

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 December 2022**

Registered office
Al Zahra Street
P O Box 1885 - Sharjah
United Arab Emirates

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2022

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Board of Directors' report

Dear Shareholders,

It is my pleasure to present the Directors' Report, and audited consolidated financial statements, for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The signing of the guarantee with the Government of Sharjah and the successful capital increase by AED 2.6billion raised in September 2023, gives a clear signal of our return to being an active player in UAE banking.

Even with our recapitalization plan being delayed due to unavoidable steps that needed to be followed and related regulatory approvals, our bank continued to upgrade its systems and invest for the future.

Total assets at AED 8.6billion were down 15% from AED 10.1 billion in 2021 with net loans and advances of AED 5.1billion as compared to AED 5.9billion in 2021. Customer deposits were at AED 7.6billion, down by AED 0.9billion compared to AED 8.5billion in 2021.


The Bank posted operating income of AED 45million in 2022 compared to last year of AED 173million. Net interest income of AED 79 million was achieved despite lower earning assets which was compensated for by lower interest expense. Fees and commissions were lower at AED 54 million compared to AED 66 million in 2021. Unrealized valuation losses were taken on our repossessed properties which adversely impacted the operating income. With continued investment in building the infrastructure for the planned growth in our business, our operating expenses reached AED 185 million. The legacy impaired portfolio continued to weigh heavily on our net profit with an additional impairment charge assessed for the year. As a result, the Bank reported a net loss of AED 584 million for the year 2022, with net equity reaching AED104 million.

We intend to keep on going beyond set milestones and targets. With business confidence restored gradually along the continued support of our majority shareholder, Government of Sharjah (GOS), the Central Bank of UAE (CBUAE) and the effects of the capital increase in 2023, our future looks bright.

In 2023 and beyond, the direction of travel has been set and we will focus on enhancing our restructuring and recovery capabilities to recover impaired loans, while at the same time remain vigilant to business opportunities and improve our market share.

Personally, and on behalf of the entire Board, I would like to express our sincere gratitude and appreciation to His Highness Sheikh Dr. Sultan bin Mohammed Al Qasimi, Member of the Supreme Council and Ruler of Sharjah, for his guidance and support to our bank during these challenging conditions it has faced.

On your behalf, I would also like to thank the bank's management and staff for their dedication, commitment, and we all look forward to their continued contribution in this transformed Invest Bank.



Sheikh Sultan Bin Ahmed Bin Sultan Al Qasimi
Chairman



Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Invest bank P.S.C.

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our qualified opinion

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the *Basis for qualified opinion* section of our report, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Invest bank P.S.C. (the "Bank") and its subsidiary (together 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 International Financial Reporting Standards.

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022;
- the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for qualified opinion

The Group has not recognised expected credit losses ("ECL") of AED 179 million on impaired loans and advances to customers at 31 December 2022, which is not in compliance with IFRS. Had the Group recorded this provision for ECL, the loss for the year ended 31 December 2022 would have increased by AED 179 million and as at that date, loans and advances to customers would have reduced by AED 179 million and accumulated losses would have increased by an equivalent amount, resulting in a negative equity of AED 75 million at 31 December 2022.

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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the United Arab Emirates. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Invest bank P.S.C. (continued)

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to note 2 to the consolidated financial statements which states that the Bank is dependent on the ongoing support of the Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates and the Government of Sharjah in managing its liquidity and financing requirements. We also draw attention to notes 2 and 27 which state that the Bank's Capital Adequacy Ratio ("CAR") as at 31 December 2022 was below the regulatory minimum requirement of 13%. Subsequent to 31 December 2022, as disclosed in note 2, the Bank has increased its paid-up share capital by AED 2.6 billion and continues to focus on other initiatives to manage its CAR and its ongoing liquidity requirements.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Our audit approach

Overview

Key Audit Matter	• Management's assessment of the preparation of the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis
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As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the Basis for qualified opinion section, we have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matters (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the Key audit matter
<p>Management's assessment of the preparation of the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis</p> <p>Management and the Board of Directors have assessed the appropriateness of preparing the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis. In performing their assessment, management and the Board of Directors have considered the liquidity requirements of the Group, as well as the liquidity support provided by the Central Bank of the UAE ('CBUAE').</p> <p>As a result of their assessment, which requires the use of significant assumptions and judgements, management and the Board of Directors have determined that it is appropriate to prepare the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis.</p> <p>The going concern basis for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is considered as a key audit matter in view of the significant judgements exercised by management and the assumptions made by it in performing its going concern assessment for the Group, particularly in view of the significant decline in the liquidity and financial performance of the Group.</p> <p>Refer to note 2 of the consolidated financial statements.</p>	<p>We performed the following procedures in respect of the judgements exercised by the Group in performing its going concern assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Discussed with the CBUAE regarding its commitment to ongoing liquidity support for the Bank. ➤ Sighted documentation on the extension of maturity of the Government of Sharjah sukuks of AED 2 billion to 23 March 2024. ➤ Sighted the underlying documentation in connection with the increase in the paid-up share capital of the Bank arising from the rights issue of AED 2.6 billion which was concluded in October 2023. ➤ Sighted the executed version of the agreement with the Government of Sharjah dated 10 May 2023. ➤ Assessed the Group's liquidity requirements, deposit concentration and projected future depositor attrition. ➤ Assessed the adequacy of the Group's disclosures in note 2 on management's assessment of the going concern basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board of Directors' Report (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report.

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

Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Invest bank P.S.C. (continued)

Other information (continued)

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

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. Except for the effect of the matter described in the basis for the qualified opinion section of our report as a result of not recording the ECL provision on loans and advances to customers, on the other information, we have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and their preparation in compliance with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. 32 of 2021, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, 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 directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 Invest bank P.S.C. (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 directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Invest bank P.S.C. (continued)

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by the UAE Federal Law No. 32 of 2021, we report that:

- i) we have obtained all the information we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- ii) the consolidated financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. 32 of 2021;
- iii) the Group has maintained proper books of account;
- iv) the financial information included in the Board of Directors' Report is consistent with the books of account of the Group;
- v) as disclosed in note 8 to the consolidated financial statements the Group has not purchased shares during the year ended 31 December 2022;
- vi) note 23 to the consolidated financial statements discloses material related party transactions, and the terms under which they were conducted;
- vii) except for the matter referred to in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Group has contravened during the year ended 31 December 2022 any of the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. 32 of 2021, or in respect of the Bank, its Articles of Association which would materially affect its activities or its financial position as at 31 December 2022; and
- viii) note 19.1 to the financial statements discloses the social contributions made during the year ended 31 December 2022.

Further, as required by Article (114) of the Decretal Federal Law No. (14) of 2018, we report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Limited Partnership (Sharjah Branch)
14 November 2023




Murad Alnsour
Registered Auditor Number 1301
Place: Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

INVEST BANK P.S.C.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**
As at 31 December 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	AED'000	AED'000
Assets			
Cash and deposits with central banks	6	615,346	1,446,482
Due from banks	7	140,540	116,836
Investment securities	8	2,136,084	2,011,778
Loans and advances to customers	9	5,136,760	5,930,367
Other assets	10	538,981	554,511
Total assets		8,567,711	10,059,974
Liabilities			
Due to banks	12	651,653	754,511
Deposits from customers	13	7,587,174	8,470,569
Other liabilities	14	224,627	214,370
Total liabilities		8,463,454	9,439,450
Equity			
Share capital	15	3,180,982	3,180,982
Share discount	15	(477,857)	(477,857)
Fair value reserve		(40,879)	(40,988)
Foreign currency translation reserve		68,672	-
Accumulated losses		(2,626,661)	(2,041,613)
Net equity		104,257	620,524
Total liabilities and equity		8,567,711	10,059,974

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on **14 NOV 2023** and signed on its behalf by:



Chief Executive Officer

Chairman

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Operating income			
Interest income	16	221,082	302,481
Interest expense	16	(142,561)	(181,470)
Net interest income		78,521	121,011
Net fees and commission income	17	46,536	58,443
Net income from foreign currencies		7,769	7,806
Other loss	18	(87,827)	(14,702)
Total operating income		44,999	172,558
Operating expenses			
General and administrative expenses	19	(184,675)	(165,821)
Total operating expenses		(184,675)	(165,821)
Operating (loss) / profit before monetary gain and impairment charge		(139,676)	6,737
Monetary gain		1,173	-
Net impairment charge	20	(445,372)	(294,569)
Loss for the year		(583,875)	(287,832)
Loss per share (UAE Dirhams)	21	(0.184)	(0.091)

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the year ended 31 December 2022

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Loss for the year	(583,875)	(287,832)
Other comprehensive loss:		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Change in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")	109	(1,461)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Exchange translation loss and inflation adjustment on foreign operations	67,499	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(516,267)	(289,293)

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share Capital AED'000	Share discount AED'000	Foreign currency translation reserve AED'000	Fair value reserve AED'000	Accumulated losses AED'000	Total AED'000
Balance at 1 January 2021	3,180,982	(477,857)	-	(41,169)	(1,752,139)	909,817
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(287,832)	(287,832)
<i>Other comprehensive loss:</i>						
Change in fair value of financial assets measured at FVTOCI	-	-	-	(1,461)	-	(1,461)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,461)	(287,832)	(289,293)
Transfer of loss on disposal of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income to accumulated losses	-	-	-	1,642	(1,642)	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	3,180,982	(477,857)	-	(40,988)	(2,041,613)	620,524
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(583,875)	(583,875)
<i>Other comprehensive loss:</i>						
Change in fair value of financial assets measured at FVTOCI	-	-	-	109	-	109
Changes in net assets due to exchange translation and hyperinflation adjustment on foreign operations	-	-	68,672	-	(1,173)	67,499
Total comprehensive profit/ (loss) for the year	-	-	68,672	109	(585,048)	(516,267)
Balance at 31 December 2022	3,180,982	(477,857)	68,672	(40,879)	(2,626,661)	104,257

The notes 1 to 28 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss for the year		(583,875)	(287,832)
Adjustments:			
Depreciation		8,194	6,533
Net gain on investment securities		(87)	(372)
Gain on sale of investment properties		-	(1,500)
Fair value loss on repossessed properties		87,909	9,914
Monetary gain		(1,173)	-
Impairment loss on other assets		3,000	-
Net impairment loss		201,952	294,569
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities		(284,080)	21,312
Change in time deposits held with central bank with original maturity of three months or over		(113,460)	(74,914)
Change in reserves held with central bank		53,251	(19,456)
Change in due from banks with original maturity of three months or over		(36,730)	-
Change in loans and advances to customers		476,340	750,380
Change in other assets		(46,643)	89,903
Change in due to banks		7,142	4,412
Change in deposits from customers		(883,395)	323,109
Change in other liabilities		12,164	(73,685)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		(815,411)	1,021,061
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment		(1,780)	(8,276)
Purchase of investment securities		(124,834)	(750,611)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities		621	110,552
Purchase of repossessed properties		-	-
Proceeds from sale of investment properties		-	32,500
Net cash used in investing activities		(125,993)	(615,835)
Cash flow from financing activity			
Proceeds from repo financing		640,000	636,614
Repayment of repo financing		(750,000)	-
Repayment of zero cost facility from CBUAE		-	(275,000)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activity		(110,000)	361,614
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(1,051,404)	766,840
Effect of foreign currency translation		68,672	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		1,355,608	588,768
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	22	372,876	1,355,608

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Legal status and activities

Invest bank P.S.C. ("Invest bank" or "the Bank") is a public shareholding company with limited liability which was incorporated in 1975 by an Emiri Decree issued by His Highness Dr. Sheikh Sultan Bin Mohammed Al Qassimi, Ruler of Sharjah. The registered address of the Bank is at Al Zahra Street, P.O.Box 1885, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates ("UAE").

Invest bank is licensed by the Central Bank of the UAE (the "CBUAE") to carry out banking activities and is principally engaged in the business of corporate and retail banking through its network of branches located in the Emirate of Sharjah, Dubai and Abu Dhabi. Invest bank also carries out banking activities through its branch ("the branch") in Beirut, Lebanon licensed by Banque Du Liban (the "CB Lebanon"). As a result of the prevailing financial and economic crisis in Lebanon, management have assessed the situation and is proceeding with the process of liquidation of the branch after the Bank has obtained CB Lebanon approval to liquidate the branch. The Bank's shares are listed on the Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange ("ADX").

The Bank has a fully owned subsidiary, ALFA Financial Services FZE with limited liability status in the Sharjah Airport International Free Zone which provides support services to the Bank. ALFA Financial Services FZE is in the process of closure as per Board approval dated 27 June 2022. The consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022 comprise the Bank and its subsidiary (together referred to as "the Group").

On 20 September 2021, the UAE Federal Decree Law No. 32 of 2021 ("Companies Law") was issued and came into effect on 2 January 2022 which repealed the UAE Federal Law No. 2 of 2015. The Group is in compliance with the provisions of the UAE Federal Decree Law No 32 of 2021.

