# MASRAF AL RAYAN (Q.P.S.C.)

# CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

# Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.)

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at and for the year ended 31 December 2018

Contents

Deloitte.

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**QR. 99 – 8**

**RN: 0475/WS/ FY2019**

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To the Shareholders**
**Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.)**
**Doha - Qatar**

## Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2018, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards ("FAS") issued by Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions ("AAOIFI") and the applicable provisions of Qatar Central Bank regulations.

### Basis for opinion

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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

**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.

<table>
<tr><th>Key Audit Matters</th><th>How the matter was addressed in our audit</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Early adoption of FAS 30 : Impairment, Credit losses and onerous commitments</td></tr>
<tr><td>The Group adopted FAS 30 : Impairment, Credit losses and onerous commitments from 1 January 2018, which resulted in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to amounts previously recognised in the consolidated financial statements. As permitted by transitional provisions of FAS 30, the Group elected not to restate the comparative figures and recorded an adjustment of QAR 491.1 million to the opening retained earnings as at 1 January 2018.<br><br>The changes required to processes, systems and controls to comply with FAS 30 were complex and significant, as the standard requires a fundamental change to the way, when Expected Credit Losses (ECL) are recognised and how these are measured.<br><br>There was a risk that:<br><br>judgements, assumptions and estimates, which includes adopting a 'default' definition and developing probability of defaults (PDs) at origination, lifetime-PDs, and macroeconomic models with a number of scenarios and probabilities for each scenario and other post-model adjustments and management overlays may be inadequate;<br>inadequate data, as well as lack of uniformity in the data being used which makes it difficult to develop models, which are sufficient for FAS 30 impairment requirements.<br><br>Refer to the following notes of the consolidated financial statements:<br>Note 3a – New standards, amendments and interpretations effective from January 1, 2018.<br>Note 3g – Significant accounting policies on impairment of financial assets<br>Note 4 – Financial risk management<br>Note 7 – Fair value and classification of financial instruments</td><td>We updated our understanding of the Groups's adoption of FAS 30 and identified the internal controls including entity level controls adopted by the Group for the accounting, processes and systems under the new accounting standard.<br><br>In addition, our work performed include the below procedures:<br>Evaluated the appropriateness of key technical decisions, judgments and accounting policy elections made by the Group to ensure compliance with FAS 30 impairment requirements.<br>Evaluated with the assistance of our specialists, the reasonableness of management's key judgements and estimates made in the ECL calculation, which include but not limited to the selection of methods, models, assumptions and data sources.<br>Evaluated the appropriateness and testing the mathematical accuracy of the ECL model applied.<br>Tested the IT controls related to the credit impairment process and verified the integrity of data used as input to the models<br>evaluated system-based and manual controls over the recognition and measurement of impairment allowances.<br>Evaluated post model adjustments and management overlays in order to assess the reasonableness of these adjustments.<br>Assessed the reasonableness of forward looking information incorporated into the impairment calculations<br><br>Further, we ensured that the component auditors of the Group's significant components have performed consistent audit procedures as per the above, as applicable.</td></tr>
</table>

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

### Key Audit Matters (continued)

| Key audit matter | How the matter was addressed in our audit |
|---|---|
| **Early adoption of FAS 30 :** ***Impairment, Credit losses and onerous commitments (continued)*** | |
| • Note 9 – Due from banks<br>• Note 10 – Financing assets<br>• Note 11 – Investment securities<br>• Note 14 – Other assets | We have also assessed whether the related disclosures of this area were adequate in accordance with the requirements of Financial Accounting Standards ("FAS") issued by Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions ("AAOIFI") and applicable provision of QCB regulations. |
| **Impairment of financial assets** | |
| The Group's financial assets, both on and off balance sheet, amounted to QAR 112.2 billion and QAR 115.9 billion as at 31 December 2018 and 2017 respectively. In addition, the expected credit loss (ECL) provisioning recognized for the year ended December 31, 2018 amounted to QAR 668 million.<br><br>The Group has adopted FAS 30 from January 1, 2018, which is a complex accounting standard that requires considerable judgements, which were key in the development of new models to measure expected credit losses on financial assets, including debt type investments carried at amortized cost. There is a risk that financial assets are impaired and adequate impairment provisions are not provided in accordance to requirements of FAS 30 and the applicable provisions of Qatar Central Bank regulations.<br><br>Financial assets might be inaccurate due to:<br>- The methodologies used to develop probability of default (PD); loss given default (LGD); and (exposure at default EAD) are inappropriate.<br>- Inappropriate segmentation of portfolios is used to develop risk parameters.<br>- The number and range of forward-looking scenarios are not representative of an appropriate range of possible outcomes.<br>- Extrapolation techniques used to project scenarios and parameters (PD, LGD, and EAD) in future periods are inappropriate.<br>- The methodology used to allocate a probability to each scenario is inappropriate or unsupported.<br>- Significant increases (or reductions) in credit risk (movements between Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3) are not completely or accurately identified on a timely basis.<br>Assumptions incorporated in the ECL model are not updated on a timely basis. | We have assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the relevant controls over data governance, methodologies, inputs and assumptions used by the Group in calculating impairment allowances. In addition, IT controls with respect to the ECL model were tested.<br><br>In addition, our work performed include the below procedures, among others on the Group's FAS 30 ECL model:<br><br>Review and assessment of the appropriateness of data, assumptions and methodologies used within the Bank's FAS 30 ECL model (PD, LGD, and EAD) and customer internal rating systems and methodology.<br>Assessment on whether significant increase in credit risk (SICR) indicators are present for the financing assets portfolio based on FAS 30 and Qatar Central Banks guidance and the possible implications on the ECL staging and expected provisioning.<br>Assessment of the ECL methodology, macroeconomic scenarios weightage, model validation/testing, on a sample basis.<br><br>Further, we ensured that the component auditors of the Group's significant components have performed consistent audit procedures as per the above, as applicable. |

