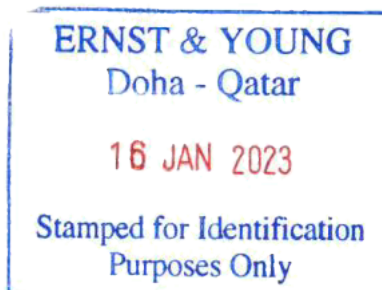
- Establishment of authorisation structure and limits for the approval and renewal of financing assets;
- Reviewing and assessing credit exposures in accordance with authorisation structure and limits, prior to facilities being committed to customers. Renewals and reviews of financing assets are subject 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 Audit and Compliance Divisions.



4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

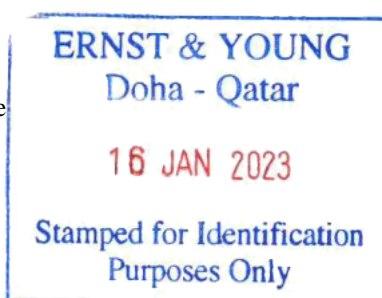
b) Credit risk (continued)

(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:

	2022	2021
Balances with central banks	7,074,912	6,406,783
Due from banks	3,188,120	7,460,696
Financing assets	119,284,576	128,408,527
Investment securities – debt type	<u>41,789,582</u>	<u>40,614,061</u>
	<u>171,337,190</u>	<u>182,890,067</u>
Other credit risk exposures		
Guarantees	8,531,533	8,393,739
Unutilised financing facilities	8,380,788	7,731,497
Letters of credit	<u>1,254,952</u>	<u>6,193,367</u>
	<u>18,167,273</u>	<u>22,318,603</u>



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.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

b) Credit risk (continued)

(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 2022

Assets recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position:

	Qatar	Other GCC	Other Middle East	Others	Total
Balances with central banks	6,574,149	-	430,314	70,449	7,074,912
Due from banks	1,172,455	10,814	113,823	1,891,028	3,188,120
Financing assets	112,177,084	1,115,974	197,200	5,794,318	119,284,576
Investment securities – debt type	40,441,796	848,245	22,548	476,993	41,789,582
	160,365,484	1,975,033	763,885	8,232,788	171,337,190

31 December 2021

Assets recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position:

	Qatar	Other GCC	Other Middle East	Others	Total
Balances with central banks	5,887,753	-	483,531	35,499	6,406,783
Due from banks	3,769,602	1,215,227	132,852	2,343,015	7,460,696
Financing assets	121,257,866	1,117,585	590,335	5,442,741	128,408,527
Investment securities – debt type	39,741,904	460,128	17,835	394,194	40,614,061
	170,657,125	2,792,940	1,224,553	8,215,449	182,890,067

31 December 2022

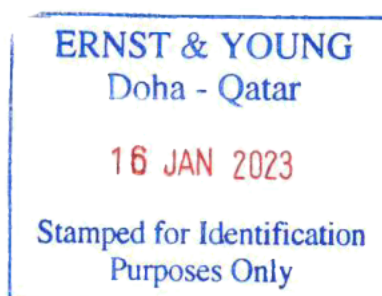
Off balance sheet items

	Qatar	Other GCC	Other Middle East	Others	Total
Guarantees	7,342,042	16,439	2,772	1,170,280	8,531,533
Unutilised financing facilities	8,322,297	-	2	58,489	8,380,788
Letters of credit	607,607	-	-	647,345	1,254,952
	16,271,946	16,439	2,774	1,876,114	18,167,273

31 December 2021

Off balance sheet items

	Qatar	Other GCC	Other Middle East	Others	Total
Guarantees	8,192,027	16,654	3,630	181,428	8,393,739
Unutilised financing facilities	7,710,167	5,312	2	16,016	7,731,497
Letters of credit	904,445	447	-	5,288,475	6,193,367
	16,806,639	22,413	3,632	5,485,919	22,318,603



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 2022	Net exposure 2021
Funded and unfunded:		
Government	57,912,763	68,905,160
Non-banking Financial Institutions	11,327,923	11,180,455
Industry	5,909,813	5,533,093
Commercial	12,296,747	14,865,529
Services	16,336,729	18,862,437
Contracting	6,059,144	6,356,689
Real estate	27,370,552	24,587,993
Retail	32,329,014	30,406,730
Others	1,794,505	2,191,981
Contingent liabilities	18,167,273	22,318,603
Total	189,504,463	205,208,670

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

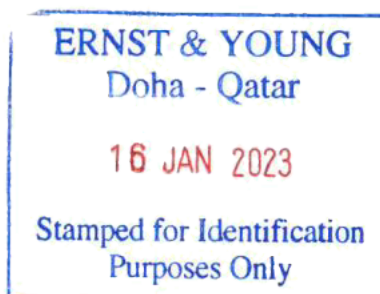
	2022	2021
Equivalent grades		
AAA to AA-	62,544,294	78,138,149
A+ to A-	7,823,423	10,307,303
BBB to BBB-	88,042,518	92,373,642
BB+ to B-	24,702,717	19,967,948
Unrated	6,391,511	4,421,628
Total	189,504,463	205,208,670

(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:



	2022				2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Financing assets</i>								
Performing (Grades 1 to 7)								
Gross amount	110,176,122	30,363,329	-	140,539,451	116,502,731	21,737,813	-	138,240,544
Deferred profit	(9,846,627)	(7,307,733)	-	(17,154,360)	(6,050,348)	(1,333,504)	-	(7,383,852)
Carrying amount	100,329,495	23,055,596	-	123,385,091	110,452,383	20,404,309	-	130,856,692
Non-performing (Grade 8 to 10)								
Gross amount	-	-	2,022,478	2,022,478	-	-	2,671,936	2,671,936
Deferred profit	-	-	(97,688)	(97,688)	-	-	(281,802)	(281,802)
Carrying amount	-	-	1,924,790	1,924,790	-	-	2,390,134	2,390,134
Allowance for impairment	(3,289,772)	(898,563)	(1,773,853)	(5,962,188)	(2,215,969)	(797,773)	(1,768,841)	(4,782,583)
Suspended profit	-	-	(63,117)	(63,117)	-	-	(55,716)	(55,716)
Net carrying amount	97,039,723	22,157,033	87,820	119,284,576	108,236,414	19,606,536	565,577	128,408,527
<i>Investment securities – Debt type (amortised cost)</i>								
Performing (AAA to B- and NR)	41,495,772	-	-	41,495,772	40,181,188	101,701	-	40,282,889
Non-performing (CCC+ to D)	-	-	109,337	109,337	-	-	109,337	109,337
	41,495,772	-	109,337	41,605,109	40,181,188	101,701	109,337	40,392,226
Allowance for impairment	(455)	-	(103,222)	(103,677)	(153)	(358)	(103,222)	(103,733)
Carrying amount	41,495,317	-	6,115	41,501,432	40,181,035	101,343	6,115	40,288,493



4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

b) Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Credit quality (continued)

	2022				2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Due from central banks</i>								
Performing (AAA to B- and NR)	6,644,597	-	-	6,644,597	5,923,252	-	-	5,923,252
Non-performing (CCC+ to D)	-	-	662,487	662,487	-	-	701,531	701,531
	6,644,597	-	662,487	7,307,084	5,923,252	-	701,531	6,624,783
Allowance for impairment	-	-	(232,172)	(232,172)	-	-	(218,000)	(218,000)
Carrying amount	6,644,597	-	430,315	7,074,912	5,923,252	-	483,531	6,406,783
<i>Due from banks</i>								
Performing (AAA to B- and NR)	3,161,100	27,350	-	3,188,450	7,407,654	53,227	-	7,460,881
Non-performing (CCC+ to D)	-	-	19,665	19,665	-	-	19,945	19,945
	3,161,100	27,350	19,665	3,208,115	7,407,654	53,227	19,945	7,480,826
Allowance for impairment	(329)	(1)	(19,665)	(19,995)	(182)	(3)	(19,945)	(20,130)
Carrying amount	3,160,771	27,349	-	3,188,120	7,407,472	53,224	-	7,460,696
<i>Financing commitments and financial guarantee</i>								
Performing (Grades 1 to 7)	16,561,521	1,466,711	-	18,028,232	21,638,755	540,798	-	22,179,553
Non-performing (Grade 8 to 10)	-	-	139,041	139,041	-	-	139,050	139,050
	16,561,521	1,466,711	139,041	18,167,273	21,638,755	540,798	139,050	22,318,603
Allowance for impairment	(14,470)	(4,361)	(48,437)	(67,268)	(19,359)	(1,074)	(27,678)	(48,111)
Carrying amount	16,547,051	1,462,350	90,604	18,100,005	21,619,396	539,724	111,372	22,270,492

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 QAR 1,828 million at 31 December 2022 (2021: QAR 1,171 million). These balances are held with counterparties that are rated at least AA- to AA++, based on external rating agencies except QAR 467 million (2021: QAR 461 million) which is unrated.

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 2022 is QR 270.4 million (2021: QR 945.9 million).

The contractual amount of financial assets written off during the period, subject to enforcement activity as at 31 December 2022 is QR 570 thousand (2021: QR 294 thousand).

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.

(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.

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.

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

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 instruments. Forecasts of these economic variables (the "base economic scenario") are updated from the World Economic Outlook: IMF country data and economic forecast periodically published by World Bank – Pink Sheet and Qatar Central Bank, 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 portfolios.