Implementation of UAE Corporation Tax Law and application of IAS 12 Income Taxes

On 9 December 2022, the UAE Ministry of Finance released Federal Decree-Law No. 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses (the "Law") to enact a Federal corporate tax regime in the UAE. Furthermore, on 16 January 2023, a Cabinet Decision was published specifying the threshold of AED 375,000 of taxable income above which taxable entities would be subject to a 9% corporate tax rate. The Corporate Tax regime will become effective for the accounting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2023 hence for the Group it will be effective from 1 January 2024. While a number of regulations with regards to the application of tax legislation have been further published, clarifications in relation to certain key aspects such as foreign tax credits are pending and as such management will continue to monitor developments in order to assess the impact of corporate tax including any deferred tax on the Group.

2 Recapitalization and liquidity

Capital and liquidity position

The Bank's total equity reduced to AED 104 million as at 31 December 2022 (AED 621 million as at 31 December 2021) mainly due to provisions absorbed and currency translation impact of AED 69 million as disclosed under Note 3(d)(vi); consequently, the Bank's Capital Adequacy Ratio ("CAR") reached 2.77% as at 31 December 2022 (CBUAE regulatory minimum of 13%).

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

2 Recapitalization and liquidity (continued)

The Bank's Eligible Liquid Asset Ratio ("ELAR") was 11% at 31 December 2022 compared to 19% at 31 December 2021 (CBUAE regulatory minimum of 10%). In March 2021, the Bank entered into a repurchase arrangement in the normal course of business with the CBUAE, collateralised by investments held in Government of Sharjah sukuk, enabling the Bank to draw on AED 1.6 billion in liquidity support. The arrangement was rolled over in March 2022 for an additional year. As such, the Government of Sharjah sukuk mature on 23 March 2023. As at 31 December 2022, outstanding under the repo arrangement is AED 640 million (31 December 2021: AED 750 million).

The CBUAE had earlier made a public press announcement on 16 December 2018 and has subsequently reaffirmed that it will continue to provide support to the Bank through making available liquidity facilities.

The Bank is operating under close coordination with CBUAE and Government of Sharjah ("GoS"), the majority shareholder of the Bank, which have been kept apprised of the developing situation. The Bank has progressed towards conclusion of the recapitalization plan which is further discussed in the section Capital restructuring plan below.

Capital restructuring plan

The shareholders of the Bank in a General Meeting held on 27 April 2023 approved the proposed Capital Restructuring Plan (the "Plan"). The relevant regulatory approvals for the Plan had already been obtained prior to the date of Board of Directors meeting held on 25 January 2023.

Key features of the Plan are summarized in the following:

- GoS to issue a Guarantee with respect to a portfolio of loans and other assets of the Bank as at 30 September 2021, with the objective to protect Invest Bank against losses in the net book value of the assets in the portfolio against a Guarantee fee of AED 2.6 billion (the "Guarantee fee")
- The Bank shall through the rights issue increase the paid-up share capital of the Bank by AED 2.6 billion (the "Rights issue") to settle the Guarantee fee.
- The Guarantee shall be for a period of five years from the effective date of the Guarantee agreement.
- Under the Guarantee Agreement the GoS shall compensate Invest Bank all balance sheet relevant losses in relation to the initial net book value (cut-off date 30 September 2021).

The above will allow relief to the Bank with respect to capital constraints and the Bank will be able to focus on future growth while addressing the legacy issues.

The impact of rights issue on the Bank's equity position had the capital been injected as at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

	AED'000
Total equity as at 31 December 2022	104,257
Impact of rights issue	2,600,000
Total equity post rights issue	2,704,257

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

2 Recapitalization and liquidity (continued)

The shareholders resolved during the general assembly meeting and following receipt of all necessary regulatory approvals to approve the three-step capital solution plan which comprises of:

- reduction of the share capital of AED 3,180,982,143 by AED 2,578,489,214 by writing off Invest Bank's accumulated losses of AED 2,100,632,071 and the existing reserve amount of AED 477,857,143, which shall be effected through reducing the nominal value of each share from AED1 to AED 0.1894046876, resulting in a total share capital of AED 602,492,929 (the "First Reduction");
- after effecting the First Reduction, increasing the share capital of Invest Bank by AED 49,245,218,776 (the "Capital Increase"); by issuing 260,000,000,000 shares (the "New Shares") at an Issue Price of AED 0.01 (1 Fils) (the "Issue Price"), implying a discount of AED 0.1794046876 on the Subscription Price of each share. This discount would result in a negative share discount reserve on the 'shareholders' equity' in an amount of AED 46,645,218,776. The total share capital of the Bank will become AED 49,847,711,705 distributed over 263,180,982,143 shares; and
- after effecting the First Reduction and the Capital Increase, a further reduction in the share capital of Invest Bank by writing off an amount equal to the losses incurred by Invest Bank arising out of the negative reserve of AED 46,645,218,776 referred to in the preceding Capital Increase step, resulting in a share capital of AED 3,202,492,929 at a nominal value of AED 0.012168406 (the "Second Reduction")

The overall impact post execution of the capital restructuring plan on the items in the consolidated Statement of changes in equity of the Bank is explained below:

	As at 31 December 2022	Overall impact of capital solution	Position post Capital solution
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Share Capital	3,180,982	21,511	3,202,493
Share Discount	(477,857)	477,857	-
Accumulated losses	(2,626,661)	2,100,632	(526,029)
Total	76,464	2,600,000	2,676,464

Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Bank continues to focus on a number of initiatives to manage its liquidity and deposit balances including the attraction and retention of deposits. Given the liquidity support provided by the CBUAE and the Government of Sharjah's commitment to supporting the strengthening of the Bank's capital base, the Board and management believe that the Bank will have the ability to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

3 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and the applicable provisions of UAE Federal Law No. 32 of 2021. The Bank in accordance with Article 302 of Federal Law No. 32 of 2021, should convene a General Assembly for the continuation of the Bank, within thirty days of the issue of these financial statements.

(b) Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the measurement of certain investment properties at fair value.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

This consolidated financial information has been presented in United Arab Emirates Dirhams (AED) rounded to the nearest thousand, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS 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 period affected.

Significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial information are described as follows:

(i) Classification of financial assets

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Group classifies its financial assets based on the assessments of the business models in which the assets are held at a portfolio level and whether cash flows generated by assets constitute solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). This requires significant judgement in evaluating how the Group manages its business model and on whether or not a contractual clause in all debt instruments of a certain type breaches SPPI and results in a material portfolio being recorded at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

(ii) Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance

The measurement of the expected credit loss ("ECL") allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses).

A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Determining the criteria for significant increase in credit risk ("SICR");
- Determining the criteria and definition of default;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL; and
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

3 Basis of preparation (continued)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

(iii) Fair value of unquoted securities

The fair values of financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets are determined by using valuation techniques. Where valuation techniques (such as models) are used to determine fair values, these are tested before they are used and models are calibrated to ensure that outputs reflect actual data and comparative market prices. To the extent practical, models use only observable data, however areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect reported fair values of financial instruments.

(iv) Repossessed properties

The fair value of repossessed properties were determined by external, independent property valuers, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued. The independent valuers provide the fair value of the Group's repossessed properties portfolio annually.

(v) Foreign currency translation

During 2019, Lebanon experienced significant shortages in hard currency. As a result, the banks in Lebanon implemented unofficial foreign exchange controls in the banking sector to manage the shortages. The US Dollar ("USD") has been in wide use and circulation over the last 2 decades and against which the Lebanese Pound has been pegged throughout that period at US Dollar 1 equals LL 1,507.5 ("official exchange rate"). In terms of the banking sector, rates would not vary from the official rate and if the banks were to sell USD it would be at the official quoted rate.

In accordance with IFRS, foreign exchange denominated monetary assets and liabilities should be measured using the spot rate. Determination of the spot rate is complex as availability of USD at the official rate is not always possible due to the implementation of exchange controls.

As a result of the above situation, unofficial rates have emerged in the foreign exchange market that are applied by foreign exchange brokers in their currency trades ("parallel rates"). Management have applied their judgment to determine which of the rates should be considered as the spot rate.

In May 2021, the CB Lebanon launched a new foreign exchange platform, namely the Sayrafa platform, where US Dollars can be sold or purchased at a rate determined by the CB Lebanon. However, management did not consider the Sayrafa rate appropriate for currency translation purposes due to the uncertainty surrounding its application mechanism. However, as the Sayrafa rate gained maturity and wider acceptance, management applied judgement and considered it more appropriate to apply the Sayrafa rate with effect from 30 June 2022 to translate the assets and liabilities of the Lebanese branch for the purpose of the condensed consolidated financial information.

Accordingly, the Sayrafa rate of USD 1 equals LBP 38,000 as at 31 December 2022 (USD 1 equals LL 1,507.5 as at 31 December 2021) has been used to translate and incorporate the balances for the Lebanese branch in the consolidated financial statements. This resulted in a gain of AED 69 million and was recorded under currency translation reserve in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022.

(vi) Hyperinflation

The Bank has assessed the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to be 2048.6 as at 31 December 2022, which is an estimate based on the trend in the Consumer Price Index from prior months as published by the Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) to restate balances and transactions.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Summary of significant accounting policies

4.1 New and revised IFRSs applied on the consolidated financial statements

The following new and revised applicable IFRS, which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, have been adopted in these consolidated financial statements. The application of these revised IFRSs, except where stated, have not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years.

(i) *Narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 3, IAS 16, IAS 37 and some annual improvements on IFRS 9 and IFRS 16*

Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Business combinations' update a reference in IFRS 3 to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations.

Amendments to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment' prohibit a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss.

Amendments to IAS 37, 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets' specify which costs a company includes when assessing whether a contract will be loss-making.

Annual improvements make minor amendments to IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', and the Illustrative Examples accompanying IFRS 16, 'Leases'.

(ii) *IFRIC Agenda decision – Lessor forgiveness of lease payments (IFRS 9 and IFRS 16)*

In October 2022, the IASB finalised the agenda decision approved by the IFRS Interpretation Committee (IFRS IC) on 'Lessor Forgiveness of Lease Payments (IFRS 9 and IFRS 16)'. The agenda decision addresses the accounting from the perspective of the lessor, and in particular:

- how the expected credit loss ('ECL') model in IFRS 9 should be applied to the operating lease receivable when the lessor expects to forgive payments due from the lessee under the lease contract before the rent concession is granted.
- whether to apply the de-recognition requirements in IFRS 9 or the lease modification requirements in IFRS 16 when accounting for the rent concession.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.1 New and revised IFRSs issued but not yet effective and not early adopted

New and revised IFRSs	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
<p>IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts' - On 18 May 2017, the IASB finished its long-standing project to develop an accounting standard on insurance contracts and published IFRS 17, 'Insurance Contracts'. IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4, which currently permits a wide variety of practices. IFRS 17 will fundamentally change the accounting by all entities that issue insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features. The standard applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with earlier application permitted if IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers' and IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments' are also applied. IFRS 17 requires a current measurement model, where estimates are remeasured in each reporting period. The measurement is based on the building blocks of discounted, probability-weighted cash flows, a risk adjustment and a contractual service margin ("CSM") representing the unearned profit of the contract. A simplified premium allocation approach is permitted for the liability for the remaining coverage if it provides a measurement that is not materially different from the general model or if the coverage period is one year or less. However, claims incurred will need to be measured based on the building blocks of discounted, risk-adjusted, probability weighted cash flows.</p> <p>Management expects that the adoption of IFRS 17 will not have an impact on the amounts reported and disclosures made in these consolidated financial statements.</p>	1 January 2023
<p>Narrow scope amendments to IAS 1, Practice statement 2 and IAS 8 - The amendments aim to improve accounting policy disclosures and to help users of the financial statements to distinguish between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies.</p> <p>The impact of the above amendments is expected to be immaterial on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.</p>	1 January 2023
<p>Amendment to IAS 12 – deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction- These amendments require companies to recognise deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition gives rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences.</p>	1 January 2023
<p>Amendment to IFRS 16 – Leases on sale and leaseback- These amendments include requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 to explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions where some or all the lease payments are variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are most likely to be impacted.</p>	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024
<p>Amendment to IAS 1 – Non-current liabilities with covenants - These amendments clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability.</p>	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024

The Group is currently assessing the impact of these standards, interpretations and amendments on the future financial statements and intends to adopt these, if applicable, when they become effective. There are no other relevant applicable new standards and amendments to published standards or IFRIC interpretations that have been issued but are not effective for the first time for the Group's financial year beginning on 1 January 2023 that would be expected to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.2 Accounting policies

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

1. Measurement

1.1. Amortised cost and effective interest rate

The amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition; minus the principal repayments; plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest rate method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset i.e. its amortised cost before any impairment allowance or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider expected credit losses and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees.

When the Group revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial asset or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognised in the statement of income.

1.2. Interest income

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, for which interest income is calculated by effective interest rate to their amortised cost (i.e. net of the expected credit loss provision).

1.3. Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transactions costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fee and commissions. Transactions costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Immediately after initial recognition, an ECL is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and at FVTOCI, which results in accounting loss being recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when an asset is newly originated.