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

### Key Audit Matters (continued)

| Key audit matter | How the matter was addressed in our audit |
|---|---|
| **Impairment of financial assets (continued)** | |
| Refer to the following notes of the consolidated financial statements:<br>Note 3a – New standards, amendments and interpretations effective from January 1, 2018.<br>Note 3g – Significant accounting policies on impairment of financial assets<br>Note 4 – Financial risk management<br>Note 7 – Fair value and classification of financial instruments<br>Note 9 – Due from banks<br>Note 10 – Financing assets<br>Note 11 – Investment securities<br>Note 14 – Other assets | We have assessed whether the related disclosures of this area are adequate in accordance to the requirements of Financial Accounting Standards ("FAS") issued by Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions ("AAOIFI") and applicable provision of QCB regulations. |
| **IT systems and controls over financial reporting** | |
| We identified IT systems and controls over financial reporting as an area of focus because the Bank's financial accounting and reporting systems are vitally dependent on complex technology. The extensive volume and variety of transactions processed daily raises a risk that automated accounting procedures and related internal controls are not accurately designed and operating effectively.<br><br>A particular area of focus related to logical access management and segregation of duties. The underlying principles are important because they ensure that changes to applications and data are appropriate, authorised and monitored. In particular, the incorporated relevant controls are essential to limit the potential for fraud and error as a result of change to an application or underlying data. | Our audit approach relies on automated controls and therefore procedures were designed to test access and control over IT systems. Our audit procedures included:<br><br>Obtain the IT understanding on applications relevant to financial reporting including the Equation - core banking system, Opics - Treasury system, TI – Trade fianance system, LOS – retail and coprporate financing assets business and the Swift messaging and the infrastructure supporting these applications;<br>Testing the key automated input / processing and output controls relevant to business processes.<br>Testing the IT general controls relevant to automated controls and computer-generated information covering access security, program changes, data centre and network operations;<br>Assessing accuracy and completeness of computer generated information used in financial reporting; |

### Other matter

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2017, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 16 January 2018.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

### Other information

Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board of Directors Report which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report and other information included in the the Annual Report, which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report. The other information does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Responsibilities of the board of directors for the consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (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 reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosure is inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- 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 communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with *those charged with governance*, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law and regulations preclude 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 (CONTINUED)

### Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

We are also of the opinion that proper books of account were maintained by the Group. We have obtained all the information and explanations which we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit. We further confirm that the consolidated financial information included in the Board of Directors' report addressed to the General Assembly is in agreement with the books and records of the Group. To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information given to us, no contraventions of the applicable provisions of Qatar Central Bank Law, Qatar Commercial Companies Law and the Bank's Articles of Association were committed during the year which would materially affect the Group's financial position or its financial performance.

**Doha - Qatar**
**February 5, 2019**

For **Deloitte & Touche**
**Qatar Branch**

**Walid Slim**
**Partner**
**License No. 319**
**QFMA Auditor License No. 120156**

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December

| | *Notes* | ***2018*** | *2017* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| Cash and balances with Qatar Central Bank | 8 | 3,026,994 | 2,799,819 |
| Due from banks | 9 | 1,496,296 | 3,311,900 |
| Financing assets | 10 | 72,163,836 | 72,097,080 |
| Investment securities | 11 | 19,005,273 | 23,423,469 |
| Investment in associates | 12 | 525,859 | 520,287 |
| Fixed assets | 13 | 188,979 | 159,951 |
| Other assets | 14 | 886,976 | 636,466 |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | | **97,294,213** | 102,948,972 |
| **LIABILITIES, EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS AND EQUITY** | | | |
| **LIABILITIES** | | | |
| Due to banks | 15 | 16,483,776 | 25,123,319 |
| Customer current accounts | 16 | 7,268,816 | 6,620,840 |
| Sukuk financing | 17 | 1,717,832 | - |
| Other borrowings | 18 | 2,042,938 | - |
| Other liabilities | 19 | 2,007,017 | 1,904,529 |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES** | | **29,520,379** | 33,648,688 |
| **EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS** | 20 | **54,300,051** | 55,910,346 |
| **EQUITY** | | | |
| Share capital | 21 | 7,500,000 | 7,500,000 |
| Legal reserve | 21 | 2,278,783 | 2,065,741 |
| Risk reserve | 21 | 1,574,695 | 1,507,567 |
| Fair value reserves | 21 | 9,768 | 3,074 |
| Foreign currency translation reserve | 21 | (13,809) | (7,519) |
| Other reserves | 21 | 118,910 | 113,001 |
| Retained earnings | | 1,808,968 | 2,009,007 |
| **TOTAL EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE BANK** | | **13,277,315** | 13,190,871 |
| Non-controlling interest | 22 | **196,468** | 199,067 |
| **TOTAL EQUITY** | | **13,473,783** | 13,389,938 |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES, EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS AND EQUITY** | | **97,294,213** | 102,948,972 |

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 21 January 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

| | |
|---|---|
| ......................................... | ......................................... |
| Dr. Hussain Ali Al Abdulla | Adel Mustafawi |
| Chairman and Managing Director | Group Chief Executive Officer |

The attached notes 1 to 39 form part of, and should be read in conjunction with, these consolidated financial statements.