The Bank has considered the effect of the probable uncertainties due to the Russian war and resulting supply chain disruptions and global profit rates surge through the stressed scenario construction and weights. The Bank has used latest economic forecasts published in October 2022, which includes the continued impact of economic contraction globally due to the geopolitical conflict and rising inflation. The outlook for Qatar remains positive post the country successfully hosting FIFA World Cup 2022 and growth is expected to continue in a robust manner over the next 5 years. This along with higher oil prices during the year has led to the bank to consider an improved case scenario as at 31st December 2022. The management however continues to maintain a cautious outlook and 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.

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 31st December 2022, for all portfolios, the Bank has considered three scenarios that appropriately captures 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 31st December 2022 are Base Scenario: 50-65%, Improved Scenario: 3-12% and Stressed Scenario: 23-47%. 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 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 (Stage 2).

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.

Economic variable assumptions

The most significant period-end assumptions used for the ECL estimate as at 31st December 2022 were average Oil prices (2023-2024: \$86/Barrel), Percentage of Private Sector Credit Concentration (2023-24: 66.48%) and Percentage Change in Volume of Export (2023-24: 0.44%)



4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

b) Credit risk (continued)

Economic variable assumptions (continued)

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.

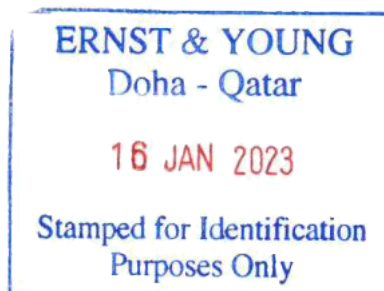
PD estimates are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated based on statistical rating models. These statistical models are based on internally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors and are supplemented by external PD data where available.

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 used is in line with BCBS (Basel Committee) suggested unsecured LGD of 45%. The LGD models consider forecasted collateral values for Real Estate collateral class and the bank assumes that the high haircut percentages applied to collateral values as per QCB is compensating of any other factors affecting LGD as discount factor, recovery or admin costs.

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>	2022				2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total ECL	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total ECL
Balance at 1 January	2,215,969	797,773	1,768,841	4,782,583	1,666,290	689,093	1,545,715	3,901,098
Transfers to Stage 1	356	-	(356)	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(51,114)	93,478	(42,364)	-	(43,282)	43,282	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(1,490)	(12,839)	14,329	-	(13,254)	(85,535)	98,789	-
Impairment allowance for the period, net	1,125,946	20,151	48,214	1,194,311	607,612	150,933	567,541	1,326,086
Amounts reversed / written off	-	-	(9,427)	(9,427)	-	-	(443,204)	(443,204)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	105	-	(5,384)	(5,279)	(1,397)	-	-	(1,397)
Balance at 31 December	3,289,772	898,563	1,773,853	5,962,188	2,215,969	797,773	1,768,841	4,782,583

<i>Debt type investments carried at amortised cost</i>	2022				2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total ECL	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total ECL
Balance at 1 January	153	358	103,222	103,733	253	1,666	98,126	100,045
Impairment allowance for the period, net	302	(358)	-	(56)	3	(1,308)	5,096	3,791
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	(103)	-	-	(103)
Balance at 31 December	455	-	103,222	103,677	153	358	103,222	103,733





4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

b) Credit risk (continued)

Loss allowance (continued)

	2022				2021			
	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	-	-	218,000	218,000
Impairment allowance for the period, net	-	-	14,172	14,172	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December	-	-	232,172	232,172	-	-	218,000	218,000
<i>Due from banks</i>								
Balance at 1 January	182	3	19,945	20,130	561	-	20,647	21,208
Impairment allowance for the period, net	147	(2)	(280)	(135)	(415)	3	(702)	(1,114)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	36
Balance at 31 December	329	1	19,665	19,995	182	3	19,945	20,130
<i>Off balance sheet exposures subject to credit risk</i>								
Balance at 1 January	19,359	1,074	27,678	48,111	14,346	2,829	33,349	50,524
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,299)	1,299	-	-	(15)	15	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment allowance for the period, net	(3,590)	1,988	20,759	19,157	5,028	(1,770)	(5,671)	(2,413)
Balance at 31 December	14,470	4,361	48,437	67,268	19,359	1,074	27,678	48,111

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.

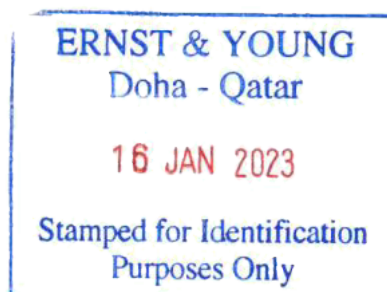
The Liquidity Ratio computed as per QCB guidelines is 125.6% (2021: 118.9%)

(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)

2022	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	1,827,704	-	21,946	-	6,101,465	7,951,115
Due from banks	3,149,890	1,030	37,200	-	-	3,188,120
Financing assets	29,309,084	20,826,092	12,592,834	14,174,991	42,381,575	119,284,576
Investment securities	2,678,760	1,062,360	1,033,204	20,734,257	20,265,605	45,774,186
Investment in associates	-	-	-	-	1,130,376	1,130,376
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	3,320,550	3,320,550
Fixed assets	115	10,030	10,259	114,561	422,646	557,611
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	217,814	217,814
Other assets	356,786	64,883	93,762	247,720	1,813,126	2,576,277
Total assets	37,322,339	21,964,395	13,789,205	35,271,529	75,653,157	184,000,625

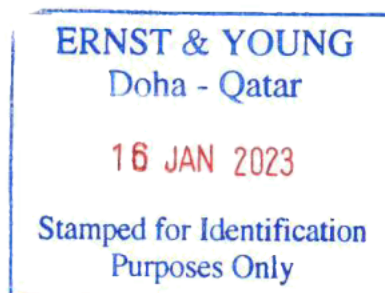
Liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders

Liabilities

Due to banks	8,299,799	1,398,858	1,436,944	4,552,634	1,694,245	17,382,480
Customers' current accounts	18,974,228	534	4,316	15,733	26,144	19,020,955
Sukuk financing	277,001	546,000	728,000	10,738,000	164,055	12,453,056
Other liabilities	2,896,204	56,898	141,565	96,812	676,870	3,868,349
Total liabilities	30,447,232	2,002,290	2,310,825	15,403,179	2,561,314	52,724,840

Equity of unrestricted investment account holders

	57,634,619	13,046,548	19,043,864	13,242,052	382,856	103,349,939
Total liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders	88,081,851	15,048,838	21,354,689	28,645,231	2,944,170	156,074,779
Maturity gap	(50,759,512)	6,915,557	(7,565,484)	6,626,298	72,708,987	27,925,846



4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

c) Liquidity risk (continued)

(iii) Maturity analysis (continued)

2021	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	1,171,395	-	29,105	-	5,976,007	7,176,507
Due from banks	7,424,274	36,422	-	-	-	7,460,696
Financing assets	29,311,921	17,728,743	24,220,714	26,991,631	30,155,518	128,408,527
Investment securities	739,357	339,077	1,306,971	21,794,426	20,199,941	44,379,772
Investment in associates	-	-	-	-	1,139,568	1,139,568
Investment properties	-	-	-	50,232	2,803,765	2,853,997
Fixed assets	180	196	3,435	152,776	413,650	570,237
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	217,814	217,814
Other assets	78,418	31,483	87,026	47,323	1,464,542	1,708,792
Total assets	38,725,545	18,135,921	25,647,251	49,036,388	62,370,805	193,915,910
Liabilities						
Due to banks	7,913,850	2,136,467	2,660,734	6,384,064	760,767	19,855,882
Customers' current accounts	16,858,664	3,281	5,473	18,194	21,418	16,907,030
Sukuk financing	-	2,791,694	-	5,083,031	6,188,000	14,062,725
Other liabilities	2,553,789	95,542	113,205	163,830	564,267	3,490,633
Total liabilities	27,326,303	5,026,984	2,779,412	11,649,119	7,534,452	54,316,270
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	71,148,114	11,901,901	23,285,292	7,687,554	164,908	114,187,769
Total liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders	98,474,417	16,928,885	26,064,704	19,336,673	7,699,360	168,504,039
Maturity gap	(59,748,872)	1,207,036	(417,453)	29,699,715	54,671,445	25,411,871



4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

c) Liquidity risk (continued)

(iii) Maturity analysis (continued)

Maturity analysis of undiscounted cashflows

2022

	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	17,382,480	18,328,782	8,859,736	1,561,246	1,253,747	6,217,253	436,800
Customers' current accounts	19,020,955	18,975,964	18,904,518	25,253	4,316	15,733	26,144
Sukuk financing	12,453,056	13,238,770	328,330	638,300	944,840	11,147,450	179,850
Other liabilities	3,868,349	3,943,541	3,503,406	8,929	91,082	31,940	308,184
Total liabilities	52,724,840	54,487,057	31,595,990	2,233,728	2,293,985	17,412,376	950,978
Equity of unrestricted account holders	103,349,939	106,988,467	58,438,832	13,428,948	20,095,743	14,668,902	356,042
	156,074,779	161,475,524	90,034,822	15,662,676	22,389,728	32,081,278	1,307,020

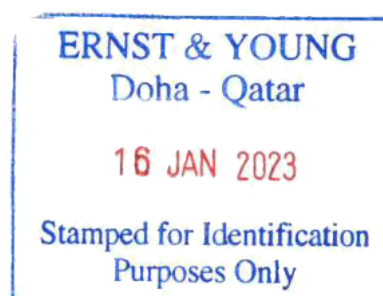
2021

	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	19,855,882	20,446,672	7,967,293	2,199,381	2,802,841	6,684,503	792,654
Customers' current accounts	16,907,030	16,907,030	16,858,664	3,281	5,473	18,194	21,418
Sukuk financing	14,062,725	15,125,740	82,290	2,841,510	187,170	5,732,440	6,282,330
Other liabilities	3,490,633	3,405,143	3,003,099	71,792	34,513	5,269	290,470
Total liabilities	54,316,270	55,884,585	27,911,346	5,115,964	3,029,997	12,440,406	7,386,872
Equity of unrestricted account holders	114,187,769	116,495,239	72,010,266	12,117,727	24,001,753	8,300,704	64,789
	168,504,039	172,379,824	99,921,612	17,233,691	27,031,750	20,741,110	7,451,661

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.