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities differs from the transaction price on initial recognition, the entity recognises the difference as follows:

- When the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the difference is recognised as a gain or loss.
- In all other cases, the difference is deferred and the time of recognition of deferred day one profit or loss is determined individually. It is either amortised over life of the instrument, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or realised through settlement.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.2 Accounting policies (continued)

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

2. *Financial assets*

Debt instruments:

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans and advances and investments in debt securities.

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

- the Group's business model for managing the assets; and
- the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Based on these factors, the Group classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

- **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI'), and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.
 - **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):** Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).
 - **Movements in carrying amount** are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains and losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instruments' amortised cost which are recognised in the statement of income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to the statement of income and recognised in 'Other income'. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.
- (i) Classification and subsequent measurement
- **Fair value through profit or loss:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented in the statement of income within 'Other income' in the period in which it arise. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.2 Accounting policies (continued)

(a) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

2. Financial assets (continued)

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

- Business model: the business model reflects how the Group manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Group's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'other' business model and measured at FVTPL. Factors considered by the Group in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated.
- SPPI: Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Group assesses whether financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the 'SPPI test'). In making this assessment, the Group considers whether contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and an interest rate that is consistent with basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets. Examples of equity instruments include basic ordinary shares.

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, except where the Group's management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group's policy is to designate equity investments as FVTOCI when those investments are held for purposes other than to generate investment returns. When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to the statement of income, including on disposal. 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 the consolidated statement of profit or loss as other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.2 Accounting policies (continued)

(a) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

2. Financial assets (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, balances with central banks, amounts due from other banks and deposits from other banks that are held for the purpose of meeting short term cash commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments, that are not quoted in an active market and the Group does not intend to sell immediately in the near future.

Loans and advances are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs. Subsequent to the initial recognition loans and advances are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except when the Group recognises the loans and advances at fair value through profit or loss.

Investment securities

Investment securities are initially measured at fair value plus in case of investment securities not at fair value through profit or loss, incremental direct transaction cost. Subsequent to initial recognition investment securities are accounted for depending upon their classification as either amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income.

Investment securities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, if:

- they are held within a business model with an objective to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flow and the contractual terms of financial assets give rise, on specific dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest; and
- they have not been designated previously as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group elects to present changes in fair value of certain investments in equity and debt instruments held for strategic purpose in other comprehensive income. The election is irrevocable and is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis at initial recognition.

Gains and losses on such equity instruments are not reclassified to consolidated statement of profit or loss and no impairment is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.2 Accounting policies (continued)

(a) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

2. Financial assets (continued)

(ii) Impairment

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

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

(iii) Modification of loans

The Group sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers. When this happens, the Group assesses whether or not the new terms are substantially different to the original terms. The Group does this by considering, among others, the following factors:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay.
- Whether any substantial new terms introduced, such as a profit share/equity-based return that substantially affects the risk profile of the loan.
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty.
- Significant change in the interest rate.
- Change in the currency the loan is denominated in.
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancements that significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.

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

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

The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.2 Accounting policies (continued)

(a) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

2. Financial assets (continued)

(iv) Derecognition other than on a modification

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either (i) the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownerships, or (ii) the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Group has not retained control.

The Group enters into transactions where it retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows from assets but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to other entities and transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards. These transactions are accounted for as 'pass through' transfers that result in derecognition if the Group:

- Has no obligation to make payments unless it collects equivalent amounts from the assets;
- Is prohibited from selling or pledging the assets; and
- Has an obligation to remit any cash it collects from the assets without material delay.

3. Financial liabilities

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

In both the current and prior period, financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading (eg. Short positions in the trading booking) and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition. Gains or losses on financial liabilities designated at FVTPL presented partially in other comprehensive income (the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability, which is determined as the amount that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk) and partially profit or loss (the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability). This is unless such a presentation would create, or enlarge, an accounting mismatch, in which case the gains and losses attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability are also presented in the statement of income;
- Financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets which did not qualify for derecognition whereby for financial liability is recognised for the consideration received for the transfer. In subsequent periods, the Group recognises any expense incurred on the financial liability; and
- Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.2 Accounting policies (continued)

(a) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

3. Financial liabilities

(ii) Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, canceled or expires).

The exchange between the Group and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in the covenants are also taken into consideration. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognized as part of the gain or loss on extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortized over the remaining term of the modified liability.

4. Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Such financial guarantees are given to banks, financial institutions and others on behalf of customers to secure loans, overdrafts and other banking facilities.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at the higher of:

- The amount of the loss allowance; and
- The premium received on initial recognition less income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15.

5. Loan commitments

Loan commitments provided by the Group are measured as the amount of the loss allowance. The Group has not provided any commitment to provide loans at a below-market interest rate, or that can be settled net in cash or by delivering or issuing another financial instrument.

For loan commitments, the loss allowance is recognised as a provision. However, for contracts that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment and the Group cannot separately identify the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment component from those on the loan component, the expected credit losses on the underdrawn commitment are recognised together with the loss allowance for the loan. To the extent that the combined expected credit losses exceed the gross carrying amount of the loan, the expected credit losses are recognised as a provision.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.2 Accounting policies (continued)

(b) Basis of Consolidation

1. Subsidiary

A subsidiary is an investee controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee if it is exposed to, 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. The financial statements of a subsidiary are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date when control ceases.

2. Transactions eliminated on consolidation

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

(c) Fees and commission income and expense

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

Other fees and commission income are generally recognised on an accrual basis when the related service obligations are performed by the Group. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, commitment fees are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period. Other fees and commission expenses are expensed as the related services are received.

(d) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the Group's right to receive such income is established. Usually this is the ex-dividend date for equity securities.

(e) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRSs, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Group's trading activity.

(f) Fair value measurement principles

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Group measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Group uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.2 Accounting policies (continued)

(g) Fair value measurement principles (continued)

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price - i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Group determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Group measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

Portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to market risk and credit risk that are managed by the Group on the basis of the net exposure to either market or credit risk are measured on the basis of a price that would be received to sell a net long position (or paid to transfer a net short position) for a particular risk exposure. Those portfolio-level adjustments are allocated to the individual assets and liabilities on the basis of the relative risk adjustment of each of the individual instruments in the portfolio.

The fair value of a demand deposit is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date on which the amount could be required to be paid.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(h) Derivative financial instruments - Other non-trading derivatives

The Group enters into derivative financial instruments primarily to meet its customer requirements. Derivatives held for internal 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 through profit or loss in the consolidated statement of financial position.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.2 Accounting policies (continued)

(i) Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to UAE Dirhams at the foreign exchange rates at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to UAE Dirhams at the spot foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between the amortised cost in UAE Dirhams at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in the foreign currency translated at the spot exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to UAE Dirhams at the spot exchange rate at the date on which the fair value is determined. Non monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising on translation are generally recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into UAE Dirhams at spot exchange rate at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to UAE Dirhams at spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in OCI, and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve (translation reserve), except to the extent that the translation difference is allocated to non-controlling interest ("NCI").

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. If the Group disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, then the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to NCI.

If the settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, then foreign currency differences arising on the item form part of the net investment in the foreign operation and are recognised in OCI, and accumulated in the translation reserve within equity.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.2 Accounting policies (continued)

(j) Property and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

(ii) Subsequent cost

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that the future economic benefits of the expenditure will flow to the Group. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their useful lives and is generally recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of significant items of property and equipment are as follows:

	Years
Buildings	20 to 30
Office installations and improvements	10
Office furniture and equipment	2 to 5

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at the reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. No depreciation is charged on freehold land and capital-work-in-progress. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

(k) Repossessed properties

The Group holds repossessed properties acquired through the enforcement of security over loans and advances. Repossessed property is measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at fair value with any change therein recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The Group determines fair value on the basis of valuations provided by an independent valuer who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification and has recent experience in the location and category of the repossessed property being valued. The Bank earns rental income from leasing the properties until the properties have been disposed.

(l) Staff terminal benefits

The Group provides for staff terminal benefits based on an estimation of the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service until their retirement. This calculation is performed based on a projected unit credit method.

The Group contributes to the pension scheme for UAE nationals under the UAE pension and social security law. This is a defined contribution pension plan and the Group's contributions are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period to which they relate. In respect of this scheme, the Group has a legal and constructive obligation to pay the fixed contributions as they fall due and no obligations exist to pay the future benefits.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.2 Accounting policies (continued)

(m) Provisions

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

(n) Financial guarantees and loan commitments

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Group to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss that it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Loan commitments are firm commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

Liabilities arising from financial guarantees or commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are initially measured at fair value and the initial fair value is amortised over the life of the guarantee or the commitment. The liability is subsequently carried at the higher of this amortised amount and the present value of any expected payment to settle the liability when a payment under the contract has become probable. Financial guarantees and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are included within other liabilities.

(o) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

(p) Dividend on ordinary shares

Dividends payable on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are approved by the Bank's shareholders.

(q) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(r) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than investment property 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. The recoverable amount of a non-financial asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less cost to sell. The reduction in value is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that assets carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.2 Accounting policies (continued)

(s) 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, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the management of the Group to make decisions about resources allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

(t) Government grant

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions. The impact is immaterial on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

(u) IAS 29 financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies ('IAS 29')

Lebanon has been determined a hyperinflationary economy under IAS 29 with the previous three-year accumulated inflation exceeding 100 per cent. IAS 29 requires non-monetary assets and liabilities of Invest Bank P.S.C – Lebanon Branch ("the Branch"), the Group's branch in Lebanon, to be restated to reflect their current prices using the Consumer Pricing Index (CPI) in the local currency of the branch before translation to the Group's functional currency.

As at 31 December 2022, the three-year cumulative inflation rate has been 1,673% based on the Lebanon CPI. The Bank has used the national Consumer Price Index (CPI) of 2,048.6 as at 31 December 2022, as published by the Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) to restate balances and transactions. The consumer price index at the beginning of the reporting period was 921.4 and closed at 2,048.6 resulting in an increase of 122%

- The Group has recognised in the Group consolidated statement of comprehensive income (OCI) an amount of AED 11.5 million which represents the impact of indexing of non-monetary items from the date these were acquired by applying fluctuation in the CPI from the date of acquisition to 31 December 2021 to the extent determined to be recoverable.
- Monetary assets and liabilities are already reported at the current measuring unit and are not adjusted for inflation. However, the CPI index is applied to measure the loss of purchasing power and for the net monetary position, a hyperinflation adjustment is made in the Group consolidated income statement, amounting to AED 1.5 million with an equal corresponding credit to OCI.
- Impact of indexation on Group consolidated income statement using the respective period index movement for the year 2022 has been assessed. For the year ended 31 December 2022 the indexation impact has not been adjusted in the Group consolidated income statement as it is deemed immaterial.

The hyperinflationary adjustments are not taxable or tax deductible in either Lebanon or the UAE, resulting in a permanent tax difference.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2022

5 Accounting classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The table below shows a reconciliation between line items in the consolidated statement of financial position and categories of financial instruments.

At 31 December 2022	FV/TPL AED'000	FV/TOCI AED'000	At Amortised Cost AED'000	TOTAL AED'000
Financial assets				
Cash and deposits with central banks	-	-	615,346	615,346
Due from banks	-	-	140,540	140,540
Investment securities	2,797	8,558	2,124,729	2,136,084
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	5,136,760	5,136,760
Customers' indebtedness for acceptances	-	-	49,337	49,337
Other financial assets	-	-	55,421	55,421
	2,797	8,558	8,122,133	8,133,488
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	-	-	651,653	651,653
Deposits from customers	-	-	7,587,174	7,587,174
Liabilities under acceptances	-	-	49,337	49,337
Other financial liabilities	-	-	74,579	74,579
	-	-	8,362,743	8,362,743
At 31 December 2021				
Financial assets				
Cash and deposits with central banks	-	-	1,446,482	1,446,482
Due from banks	-	-	116,836	116,836
Investment securities	2,803	8,975	2,000,000	2,011,778
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	5,930,367	5,930,367
Customers' indebtedness for acceptances	-	-	36,924	36,924
Other financial assets	-	-	30,722	30,722
	2,803	8,975	9,561,331	9,573,109
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	-	-	754,511	754,511
Deposits from customers	-	-	8,470,569	8,470,569
Liabilities under acceptances	-	-	36,924	36,924
Other financial liabilities	-	-	99,645	99,645
	-	-	9,361,649	9,361,649
				(34)

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

6 Cash and deposits with central banks

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Cash in hand	22,062	22,361
Deposits with central banks	435,124	1,291,223
Reserve requirements with the central banks ^{6.1}	162,936	215,825
Less: allowance for impairment ^{6.2, 6.3}	(4,776)	(82,927)
	615,346	1,446,482

^{6.1} Statutory reserve deposits are required to be maintained as per regulations of the Central Bank of the UAE and the Central Bank of Lebanon.

^{6.2} A +/-5% change in the allowance rate would result in a AED +/-0.6 million change in ECL (2021: +/-12 million change).