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

# CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
For the year ended 31 December

| | *Notes* | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Income from financing activities | 23 | **3,538,629** | 3,100,667 |
| Income from investing activities | 24 | **838,228** | 792,002 |
| **Total income from financing and investing activities** | | **4,376,857** | 3,892,669 |
| Fee and commission income | | **318,734** | 278,647 |
| Fee and commission expense | | **(3,596)** | (4,913) |
| **Net fee and commission income** | 25 | **315,138** | 273,734 |
| Foreign exchange gain (net) | 26 | **152,479** | 142,527 |
| Share of results of associates | 12 | **21,904** | 28,203 |
| Other income | 27 | **7,900** | 9,164 |
| **TOTAL INCOME** | | **4,874,278** | 4,346,297 |
| Staff costs | 28 | **(374,583)** | (327,698) |
| Depreciation | 13 | **(14,589)** | (16,865) |
| Other expenses | 29 | **(279,251)** | (232,621) |
| Finance expense | | **(759,856)** | (494,812) |
| **TOTAL EXPENSES** | | **(1,428,279)** | (1,071,996) |
| Net reversals on due from banks | | **387** | - |
| Net recoveries and reversals / (impairment losses) on financing assets | 10(b) | **14,591** | (107,818) |
| Net impairment losses on investment securities | | **(9,014)** | (5,621) |
| Net reversals on off balance sheet exposures subject to credit risk | | **16,092** | - |
| **PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE RETURN TO INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS** | | **3,468,055** | 3,160,862 |
| Less: Return to investment account holders | 20(c) | **(1,326,114)** | (1,115,406) |
| **PROFIT BEFORE TAX FOR THE YEAR** | | **2,141,941** | 2,045,456 |
| Tax expense | | **(2,432)** | (4,719) |
| **NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR** | | **2,139,509** | 2,040,737 |
| **Net profit for the year attributable to:** | | | |
| Equity holders of the Bank | | **2,130,415** | 2,028,145 |
| Non-controlling interest | | **9,094** | 12,592 |
| | | **2,139,509** | 2,040,737 |
| **BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE (QAR)** | 33 | **2.841** | 2.704 |

The attached notes 1 to 39 form part of, and should be read in conjuction with, these consolidated financial statements.

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 31 December

| | *Share capital* | *Legal reserve* | *Risk reserve* | *Fair value reserves* | *Foreign currency translation reserve* | *Other reserves* | *Retained earnings* | *Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank* | *Non-controlling interest* | *Total equity* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance at 31 December 2017 (Audited) | 7,500,000 | 2,065,741 | 1,507,567 | 3,074 | (7,519) | 113,001 | 2,009,007 | 13,190,871 | 199,067 | 13,389,938 |
| Adoption of FAS 30 (Note 3) | - | - | - | - | - | - | (491,115) | (491,115) | - | (491,115) |
| Restated - Balance at 1 January 2018 | 7,500,000 | 2,065,741 | 1,507,567 | 3,074 | (7,519) | 113,001 | 1,517,892 | 12,699,756 | 199,067 | 12,898,823 |
| Change in foreign currency translation reserve | - | - | - | - | (105,655) | - | - | (105,655) | - | (105,655) |
| Net gain on hedging of net investment in a foreign subsidiary | - | - | - | - | 99,365 | - | - | 99,365 | - | 99,365 |
| Fair value reserve movement (Note 11) | - | - | - | 6,694 | - | - | - | 6,694 | - | 6,694 |
| Profit for the year | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,130,415 | 2,130,415 | 9,094 | 2,139,509 |
| Dividend declared and approved for 2017 | - | - | - | - | - | - | (1,500,000) | (1,500,000) | - | (1,500,000) |
| Transfer to legal reserve | - | 213,042 | - | - | - | - | (213,042) | - | - | - |
| Transfer to risk reserve | - | - | 67,128 | - | - | - | (67,128) | - | - | - |
| Net movement in other reserves | - | - | - | - | - | 5,909 | (5,909) | - | - | - |
| Social and sports fund appropriation (Note 39) | - | - | - | - | - | - | (53,260) | (53,260) | - | (53,260) |
| Net movement in non-controlling interest | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (11,693) | (11,693) |
| **Balance at 31 December 2018** | **7,500,000** | **2,278,783** | **1,574,695** | **9,768** | **(13,809)** | **118,910** | **1,808,968** | **13,277,315** | **196,468** | **13,473,783** |
| Balance at 1 January 2017 | 7,500,000 | 1,862,926 | 1,345,733 | 1,983 | (14,942) | 107,146 | 1,902,070 | 12,704,916 | 168,597 | 12,873,513 |
| Change in foreign currency translation reserve | - | - | - | - | (72,363) | - | - | (72,363) | - | (72,363) |
| Net gain on hedging of net investment in a foreign subsidiary | - | - | - | - | 79,786 | - | - | 79,786 | - | 79,786 |
| Fair value reserve movement (Note 11) | - | - | - | 1,091 | - | - | - | 1,091 | - | 1,091 |
| Profit for the year | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,028,145 | 2,028,145 | 12,592 | 2,040,737 |
| Dividend declared and approved for 2016 | - | - | - | - | - | - | (1,500,000) | (1,500,000) | - | (1,500,000) |
| Transfer to legal reserve | - | 202,815 | - | - | - | - | (202,815) | - | - | - |
| Transfer to risk reserve | - | - | 161,834 | - | - | - | (161,834) | - | - | - |
| Net movement in other reserves | - | - | - | - | - | 5,855 | (5,855) | - | - | - |
| Social and sports fund appropriation (Note 39) | - | - | - | - | - | - | (50,704) | (50,704) | - | (50,704) |
| Net movement in non-controlling interest | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17,878 | 17,878 |
| Balance at 31 December 2017 | 7,500,000 | 2,065,741 | 1,507,567 | 3,074 | (7,519) | 113,001 | 2,009,007 | 13,190,871 | 199,067 | 13,389,938 |

The attached notes 1 to 39 form part of, and should be read in conjuction with, these consolidated financial statements.