4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d) Market risks (continued)

IBOR reform

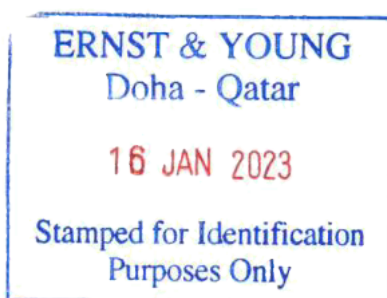
Following the decision by global regulators to phase out IBORs, the publication of GBP, JPY, CHF and EUR Libors ceased after December 31, 2021, while most of the USD Libor tenors (i.e. overnight, one-month, three-months, Six-months and 12-month tenors) continue to be published until June 30, 2023.

The Bank has an active transition project sponsored by the Group Chief Financial Officer and is being led by senior representatives from functions across the Bank including the client facing teams, Legal, Finance, Operations and Technology. The project provides monthly progress updates to the Managing Board and bi-annually to the Audit Committee. During 2021, the Bank commenced the transition of its IBOR exposures to RFRs and has in place detailed plans, processes and procedures to support the transition of its exposures. Following the progress made during 2021, the Bank is confident that it has the operational capability to process the remaining transitions to RFRs for those benchmark rates such as USD LIBOR that will cease to be available after 30 June 2023.

During the year, the Bank effectively transitioned all its GBP denominated contracts to SONIA. In addition, all floating rate USD denominated contracts entered into during the year were based on SoFR. The remaining legacy USD contracts will transition over either upon contract renewal or after June 30, 2023.

The following table reflects the transition of contracts done during the year and those exposures that remain outstanding until Libor ceases and will therefore transition in the future.

31 December 2022	Transition to ARR done	USD Libor maturity before transition	USD Libor maturity after transition
Murabaha Financing	9,436,986	1,228,327	9,339,618
Ijara Financing	-	-	1,366,152
Investments	-	-	13,598,250
Due to Banks	-	2,457,000	3,640,000
Sukuks	-	199,500	1,150,000
	9,436,986	3,884,827	29,094,020
	Transition to ARR done	USD Libor maturity before transition	USD Libor maturity after transition
Profit Rate Swaps	-	728,175	5,120,703
Cross currency swap	512,159	-	-
	512,159	728,175	5,120,703



The financial assets and liabilities are reflected at their carrying value and derivatives reflect the notionals:

(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 trade-offs 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.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d) Market risks (continued)

(iii) Exposure to market risks – trading portfolios

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:

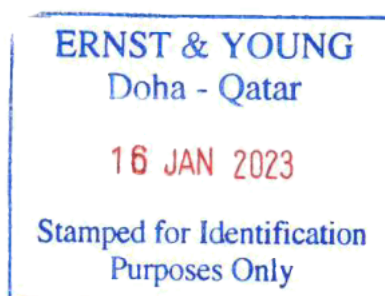
- A 10-day holding period assumes that it is possible to hedge or dispose of positions within that period. This may not be the case for certain highly illiquid assets or in situations in which there is severe general market illiquidity.
- A 99 percent confidence level does not reflect losses that may 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
2022				
Equity price risk 10-day VaR @99%	15,039	14,763	25,303	6,503
2021				
Equity price risk 10-day VaR @99%	23,054	23,693	28,022	16,956

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)

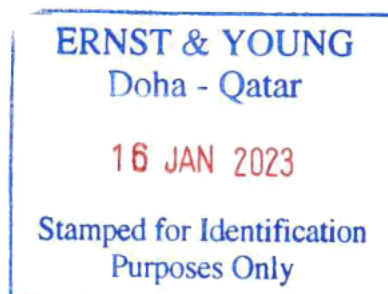
d) Market risks (continued)

(iv) 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			
2022								
Cash and balances with central banks	7,951,115	1,825,423	21,947	250,313	-	5,853,432	-	
Due from banks	3,188,120	1,581,550	37,200	-	-	1,569,370	4.75%	
Financing assets	119,284,576	69,833,002	37,535,551	10,476,284	1,164,810	274,929	6.14%	
Investment securities	45,774,186	2,503,749	25,548,214	12,974,872	1,649,787	3,097,564	4.55%	
	176,197,997	75,743,724	63,142,912	23,701,469	2,814,597	10,795,295	-	
Due to banks	17,382,480	16,038,448	1,193,724	150,308	-	-	3.02%	
Sukuk financing	12,453,056	5,008,998	-	7,444,058	-	-	3.14%	
	29,835,536	21,047,446	1,193,724	7,594,366	-	-	-	
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	103,349,939	57,634,609	32,090,432	13,624,898	-	-	3.38%	
	133,185,475	78,682,055	33,284,156	21,219,264	-	-	-	
Profit rate sensitivity gap	43,012,522	-2,938,331	29,858,756	2,482,205	2,814,597	10,795,295	-	
Cumulative profit rate sensitivity gap	-	43,012,522	45,950,853	16,092,097	13,609,892	10,795,295	-	

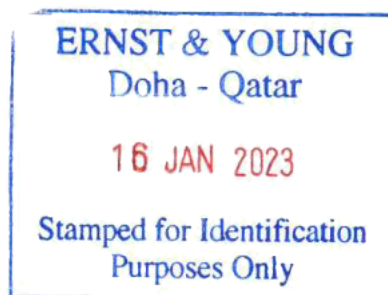


4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d) Market risks (continued)

(iv) 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		
2021							
Cash and balances with central banks	7,176,507	1,169,242	29,105	257,484	-	5,720,676	-
Due from banks	7,460,696	4,438,103	-	-	-	3,022,593	0.47%
Financing assets	128,408,527	79,667,763	37,065,248	10,048,721	1,436,060	190,735	4.15%
Investment securities	44,379,772	10,478,340	14,852,157	12,395,439	3,351,576	3,302,260	3.06%
	<u>187,425,502</u>	<u>95,753,448</u>	<u>51,946,510</u>	<u>22,701,644</u>	<u>4,787,636</u>	<u>12,236,264</u>	<u>-</u>
Due to banks	19,855,882	15,749,733	3,523,201	582,948	-	-	0.88%
Sukuk financing	14,062,725	4,973,874	2,730,000	6,358,851	-	-	2.55%
	<u>33,918,607</u>	<u>20,723,607</u>	<u>6,253,201</u>	<u>6,941,799</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	114,187,769	71,148,114	35,187,193	7,852,462	-	-	1.57%
	<u>148,106,376</u>	<u>91,871,721</u>	<u>41,440,394</u>	<u>14,794,261</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit rate sensitivity gap	39,319,126	3,881,727	10,506,116	7,907,383	4,787,636	12,236,264	-
Cumulative profit rate sensitivity gap	-	39,319,126	35,437,399	24,931,283	17,023,900	12,236,264	-



4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d) Market risks (continued)

(iv) 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
2022		
At 31 December	202.04 million	(202.04 million)
2021		
At 31 December	169.04 million	(169.04 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.

(v) 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

	2022	2021
Net foreign currency exposure:		
Sterling Pounds	(32,082)	4,120
USD	(19,450,547)	(28,217,559)
Euro	10,593	4,810
Other currencies	134,610	112,445

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)

(v) 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)	
	2022	2021
5% change in currency exchange rate		
Sterling Pound	(1,604)	206
USD	(972,527)	(1,410,878)
Euro	530	241
Other currencies	6,731	5,622

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	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
Qatar Exchange	+/- 10%	965	946	20,076	34,598
Bahrain Stock Exchange	+/- 10%	625	1,150	-	-

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.

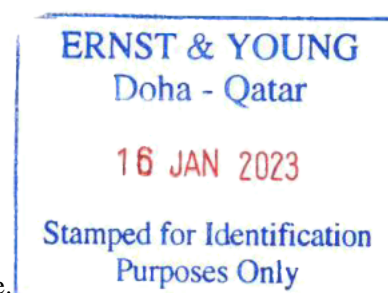
e) Operational risks

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)

f) Compliance Risk

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

g) 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.

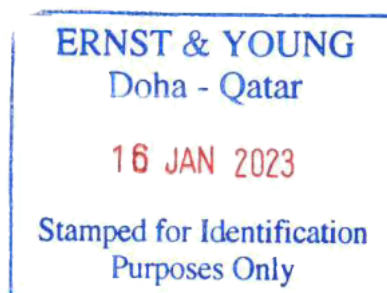
The capital adequacy ratio of the Group is calculated in accordance with the Basel III Committee guidelines as adopted by the QCB.