^{6.3} As a result of the application of the foreign currency translation set out in Note 3(d)(vi), and in particular the adoption of the Sayrafa rate, the Bank reversed the allowance for impairment on cash and deposits with Central Bank of Lebanon that is now no longer required, by an amount of AED 77.8 million.

7 Due from banks

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Money market placements	18,649	20,000
Term loans	37,126	-
Balances with other banks	85,053	96,938
Less: allowance for impairment	(288)	(102)
	140,540	116,836
The geographical concentration is as follows:		
-Within the U.A.E.	39,818	38,148
-Outside the U.A.E.	101,010	78,790
	140,828	116,938
Less: allowance for impairment	(288)	(102)
	140,540	116,836

8 Investment securities

The Group's investments are all based in UAE and are as follows:

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):		
Investments in quoted equity securities	2,797	2,803
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)		
Investments in quoted equity securities	7,478	7,895
Investments in un-quoted equity securities	1,080	1,080
Financial assets at amortised cost:		
Investments in debt securities ^{8.2}	2,124,832	2,000,000
	2,136,187	2,011,778
Less: allowance for impairment ^{8.3}	(103)	-
	2,136,084	2,011,778

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

8 Investment securities (continued)

^{8.1} The Group has not purchased any equity investments during the year ended 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: Nil).

^{8.2} At 31 December 2022 AED 0.8 billion (2021: AED 2 billion) of investments in debt securities were pledged with CBUAE due for maturity in March 2023. The Government of Sharjah sukuk also mature on 23 March 2023.

^{8.3} Management has concluded that the expected credit loss on the investments held in Government of Sharjah sukuk is inconsequential.

9 Loans and advances to customers

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Overdrafts ^{9.1.1}	6,369,368	6,081,405
Bills discounted	115,067	104,553
Trust receipts	493,516	439,438
Term loans	4,928,134	5,432,020
	11,906,085	12,057,416
Allowances for impairment ^{9.2}	(6,769,325)	(6,127,049)
Net loans and advances to customers	5,136,760	5,930,367

9.1 The stage wise product balances are as follows:

Stage wise analysis of products

Products	2022			Total
	Stage 1 AED'000	Stage 2 AED'000	Stage 3 AED'000	AED'000
Overdraft ^{9.1.1}	1,329,015	239,005	4,801,348	6,369,368
Bills discounted	22,042	890	92,135	115,067
Trust receipts	50,079	37,515	405,922	493,516
Term loans	884,859	790,940	3,252,335	4,928,134
	2,285,995	1,068,350	8,551,740	11,906,085

	2021			Total
	Stage 1 AED'000	Stage 2 AED'000	Stage 3 AED'000	AED'000
Overdraft ^{9.1.1}	1,275,076	283,799	4,522,530	6,081,405
Bills discounted	8,278	3,327	92,948	104,553
Trust receipts	25,160	27,650	386,628	439,438
Term loans	1,119,981	1,122,211	3,189,828	5,432,020
	2,428,495	1,436,987	8,191,934	12,057,416

^{9.1.1} Includes credit card balances.

Refer to Note 23 for the disclosure of loans and advances to related parties.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

9 Loans and advances to customers (continued)

9.2 The movement during the year in the impairment provision is as follows:

	2022 Provision AED'000	Interest in suspense AED'000	Total AED'000	2021 Provision AED'000	Interest in suspense AED'000	Total AED'000
At 1 January	4,602,981	1,524,068	6,127,049	4,270,048	1,077,311	5,347,359
Net impairment Charge	279,781	-	279,781	335,954	-	335,954
Net movement in interest in suspense	-	514,794	514,794	-	446,757	446,757
Amounts written off	(37,764)	(30,616)	(68,380)	(3,021)	-	(3,021)
Effect of exchange difference	(41,015)	(42,904)	(83,919)	-	-	-
	<u>4,803,983</u>	<u>1,965,342</u>	<u>6,769,325</u>	<u>4,602,981</u>	<u>1,524,068</u>	<u>6,127,049</u>

10 Other assets

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Interest receivable	11,315	7,926
Reposessed properties ^{10.1}	366,037	416,460
Property and equipment	64,957	76,278
Prepayments and other assets	47,335	16,923
Customer acceptances	49,337	36,924
	<u>538,981</u>	<u>554,511</u>

^{10.1} Reposessed properties were acquired in settlement of loans and advances and have been explained further in note 26(a).

11 Property and equipment

	Land and building AED'000	Office installation and improvements AED'000	Office furniture and equipment AED'000	Motor vehicle AED'000	Capital work in progress AED'000	Total AED'000
At 31 December 2022						
Cost	103,349	50,511	109,082	395	474	263,811
Accumulated depreciation	(49,114)	(46,526)	(103,104)	(110)	-	(198,854)
Net book value	<u>54,235</u>	<u>3,985</u>	<u>5,978</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>474</u>	<u>64,957</u>
At 31 December 2021						
Net book value	<u>56,093</u>	<u>6,034</u>	<u>7,477</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,674</u>	<u>76,278</u>

^{11.1} Depreciation charges for the year ended 31 December 2022 amounts to AED 8,194 thousand (2021: AED 6,533 thousand) and has been included in other general and administrative expenses (note 19).

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

12 Due to banks

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Balances due to other banks	11,653	4,511
Repo against fixed income securities ^{Note 8.2}	640,000	750,000
	<u>651,653</u>	<u>754,511</u>

13 Deposits from customers

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Time deposits	5,963,208	6,637,667
Savings accounts	153,753	126,215
Current and other accounts	1,470,213	1,706,687
	<u>7,587,174</u>	<u>8,470,569</u>
Customer deposits by geographical area are as follows:		
Within the UAE	7,585,253	8,414,351
Others	1,921	56,218
	<u>7,587,174</u>	<u>8,470,569</u>

Refer to Note 23 for the disclosure of deposits from related parties.

14 Other liabilities

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Interest payable	54,300	66,411
Unearned income	20,641	20,169
Staff benefits payable	14,498	16,236
Accrued expenses	66,938	44,619
Manager's cheques	1,974	8,766
Customer acceptances	49,337	36,924
Others	16,939	21,245
	<u>224,627</u>	<u>214,370</u>

15 Share capital and reserves

Share capital

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
<i>Authorised share capital</i>		
6,300,000 thousand shares of AED 1 each (2021: 6,300,000 thousand shares of AED 1 each)	<u>6,300,000</u>	<u>6,300,000</u>
<i>Issued and paid-up capital</i>		
3,180,982 thousand shares of AED 1 each (2021: 3,180,982 thousand shares of AED 1 each)	<u>3,180,982</u>	<u>3,180,982</u>

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Share capital and reserves (continued)

Share discount

At the general assembly meeting held on 10 April 2019 it was approved to issue 1,592,857,143 shares of AED 1 each, to the Government of Sharjah at a discounted price of AED 0.7 per share. The resulting share discount of AED 478 million is shown as a debit balance within equity as a share discount.

16 Net interest income

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Interest income:		
Deposits with banks	10,473	3,030
Debt securities	32,510	23,648
Loans and advances to customers	178,099	275,803
	<u>221,082</u>	<u>302,481</u>
Interest expense:		
Due to banks	(4,023)	(5,907)
Time deposits	(134,644)	(168,019)
Call deposits	(1,783)	(1,802)
Savings accounts and others	(2,111)	(5,742)
	<u>(142,561)</u>	<u>(181,470)</u>
Net interest income	78,521	121,011

17 Net fees and commission income

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Fees and commission income:		
Letters of credit fee	3,939	4,073
Letters of guarantee fee	28,578	39,194
Retail and corporate lending fees	8,808	5,607
Commission on transfers / services	1,771	1,968
Others	6,313	8,142
	<u>49,409</u>	<u>58,984</u>
Fees and commission expenses:		
Service charges and other expense	(2,873)	(541)
Net fee and commission income	46,536	58,443

18 Other income / loss

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Dividend on investment securities	625	73
Net rental expense from properties	(838)	(6,756)
Net fair value gains on investments	87	372
Fair value loss on repossessed properties	(87,909)	(9,914)
Other operating income	208	1,523
	<u>(87,827)</u>	<u>(14,702)</u>

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

19 General and administrative expenses

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Personnel and related costs	(93,563)	(91,183)
Premises and related expenses	(8,390)	(9,761)
Professional expenses	(18,398)	(6,653)
Depreciation and other expenses ^{19.1}	(64,324)	(58,224)
	<u>(184,675)</u>	<u>(165,821)</u>

19.1 Includes social contributions made during the year, which amounts to AED 225,000 (2021: AED 203,957).

20 Net impairment charge

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Net impairment charge on		
- loans and advances	(279,781)	(314,197)
- cash and balances with Central banks	78,151	18,000
- debt securities	(103)	-
- due from banks	(186)	28
- other assets (including non-financial assets)	(244,573)	-
Recoveries from loans previously written off	1,120	1,600
	<u>(445,372)</u>	<u>(294,569)</u>

21 Loss per share

Basic earnings per share is based on the loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank and weighted average number of ordinary shares.

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders	(583,875)	(287,832)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding at 31 December	<u>3,180,982</u>	<u>3,180,982</u>
Loss per share (UAE Dirhams)	<u>(0.184)</u>	<u>(0.091)</u>

At reporting date, the Group does not have any instrument resulting in dilution of basic earnings per share.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

22 Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Cash in hand	22,062	22,361
Deposits with central banks ^{22.1}	247,112	1,216,309
Due from banks ^{22.2}	103,702	116,938
	<u>372,876</u>	<u>1,355,608</u>

^{22.1} excluding reserve requirements with Central banks

^{22.2} maturing within three months excluding allowance for impairment

23 Related party transactions

In the normal course of business, the Group enters into various transactions with related parties including Board of directors, their related companies and key management personnel having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including any director, executive or otherwise, of the Group. The related party transactions are executed at the terms agreed between the parties. The volume of related party transactions, outstanding balances at the year end, and related income and expenses for the year are as follows:

	Government of Sharjah AED'000	Sharjah Government related entities AED'000	Board of directors AED'000	Other balances associated with board of directors AED'000	Total AED'000
31 December 2022					
Loans and advances with customers	494,152	279,617	-	392,171	1,165,940
Deposits with customers	1,000,000	772,053	14,719	628,450	2,415,222
Outstanding letters of credit and guarantees	-	37,218	-	34,044	71,262
31 December 2021					
Loans and advances with customers	601	333,805	46,311	338,449	719,166
Deposits with customers	1,000,000	52,376	14,865	765,721	1,832,962
Outstanding letters of credit and guarantees	-	-	-	809	809

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

23 Related party transactions (continued)

Other transactions with the Government of Sharjah

Refer to note 2 for transaction related to investment in Government of Sharjah sukus.

None of the loans granted to related parties are classified as impaired as at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: Nil).

The loans extended to directors during the year are repayable over 1 year and bear interest at rates ranging from 4% to 10% per annum (2021: 4% to 10%). At 31 December 2022, outstanding loans and advances due from related parties are secured by deposits under lien amounting to AED 247.5 million (2021: AED 320.4 million).

	Government of Sharjah AED'000	Sharjah Government related entities AED'000	Board of directors AED'000	Other Balances AED'000	Total AED'000
31 December 2022					
Interest income	4,139	43,910	448	10,023	58,520
Interest expense	15,717	10,750	149	15,387	42,003
31 December 2021					
Interest income	3,626	14,376	2,429	23,954	44,385
Interest expense	11,720	1,283	174	43,325	56,502

Key management compensation

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Salaries and other short term benefits	13,844	10,968
Termination benefits	620	312
Directors sitting fees ^{23.1}	2,633	3,050
	17,097	14,330

^{23.1} No other remuneration was paid to the Board of Directors during the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: Nil).

24 Commitments and contingent liabilities

At any time, the Group has outstanding commitments to extend credit. These commitments take the form of approved loan facilities. Outstanding loan commitments have committed periods that do not extend beyond the normal underwriting and settlement period.

The Group provides financial guarantees and letter of credit to guarantee the performance of customers to third parties. These agreements have fixed limits and generally extend up to a period of one year.

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for the year ended 31 December 2022

24 Commitments and contingent liabilities (continued)

The contractual amount of commitments and contingent liabilities are set out in the following table by category.

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Letters of credit	85,522	65,664
Letters of guarantee	2,086,751	2,299,507
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit	59,675	73,784
Others	2,349	1,041
	<u>2,234,297</u>	<u>2,439,996</u>

Liquidity requirements to support calls under guarantees and standby letters of credit are considerably less than the amount of the commitment because the Group does not generally expect third parties to draw funds under the agreement. The total outstanding contractual amount of commitments to extend credit does not necessarily represent future cash requirements, as many of these commitments will expire or terminate without being funded.