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR 000s

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

| | Notes | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| Profit before tax for the year | | 2,141,941 | 2,045,456 |
| Adjustments for: | | | |
| Net (recoveries and reversals) / impairment losses on financing assets | | (14,591) | 107,818 |
| Net impairment losses on investment securities | | 9,014 | 5,621 |
| Net reversals on other financial assets | | (16,479) | - |
| Fair value loss / (gain) on investment securities carried as fair value through income statement | | 101 | (3) |
| Unrealized loss / (gain) on revaluation of Shari'a compliant risk management instruments | | 60 | (2,970) |
| Depreciation | 13 | 14,589 | 16,865 |
| Net gain on sale of investment securities | | (17,468) | (10,818) |
| Dividend income | | (5,718) | (8,125) |
| Share of results of associates | 12 | (21,904) | (28,203) |
| Amortisation of premium and discount on investment securities | | (9,231) | (1,809) |
| Employees' end of service benefit provisions | | 7,972 | 2,889 |
| Profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities | | **2,088,286** | 2,126,721 |
| Change in reserve account with Qatar Central Bank | | (158,181) | 47,856 |
| Change in due from banks | | 396,012 | (669,050) |
| Change in financing assets | | (475,699) | (4,572,266) |
| Change in other assets | | (183,847) | (232,505) |
| Change in due to banks | | (8,639,543) | 6,063,614 |
| Change in customer current accounts | | 647,976 | (3,912,787) |
| Change in other liabilities | | (147,317) | 148,925 |
| | | **(6,472,313)** | (999,492) |
| Dividend received | | 5,718 | 8,125 |
| Employees' end of service benefits paid | | (2,186) | (1,406) |
| Tax paid | | (284) | (3,041) |
| **Net cash used in operating activities** | | **(6,469,065)** | (995,814) |
| **CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| Acquisition of investment securities | | (1,104,338) | (13,461,883) |
| Proceed from sale / redemption of investment securities | | 5,501,254 | 4,133,261 |
| Acquisition of fixed assets | 13 | (45,211) | (25,832) |
| Dividend received from associates | 12 | 16,059 | 17,479 |
| **Net cash from / (used in) investing activities** | | **4,367,764** | (9,336,975) |
| **CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| Change in equity of investment account holders | | (1,610,587) | 8,420,002 |
| Proceeds from sukuk financing | | 1,717,832 | - |
| Proceeds from other borrowings | 18 | 2,042,938 | - |
| Dividends paid | | (1,425,123) | (1,363,858) |
| Net movement in non-controlling interest | | (11,693) | 17,878 |
| **Net cash from financing activities** | | **713,367** | 7,074,022 |
| Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents | | (1,387,934) | (3,258,767) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January | | 3,124,051 | 6,451,850 |
| **NON-CASH ITEMS** | | | |
| Expected credit losses for due from banks | 9 | (403) | - |
| Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents held | | 37,739 | (69,032) |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December** | 34 | **1,773,453** | 3,124,051 |

The attached notes 1 to 39 form part of, and should be read in conjuction with, these consolidated financial statements.

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

## 1 REPORTING ENTITY

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) ("Masraf" or "the Bank") is an entity domiciled in the State of Qatar and was incorporated on 4 January 2006 as a Qatari Public Shareholding Company under Qatar Commercial Companies' Law No. 5 of 2002, as amended by Qatar Commercial Companies' Law No. 11 of 2015 under decision No. 11 of 2006. The commercial registration number of the Bank is 32010. The address of the Bank's registered office is at P.O. Box 28888, Grand Hamad Steet, Doha, Qatar. The consolidated financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2018 comprise the Bank and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group" and individually as "Group entities"). The Group is primarily involved in Islamic banking, financing, investing and brokerage activities, and has 18 branches in Qatar. The Parent Company / Ultimate Controlling Party of the Group is Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.).

The principal subsidiaries of the Group are as follows:

| *Entity's name* | *Country of incorporation* | *Entity's capital* | | *Entity's activities* | *Effective percentage of ownership* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | *2018* | *2017* |
| Al Rayan Investment L.L.C. | Qatar | USD | 100,000,000 | Investment banking | **100.0%** | 100.0% |
| Al Rayan Financial Brokerage[1] | Qatar | QAR | 50,000,000 | Financial brokerage | **100.0%** | 100.0% |
| Al Rayan (UK) Limited[2] | UK | GBP | 100,000,000 | Investment activities | **70.0%** | 70.0% |
| Al Rayan Partners | Qatar | QAR | 10,000,000 | Real estate consulting | **100.0%** | 100.0% |
| Lusail Waterfront Investment Co. | Cayman Islands | USD | 50,000 | Investment activities | **100.0%** | 100.0% |
| MAR Sukuk Limited[3] | Cayman Islands | USD | 50,000 | Sukuk issuance | **100.0%** | - |

[1] The operations have ceased since 12 January 2017 after Qatar Financial Markets Authority ("QFMA") approved to freeze its license for two years.

[2] Al Rayan (UK) Limited owns 98.34% of its subsidiary, Al Rayan Bank PLC (formerly known as Islamic Bank of Britain PLC). Effectively, the Bank owns 68.84% of Al Rayan Bank PLC. Al Rayan Bank PLC is the designated "Servicer" of Tolkien Funding Sukuk No. 1 Plc, a special purpose entity incorporated in the UK for the purpose of sukuk issuance for the benefit of Al Rayan Bank PLC.

[3] MAR Sukuk Limited was incorporated in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company with limited liability for the purpose of sukuk issuance and other activities, for the benefit of the Bank.

The Bank and two other local unlisted banks, namely Barwa Bank Q.S.C. and International Bank of Qatar Q.S.C., announced on 19 December 2016 that they have entered into initial negotiations regarding a potential merger of the three banks.

On 14 June 2018, the Bank and the two other local unlisted banks announced that the negotiations on the proposed merger between the three banks have ended. The three banks could not reach to an agreement to complete the transaction. Accordingly, the three banks shall continue their business as usual in line with their individual business plans.

## 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

### (a) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards ("FAS") issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions ("AAOIFI") and the applicable provisions of the Qatar Central Bank ("QCB") regulations ("QCB regulations"). For matters for which no AAOIFI standards exist, the Group applies the relevant International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

## 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

### (b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the measurement at fair value of financial investments classified as "investments at fair value through equity", "investments at fair value through income statement" and Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments.