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

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	Basel III	Basel III
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) Capital	21,877,023	19,716,441
Tier 1 capital	25,930,518	23,765,517
Tier 2 capital	1,621,777	1,579,436
Total regulatory capital	27,552,295	25,344,953

Risk weighted assets

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	Basel III	Basel III
Risk weighted assets for credit risk	126,262,578	122,428,774
Risk weighted assets for market risk	531,302	776,794
Risk weighted assets for operational risk	11,776,318	10,839,628
Total risk weighted assets	138,570,198	134,045,196
Regulatory capital	27,552,295	25,344,953
Common equity tier 1 (CET 1) ratio	15.8%	14.7%
Total capital adequacy ratio	19.9%	18.9%





4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

g) Capital management (continued)

The minimum requirements for Capital Adequacy Ratio under Basel III as per QCB regulations for the year ended 31 December 2022 are as follows:

	Actual	Minimum limit as per QCB
CET 1 ratio without capital conservation buffer	15.8%	6.00%
CET 1 ratio including capital conservation buffer	15.8%	8.50%
Tier 1 capital ratio including capital conservation buffer	18.7%	10.50%
Total capital ratio including capital conservation buffer	19.9%	12.50%
Total capital including capital conservation buffer and domestic systematic important bank buffer	19.9%	13.00%
Total capital including conservation buffer, domestic systematic important bank buffer and ICAAP Pillar II capital charge	19.9%	14.63%

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

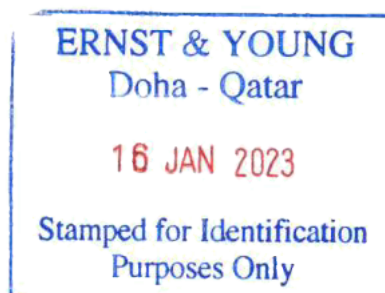
The Group's accounting policy on fair value measurements is discussed in the significant accounting policies section. The Group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- 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.

The Group has also considered potential impacts of the current economic volatility in determination of the reported amounts of the Group's financial and non-financial assets and these are considered to represent management's best assessment based on available or observable information. Markets however remain volatile and the recorded amounts remain sensitive to market fluctuations.



5. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (CONTINUED)

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

iv. Financial asset and liability classification

The table below analyses financial instruments 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:

2022	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)	504,557	-	504,557	-
Investments securities				
Quoted equity-type classified as FVTIS	200,800	200,800	-	-
Quoted debt-type classified as FVTIS	9,939	9,939	-	-
Unquoted debt-type classified as FVTIS	278,211	-	278,211	-
Unquoted equity-type classified as FVTIS	1,183,302	-	11,519	1,171,783
Quoted equity-type classified as FVTE	1,531,590	508,207	1,023,383	-
Unquoted equity-type classified as FVTE	1,068,912	-	605,026	463,886
Financing assets classified as FVTIS	463,536	-	-	463,536
Shari'a compliant risk management instruments (liabilities)	186,569	-	186,569	-
2021	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)	88,803	-	88,803	-
Investments securities				
Quoted equity-type classified as FVTIS	345,977	345,977	-	-
Quoted debt-type classified as FVTIS	12,992	12,992	-	-
Unquoted debt-type classified as FVTIS	312,576	-	312,576	-
Unquoted equity-type classified as FVTIS	1,082,506	-	209,441	873,065
Quoted equity-type classified as FVTE	1,354,854	833,981	520,873	-
Unquoted equity-type classified as FVTE	982,374	-	600,536	381,838
Financing assets classified as FVTIS	432,315	-	-	432,315
Shari'a compliant risk management instruments (liabilities)	202,286	-	202,286	-

FVTIS – Fair value through income statement

FVTE – Fair value through equity

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 3,125 million (2021: QAR 2,757 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 2022 and 2021, 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 shows the reconciliation of the opening and closing amounts of level 3 investments which are recorded at fair value:

	At 1 January 2022	Total (loss) gain recorded in consolidated income statement / equity	Purchases	Sales/ transfers	At 31 December 2022
Equity investments					
at FVTE	381,838	(62,124)	154,693	(10,521)	463,886
at FVTIS	873,065	32,658	397,655	(131,595)	1,171,783
Financing assets classified as FVTIS	432,315	28,929	2,292	-	463,536
	1,687,218	(537)	554,640	(142,116)	2,099,205

	At 1 January 2021	Total loss recorded in consolidated income statement / equity	Purchases	Sales/ transfers	At 31 December 2021
Equity investments					
at FVTE	297,747	(14,918)	103,068	(4,059)	381,838
at FVTIS	744,187	12,286	235,092	(118,500)	873,065
Financing assets classified as FVTIS	512,275	(3,048)	9,915	(86,827)	432,315
	1,554,209	(5,680)	348,075	(209,386)	1,687,218

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.

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.

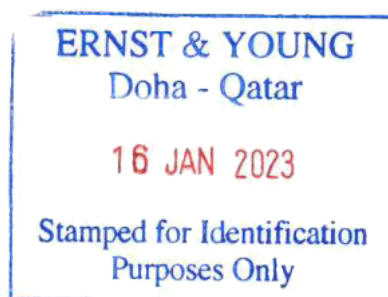
6. OPERATING SEGMENTS

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.

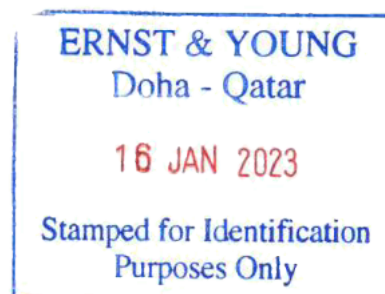


6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

Information about operating segments

2022

	Corporate banking	Personal banking	Group function	Local & international subsidiaries	Total
External revenue:					
Total net income from financing and investing activities	5,123,313	1,791,832	621,612	416,903	7,953,660
Net fee and commission income	329,127	313,327	120,595	47,302	810,351
Net foreign exchange gain	-	-	97,172	25,181	122,353
Share of results of associates	-	-	63,564	9,727	73,291
Other income	-	-	-	8,183	8,183
Total income	5,452,440	2,105,159	902,943	507,296	8,967,838
Sukuk holders' share of profit	-	-	(416,888)	-	(416,888)
Return to unrestricted investment account holders	(1,286,830)	(501,071)	(314,347)	(66,868)	(2,169,116)
Inter segment (cost) / revenue	(1,637,295)	439,361	1,197,934	-	-
Reportable segment net profit after tax	1,286,792	1,235,298	1,345,230	155,903	4,023,223
Reportable segment assets	113,315,964	25,522,652	38,047,143	7,114,866	184,000,625
Reportable segment liabilities and equity of unrestricted investments account holders	60,974,618	46,272,155	41,832,760	6,995,246	156,074,779

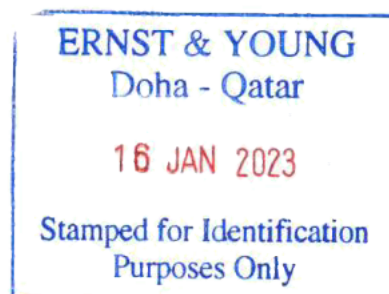


6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

Information about operating segments (continued)

2021

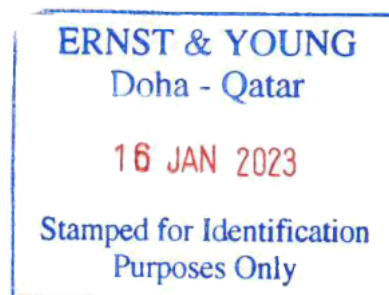
	Corporate banking	Personal banking	Group function	Local & international subsidiaries	Total
External revenue:					
Total net income from financing and investing activities	4,354,131	1,809,786	702,481	264,220	7,130,618
Net fee and commission income	246,895	248,046	143,823	87,666	726,430
Net foreign exchange gain	-	-	200,862	(482)	200,380
Share of results of associates	-	-	35,710	5,859	41,569
Other income	-	-	21,657	9,219	30,876
Total income	4,601,026	2,057,832	1,104,533	366,482	8,129,873
Sukuk holders' share of profit	-	-	(453,042)	-	(453,042)
Return to unrestricted investment account holders	(800,967)	(460,684)	(382,931)	(42,590)	(1,687,172)
Inter segment (cost) / revenue	(1,386,206)	461,074	925,132	-	-
Reportable segment net profit after tax	1,176,315	1,198,239	1,107,531	70,830	3,552,915
Reportable segment assets	123,825,437	23,846,413	39,979,620	6,264,440	193,915,910
Reportable segment liabilities and equity of unrestricted investments account holders	63,739,603	44,525,279	54,062,865	6,176,292	168,504,039



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
2022					
Cash and balances with central banks	-	-	7,951,115	7,951,115	7,951,115
Due from banks	-	-	3,188,120	3,188,120	3,188,120
Financing assets	-	463,536	118,821,040	119,284,576	119,284,576
Investment securities:					
- Equity type instruments	2,600,502	1,384,102	-	3,984,604	3,984,604
- Debt type instruments	-	288,150	41,501,432	41,789,582	41,289,615
Other assets	-	-	669,776	669,776	669,776
	2,600,502	2,135,788	172,131,483	176,867,773	176,367,806
Due to banks	-	-	17,382,480	17,382,480	17,382,480
Customers' current accounts	-	-	19,020,955	19,020,955	19,020,955
Sukuk financing	-	-	12,453,056	12,453,056	12,453,056
Other liabilities	-	-	3,868,349	3,868,349	3,868,349
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	-	-	103,349,939	103,349,939	103,349,939
			156,074,779	156,074,779	156,074,779



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
2021					
Cash and balances with central banks	-	-	7,176,507	7,176,507	7,176,507
Due from banks	-	-	7,460,696	7,460,696	7,460,696
Financing assets	-	432,315	127,976,212	128,408,527	128,408,527
Investment securities:					
- Equity type instruments	2,337,228	1,428,483	-	3,765,711	3,765,711
- Debt type instruments	-	325,568	40,288,493	40,614,061	40,387,805
Other assets	-	-	482,481	482,481	482,481
	<u>2,337,228</u>	<u>2,186,366</u>	<u>183,384,389</u>	<u>187,907,983</u>	<u>187,681,727</u>
Due to banks	-	-	19,855,882	19,855,882	19,855,882
Customers' current accounts	-	-	16,907,030	16,907,030	16,907,030
Sukuk financing	-	-	14,062,725	14,062,725	14,062,725
Other liabilities	-	-	3,490,633	3,490,633	3,490,633
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	-	-	114,187,769	114,187,769	114,187,769
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>168,504,039</u>	<u>168,504,039</u>	<u>168,504,039</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