Exposure by geography as on 31 December

	Irrevocable commitments to extend credit		Foreign exchange and forward commitments		Contingent liabilities	
	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
United Arab Emirates	59,675	73,784	2,349	1,041	2,172,273	2,365,171
Other Arab Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>59,675</u>	<u>73,784</u>	<u>2,349</u>	<u>1,041</u>	<u>2,172,273</u>	<u>2,365,171</u>

Exposure by currency as on 31 December

	Irrevocable commitments to extend credit		Foreign exchange and forward commitments		Other commitments and contingent liabilities	
	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Foreign currency	-	-	2,349	1,041	96,927	143,549
AED	59,675	73,784	(2,349)	(1,041)	2,075,346	2,221,622
Total	<u>59,675</u>	<u>73,784</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,172,273</u>	<u>2,365,171</u>

Exposure by maturity as on 31 December

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Less than 3 months	56,147	1,500	2,349	1,041	615,070	669,688
More than 3 months	3,528	72,284	-	-	1,557,203	1,695,483
Total	<u>59,675</u>	<u>73,784</u>	<u>2,349</u>	<u>1,041</u>	<u>2,172,273</u>	<u>2,365,171</u>

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24 Commitments and contingent liabilities (continued)

Exposure by industry segment as on 31 December

	Irrevocable commitments to extend credit		Foreign exchange and forward commitments		Other commitments and contingent liabilities	
	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Agriculture, and allied activities	-	-	-	-	1,109	1,331
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	1,124	1,024
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	182,284	205,435
Construction and real estate	11,297	29,875	-	-	1,419,466	1,512,678
Trade	44,751	-	2,349	1,041	236,009	241,452
Transport, storage and communication	-	-	-	-	11,587	43,582
Financial institutions	-	864	-	-	105,879	113,321
Other services	473	20,000	-	-	188,886	220,292
Loans to individuals	-	6,243	-	-	1,397	1,402
Loans to high net worth individuals	3,154	16,802	-	-	4,172	4,175
Others	-	-	-	-	20,360	20,479
Total	59,675	73,784	2,349	1,041	2,172,273	2,365,171

25 Segmental analysis

Reportable segments are identified on the basis of internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker, in order to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance

The Group operates in the United Arab Emirates and Lebanon, and its results arise largely from commercial banking, treasury and investment activities. Information with respect to business segments is as follows:

	2022			2021		
	Commercial banking AED'000	Treasury & investments AED'000	Total AED'000	Commercial banking AED'000	Treasury & investments AED'000	Total AED'000
Net interest and other income	21,034	23,965	44,999	172,553	5	172,558
Net impairment loss	(445,269)	(103)	(445,372)	(294,569)	-	(294,569)
(Loss) for the year	(609,527)	25,652	(583,875)	(286,025)	(1,807)	(287,832)
Segment capital expenditure	4,765	-	4,765	6,052	-	6,052
Segment depreciation	8,165	-	8,165	6,533	-	6,533
At 31 December						
Segment total assets	5,863,143	2,704,568	8,567,711	6,406,341	3,653,633	10,059,974
Segment total liabilities	7,807,592	655,862	8,463,454	8,199,366	1,240,084	9,439,450

Commercial banking includes corporate and retail portfolios.

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26 Fair value of assets and liabilities

(a) Fair value hierarchy of assets/liabilities measured at fair value

The fair values of assets and liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other assets/liabilities, the Group determines fair values using other valuation techniques. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgment depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

Valuation of investment securities

The Bank constantly monitors the progress of its investments by conducting its own valuation assessment. Depending on the nature of the underlying asset, quantitative methods are used such as residual value, discounted cash flow ("DCF")/scenario analysis or comparable market valuation. The unobservable inputs are selected based on various industry and macroeconomic factors that management considers as reasonable. Qualitative methods which involve taking into consideration the market and economic outlook are also employed.

Valuation of repossessed properties

The fair value of repossessed properties were determined by external, independent property valuers, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued. The independent valuers provide the fair value of the Group's repossessed properties portfolio annually.

The Group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy, which 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: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable 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 in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which 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 for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison with similar instruments for which market observable prices exist. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premia used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity and equity index prices and expected price volatilities and correlations.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

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for the year ended 31 December 2022

26 Fair value of assets and liabilities (continued)

(a) Fair value hierarchy of assets/liabilities measured at fair value (continued)

The following table analyses assets at fair value at the reporting date, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised. The amounts are based on the values recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position.

	Level 1 AED'000	Level 2 AED'000	Level 3 AED'000	Total AED'000
At 31 December 2022				
Financial assets				
FVTPL - equity securities	2,797	-	-	2,797
FVTOCI - equity securities	7,478	-	1,080	8,558
Non-financial assets				
Reposessed properties	-	-	366,037	366,037
	<u>10,275</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>367,117</u>	<u>377,392</u>

At 31 December 2021				
Financial assets				
FVTPL - equity securities	2,803	-	-	2,803
FVTOCI - equity securities	7,895	-	1,080	8,975
Non-financial assets				
Reposessed properties	-	-	416,460	416,460
	<u>10,698</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>417,540</u>	<u>428,238</u>

The following table analyses the movement of level 3 fair value assets

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	Investment Securities AED'000	Investment properties AED'000	Investment Securities AED'000	Investment properties AED'000
Balance as at 1 January	1,080	416,460	467	457,374
Change in fair value during the year	-	(87,909)	-	(9,914)
Additions	-	37,486	613	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(31,000)
Balance as at 31 December	<u>1,080</u>	<u>366,037</u>	<u>1,080</u>	<u>416,460</u>

Although the Bank believes that its estimates at fair value are appropriate, the use of different methodologies or assumptions could lead to different measurements of fair value. For fair value measurement in level-3, changing the assumptions by 5% (+/-), would not have any significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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26 Fair value of assets and liabilities (continued)

(a) Fair value hierarchy of assets/liabilities measured at fair value (continued)

Valuation technique and significant unobservable inputs

The Group has adopted the most appropriate fair value measurement of its repossessed properties.

The following table shows the valuation technique used in measuring the fair value of repossessed properties, as well as the significant unobservable inputs to the valuation.

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Interrelationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurements
Comparative sales method:	The sale or transaction prices of similar sites or comparable properties in the vicinity within an appropriate historical timeframe.	A decrease in sale or transaction prices of similar sites or comparable properties will decrease the fair value.
Capitalization method:	The net operating income of the property.	A decrease in net operating income will decrease the fair value.
	The capitalization rate applicable to the property.	An increase in the capitalization rate will decrease the fair value.
Depreciated cost method:	The original cost of construction of the property.	A decrease in the original cost of construction will decrease the fair value.
	The useful life of the property.	A decrease in the useful life of the property will decrease the fair value.

(b) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value are not materially different from the respective carrying value.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

27 Risk management

(a) Introduction and overview

The Group has exposure to several risk categories and it has frameworks to cover all material risks across the Bank, in addition to the following primary risks:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk

The other distinct risks assessed by the Bank are concentration, business / strategic, regulatory, compliance, reputation and legal risks. Furthermore, information security risk is a critical risk in the current business environment and the Bank has put in place a robust infrastructure to manage the risk.

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

Governance and Risk Management Framework (RMF)

The Board of Directors (the "Board" or "BOD") has the ultimate responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's Risk Management Framework. For that purpose, the Board has formulated, in line with international best practices, the following committees at Board level to help manage various risks the Bank faces:

- a. Board Audit & Compliance Committee;
- b. Board Risk Committee;
- c. Board Executive Credit Committee; and
- d. Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

The Board Risk Committee has been entrusted with the mandate of risk management and the Board Executive Credit Committee has been entrusted with the approval of the credit and investment decisions as per delegation from the Board of Directors.

The various Board Committees are assisted by the following Senior Management Committees: Asset Liability Committee (ALCO), Risk Committee, Management Credit Committee, Special Assets Management Committee, IT Committee, and Information Security Committee.

Bank has implemented the Basel III Frameworks, IFRS 9 and has established other specific committees / working groups with assigned responsibilities to members of the senior management.

Regular audit of business units and credit processes are undertaken by internal audit. Furthermore, Control and Compliance functions have also been enhanced.

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27 Risk management (continued)

(a) Introduction and overview (continued)

Under the purview of the Risk Management Department, the Group has made steady progress in its initiatives to embrace an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework to enable the business and functional units to manage all risks in a pro-active manner while integrating concepts of strategic planning, operational risk management, internal controls, and compliance. These include methods and processes, encompassing all risk dimensions to seize the opportunities related to the achievement of the Group's objectives.

Credit Department (CDT) has formulated credit risk policies aligned with Group's strategies, goals vis-a-vis risk appetite, including collateral management policies, credit assessment, risk grading and reporting, risk rating in compliance with regulatory requirements.

The Bank has a Board Approved Risk Appetite Statement (the "RAS") with threshold limits and benchmarks clearly defined and monitored with monthly update to Management and the Board.

Review of risk management policies and systems is a continuous activity to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered by the Group in order to present a comprehensive view of risk from a strategic and operational perspective and have a process to address risk proactively. Bank is currently undergoing strategic transformation which will prepare the Bank for the next phase of growth. As a result, the risk management framework is also being enhanced to adequately support the implementation of the strategy and mitigate the risks arising out of the same.

(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, and arises principally from the Group's loans and advances to customers, contingent liabilities, balances due from banks, Deposits and reserve with the Central Bank excluding cash on hand, other assets and debt securities.

It is also the risk of loss, or of adverse change in the financial situation, resulting from fluctuations in the credit standing of issuers of securities, counterparties and any debtors to whom the Group is exposed to in the form of counterparty default risk, or (credit) spread risk, or market risk concentrations.

Management of credit risk

The Board of Directors has delegated the responsibilities of the management of credit risk to Board Executive Credit Committee (BECC), Management Credit Committee (MCC) and Special Assets Committee (SAM). Changes to discretionary limits are subject to the Board's approval. Similarly, facilities in excess of discretionary limits are approved by the BECC or / and the Board of Directors.

A centralized credit management division ("CDT") is responsible for oversight of the Group's credit risk, which comprises of various independent functions, including but not limited to credit assessment, evaluation and monitoring. In addition, the Bank has established Credit Control Unit (CCU) as a control unit responsible for credit administration and documentation as well as a Central Credit Operations (CCO) unit to centralize credit operations encompassing, amongst others, activities like validation, settlement and utilisation of limits.

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27 Risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Management of credit risk (continued)

The broad functions of CDT include:

- Formulating credit policies in consultation with business units, covering credit assessment, collateral requirements, risk grading and reporting, documentary and legal procedures, and compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements;
- Reviewing and assessing credit risk in accordance with delegation & authority structure, limits and discretionary powers prior to facilities being committed to customers. Renewals and reviews of facilities are subject to the same rigorous review process;
- Limiting concentrations of credit exposure to counterparties and industries in line with the RAS by establishing exposure caps and monitoring sectoral exposures. Preferred sectors are identified and reviewed regularly in line with market dynamics.
- Reviewing compliance on an ongoing basis with approved exposure limits relating to counterparties, group caps including Board exposure caps, industries and countries. Regular reports are provided to the management, MCC, BECC and the Board of Directors on the quality of portfolios, breaches, if any and appropriate corrective action is initiated when necessary; and
- Providing advice, guidance and specialised training to business units to promote best practices throughout the Group in the management of credit risk.

For financial institutions, the Group uses external ratings issued by Standard and Poor's, Moody's, Fitch, Capital Intelligence or other recognised credit rating agencies in order to manage its credit risk exposure.

The Group has adopted the 'Standardised Approach' for credit risk and market risk and 'Basic Indicator Approach' for Operational Risk, in line with Central Bank regulations. Models for Internal Risk Rating, categorizing the exposures according to the degree of risk of default have been developed and are in use since 2012. The current risk grading framework consists of main eight grades reflecting varying degrees of risk of default and mitigation through collateral or other credit risk mitigants. In order to build a strong credit database, the Group introduced online processing of credit applications and rating of all counterparties.

Loans and advances (including loan commitments, LCs and LGs)

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes is complex and requires the use of models, as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring and of the associated loss ratios for counterparties. The Group measures credit risk using Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD). This is the approach used for the purposes of measuring Expected Credit Loss (ECL) under IFRS 9.

Use of estimates and judgements

The Bank exercises significant judgement in assessing and estimating areas such as Expected Credit Losses. Given the uncertainty and limited forward looking information, the Bank has taken the approach of implementing a judgmental overlay to the ECL model by changing its macroeconomic weightings. The Group uses the weightings of (20: 60: 20) for Baseline: Upside: Downturn Scenarios.

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27 Risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

Governance around IFRS 9 ECL models and calculations

Given the significant impact that the macro-economic scenarios and weightages will have on the Bank's Expected Credit Losses, the Bank has further strengthened its processes, controls and governance frameworks around macro-economic forecasting and the computation of Expected Credit Losses. An internal working group comprising of Senior executives representing Risk, Credit, Remedial, Finance and Business reviews the inputs and assumptions for IFRS 9 ECL measurement in light of available information.

These adjustments reflect the macroeconomic overlays as suggested in the Joint Guidance Note on IFRS 9 by CBUAE.