### (c) Functional and presentational currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Qatari Riyals ("QAR"), which is the Bank's functional and presentational currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest QAR thousand except when otherwise indicated. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

### (d) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with FAS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

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

## 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements except for the effect of adoption of FAS 30 on 1 January 2018, as described in Note 3(a)-i, and have been applied consistently by Group entities.

### (a) New standards and interpretations

*New standards, amendments and interpretations effective from 1 January 2018*

*FAS 30 Impairment, Credit losses and onerous commitments*

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

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

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (contimued)**

**(a) New standards and interpretations (continued)**

*New standards, amendments and interpretations effective from 1 January 2018 (continued)*

*FAS 30 Impairment, Credit losses and onerous commitments (continued)*

**Expected credit losses ('ECL')**
FAS 30 introduces the Credit Losses approach with a forward-looking 'expected credit loss' model. The Credit Losses approach for receivables and off balance sheet exposures uses a dual measurement approach, under which the loss allowance is measured as either a 12-month expected credit loss or a lifetime expected credit loss. The new impairment model is applied to financial assets which are subject to credit risk, and a number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk (SICR);
- 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 group of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

The standard is effective from financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 with early adoption permitted.

As required by the QCB, the Group has early adopted FAS 30 with effect from 1 January 2018 and as permitted by the standard, the Group elected not to restate comparative figures. Any adjustments to the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities at the date of transition were recognised in the opening retained earnings and non-controlling interest of the current year.

**ADOPTION OF FAS 30**

The adoption of FAS 30 has resulted in changes in the accounting policies for impairment of financial assets. Set out below are the FAS 30 transition impact disclosures for the Group.

**(i) Impact of adopting FAS 30**

The impact from the adoption of FAS 30 as at 1 January 2018 has been to decrease retained earnings by QAR 491 million.

| | *Retained earnings* | *Non-controlling interest* |
|---|---|---|
| **Closing balance as at 31 December 2017** | **2,009,007** | **199,067** |
| *Impact on recognition of Expected Credit Losses* | | |
| Due from banks | **792** | - |
| Financing assets | **424,203** | - |
| Debt type securities at amortized cost | **3,017** | - |
| Off balance sheet exposures subject to credit risk | **63,103** | - |
| | **491,115** | - |
| **Opening balance under FAS 30 on date of initial application of 1 January 2018** | **1,517,892** | **199,067** |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**(a) New standards and interpretations (continued)**

*New standards, amendments and interpretations effective from 1 January 2018 (continued)*

*FAS 30 Impairment, Credit losses and onerous commitments (continued)*

**Financial Liabilities**
There were no changes to the classification and measurement of financial liabilities.

**(ii) Expected credit loss / Impairment allowances**

The following table reconciles the closing impairment allowance for financial assets in accordance with the existing FAS as at 31 December 2017 to the opening ECL allowance determined in accordance with FAS 30 as at 1 January 2018.

| | 31 December 2017 | Re-measurement | 1 January 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Due from banks | - | 792 | 792 |
| Financing assets | 165,680 | 424,203 | 589,883 |
| Debt type investments carried at amortised cost | 25,484 | 3,017 | 28,501 |
| Off balance sheet exposures subject to credit risk | - | 63,103 | 63,103 |
| | 191,164 | 491,115 | 682,279 |

**(iii) Changes in Accounting Policies and Significant Estimates and Judgements**

*Key changes to the Group's accounting policies*

The key changes to the Group's accounting policies resulting from the adoption of FAS 30 are summarised below. Since the comparative financial information has not been restated, the accounting policies in respect of the financial instruments for comparative periods are based on existing FAS and applicable QCB regulations as disclosed in the audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2017.

**Impairment of financial assets**

FAS 30 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in existing FAS with an 'expected credit loss' model. The new impairment model also applies to certain financing asset commitments and financial guarantee contracts but not to equity investments. Under FAS 30, credit losses are recognised earlier than under existing FAS.

*Key changes in the Group's accounting policy for impairment of financial assets are listed below:*
The Group applies a three-stage approach to measuring expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets carried at amortised cost. Assets migrate through the following three stages based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition.

**Stage 1: 12 months ECL**
Stage 1 includes financial assets on initial recognition and that do not have a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or that have low credit risk (i. local sovereign that carry credit rating of (Aaa) or (Aa) and carry (zero) credit weight in accordance with capital adequacy instructions of the QCB, ii. externally rated debt instruments of rating Aaa or Aa, iii. other financial assets which the Group may classify as such after obtaining QCB's no objection) at the reporting date. For these assets, 12-month ECL are recognised and profit is calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset (that is, without deduction for credit allowance). 12-month ECL is the expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. It is not the expected cash shortfalls over the 12-month period but the entire credit loss on an asset weighted by the probability that the loss will occur in the next 12-months.

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**(a) New standards and interpretations (continued)**

*New standards, amendments and interpretations effective from 1 January 2018 (continued)*

*FAS 30 Impairment, Credit losses and onerous commitments (continued)*

**(iii) Changes in Accounting Policies and Significant Estimates and Judgements (continued)**

**Stage 2: Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired**
Stage 2 includes financial assets that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that do not have objective evidence of impairment. For these assets, lifetime ECL are recognised, but proft is still calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. Expected credit losses are the weighted average credit losses with the life-time probability of default ('PD') as the weight.

**Stage 3: Non performing - credit impaired**
Stage 3 includes financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date in accordance with the indicators specified in the QCB's instructions. For these assets, lifetime ECL is recognised and treated with the profit calculated on them, according to QCB's instructions as disclosed in most recent annual financial statements. When transitioning financial assets from stage 2 to stage 3, the percentage of provision made for such assets should not be less than the percentage of provision made before transition.