	2022	2021
Cash in hand	876,203	769,724
Cash reserve with QCB (i)	5,851,152	5,718,524
Other balances with QCB	722,997	169,230
Balances with other central banks	732,935	737,029
Less: Allowance for impairment (ii)	<u>(232,172)</u>	<u>(218,000)</u>
	<u>7,951,115</u>	<u>7,176,507</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, the 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

	2022	2021
Commodity murabaha receivable	376,554	2,056,867
Wakala placements	790,682	2,375,675
Mudaraba placements	471,509	25,691
Current accounts	1,569,370	3,022,593
Less: Allowance for impairment	<u>(19,995)</u>	<u>(20,130)</u>
	<u>3,188,120</u>	<u>7,460,696</u>

10. FINANCING ASSETS

(a) By type

	2022	2021
Receivables and balances from financing activities:		
Murabaha	82,493,988	94,426,155
Musawama	25,434,715	25,394,553
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek	34,121,390	20,708,608
Istisna'a	5,894	8,914
Others	505,942	374,250
Total financing assets	<u>142,561,929</u>	<u>140,912,480</u>
Less: Deferred profit	<u>(17,252,048)</u>	<u>(7,665,654)</u>
Total financing assets net of deferred profit	<u>125,309,881</u>	<u>133,246,826</u>
Less: Expected credit losses on financing assets - performing (Stage 1 and 2)	<u>(4,188,335)</u>	<u>(3,013,742)</u>
Allowance for impairment on financing assets – credit impaired (Stage 3)	<u>(1,773,853)</u>	<u>(1,768,841)</u>
Suspended profit	<u>(63,117)</u>	<u>(55,716)</u>
Net financing assets	<u>119,284,576</u>	<u>128,408,527</u>

Net financing assets includes hybrid instruments amounting to QR 464 million designated as fair value through income statement ('FVTIS') (2021: QR 432 million).

The impaired financing assets net of deferred profit amounted to QAR 1,925 million as at 31 December 2022 representing 1.5% of the total financing assets net of deferred profit (31 December 2021: QAR 2,390 million, representing 1.8% of the total financing assets net of deferred profit).

10. FINANCING ASSETS (CONTINUED)

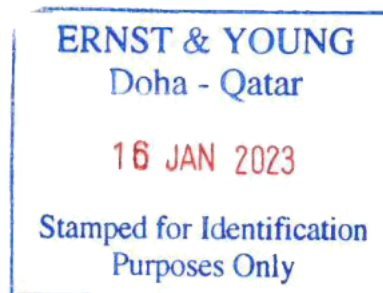
Modified financing assets

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 number 15/2022 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:

	2022	2021
Balance at 1 January	4,782,583	3,901,098
Charge for the year	1,397,683	1,473,677
Recoveries during the year	(203,372)	(147,591)
Net impairment losses during the year	1,194,311	1,326,086
Written off during the year	(9,427)	(443,204)
Foreign currency translation and adjustments	(5,279)	(1,397)
Balance at 31 December*	5,962,188	4,782,583

*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 Performing	Stage 3 Credit impaired	Stage 1 Performing	Stage 2 Performing	Stage 3 Credit impaired	Stage 1 Performing	Stage 2 Performing	Stage 3 Credit impaired	Stage 1 Performing	Stage 2 Performing	Stage 3 Credit impaired	Stage 1 Performing	Stage 2 Performing	Stage 3 Credit impaired
Balance at 1 January 2022	1,015,559	666,667	1,212,088	33,812	290	19,547	747,999	12,219	403,607	418,599	118,597	133,599	2,215,969	797,773	1,768,841
Transfers between stages	(32,455)	24,455	8,000	(1,412)	1,412	-	(3,367)	39,758	(36,391)	(15,014)	15,014	-	(52,248)	80,639	(28,391)
Charge for the year	1,002,489	(41,921)	78,292	5,236	(1,328)	2,753	26,362	(22,023)	132,267	91,859	85,423	38,274	1,125,946	20,151	251,586
Recoveries during the year	-	-	(93,750)	-	-	-	-	-	(98,447)	-	-	(11,175)	-	-	(203,372)
Net impairment losses during the year	1,002,489	(41,921)	(15,458)	5,236	(1,328)	2,753	26,362	(22,023)	33,820	91,859	85,423	27,099	1,125,946	20,151	48,214
Written off during the year	-	-	(9,018)	-	-	-	-	-	(409)	-	-	-	-	-	(9,427)
Foreign currency translation and adjustments	105	-	(5,384)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	-	(5,384)
Balance at 31 December 2022	1,985,698	649,201	1,190,228	37,636	374	22,300	770,994	29,954	400,627	495,444	219,034	160,698	3,289,772	898,563	1,773,853

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10. FINANCING ASSETS (CONTINUED)

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

	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 2021	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
Transfers between stages	(40,755)	(33,148)	73,903	-	-	-	(2,686)	(8,833)	11,519	(13,095)	(272)	13,367	(56,536)	(42,253)	98,789
Charge for the year	214,692	176,227	534,194	21,585	48	718	353,525	(11,414)	76,014	17,810	(13,928)	104,206	607,612	150,933	715,132
Recoveries during the year	-	-	(63,981)	-	-	(6,919)	-	-	(47,293)	-	-	(29,398)	-	-	(147,591)
Net impairment losses during the year	214,692	176,227	470,213	21,585	48	(6,201)	353,525	(11,414)	28,721	17,810	(13,928)	74,808	607,612	150,933	567,541
Written off during the year	-	-	(307,687)	-	-	-	-	-	(116,649)	-	-	(18,868)	-	-	(443,204)
Foreign currency translation and adjustments	(1,397)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,397)	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	1,015,559	666,667	1,212,088	33,812	290	19,547	747,999	12,219	403,607	418,599	118,597	133,599	2,215,969	797,773	1,768,841

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10. FINANCING ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(d) By sector

2022	Murabaha	Musawama	Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek	Istisna'a	Others	Total
Government and related entities	9,325,017	-	1,351,718	-	-	10,676,735
Non-banking financial institutions	11,382,701	127	1,383,092	-	105,483	12,871,403
Industry	3,747,472	44,271	5,578,923	-	1,989	9,372,655
Commercial	12,486,821	120,116	422,777	-	128,085	13,157,799
Services	12,601,563	160,115	815,463	11	8,097	13,585,249
Contracting	5,882,636	405,214	969,542	1,165	52,038	7,310,595
Real estate	13,811,634	120,619	23,585,403	-	-	37,517,656
Personal	11,340,390	24,584,253	-	4,718	210,250	36,139,611
Others	1,915,754	-	14,472	-	-	1,930,226
Total financing assets	82,493,988	25,434,715	34,121,390	5,894	505,942	142,561,929
Less: Deferred profit						(17,252,048)
Total financing assets net of deferred profit						125,309,881
Less: Expected credit losses on financing assets - performing (Stage 1 and 2)						(4,188,335)
Allowance for impairment on financing assets – credit impaired (Stage 3)						(1,773,853)
Suspended profit						(63,117)
Net financing assets						119,284,576

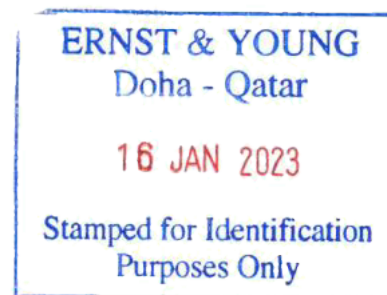
Note:
 Details of financing assets related to Sukuk backed assets as at 31 December 2022 are disclosed in Note 20 to the consolidated financial statements.



10. FINANCING ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(d) By sector (continued)

2021	Murabaha	Musawama	Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek	Istisna'a	Others	Total
Government and related entities	21,388,485	-	1,541,123	-	-	22,929,608
Non-banking financial institutions	11,094,092	80,815	1,000,140	-	55,878	12,230,925
Industry	5,206,004	110,509	1,766	-	9,338	5,327,617
Commercial	13,514,450	1,632,441	430,232	-	29,317	15,606,440
Services	11,230,532	249,519	53,752	114	591	11,534,508
Contracting	6,134,142	570,201	331,275	2,962	105,593	7,144,173
Real estate	12,246,357	267,316	17,332,554	-	-	29,846,227
Personal	11,301,211	22,483,752	-	5,838	173,533	33,964,334
Others	2,310,882	-	17,766	-	-	2,328,648
Total financing assets	94,426,155	25,394,553	20,708,608	8,914	374,250	140,912,480
Less: Deferred profit						(7,665,654)
Total financing assets net of deferred profit						133,246,826
Less: Expected credit losses on financing assets - performing (Stage 1 and 2)						(3,013,742)
Allowance for impairment on financing assets – credit impaired (Stage 3)						(1,768,841)
Suspended profit						(55,716)
Net financing assets						128,408,527



11. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	2022			2021		
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	Quoted	Unquoted	Total
<i>Classified as fair value through income statement</i>						
• equity type	200,800	1,183,302	1,384,102	345,977	1,082,506	1,428,483
• debt type - Fixed rate	9,939	278,211	288,150	12,992	312,576	325,568
	210,739	1,461,513	1,672,252	358,969	1,395,082	1,754,051
<i>Classified at amortised cost - debt type (i)</i>						
- State of Qatar Sukuk and QCB Murabaha	2,065,194	38,287,203	40,352,397	2,070,015	37,551,410	39,621,425
- Fixed rate	1,150,501	102,211	1,252,712	663,549	107,252	770,801
Less: Allowance for impairment*	(5,539)	(98,138)	(103,677)	(504)	(103,229)	(103,733)
	3,210,156	38,291,276	41,501,432	2,733,060	37,555,433	40,288,493
<i>Equity-type classified as fair value through equity</i>						
	1,531,590	1,068,912	2,600,502	1,354,854	982,374	2,337,228
	4,952,485	40,821,701	45,774,186	4,446,883	39,932,889	44,379,772

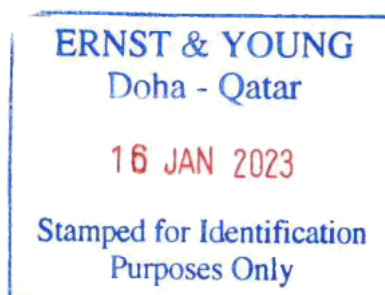
*For stage wise allowance for impairment refer note 4(b).