Credit risk grading

The Group uses internal credit risk grading's that reflect its assessment of the probability of default of individual counterparties. The rating models are tailored to various asset classes. Borrower and loan specific information collected at the time of application (such as disposable income, and level of collateral for retail exposures; and turnover and industry type for wholesale exposures) is fed into this rating model. This is supplemented with external data input into the model.

The credit grades are calibrated such that risk of default increases exponentially at each higher risk grade. For example, this means that the difference in the PD between an A and A- rating grade is lower than the difference in the PD between a B and B- rating grade.

The following are additional considerations for each type of portfolio held by the Group:

Retail:

After the initial recognition of credit grade, for retail business, the repayment behavior of the borrower is monitored to establish the grade of the customer based on the stage of delinquency/account conduct.

Corporate:

For corporate business, the rating is determined at the borrower level. Relationship managers incorporate any updated or new information/credit assessments into the credit system on an ongoing basis. In addition, relationship managers also update information about the creditworthiness of the borrower every year from sources such as financial statements. This determines the updated internal credit rating and PD. Duly authorized overrides are applied on the ratings when the actual performance of the borrower does not align with the model output.

Treasury:

For investments in debt instruments, external rating agency credit grades are used. These published grades are continuously monitored and updated. The PD's associated with each grade are determined based on realised default rates over the prior 12 months, as published by the rating agency.

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27 Risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

Credit risk grading (continued)

(i) Expected credit loss measurement

IFRS 9 outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarized below:

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in 'Stage 1' and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Group.
- If a significant increase in credit risk ('SICR') since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired or delinquent for more than 90 days, the financial instrument is then moved to 'Stage 3'.
- Financial assets in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses from all possible default events over the lifetime.
- A pervasive concept in measuring the ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward-looking information.

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

The Group considers a financial asset to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when one or more of the following quantitative, qualitative or backstop criteria have been met:

Quantitative criteria

Corporate loans:

For corporate loans, if the borrower experiences a significant increase in probability of default which can be triggered by the following quantitative factors:

- A credit risk rating (CRR) downgrade of 2 or more notches is considered significant in case the origination rating is below BBB+, hence the related facility shall be classified at Stage 2. Facilities with rating movement between AAA+ and A- are not subject to this criteria on account of low credit risk.
- If the origination rating is B+ (6+) and below (inclusive), a CRR downgrade of 1 or more notches is considered significant, hence the related facility shall be classified at Stage 2 since the movement of related PD is higher.
- Loan facilities restructured/rescheduled in the last 12 months;
- Loan facilities that are past due for 30 days and above but less than 90 days;
- Any facility of a performing customer being Stage 3.

Retail:

For Retail portfolio, if the borrowers meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Loan rescheduling before 30 days past due;
- Accounts overdue between 30 and 90 days.

Treasury:

- Significant increase in probability of default of the underlying treasury instrument;
- Significant change in the financial instruments' expected performance and behavior of borrower.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

27 Risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

(i) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

Qualitative criteria:

Corporate loans:

For corporate loans, if the borrower experiences a significant increase in probability of default, which can be triggered by the following qualitative factors:

- Net worth erosion
- Fraudulent activity
- Distressed restructure
- Financial covenants breach
- Significant operations disruption
- Bad news in public domain
- Significant reputation damage
- Subject to material litigation

Backstop:

A backstop is applied and the financial asset considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk if the borrower is more than 30 days past due on its contractual payments.

(ii) Definition of default and credit-impaired assets

The Group defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Quantitative criteria:

The obligor is more than 90 days past due on its contractual obligation to the Group.

Qualitative criteria:

The Group considers a default to have occurred with regard to particular obligors when either one of the following events have taken place:

- The Group considers that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligation to the Group in full without recourse by the Group to actions like realizing security (if held).
- The Group puts the credit obligation on a non-accrual status.
- The Group makes a charge-off or account-specific provision resulting from a perceived decline in credit quality subsequent to the Bank taking on the exposure.
- The Group sells the credit obligation at a material credit-related economic loss.
- The Group consents to a distressed restructuring of the credit obligation where this is likely to result in a diminished financial obligation caused by the material forgiveness or postponement of principal, interest and other fees.
- The Group has filed for the obligor's bankruptcy or similar order in respect of the obligor's credit obligation to the Group.

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27 Risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

The criteria above have been applied to all financial instruments held by the Group and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to model the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD), and Loss Given Default (LGD) throughout the Group's expected loss calculations.

An instrument is considered to no longer be in default (i.e. to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria for a consecutive period of twelve months.

Measuring ECL - Inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

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

- PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per 'Definition of default and credit-impaired' above), either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.
- EAD is based on the amounts the Group is expecting to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD). For example, for a revolving commitment, the Group includes the current drawn balance plus any further amount that is expected to be drawn up to the current contractual limit by the time of default, should it occur.
- Loss Given Default (LGD) represents the Group's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default (EAD).

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for each quarterly period and for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in previous period). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

The lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12M PD. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop on a portfolio from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the loans. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data and is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio and credit grade band. This is supported by historical analysis.

The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by product type:

- For amortising products and bullet repayments loans, this is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12 month or lifetime basis. This will also be adjusted for any expected overpayments made by a borrower. Early repayment/refinance assumptions are also incorporated into the calculation.
- For revolving products, the exposure at default is predicted by taking current drawn balance and adding a "credit conversion factor" which allows for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default. These assumptions vary by product type and current limit utilisation, based on analysis of the Group's recent default data.

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27 Risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

Measuring ECL - Inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques (continued)

The LGDs are based on the average expectation of recoveries as recommended by regulators adjusted for the availability of collateral. Bank is in the process of estimating LGD based on its own recovery experience however till such time will continue to apply LGD as per above approach.

Forward-looking economic information is also included in determining the 12M and lifetime PD, EAD and LGD. These assumptions vary by product type. Refer below for an explanation of forward-looking information and its inclusion in ECL calculations.

The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation – such as how the maturity profile of the PDs and how collateral values change etc. – are monitored and reviewed on a quarterly basis.

Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL Models

The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECL both incorporates forward-looking information. The Group has performed historical analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk are oil prices and UAE equity prices.

Credit rating and measurement

The risk rating system is the basis for determining the credit risk of the Group's asset portfolio (except the retail portfolio) and thus asset pricing, portfolio management, determining finance loss provisions and reserves. A grading system is being used by the Group which is based on the Group's internal estimate of probability of default, with customers or portfolios assessed against a range of quantitative and qualitative factors, including taking into account the counterparty's financial position, past experience and other factors.

Credit approval

Major credit exposures to individual counterparties, groups of connected counterparties and portfolios of retail exposures are reviewed and approved by the Group's Management Credit Committee ("MCC") / Board Executive Credit Committee ("BECC") within the authorities delegated by the Board of Directors.

Credit monitoring

The Group regularly monitors credit exposures and external trends which may impact risk management outcomes. Internal risk management reports are presented to the Management, Board Risk Committee ("BRC") as well as to the BoD, containing information on key variables including RAS; portfolio delinquency and financing impairment performance.

All corporate accounts are monitored carefully for performance and reviewed formally on an annual basis or earlier to assess any deterioration in account conduct. The Group has robust policies for client visits and monitoring of accounts to make sure that any concerns on the quality of the accounts are addressed well in time. An exposure is categorised as watch list or non-performing as per UAE Central Bank guidelines. An early warning process is in place for regular review of accounts.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

27 Risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

Measuring ECL - Inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques (continued)

Non-performing accounts are monitored closely by the Special Assets Management Unit (SAM). Such accounts are re-evaluated and remedial actions are agreed and monitored on a periodic basis and discussed in the SAC. Remedial actions include, but are not limited to, exposure reduction, security enhancement, asset search, employing litigation/recovery agencies, defining litigation strategy and exit of the account.

With respect to the Group's retail portfolio, asset quality is monitored closely with 30/60/90 days past due accounts and delinquency trends monitored continuously for each Retail Product of the Group. Accounts which are past due are subject to collection processes that are managed by SAM.

Credit mitigation

Potential credit losses from any given account, customer or portfolio are mitigated using a range of tools. Additional support in the form of collateral and guarantee is obtained where required. The reliance that can be placed on these credit mitigation resources is carefully assessed in light of issues such as legal enforceability, market value and counterparty risk of the guarantor. Collateral types which are eligible for risk mitigation include: cash; residential, commercial and industrial property; fixed and movable assets such as motor vehicles, plant and machinery; marketable securities and bank guarantees etc. Risk mitigation policies control the approval of collateral types.

Collateral is valued in accordance with the Group's risk mitigation policy, which prescribes the frequency of valuation for different collateral types to arrive at their fair values. The valuation frequency is driven by the level of price volatility of each type of collateral and the nature of the underlying product or risk exposure.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

27 Risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

Credit risk exposure - Financial instrument subject to impairment

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

	2022				2021
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Cash and balances with central banks	620,123	-	-	620,123	1,529,409
Expected credit loss allowance	(4,776)	-	-	(4,776)	(82,927)
Carrying amount	615,346	-	-	615,346	1,446,482
Due from banks					
Investment-grade	135,600	-	-	135,600	112,597
BB+ & below	5,228	-	-	5,228	4,341
	140,828	-	-	140,828	116,938
Expected credit loss allowance	(288)	-	-	(288)	(102)
Carrying amount	140,540	-	-	140,540	116,836

Customer exposures as per CBUAE classification are as follows:

Standard	2,282,412	1,057,788	416,616	3,756,816	4,020,542
Watch list	3,583	10,562	48,307	62,452	92,756
Substandard	-	-	581,097	581,097	614,489
Doubtful	-	-	1,443,066	1,443,066	1,443,986
Loss	-	-	6,062,654	6,062,654	5,885,643
	2,285,995	1,068,350	8,551,740	11,906,085	12,057,416
Expected credit loss allowance	(10,390)	(60,774)	(6,698,161)	(6,769,325)	(6,127,049)
Carrying amount	2,275,605	1,007,576	1,853,579	5,136,760	5,930,367

Investments in Debts securities and Sukuk and bonds

Investment-grade	2,124,832	-	-	2,124,832	2,000,000
Expected credit loss allowance	(103)	-	-	(103)	-
Carrying amount	2,124,729	-	-	2,124,729	2,000,000

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

27 Risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

Gross exposure

The following table explains the changes in the gross exposure between the beginning and the end of the annual period:

	2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Due from banks				
As at 1 January	116,938	-	-	116,938
Changes in exposure	23,890	-	-	23,890
As at 31 December 2022	140,828	-	-	140,828
As at 31 December 2021	116,938	-	-	116,938
Customer exposures				
As at 1 January	2,428,495	1,436,987	8,191,934	12,057,416
Transfers				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(372,753)	372,753	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(17,403)	-	17,403	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	185,071	(185,071)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(223,028)	223,028	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	4,517	-	(4,517)	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	8,155	(8,155)	-
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	58,068	(341,446)	132,047	(151,331)
As at 31 December 2022	2,285,995	1,068,350	8,551,740	11,906,085
As at 31 December 2021	2,428,495	1,436,987	8,191,934	12,057,416
Investments in debt securities, sukuk, and bonds – at amortized cost				
As at 1 January	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000
Changes in exposure	124,832	-	-	124,832
As at 31 December 2022	2,124,832	-	-	2,124,832
As at 31 December 2021	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

27 Risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

Loss allowance

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

	2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	12 month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Due from banks				
As at 1 January	102	-	-	102
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	186	-	-	186
As at 31 December 2022	288	-	-	288
As at 31 December 2021	102	-	-	102
Customer exposures				
As at 1 January	13,569	51,778	6,061,702	6,127,049
Transfers				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(6,016)	6,016	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(110)	-	110	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	1,412	(1,412)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(4,489)	4,489	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	2,033	-	(2,033)	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	(498)	8,881	633,893	642,276
As at 31 December 2022	10,390	60,774	6,698,161	6,769,325
As at 31 December 2021	13,569	51,778	6,061,702	6,127,049
Investments in debt securities, sukuk, and bonds – at amortized cost				
As at 1 January	-	-	-	-
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	103	-	-	103
As at 31 December 2022	103	-	-	103
As at 31 December 2021	-	-	-	-

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

27 Risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

Gross credit exposure by industry segment

	2022				2021
	Stage 1 AED'000	Stage 2 AED'000	Stage 3 AED'000	Total AED'000	Total AED'000
Manufacturing	60,524	41,433	2,266,910	2,368,867	2,391,292
Construction	103,999	239,886	3,427,644	3,771,529	3,592,595
Real Estate	25,392	342,604	1,188,392	1,556,388	1,854,521
Trade	83,583	121,347	882,002	1,086,932	1,065,693
Transport, Storage and Communication	6,362	14,942	73,071	94,375	111,050
Financial Institutions	771,522	94,293	106,045	971,860	1,172,605
Other Services	253,972	185,434	226,942	666,348	833,154
Government	738,164	-	-	738,164	162,747
Individuals	9,453	1,149	15,223	25,825	22,408
High Net Worth Individuals	233,024	27,262	312,989	573,275	800,974
All others	-	-	52,522	52,522	50,377
Gross loans and advances	2,285,995	1,068,350	8,551,740	11,906,085	12,057,416

Expected credit loss by industry segment

	2022				2021
	Stage 1 AED'000	Stage 2 AED'000	Stage 3 AED'000	Total AED'000	Total AED'000
Manufacturing	363	519	1,909,384	1,910,266	1,785,245
Construction	2,639	25,647	3,261,199	3,289,485	2,846,257
Real Estate	4	4,848	405,708	410,560	352,126
Trade	625	6,487	636,665	643,777	600,432
Transport, Storage and Communication	27	954	32,905	33,886	39,798
Financial Institutions	470	573	84,967	86,010	85,278
Other Services	2,972	19,562	182,029	204,563	179,903
Government	2,362	-	-	2,362	45
Individuals	622	37	9,360	10,019	9,263
High Net Worth Individuals	306	2,147	152,454	154,907	200,568
All others	-	-	23,490	23,490	28,134
Loss allowances	10,390	60,774	6,698,161	6,769,325	6,127,049

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

27 Risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

Other financial assets exposed to credit risk are as follows:

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Deposits and reserves with central banks (excluding cash in hand)	598,060	1,424,120
Due from banks	140,828	116,836
Debt securities	2,124,832	2,000,000
Customer acceptance	49,337	36,924
Letter of credit and irrevocable commitments to extend credit	145,197	139,448
Other financial assets	54,626	30,722
	3,112,880	3,748,050

The table below sets out the credit quality of debt securities which is based on the rating of the respective debt security. The analysis has been based on 'Standard & Poor's ratings (or its equivalent) where applicable on gross values.