**(iv) Changes to Group's financial risk management objectives and policies**

**1) Credit Risk Measurement**

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 requires further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations between counterparties. The Group measures credit risk using Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD).

**2) Credit risk grading**

The Group uses internal credit risk gradings that reflect its assessment of the probability of default of individual counterparties. The Group uses internal rating models tailored to the various categories of counterparty. The credit grades are calibrated such that the risk of default increases exponentially at each higher risk grade.

**3) Credit quality assessments**

Pursuant to the adoption of FAS 30, the Group has mapped its internal credit rating scale to Moody's rating scale. The table below provides an analysis of counterparties by rating grades and credit quality of the Group's credit risk, based on Moody's ratings (or their equivalent) as at 31 December 2018.

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (contimued)**

**(a) New standards and interpretations (continued)**

*New standards, amendments and interpretations effective from 1 January 2018 (continued)*

*FAS 30 Impairment, Credit losses and onerous commitments (continued)*

**(iv) Changes to Group's financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)**

| Rating grade | Financing assets | Due from Banks | Debt type investments carried at amortised cost | Off balance sheet exposures subject to credit risk |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AAA to AA- | 37,295,495 | 64,227 | 17,847,631 | 3,102,140 |
| A+ to A- | 8,491,355 | 1,126,508 | 127,077 | 6,520,544 |
| BBB to BBB- | 8,592,454 | 279,759 | 510,270 | 4,598,809 |
| BB+ to B- | 6,777,156 | 842 | 330,010 | 1,164,907 |
| Unrated | 11,596,250 | 25,363 | 58,567 | 50,565 |
| Total | **72,752,710** | **1,496,699** | **18,873,555** | **15,436,965** |

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

The Group has not yet applied the following new and revised FASs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

| New and revised FASs | Effective for annual periods beginning on or after |
|---|---|
| FAS 28 Murabaha and other deferred payment sales | 1 January 2019 |
| FAS 31 Investment Agency (Al – Wakala Bi-Al – Istithmar) | 1 January 2020 |
| FAS 35 Risk Reserves | 1 January 2021 |

**(b) Basis of consolidation**

(i) *Subsidiaries*

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2018. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

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

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

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**(b) Basis of consolidation (continued)**

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

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

(i) *Subsidiaries (continued)*

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

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

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

(ii) *Non-controlling interests*

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

When the Group ceases to have control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in consolidated income statement. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint arrangement or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in equity in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other equity are reclassified to consolidated income statement.

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

(iii) *Transactions eliminated on consolidation*

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

(iv) *Associates (equity-accounted investees)*

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but not control or joint control over those policies.

## 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### (b) Basis of consolidation (continued)

(iv) *Associates (equity-accounted investees) (continued)*

The results and assets and liabilities of associates or are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is recognised initially in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the Group's share of losses in an associate exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

An investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate. On acquisition of the investment in an associate , any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The requirements of IAS 36 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with IAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate. When the Group retains an interest in the former associate and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition in accordance with FAS 30. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the associate is disposed of.

When the Group reduces its ownership interest in an associate but the Group continues to use the equity method, the Group reclassifies to profit or loss the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest if that gain or loss would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities.

When a group entity transacts with an associate of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Group.

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

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**(c) Foreign currency**

(i) *Foreign currency transactions and balances*

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

(i) *Foreign currency transactions and balances (continued)*

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

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

(ii) *Foreign operations*

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

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

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

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

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

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

**(d) Investment securities**

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

(i) *Classification*

Debt-type instruments are investments that have terms that provide fixed or determinable payments of profits and capital. Equity-type instruments are investments that do not exhibit features of debt-type instruments and include instruments that evidence a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all its liabilities.

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**(d) Investment securities (continued)**

(i) *Classification (continued)*

*Debt-type instruments*
Investments in debt-type instruments are classified into the following categories: 1) at amortised cost or 2) at fair value through income statement.

A debt-type investment is classified and measured at amortised cost only if the instrument is managed on a contractual yield basis or the instrument is not held for trading and has not been designated at fair value through the income statement.

Debt-type investments classified and measured at fair value through income statement include investments held for trading or designated at fair value through income statement. At inception, a debt-type investment managed on a contractual yield basis, can only be designated at fair value through income statement if it eliminates an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise on measuring the assets or liabilities or recognising the gains or losses on them on different bases.

*Equity-type instruments*
Investments in equity type instruments are classified into the following categories: 1) at fair value through income statement or 2) at fair value through equity.

Equity-type investments classified and measured at fair value through income statement include investments held for trading or designated at fair value through income statement.

An investment is classified as held for trading if acquired or originated principally for the purpose of generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price. Any investments that form part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking are also classified as 'held for trading'.

Equity-type investments designated at fair value through income statement include investments which are managed and evaluated internally for performance on a fair value basis.

On initial recognition, the Bank makes an irrevocable election to designate certain equity instruments that are not designated at fair value through income statement to be classified as investments at fair value through equity.

(ii) *Recognition and de-recognition*
Investment securities are recognised at the trade date i.e. the date that the Group contracts to purchase or sell the asset, at which date the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Investment securities are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Group has transferred substantially all risk and rewards of ownership.

(iii) *Measurement*
*Initial recognition*
Investment securities are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs, except for transaction costs incurred to acquire investments at fair value through income statement which are charged to consolidated income statement.

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

## 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### (d) Investment securities (continued)

(iii) *Measurement*

*Subsequent measurement (continued)*

Investments at fair value through equity are remeasured at their fair values at the end of each reporting period and the resultant gain or loss, arising from a change in the fair value of investments are recognised in the consolidated statement of changes in equity and presented in a separate fair value reserve within equity. When the investments classified as fair value through equity are sold, impaired, collected or otherwise disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the consolidated statement of changes in equity is transferred to the consolidated income statement.