Notes:

- (i) The fair value of the investments carried at amortised cost as at 31 December 2022 amounted to QAR 41,032 million (2021: QAR 40,065 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:

	2022	2021
Balance at 1 January	272,389	317,774
Charge during the year	(56)	3,791
Write off / reversals / transfers during the year	2,605	(49,176)
Balance at 31 December	274,938	272,389



12. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

Associates' movement during the year is as follows:

	2022	2021
Balance at 1 January	1,139,568	1,133,692
Foreign currency translation and other movements	(19,587)	1,389
Investments transferred / disposed during the year	(50,139)	(24,325)
Share of results	73,291	41,569
Cash dividend	(12,757)	(12,757)
Balance at 31 December	1,130,376	1,139,568

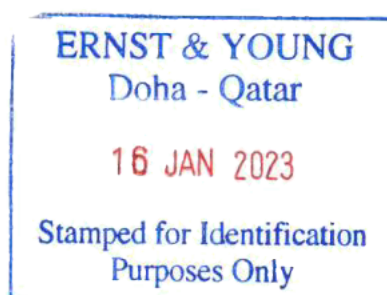
Name of the principal associates	Country of Incorporation	Company's Activities	Ownership %	
			2022	2021
Al Jazeera Finance Company (Q.P.S.C)	Qatar	Financing	30.00%	30.00%
Damaan Islamic Insurance Company (Q.P.S.C)	Qatar	Insurance	30.82%	30.82%
Ambit Corporate Finance*	India	Financial Service	-	21.72%
Bawabat Al Shamal Real Estate Company W.L.L.	Qatar	Real Estate	25.00%	25.00%

* During October 2022, the Group decided to divest its investment in Ambit Corporate Finance. Post exercise of put-option, the remaining stake in Ambit has been materially reduced to less than 7%. The group does not have any significant influence over Ambit and the existing investment has been classified as investments classified as fair value through equity.

The financial position, revenue and result of principal associates based on its financial statements, as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

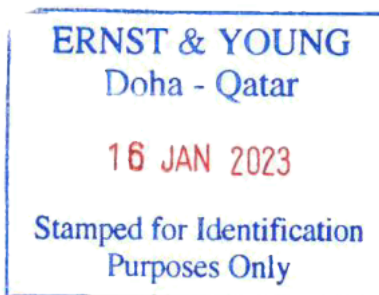
	Al Jazeera Finance Company (Q.P.S.C)	Damaan Islamic Insurance Company (Q.P.S.C)	Bawabat Al Shamal Real Estate Company W.L.L.
31 December 2022			
Total assets	1,019,285	614,140	5,348,222
Total liabilities	89,521	168,769	3,916,158
Total revenue	89,701	78,510	574,205
Net profit	25,862	42,252	176,132
Share of profit	8,796	14,662	40,107

	Al Jazeera Finance Company (Q.P.S.C)	Damaan Islamic Insurance Co (Q.P.S.C)	Ambit Corporate Finance	Bawabat Al Shamal Real Estate Company W.L.L.
31 December 2021				
Total assets	1,068,220	613,527	898,191	5,387,493
Total liabilities	146,070	178,333	436,904	4,115,856
Total revenue	90,959	66,816	176,052	559,860
Net profit	18,798	37,963	8,970	123,796
Share of profit	5,637	12,126	1,337	17,947



13. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	2022	2021
Balance at 1 January	2,853,997	2,862,523
Additions	709,731	1,019
Disposals	(230,000)	-
Transfer	(7,315)	-
Changes in fair value	37,706	37,851
Foreign currency translation and adjustments	(43,569)	(47,396)
Balance at 31 December	3,320,550	2,853,997



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 2022	481,444	678,264	373,687	5,446	20,025	1,558,866
Additions	7,315	3,086	4,593	-	68,543	83,537
Disposals	-	(5,942)	(1)	-	-	(5,943)
Foreign currency translation	(7,492)	(99)	(1,441)	(98)	-	(9,130)
Transfers	-	51,960	5,739	-	(57,699)	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	481,267	727,269	382,577	5,348	30,869	1,627,330
Balance at 1 January 2021	483,097	635,447	365,643	5,037	24,188	1,513,412
Additions	547	5,200	8,478	468	41,315	56,008
Disposals	-	(150)	(443)	-	(7,125)	(7,718)
Foreign currency translation	(2,200)	(586)	9	(59)	-	(2,836)
Transfers	-	38,353	-	-	(38,353)	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	481,444	678,264	373,687	5,446	20,025	1,558,866
Accumulated depreciation:						
Balance at 1 January 2022	119,094	544,137	320,725	4,673	-	988,629
Depreciation charged during the year	7,062	62,353	19,418	160	-	88,993
Disposals	-	(6,240)	-	-	-	(6,240)
Foreign currency translation	(1,074)	308	(896)	(1)	-	(1,663)
Balance at 31 December 2022	125,082	600,558	339,247	4,832	-	1,069,719
Balance at 1 January 2021	111,677	486,543	296,177	4,598	-	898,995
Depreciation \ Impairment charged during the year	7,662	56,902	25,439	137	-	90,140
Disposals	-	(10)	(452)	-	-	(462)
Foreign currency translation	(240)	117	(569)	(69)	-	(761)
Transfers	(5)	585	130	7	-	717
Balance at 31 December 2021	119,094	544,137	320,725	4,673	-	988,629
Carrying amounts:						
Balance at 1 January 2021	371,420	148,904	69,466	439	24,188	614,417
Balance at 31 December 2021	362,350	134,127	52,962	773	20,025	570,237
Balance at 31 December 2022	356,185	126,711	43,330	516	30,869	557,611

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2022	2021
Goodwill		
Balance at 1 January	<u>217,814</u>	<u>217,814</u>
Balance at 31 December	<u>217,814</u>	<u>217,814</u>

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 2022. 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.

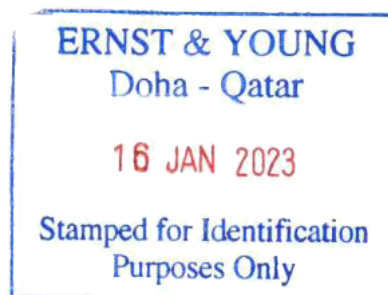
The equity value based on the valuation is higher than the carrying value of the investment in QIB books.

16. OTHER ASSETS

	Note	2022	2021
Projects under development		178,265	219,041
Shari'a compliant risk management instruments	16.1	504,557	88,803
Deferred tax assets		47,075	44,290
Prepayments and advances		49,409	42,367
Clearing & other receivables		321,598	242,014
Others (i)		<u>1,475,373</u>	<u>1,072,277</u>
		<u>2,576,277</u>	<u>1,708,792</u>

Notes:

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



16. OTHER ASSETS (CONTINUED)

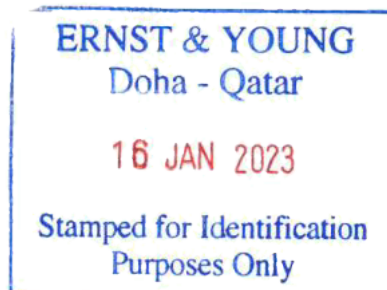
16.1 Shari'a compliant risk management instruments

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.