	Government bonds		Corporate bonds		Total	
	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Rated A- and above	99,121	-	-	-	99,121	-
Rated BBB+ to BB	2,000,000	2,000,000	25,711	-	2,025,711	2,000,000
	2,099,121	2,000,000	25,711	-	2,124,832	2,000,000

Impaired loans and advances

Impaired loans and advances are financial assets for which the Group determines that it is probable that it will be unable to collect all principal and interest due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement(s). These loans are classified as substandard, doubtful or loss, as appropriate, which is in accordance with the guidelines issued by the CBUAE.

Past due but not impaired loans

These are loans and advances where contractual interest or principal payments are past due but the Group believes that impairment is not appropriate on the basis of a repayment source such as assigned receivables, the level of security/collateral available and/or the possible scope of collection of amounts owed to the Group. It also includes contracts where the reschedule/restructure discussions are ongoing /or has been approved but awaiting perfection of documents viz. Mortgage deed, Facility Agreement Letter (FAL) and so on by the customer.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

27 Risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

Allowances for impairment

The Group establishes allowance for impairment losses that represents its estimate for losses in its loan portfolio. The main components of this allowance are specific losses that relates to individually significant exposures and a collective impairment established for groups of homogeneous assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but have not been identified on loans that are considered individually insignificant as well as individually significant that were subject to individual assessment for impairment but not found to be individually impaired. Assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are not subject to impairment testing as the measure of fair value reflects the credit quality of each asset.

Write-off policy

The Group writes off loans/securities (and any related allowances for impairment losses) when it determines that there is no scope of recovery and the loans are uncollectible. The decision is reached after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower's financial position such that the borrower can no longer pay the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure and there is no scope to pursue any other avenues, by writing down the debt to a nominal value.

Collateral and other credit enhancements

The Group holds collateral against funded and unfunded financing facilities in the form of cash margins, pledges/liens over deposits, mortgage interests over property, other registered securities over assets and guarantees. The Group accepts guarantees mainly from well reputed local or international banks/financial institutions, well established local or multinational organisations, large corporates and high net worth individuals. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing which are generally updated during annual reviews or earlier as the Group deems it prudent given the circumstances and market trend / conditions. Collateral is generally not held over loans and advances to other banks or financial institutions, except when securities are held as a part of reverse repurchase and securities borrowing activity.

It is the Group's policy to ensure that loans are extended to customers within their capability to service interest and repay principal instead of relying excessively on securities/collaterals. Accordingly, depending on customers' credit worthiness and the type of product, facilities may be unsecured. Nevertheless, collateral is and can be an important credit risk mitigant.

An estimate of the fair value of collateral and other security enhancements held against loans and advances to customers is shown below. Collateral values reflect the maximum exposure or the value of the collateral whichever is lower.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

27 Risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Against neither past due nor impaired		
Cash	1,389,145	1,568,750
Commercial and industrial property	563,684	882,931
Equities	274,880	311,135
Other	34,218	53,100
	<u>2,261,927</u>	<u>2,815,916</u>
Against past due but not impaired		
Cash	32,262	19,789
Commercial and industrial property	117,566	426,997
Equities	-	-
Other	3,187	3,160
	<u>153,015</u>	<u>449,946</u>
Against impaired		
Cash	46,132	52,945
Commercial and industrial property	619,754	1,155,690
Equities	2,187	2,187
Other	259,433	378,261
	<u>927,506</u>	<u>1,589,083</u>
Total collateral held	<u>3,342,448</u>	<u>4,854,945</u>

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

27 Risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

In accordance with the disclosure requirement of BASEL II Pillar 3 and the CBUAE guidelines, concentration of credit risk by industry segment and currency are as follows:

	Loans and advances		Debt securities		Due from banks	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Gross credit exposure by industry segment						
Agriculture, fishing and related activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	93	1,026	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,366,057	2,391,292	-	-	-	-
Construction	3,771,403	3,592,595	25,711	-	-	-
Real estate	1,706,812	1,854,521	-	-	-	-
Trade	1,080,942	1,065,693	-	-	-	-
Transport, storage and communication	94,376	111,050	-	-	-	-
Financial institutions	971,860	1,172,605	-	-	140,828	116,938
Other services	666,348	833,154	-	-	-	-
Government	738,164	162,747	2,099,121	2,000,000	-	-
Loans to individuals	25,825	22,408	-	-	-	-
Loans to high net worth individuals	431,776	800,974	-	-	-	-
Others	52,429	49,351	-	-	-	-
Total	11,906,085	12,057,416	2,124,832	2,000,000	140,828	116,938
Gross credit exposure by currency						
Foreign currency	300,619	227,361	25,711	-	95,023	78,875
AED	11,605,466	11,830,055	2,099,121	2,000,000	45,805	38,063
Total	11,906,085	12,057,416	2,124,832	2,000,000	140,828	116,938
Concentration by location						
United Arab Emirates	11,711,865	11,845,263	2,124,832	2,000,000	39,824	38,054
Other G.C.C.	70,049	48,484	-	-	5,146	7,339
Other Arab countries	113,820	156,033	-	-	405	1,112
Western Europe and others	10,351	7,636	-	-	95,453	70,331
Total	11,906,085	12,057,416	2,124,832	2,000,000	140,828	116,836

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

27 Risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

Overdue 90 days & above and impaired loans by industry segment and geographical location as defined by the CBUAE:

	Overdue 90 days and above	Expected credit loss/ impairment allowance	Net impaired assets	Adjustments	
				Write-offs	Write-backs
31 December 2022					
Concentration by industry segment					
Mining and quarrying	93	436	(343)	-	-
Manufacturing	2,447,643	1,870,867	396,069	-	-
Construction and real estate	4,832,206	3,543,843	1,272,193	22,448	-
Trade	936,279	680,074	201,058	423	1,342
Transport, storage and communication	77,716	38,555	34,682	-	-
Financial institutions	106,049	88,360	17,685	-	-
Other services	263,781	207,880	18,900	800	-
Loans to individuals	16,813	10,168	5,056	-	-
Loans to high net worth individuals	356,212	224,278	88,711	43,868	-
Others	60,480	39,016	13,413	-	-
Total	9,097,272	6,703,477	2,047,424	67,539	1,342
Concentration by geography					
United Arab Emirates	9,092,129	6,700,168	2,045,590	67,539	1,342
Others	5,143	3,309	1,835	-	-
Total	9,097,272	6,703,477	2,047,424	67,539	1,342
31 December 2021					
Concentration by industry segment					
Mining and quarrying	1,025	624	401	-	993
Manufacturing	2,317,880	1,726,192	462,349	-	1,418
Construction and real estate	4,778,326	3,035,006	1,579,583	-	1,003
Trade	885,969	631,391	217,387	-	1,891
Transport, storage and communication	97,899	30,106	64,919	-	28
Financial institutions	104,852	88,349	16,494	-	-
Other services	246,275	194,863	26,829	1,620	90
Loans to individuals	15,710	9,716	4,625	1,401	100
Loans to high net worth individuals	545,731	238,629	261,742	-	-
Others	50,223	34,274	10,007	-	27
Total	9,043,890	5,989,150	2,644,336	3,021	5,550
Concentration by geography					
United Arab Emirates	8,921,130	5,914,636	2,596,090	3,021	5,550
Others	122,760	74,514	48,246	-	-
Total	9,043,890	5,989,150	2,644,336	3,021	5,550

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

27 Risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

Analysis of the Group's exposure based on BASEL II standardized approach:

All figures in AED '000

	Gross outstanding		Credit risk mitigation (CRM)			Risk weighted assets
	On balance sheet	Off balance sheet	Exposure before CRM	CRM	After CRM	
31 December 2022						
Asset Classes						
Claims on sovereign	3,438,272	-	3,433,495	-	3,433,495	1,372,471
Claims on banks	140,433	14,717	155,150	-	152,797	77,338
Claims on corporates and GREs	2,548,416	1,711,139	4,248,922	1,315,739	3,500,360	2,150,651
Claims included in retail portfolio*	51,418	107,599	157,730	76,263	117,518	32,181
Claims secured by residential property	4,004	-	4,004	101	4,004	2,927
Claims secured by commercial real estate	38,889	3,000	41,149	5,787	38,749	32,962
Past due loans	8,550,903	447,179	2,478,850	66,281	2,478,850	2,580,423
High risk categories	672,113	-	366,037	-	366,037	549,056
Other assets	179,345	-	166,679	-	166,679	141,180
Total	15,623,793	2,283,634	11,052,016	1,464,171	10,258,489	6,939,189
31 December 2021						
Asset classes						
Claims on sovereign	3,669,268	-	3,586,341	-	3,586,341	539,083
Claims on banks	116,938	17,598	134,536	-	131,224	58,410
Claims on corporates and GREs	3,099,216	1,847,097	4,925,813	1,778,064	4,123,525	2,603,503
Claims included in retail portfolio*	64,444	117,015	180,722	70,753	132,649	47,285
Claims secured by commercial real estate	97,523	18,991	116,514	36,092	101,321	65,229
Past due loans	8,633,484	476,221	3,143,736	64,724	3,143,736	3,397,846
High risk categories	634,663	-	416,460	-	416,460	624,690
Other assets	150,900	-	148,690	-	148,690	126,460
Total	16,466,436	2,476,922	12,652,812	1,949,633	11,783,946	7,462,506

*Includes claims on SME portfolio (customers with annual turnover up to AED 75 million) amounting to AED 45 million (2021: AED 57 million) for on balance sheet and AED 107 million (2021: AED 117 million) for off balance sheet.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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27 Risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

Analysis of the Group's exposure based on BASEL II Standardized Approach externally rated and unrated:

	Gross credit exposures (AED '000)		
	Rated	Unrated	Exposure before CRM
31 December 2022			
Asset classes			
Claims on sovereign*	2,838,165	600,107	3,433,160
Claims on banks	155,150	-	155,150
Claims on corporates and GREs	25,711	4,233,844	4,248,922
Claims included in retail portfolio	-	159,017	157,730
Claims secured by residential property	-	4,004	4,004
Claims secured by commercial real estate	-	41,889	41,149
Past due loans	-	8,998,082	2,544,679
High risk categories	-	672,113	367,292
Other assets	-	179,345	167,276
Total	3,019,026	14,888,401	11,119,362
31 December 2021			
Asset classes			
Claims on banks	2,000,601	1,668,667	3,586,341
Claims on corporates and GREs	117,818	16,718	134,536
Claims included in retail portfolio	-	4,946,313	4,925,813
Claims secured by commercial real estate	-	181,459	180,722
Past due loans	-	116,514	116,514
High risk categories	-	9,109,705	3,143,736
High risk categories	-	634,663	416,460
Other assets	-	150,900	148,690
Total	2,118,419	16,824,939	12,652,812

*Rated exposure includes exposure where risk weighted assets are calculated using external rating.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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27 Risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities as they become due and at a reasonable cost. Liquidity risk can be segregated into three categories:

- (i) Mismatch or structural liquidity risk: the risk in the Group's current consolidated statement of financial position structure due to maturity transformation in the cash flows of individual positions;
- (ii) Contingency liquidity risk: the risk that future events may require a significantly larger amount of cash than what the Group's projections allow. This can arise due to unusual deviations of timing of cash flows (term liquidity risk), e.g., non-contractual prolongation of loans, or unexpected draw downs on committed loan facilities (call/ withdrawal liquidity risk); and
- (iii) Market liquidity risk: the risk that the Group cannot easily offset or eliminate a position at the market price because of market disruption or inadequate market depth.