Investments which do not have a quoted market price or other appropriate methods from which to derive a reliable measure of fair value when on a continuous basis cannot be determined, are stated at cost less impairment allowance, (if any).

(iv) *Measurement principles*

*Amortised cost measurement*

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

*Fair value measurement*

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or an obligation settled between well informed and willing parties (seller and buyer) in an arm's length transaction. The Group measures the fair value of quoted investments using the market closing price for that instrument. For unlisted investments, the Group recognises any increase in the fair value when they have reliable indicators to support such an increase and to evaluate the fair value of these investments. These reliable indicators are limited to the most recent transactions for the specific investment or similar investments made in the market on a commercial basis between willing and informed parties.

### (e) Financing assets

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

*Murabaha and Musawama*

Murabaha and Musawama receivables are sales on deferred terms. The Bank arranges a Murabaha and Musawama transaction by buying a commodity (which represents the object of the Murabaha) and selling it to the Murabeh (a beneficiary) at a margin of profit over cost. The sales price (cost plus the profit margin) is repaid in installments by the Murabeh over the agreed period. Murabaha and Musawama receivables are stated net of deferred profits and impairment allowance (if any).

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

*Mudaraba*

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

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**(e) Financing assets (continued)**

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

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

*Istisna'a*
Istisna'a is a sales contract in which the Bank acts as 'al-sani' (a seller) with an 'al-mustasni' (a purchaser) and undertakes to manufacture or otherwise acquire a product based on the specification received from the purchaser, for an agreed upon price.

Istisna'a revenue is the total price agreed between the seller and purchaser including the Bank's profit margin. The Bank recognises Istisna'a revenue and profit margin based on percentage of completion method by taking in account the difference between total revenue (cash price to purchaser) and Bank's estimated cost. The Bank's recognises anticipated losses on Istisna'a contract as soon as they are anticipated.

*Wakala*
Wakala contracts represent agency agreements between two parties. One party, the provider of funds (Muwakkil) appoints the other party as an agent (Wakeel) with respect to the investment. The Bank initially recognises due from banks, financing assets, customer current accounts, due to banks, and financing liabilities on the date at which they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date at which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

**(f) Other financial assets and liabilities**

(i) *Recognition and initial measurement*
The Group initially recognises due from banks, financing assets, customer current accounts, due to banks, and financing liabilities on the date at which they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date at which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

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

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**(f) Other financial assets and liabilities (continued)**

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

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

Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for de-recognition that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability in the consolidated statement of financial position. On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in consolidated income statement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Policy applicable from 1 January 2018:**
The adoption of FAS 30 has fundamentally changed the Group's accounting for impairment loss on financing assets by replacing FAS 11's (IAS 39's) incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. FAS 30 requires the Group to record an allowance for ECLs for all financing assets and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL, together with financing asset commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The allowance is based on the ECLs associated with the probability of default in the next twelve months unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination. If the financial asset meets the definition of purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI), the allowance is based on the change in the ECLs over the life of the asset.

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

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

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

**Policy applicable from 1 January 2018: (continued)**

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

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

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

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

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

**Measurement of ECL**

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

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

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

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

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

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

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

**Policy applicable from 1 January 2018: (continued)**

**Restructured financial assets**

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

- If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from existing asset;

If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. The amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date.

**Credit-impaired financial assets**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position**

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

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- Financing commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision;
- Where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Group cannot identify the ECL on the financing asset commitment / off balance sheet component separately from those on the drawn component: the Group presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn components is presented as a provision in other liabilities; and

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

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

**Policy applicable from 1 January 2018: (continued)**

**Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position (continued)**

- Debt instruments measured at fair value through equity: no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in the fair value reserve.

**Write-off**

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

The Group assesses at each consolidated statement of financial position date whether there is objective evidence that an asset is impaired. Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity-type investments) are impaired can include default or delinquency by a counterparty / investee, restructuring of financing facility or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not otherwise consider, indications that a counterparty or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security, or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of counterparty or issuers in the group, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the group. In addition, for an investment in equity-type instruments, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

**Policy applicable up to 31 December 2017:**
The Group assesses at each consolidated statement of financial position date whether there is objective evidence that an asset is impaired. Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity-type investments) are impaired can include default or delinquency by a counterparty / investee, restructuring of financing facility or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not otherwise consider, indications that a counterparty or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security, or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of counterparty or issuers in the group, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the group. In addition, for an investment in equity-type instruments, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

*Financial assets carried at amortised cost (including investment in debt-type instruments classified as amortised cost)*
For financial assets carried at amortised cost, impairment is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial assets and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the assets' original effective profit rate. Losses are recognised in consolidated income statement and reflected in an allowance account. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the impairment loss is reversed through the consolidated income statement, to the extent of previously recognised impairment losses. The Group considers evidence of impairment for financial assets carried at amortised cost at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant financial assets are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant financial assets found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Financial assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping assets together with similar risk characteristics.

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**(g)–a Equity-type investments classified as fair value through equity**

In the case of equity-type investments classified as fair value through equity and measured at fair value, a significant (where market value has declined by a minimum of 20%) or prolonged (where market value has declined for 9 months at least) decline in the fair value of an investment below its cost is considered in determining whether the investments are impaired. If any such evidence exists for equity-type investments classified as fair value through equity, the cumulative loss previously recognised in the consolidated statement of changes in equity is removed from equity and recognised in the consolidated income statement. Impairment losses recognised in the consolidated income statement on equity-type investments are subsequently reversed through equity.

**(h) Modification of financial assets and liabilities**

*Financial Assets*
If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Group evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value.

**Policy applicable from 1 January 2018:**
If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortised cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in the consolidated income statement. If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as profit.

**Policy applicable up to 31 December 2017:**
If the terms of a financial asset were modified because of financial difficulties of the borrower and the asset was not derecognised, then impairment of the asset was measured using the premodification profit rate.