	2022			2021		
	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount
a) Held for trading						
Forward foreign exchange promissory contracts	12,319	-	543,990	40,777	23,074	4,569,617
Profit rate promissory swaps	7,319	-	72,800	1,933	-	72,800
b) Held as cash flow hedges:						
Forward foreign exchange promissory contracts	62,606	160,980	6,534,142	547	82,646	5,211,307
Profit rate promissory swaps	375,136	1,861	6,812,260	20,363	96,544	6,786,780
Cross currency promissory swaps	35,959	-	692,756	2,768	-	1,444,750
c) Held as hedge of net investment in foreign operation						
Forward foreign exchange promissory contracts	7,537	23,728	588,067	20,883	22	639,555
d) Held as fair value hedges						
Profit rate promissory swaps	3,681	-	145,600	644	-	145,600
Forward foreign exchange promissory contracts	-	-	-	888	-	25,673
	504,557	186,569	15,389,615	88,803	202,286	18,896,082

17. DUE TO BANKS

	2022	2021
Wakala payable	3,284,701	3,287,654
Commodity murabaha payable	12,956,637	10,583,263
Repurchase agreements	990,834	5,514,728
Current accounts	150,308	470,237
	17,382,480	19,855,882



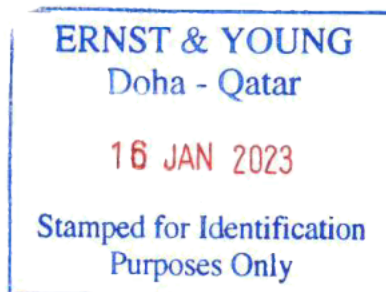
Wakala payables include various facilities with maturities up to thirty six months and carries a profit rate of 1.1% to 4.8% (2021: maturities up to eight months and carrying profit rate of 0.45% to 1.1%). The market value of securities given as collateral against the repurchase agreement borrowings are QAR 1,015 million (2021: 1,544 million)

18. CUSTOMERS' CURRENT ACCOUNTS

	2022	2021
<i>Current accounts by sector:</i>		
- Government	1,912,021	1,350,968
- Non-banking financial institutions	2,454,781	68,937
- Corporate	4,344,844	4,151,681
- Individuals	10,309,309	11,335,444
	<u>19,020,955</u>	<u>16,907,030</u>

19. SUKUK FINANCING

At 31 December	2022	2021
Face value of sukuk	12,364,683	14,012,180
Less: Unamortised discount	(8,444)	(11,148)
Profit payable	96,817	61,693
Total	<u>12,453,056</u>	<u>14,062,725</u>



The terms of the above sukuk 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 Sukuk, the Bank has undertaken to repurchase the assets at the same issuance price.

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

At 31 December	2022	2021
Murabaha	5,547,054	6,879,610
Ijarah	8,998,928	9,251,348
Total financing assets to the Sukuk	<u>14,545,982</u>	<u>16,130,958</u>

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

Year of Maturity	2022	2021
2022	-	2,730,000
2023	1,454,180	1,454,180
2024	3,640,000	3,640,000
2025	7,098,000	6,188,000
2026	172,503	
	<u>12,364,683</u>	<u>14,012,180</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 3.20% (2021: 3.28%).

20. OTHER LIABILITIES

	Note	2022	2021
Accrued expenses		348,065	343,090
Manager cheques and demand drafts		415,989	427,334
Customers advances		23,709	16,921
Provision for employees' end of service benefits (i)		213,997	202,138
Clearing, Naps and visa settlements		823,284	504,311
Cash margins		337,784	278,215
Contribution to Social and Sports fund		100,130	88,882
Pension fund		1,685	685
Acceptances		344,356	341,395
Profit payable on Sukuk eligible as additional capital		187,673	196,337
Letter of credit and guarantee under settlement		227,525	215,751
Shari'a compliant risk management instruments	16.1	186,569	202,286
Others		590,315	625,177
Allowance for impairment for financing commitments and financial guarantees		67,268	48,111
		<u>3,868,349</u>	<u>3,490,633</u>

Notes:

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

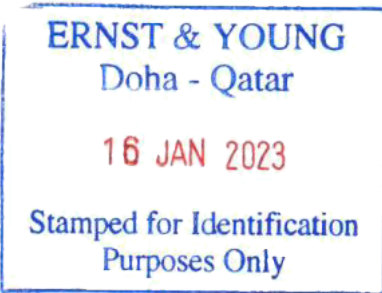
	2022	2021
Balance at 1 January	202,138	212,346
Charge for the year (Note 29)	22,046	24,687
Payments made during the year	(10,173)	(34,620)
Foreign currency translation	(14)	(275)
Balance at 31 December	<u>213,997</u>	<u>202,138</u>

21. EQUITY OF UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS

	2022	2021
Unrestricted investment account holders balance before share of profit	102,343,511	113,179,184
Add: Profits for unrestricted investment account holders for the year	2,169,116	1,687,172
Less: Profit paid during the year	(1,239,943)	(782,356)
Total unrestricted investment account holders balance after share of profit and before share of fair value reserve	<u>103,272,684</u>	<u>114,084,000</u>
	2022	2021
Share of unrestricted investment account holders' of the profit for the year	6,299,768	5,128,747
Less: Mudarib share	(4,130,652)	(3,441,575)
Total profit distributed to investment account holders for the year	<u>2,169,116</u>	<u>1,687,172</u>



21. EQUITY OF UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS (CONTINUED)

<i>By type:</i>	2022	2021
Term accounts	81,325,267	90,884,114
Saving accounts	19,270,007	19,789,956
Call accounts	2,677,410	3,409,930
Total	<u>103,272,684</u>	<u>114,084,000</u>
		
<i>By sector:</i>		
Retail	41,246,685	39,063,838
Corporate	19,143,707	27,984,429
Non-banking financial institution	7,191,777	8,536,625
Government	33,571,511	36,802,687
Banks	2,119,004	1,696,421
Total	<u>103,272,684</u>	<u>114,084,000</u>
	2022	2021
Total unrestricted investment account holders balance after share of profit and before share of fair value reserve	103,272,684	114,084,001
Share in fair value reserve	77,255	103,768
Total unrestricted investment account holders balance	<u>103,349,939</u>	<u>114,187,769</u>

22. EQUITY

(a) Share capital

	2022	2021
At 31 December	<u>2,362,932</u>	<u>2,362,932</u>

At 31 December 2022 the authorised and issued share capital comprised of 2,363 million ordinary shares (2021: 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 196.8 million (2021: QAR 8.4 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.

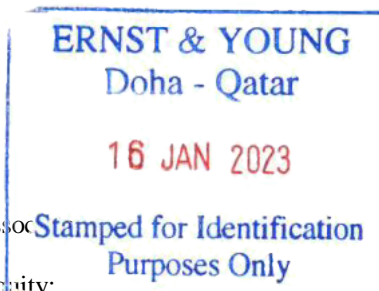
22. EQUITY (CONTINUED)

(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.

(f) Fair value reserve

	2022	2021
Opening balance	60,661	(109,786)
Changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	345,501	191,127
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	(7,872)	(274)
Investments carried as fair value through equity:		
Increase / (decrease) in fair value reserve	(225,453)	(34,889)
Share of equity of unrestricted investment account holders	25,975	(4,202)
Revaluation of investment properties:		
Movement in investment property fair value	(2,211)	35,877
Share of equity to unrestricted investment account holders	540	(17,192)
	<u>197,141</u>	<u>60,661</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 (2021: QAR Nil was transferred to other reserves from retained earnings).

(i) Proposed cash dividends

The Board of Directors in its meeting dated 16 January 2023 has proposed a cash dividend of 62.5% of the paid up share capital amounting to QAR 1,476.8 million – QAR 0.625 per share (2021: 57.5% of the paid up share capital amounting to QAR 1,358.7 million – QAR 0.575 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 (34.38%), 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 based on applicable relevant six year reset rate + margin to be reset every sixth year. During 2021 the first reset period lapsed and a new profit rate has been reset for the coming six years. 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 based on applicable relevant six year reset rate + margin to be reset every sixth year.

25. NET INCOME FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	2022	2021
Income from:		
Murabaha	4,083,236	3,570,073
Musawama	1,439,531	1,583,461
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek	978,896	831,756
Istisna'a	382	13,346
	<u>6,502,045</u>	<u>5,998,636</u>

26. NET INCOME FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

	2022	2021
Income from debt-type instruments carried at amortised cost	1,474,918	1,056,145
Net cost of placements with / from banks	(392,409)	(140,296)
Net gain on sale of debt-type instruments carried at amortised cost	65	13,410
Net gain on sale of equity and debt type instruments carried at fair value	56,594	15,294
Fair value (loss)/gain on equity and debt type instruments carried at fair value through income statement	(19,387)	7,710
Gains and rental income from investment properties	199,293	67,836
Dividend and other income	132,541	111,883
	<u>1,451,615</u>	<u>1,131,982</u>

27. NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

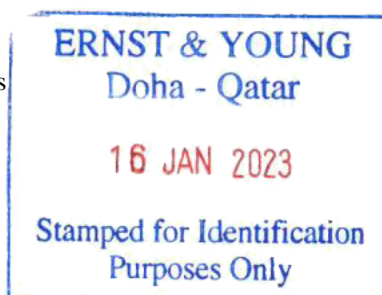
	2022	2021
Feasibility study and facility management fees	255,780	202,898
Fees on letters of credit and guarantees	80,957	79,665
Banking services fees	604,270	484,583
Advisory fees	13,005	49,452
Others	141,591	120,566
	<u>1,095,603</u>	<u>937,164</u>
Fee and commission expense	(285,252)	(210,734)
Net fee and commission income	<u>810,351</u>	<u>726,430</u>

28. NET FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN

	2022	2021
Dealing in foreign currencies	149,051	125,141
Foreign exchange swap loss	(47,417)	(18,695)
Revaluation of assets and liabilities	20,719	93,934
	<u>122,353</u>	<u>200,380</u>

29. STAFF COSTS

	2022	2021
Salaries and other benefits	606,464	617,461
Staff pension fund costs	8,142	8,063
Staff indemnity costs (Note 20)	22,046	24,687
	<u>636,652</u>	<u>650,211</u>

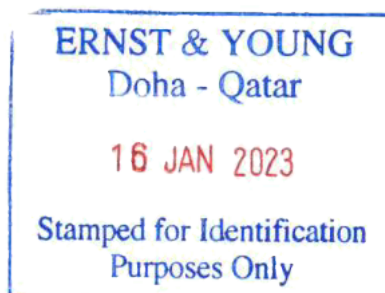


30. OTHER EXPENSES

	2022	2021
Legal and professional fees	48,087	42,337
Rent	41,549	43,455
Service expenses	49,244	45,853
Board of Directors' remuneration	17,334	18,500
IT expenses	62,317	57,864
Advertising and marketing expenses	43,195	18,036
Communication and utilities	43,220	45,403
Subscription fees	5,225	5,008
Repairs and maintenance	10,555	10,132
Insurance costs	9,510	9,118
Other expenses	56,368	49,173
	<u>386,604</u>	<u>344,879</u>

31. TAX EXPENSE

	2022	2021
Current year	11,214	9,707
Total tax expense	<u>11,214</u>	<u>9,707</u>



32. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

	2022	2021
a) Contingent liabilities		
Unutilised financing facilities	8,380,788	7,731,497
Guarantees	8,531,533	8,393,739
Letters of credit	1,254,952	6,193,367
	<u>18,167,273</u>	<u>22,318,603</u>
b) Commitments		
Investment commitment	441,700	213,614
Total	<u>18,608,973</u>	<u>22,532,217</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.