Management of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk management has remained at the helm of risk management and receives close attention of the Board of Directors. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation. All liquidity policies and procedures are subject to review and approval by Board & ALCO. The group is strengthening its Liquidity and Market Risk framework including setting up a limits management framework and monitoring of Financial Institutions Limits. The key elements of the Group's liquidity strategy are as follows:

- (i) Maintaining a diversified funding base consisting of customer deposits (both retail and corporate), wholesale market deposits, maintaining contingency facilities, annual budgeting and planning exercise forms the basis for developing the Bank's funding strategy.
- (ii) Carrying a portfolio of high-quality liquid assets, diversified by counterparty and maturity.
- (iii) Monitoring liquidity ratios (ELAR, ASRR, LTD), maturity mismatches, behavioral characteristics of the Group's financial assets and liabilities, and the extent to which the Group's assets are encumbered and hence not available as potential collateral for obtaining funding.
- (iv) Carrying out stress testing of the Group's liquidity position.
- (v) Maintaining adequate liquidity buffers.
- (vi) Active communication with the CBUAE regarding liquidity requirements and requesting liquidity support with respect to those requirements.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The key measure used by the Group for managing liquidity risk is the Liquid Asset Ratio (LAR), ratio of net liquid assets (i.e. total assets by maturity against total liabilities by maturity) and its loans to deposit ratio. The maturity profile is monitored by management to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

27 Risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturities of assets and liabilities

	Less than 3 months AED'000	3 months to 1 year AED'000	1 year and above AED'000	Total AED'000
At 31 December 2022				
Assets				
Cash and deposits with central banks	446,403	168,581	362	615,346
Due from banks	103,610	36,930	-	140,540
Investment securities	2,000,000	-	136,084	2,136,084
Loans and advances to customers	316,831	2,268,788	2,551,141	5,136,760
Customers' indebtedness for acceptances	29,949	19,388	-	49,337
Other assets	20,529	24,480	444,635	489,644
Total assets	2,917,322	2,518,167	3,132,222	8,567,711
Liabilities and equity				
Due to banks	651,653	-	-	651,653
Deposits from customers	4,692,628	2,744,025	150,521	7,587,174
Liabilities under acceptances	29,949	19,388	-	49,337
Other liabilities	63,377	75,900	36,013	175,290
Total liabilities	5,437,607	2,839,313	186,534	8,463,454
Net liquidity positions	(2,520,285)	(321,146)	2,945,688	104,257
At 31 December 2021				
Assets				
Cash and deposits with central banks	1,362,387	74,913	9,182	1,446,482
Due from banks	116,836	-	-	116,836
Investment securities	2,011,778	-	-	2,011,778
Loans and advances to customers	272,603	2,311,010	3,346,754	5,930,367
Customers' indebtedness for acceptances	12,766	23,817	341	36,924
Other assets	13,006	20,110	484,471	517,587
Total assets	3,789,376	2,429,850	3,840,748	10,059,974
Liabilities and equity				
Due to banks	754,511	-	-	754,511
Deposits from customers	4,742,958	3,683,186	44,425	8,470,569
Liabilities under acceptances	12,766	23,817	341	36,924
Other liabilities	88,960	43,601	44,885	177,446
Total liabilities	5,599,195	3,750,604	89,651	9,439,450
Net liquidity positions	(1,809,819)	(1,320,754)	3,751,097	620,524

Deposits from customers in "Less than 3 months" bucket include AED 1,624 million of current and savings account deposits (2021: AED 1,833 million). Further, the majority of deposits due for maturity have been renewed on maturity.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

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for the year ended 31 December 2022

27 Risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

Residual contractual maturity of financial liabilities

The following table shows the undiscounted cash flows on the Group's financial liabilities on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity. The Group's expected cash flow on these instruments may vary significantly from this analysis, for example demand deposits from customers are expected to maintain a stable or increasing balance and unrecognized loan commitments are not expected to be drawn down immediately.

	Carrying amount AED'000	Undiscounted cash flows AED'000	Less than 3 months AED'000	3 months to 1 year AED'000	1 to 5 year AED'000
31 December 2022					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Due to banks	651,653	(651,653)	(651,653)	-	-
Deposits from customers	7,587,174	(7,759,154)	(4,722,805)	(2,878,595)	(157,754)
Liabilities for acceptances	49,337	(49,337)	(29,553)	(19,784)	-
Other liabilities	175,290	(175,290)	(63,377)	(75,900)	(36,013)
Total liabilities	8,463,454	(8,635,434)	(5,467,388)	(2,974,279)	(193,767)
31 December 2021					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Due to banks	754,511	(759,415)	(759,415)	-	-
Deposits from customers	8,470,569	(8,620,824)	(4,753,215)	(3,823,167)	(44,442)
Liabilities for acceptances	36,924	(36,924)	(12,766)	(23,817)	(341)
Other liabilities	177,446	(177,446)	(88,960)	(43,601)	(44,885)
Total liabilities	9,439,450	(9,594,609)	(5,614,356)	(3,890,585)	(89,668)

(d) Market Risk

Market Risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as interest rates, equity prices and foreign exchange rates will affect the Group's profit or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters to ensure the Group's solvency while optimizing the return on risk.

Management of market risk

The Group separates its exposure to market risks between trading and non-trading portfolios. Trading portfolios mainly include positions arising from market making and proprietary position taking, together with financial assets and liabilities that are managed on a fair value basis.

The Group has a very limited trading portfolio, hence it is not exposed to any significant market risk in respect of its trading portfolio.

Equity price risk

The primary goal of the Group's investment strategy is to maximise investment returns. Bank has very limited investments in equities and as such not exposed to Equity price risk.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

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for the year ended 31 December 2022

27 Risk management (continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

Exposure to interest rate risk

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 changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is managed principally through monitoring interest rate gaps. A summary of the Group's interest rate gap position on non-trading portfolios is as follows:

Assets and liabilities repricing profile

As at 31 December 2022		Effective interest rate %	Less than 3 months AED'000	3 months to 1 year AED'000	more than 1 year AED'000	Non-interest sensitive AED'000	Total AED'000
Assets							
Cash and deposits with central banks		1.43%	249,706	168,581	-	197,059	615,346
Due from banks		0.38%	18,649	37,126	-	84,765	140,540
Investment securities		1.56%	2,000,000	-	124,729	11,355	2,136,084
Loans and advances to customers		5.05%	3,873,512	1,263,248	-	-	5,136,760
Customers' indebtedness for acceptances			-	-	-	49,337	49,337
Other assets			-	-	-	489,644	489,644
Total assets			6,141,867	1,468,955	124,729	832,160	8,567,711
Liabilities							
Due to banks		1.97%	640,000	-	-	11,653	651,653
Deposits from customers		1.71%	3,230,362	2,688,316	198,283	1,470,213	7,587,174
Liabilities under acceptances			-	-	-	49,337	49,337
Other liabilities			-	-	-	175,290	175,290
Total liabilities			3,870,362	2,688,316	198,283	1,706,493	8,463,454
Interest rate sensitivity gap			2,271,505	(1,219,361)	(73,554)	(874,333)	104,257
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap:			2,271,505	1,052,144	978,590	104,257	
As at 31 December 2021							
Total assets			8,326,039	732,465	30,210	971,260	10,059,974
Total liabilities			3,660,056	3,683,186	44,425	2,051,783	9,439,450
Interest rate sensitivity gap			4,665,983	(2,950,721)	(14,215)	(1,080,523)	620,524
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap:			4,665,983	1,715,262	1,701,047	620,524	

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27 Risk management (continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

The assets and liabilities re-pricing profile has been determined on the basis of the final maturity period or interest re-pricing periods at the reporting date, whichever is earlier. The matching and controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to the management of the Group. It is unusual for banks to be completely matched, as transacted business is often of uncertain term and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but also increases the risk of losses. The maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the Group and its exposure to changes in interest rates and exchange rates.

Sensitivity analysis - Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the sensitivity of asset and liability values to changes in the term structure of interest rates or interest rate volatility. Interest rate risk arises from interest bearing financial instruments and reflects the possibility that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the value of the financial instruments and related income. The Group manages the risk principally through monitoring interest rate gaps and matching the re-pricing profile of assets and liabilities. The Group also assesses the impact of defined movement in interest yield curves on its net interest income. The following is the impact of interest rate movement on net interest income and regulatory capital.

Shift in yield curve	2022	2021
	AED'000	AED'000
+200 bps.	22,687	48,259

The interest rate sensitivities set out above are illustrative only and employ simplified scenarios. The sensitivity does not incorporate actions that could be taken by the management to mitigate the effect of interest rate movements.

Foreign currency risk

The Group engages in limited trading in foreign exchange on its own account. Its treasury activities are mainly directed to assisting its customers in managing their foreign exchange exposures. A system of exposure limits is in place to control price risk on foreign exchange exposures and a system of individual credit limits is in place to control counter-party risk. The amounts mentioned in the table below reflect the equal but opposite potential effect on profit and equity based on a 1% negative or positive currency fluctuation, with all other variables held constant. At the reporting date, the Group has the following net open currency exposures in respect of:

	2022			2021		
	Total AED'000	Impact on profit AED'000	Impact on equity AED'000	Total AED'000	Impact on profit AED'000	Impact on equity AED'000
United States Dollar	39,096	(391)	(391)	(28,673)	(287)	(287)
British Pound	(23)	-	-	2,161	22	22
Euro	(173)	2	2	848	8	8

The UAE Dirham is pegged to the United States Dollar.

INVEST BANK P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

27 Risk management (continued)

(e) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Group's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behavior. Operational risks arise from all of the Group's operations and are faced by all business entities.

The Group's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Group's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and innovation. In all cases, Group policy requires compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

The Group has taken measures to put requisite tools in place including Risk and Control Self Assessment (RCSA), Key Risk Indicators (KRI's) and Loss Data Collection (LDC), to identify and address such operational risks. The Group has also taken measures to implement processes and policies to mitigate the risk to an acceptable level and to avoid or minimise financial losses and damage to the Group's reputation

Compliance with Group standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by Internal Audit. The results of Internal Audit reviews are shared with the Board Audit & Compliance Committee and senior management of the Group. The compliance with policies and procedures is strengthened by Internal Audit reviews, while Compliance of regulatory requirements is strengthened by the Compliance department.

(f) Capital risk management and Basel II requirements

Capital allocation

The Group's lead regulator, the Central Bank of the UAE, sets and monitors regulatory capital requirements.

The Group's objectives when managing capital are as follows:

- Safeguarding the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and increase return for the shareholders; and
- Comply with regulatory capital requirement set by Central Bank of the UAE.

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain 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 also assesses its capital requirements internally taking into consideration growth requirements and business plans along with an assessment of all material risks faced by the Bank. Risks such as interest rate risk in the banking book, concentration risk, strategic risk, legal and compliance risk, stress risk, insurance risk and reputational risk form part of the ICAAP computations.

As per the Central bank regulation for Basel III, the capital requirement as at 31 December 2022 is 13% (31 December 2021: 11.5%) inclusive of capital conservation buffer.

The bank must comply with the following minimum requirements:

- i. CET1 must be at least 7% of risk weighted assets (RWA);
- ii. Tier 1 capital must be at least 8.5% of risk weighted assets (RWA); and
- iii. Total capital, excluding the capital conservation buffer, is calculated as sum of Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital must be at least 10.5% of risk weighted assets (RWA).

The capital adequacy ratio is computed based on circulars issued by the CBUAE as per Basel III.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2022

27 Risk management (continued)

(f) Capital risk management and Basel II requirements (continued)

The Group's regulatory capital position at 31 December was as follows:

TIER 1 CAPITAL

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Share capital	3,180,982	3,180,982
Share discount	(477,857)	(477,857)
Foreign currency translation	68,672	-
Fair value reserve	(40,879)	(40,988)
Retained earnings	(2,614,842)	(1,996,613)
Total tier 1 capital	116,076	665,524

TIER 2 CAPITAL

General provisions	86,740	93,281
Total tier 2 capital	86,740	93,281
Total regulatory capital	202,816	758,805

RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS

Credit risk	6,939,189	7,462,506
Market risk	81,999	75,991
Operational risk	302,588	625,363
Total risk weighted assets (RWA)	7,323,776	8,163,860

CET 1 expressed as % of RWA	1.58%	8.15%
Total tier 1 capital expressed as % of RWA	1.58%	8.15%
Total tier 1 and tier 2 expressed as % of RWA	2.77%	9.29%

Total capital requirement for market risk under standardized approach as per BASEL II Pillar 3 is as follows:

	2022 AED'000		2021 AED'000	
	Capital required	Risk weighted assets	Capital required	Risk weighted assets
Interest rate risk	-	-	-	-
Equity position risk	224	2,797	224	2,803
Foreign exchange risk	6,336	79,202	28,776	73,188
Total capital requirement	6,560	81,999	29,000	75,991

28 Subsequent events

There are no significant events after the reporting period that would require adjustment or disclosure in this condensed consolidated financial information except as disclosed in Note 2.