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:

2022	Qatar	Other GCC	Europe	North America	Others	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	7,394,526	-	46,083	-	510,506	7,951,115
Due from banks	1,172,455	10,814	993,345	720,473	291,033	3,188,120
Financing assets	112,177,084	1,115,974	2,109,517	3,031,294	850,707	119,284,576
Investment securities	41,372,519	1,684,068	948,274	1,585,377	183,948	45,774,186
Investment in associates	1,130,376	-	-	-	-	1,130,376
Investment properties	2,578,561	48,509	693,480	-	-	3,320,550
Fixed assets	453,729	-	62,173	-	41,709	557,611
Intangible assets	216,056	-	-	-	1,758	217,814
Other assets	1,892,194	232,333	287,707	1,560	162,483	2,576,277
Total assets	168,387,500	3,091,698	5,140,579	5,338,704	2,042,144	184,000,625

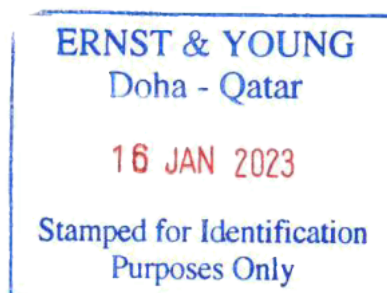
Liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders

Liabilities

Due to banks	2,485,077	8,935,011	4,646,387	-	1,316,005	17,382,480
Customers' current accounts	18,306,952	11,424	90,993	66,184	545,402	19,020,955
Sukuk financing	-	-	12,453,056	-	-	12,453,056
Other liabilities	3,437,247	130,808	130,547	-	169,747	3,868,349
Total liabilities	24,229,276	9,077,243	17,320,983	66,184	2,031,154	52,724,840

Equity of unrestricted investment account holders

Total liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders	84,567,064	7,558,123	8,176,060	2,415,895	632,797	103,349,939
	108,796,340	16,635,366	25,497,043	2,482,079	2,663,951	156,074,779



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

Geographical sector (continued)

2021	Qatar	Other GCC	Europe	North America	Others	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	6,644,757	-	2,152	-	529,598	7,176,507
Due from banks	3,769,602	1,215,227	901,827	1,259,154	314,886	7,460,696
Financing assets	121,257,866	1,117,585	2,778,039	2,307,255	947,782	128,408,527
Investment securities	40,671,008	957,619	1,107,349	1,492,843	150,953	44,379,772
Investment in associates	1,077,484	-	-	-	62,084	1,139,568
Investment properties	2,062,863	48,509	742,625	-	-	2,853,997
Fixed assets	461,075	-	64,810	-	44,352	570,237
Intangible assets	216,056	-	-	-	1,758	217,814
Other assets	1,213,098	109,866	189,729	4,581	191,518	1,708,792
Total assets	177,373,809	3,448,806	5,786,531	5,063,833	2,242,931	193,915,910

Liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders

Liabilities

Due to banks	6,941,215	5,858,502	5,508,947	-	1,547,218	19,855,882
Customers' current accounts	16,095,674	21,175	75,514	89,441	625,226	16,907,030
Sukuk financing	-	-	14,062,725	-	-	14,062,725
Other liabilities	3,084,082	62,943	149,853	-	193,755	3,490,633
Total liabilities	26,120,971	5,942,620	19,797,039	89,441	2,366,199	54,316,270

Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	85,673,986	8,354,465	11,502,861	4,066,678	4,589,779	114,187,769
Total liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders	111,794,957	14,297,085	31,299,900	4,156,119	6,955,978	168,504,039

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.

	2022	2021
Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Bank	4,005,203	3,555,296
Less: profit attributable to sukuk eligible as additional capital	(187,673)	(196,337)
Profit for EPS computation	3,817,530	3,358,959
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year (in thousands)	2,362,932	2,362,932
Basic / diluted earnings per share (QAR)	1.62	1.42



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:

	2022	2021
Cash and balances with central banks (excluding restricted QCB and other central banks reserve account)	1,827,643	1,171,395
Due from banks	3,008,678	7,330,862
	<u>4,836,321</u>	<u>8,502,257</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:

	2022		2021	
	Associate companies	Board of Directors	Associate Companies	Board of Directors
Assets:				
Gross financing assets (excluding provisions)	2,879,496	4,749,935	3,169,957	4,842,850
Equity of unrestricted investment account holders	519,245	1,277,051	353,040	1,442,878
Off balance sheet items:				
Contingent liabilities, guarantees and other commitments	20,246	124,303	125,798	55,245
Consolidated statement of income items:				
Financing income	137,283	245,412	157,719	206,787
Profit paid on deposits	3,056	27,831	3,060	33,176
Others	803	17,025	1,138	11,068

Key management personnel compensation for the year comprised:

	2022	2021
Short term employee benefits	70,655	71,386
Other long term benefits	10,868	9,994
	<u>81,523</u>	<u>81,380</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

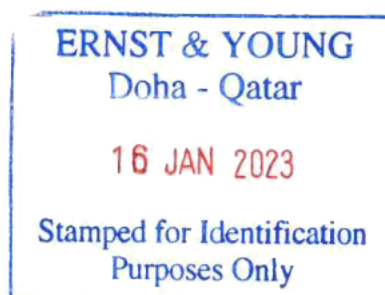
The Shari'a Supervisory Board of the Group consists of three scholars who are specialised in Shari'a principles and they ensure the Group's compliance with general Islamic principles and work in accordance with the issued Fatwas and guiding rules. The Board's review includes examining the evidence related 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 2022 of QAR 100.1 million (2021: QAR 88.8 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

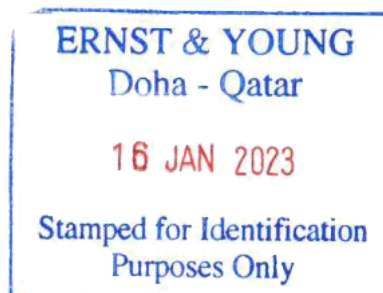
The comparative figures presented for 2021 have been reclassified where necessary to preserve consistency with the 2022 figures. However, such reclassifications did not have any effect on the consolidated net profit or the total consolidated equity for the comparative year.



FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE PARENT BANK

A. Statement of financial position of the parent bank

As at 31 December	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Cash and balances with central banks	7,394,466	6,644,757
Due from banks	2,620,322	7,193,494
Financing assets	117,102,454	126,111,058
Investment securities	44,916,335	43,730,146
Investment in associates	1,056,084	1,011,148
Investment properties	1,332,027	1,352,635
Fixed assets	448,742	455,982
Other assets	2,015,333	1,152,251
TOTAL ASSETS	176,885,763	187,651,471
LIABILITIES		
Due to banks	13,881,918	17,082,351
Customers' current accounts	18,327,601	16,121,698
Sukuk financing	12,453,056	14,062,725
Other liabilities	4,697,550	4,408,400
TOTAL LIABILITIES	49,360,125	51,675,174
EQUITY OF UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS	100,007,211	110,937,792
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital	2,362,932	2,362,932
Legal reserve	6,353,459	6,353,459
Risk reserve	2,641,655	2,444,872
General reserve	79,485	79,485
Fair value reserve	339,775	35,966
Foreign currency translation reserve	(100,522)	(55,803)
Other reserves	212,058	212,058
Proposed cash dividends	1,476,833	1,358,686
Retained earnings	10,152,752	8,246,850
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	23,518,427	21,038,505
Sukuk eligible as additional capital	4,000,000	4,000,000
Total equity	27,518,427	25,038,505
TOTAL LIABILITIES, EQUITY OF UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	176,885,763	187,651,471



B. STATEMENT OF INCOME OF THE PARENT BANK

For the year ended 31 December	2022	2021
Net income from financing activities	6,325,336	5,880,022
Net income from investing activities	1,211,420	988,033
Net income from financing and investing activities	7,536,756	6,868,055
Fee and commission income	1,043,736	843,290
Fee and commission expense	(280,687)	(204,526)
Net fee and commission income	763,049	638,764
Net foreign exchange gain	97,172	200,862
Share of results of associates	63,564	35,710
Other income	-	20,000
Total income	8,460,541	7,763,391
Staff costs	(498,796)	(510,334)
Depreciation and amortization	(81,528)	(80,802)
Sukuk holder's share of profit	(416,888)	(453,042)
Other expenses	(306,963)	(280,074)
Total expenses	(1,304,175)	(1,324,252)
Net impairment reversals / (losses) on investment securities	128	(3,365)
Net impairment losses on financing assets	(1,235,872)	(1,304,676)
Other impairment losses	48,944	(4,431)
Profit for the year before return to unrestricted investment account holders	5,969,566	5,126,667
Less: Return to unrestricted investment account holders	(2,102,248)	(1,644,582)
Profit for the year	3,867,318	3,482,085