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

**(i) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with QCB and highly liquid financial assets with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Group in the management of its short-term commitments.

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

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**(j) Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments**

Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments are measured at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group's Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments include unilateral promise to buy/sell currencies and profit rate swaps. After initial recognition at transaction prices, being the best evidence of fair value upon initial recognition, Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value represents quoted market price or internal pricing models, as appropriate. The resulting gains or losses are included in the consolidated income statement, except for unilateral promise to buy/sell currencies which are designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation.

**(k) Fixed assets**

*Recognition and initial measurement*
Items of fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of fixed asset is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the item of fixed assets, and is recognised in other income/other expenses in consolidated income statement.

Depreciation is recognised in consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of fixed assets since this closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset and is based on cost of the asset less its estimated residual value. Land and work-in-progress are not depreciated.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Buildings | 20 years |
| Leasehold improvements | 10 years |
| Furniture, fixtures and office equipment | 6-7 years |
| Computer equipment | 3 years |

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

**(l) Impairment of non-financial assets**

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

**(m) Customer current accounts**

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

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**(n) Equity of investment account holders**

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

The Bank charges a management fee to investment account holders. Of the total income from investment accounts, the income attributable to account holders is allocated to investment accounts after setting aside provisions and deducting the Bank's share of income. The allocation of income is determined by the management of the Bank within the allowed profit sharing limits as per the terms and conditions of the investment accounts.

Investment accounts are carried at their book values and include amounts retained towards the profit equalisation and investment risk reserves. The profit equalisation reserve is the amount appropriated by the Bank out of the Mudaraba income, before allocating the Mudarib's share, in order to maintain a certain level of return to the account holders on the investments. The investment risk reserve is the amount appropriated by the Bank out of the income of investment account holders, after allocating the Mudarib's share, in order to cater against future losses for investment account holders.

**(o) Distribution of profit between equity of investment account holders and shareholders**

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

- Net profit is arrived at after taking into account all income and expenses at the end of the financial year, and is distributed between investment account holders and its equity holders.

- The share of profit of investment account holders is calculated on the basis of their daily deposit balances over the year, after reducing the Bank's agreed and declared Mudaraba profit.

- In case of any expense or loss, which arises out of negligence on the part of the Bank due to non-compliance with QCB regulations and instructions, then such expenses or loss, shall not be borne by the investment account holders. Such matter is subject to the QCB decision.

- In case the results of the Bank at the year-end are net losses, then QCB, being the authority responsible for determining the Bank's accountability for these losses, shall decide how these shall be treated without violation to the Islamic Shari'a rules.

- Due to pooling of investment funds with the Bank's funds for the purpose of investment, no priority has been given to either party in the appropriation of profit.

**(p) Restricted investment accounts**

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

**(q) Sukuk financing**

Sukuk financing represents common shares in the ownership of assets or benefits or services which bears quarterly profit and mature after 5 to 34 years from issuance date. Profits are recognised periodically until maturity. Sukuks are recognised at amoritised cost. Sukuks are disclosed as a separate line in the consolidated financial statements as "Sukuk financing"

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**(r) Provisions**

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

**(s) Employees benefits**

*Defined contribution plans*
The Group provides for its contribution to the State administered retirement fund for Qatari employees in accordance with the Retirement and Pension Law No. 24 of 2002, and the resulting charge is included within the personnel cost under general and administration expenses in the consolidated income statement. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised when they are due.

*Defined benefit plan*
The Group also provides for end of service benefits to its expatriate employees in accordance with the Qatar Labour Law. The provision is calculated based on the period of service for each staff at the year end. This provision is included in other provisions under other liabilities.

**(t) Share capital and reserves**

*Dividends on ordinary shares*
Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are approved by the Bank's equity holders.

**(u) Revenue recognition**

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

*Mudaraba*
Income on Mudaraba financing is recognised when the right to receive payment is established or on distribution by the Mudarib, whereas losses are charged to the consolidated income statement on declaration by the Mudarib.

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

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

*Istisna'a*
Revenue and the associated profit margin are recognised in the Bank's consolidated income statement according to the percentage of completion method or completed contract method.

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

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**(u) Revenue recognition (continued)**

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

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

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

**(v) Income tax**

Taxes are calculated based on tax laws and regulations in other countries in which the Group operates. A tax provision is made based on an evaluation of the expected tax liability. The Group's operations inside Qatar are not subject to tax, except Al Rayan Investment LLC whose profits are subject to tax as per Qatar Financial Center Authority regulations.

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

**(w) Earnings per share**

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

**(x) Placements with banks and other financial institutions**

Placements with banks and other financial institutions are stated at amortised cost net of any amounts written off and allowance for impairment.

**(y) Financial guarantees**

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

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

## 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### (y) Financial guarantees (continued)

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

### (z) Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities include guarantees, letters of credit, Group's obligations with respect to unilateral promise to buy/sell currencies, profit rate swaps and others. These do not constitute actual assets or liabilities at the consolidated statement of financial position date except for assets and obligations relating to fair value gains or losses on these Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments.

### (aa) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Group Management Committee (being the chief operating decision maker) to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

### (bb) Fiduciary activities

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

### (cc) Earnings prohibited by Shari'a

The Group is committed to avoid recognizing any income generated from non-Islamic source. Consequently, all non-Islamic income is credited to a charity account and the Group uses these funds for various social welfare activities.

### (dd) Comparatives

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

## 4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

### 4.1 Introduction and overview

#### Risk management and structure

*Introduction*
Risk is inherent in the Group's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Group's continuing profitability and each individual within the Group is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities. The Group is exposed to credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and operating risk, which include trading and non-trading risks.

The independent risk control process does not include business risks such as changes in the environment, technology and industry. They are monitored through the Group's strategic planning process.

*Board of Directors*
The Board of Directors is responsible for the risk management methodology and approving strategic plans and risk management principles.

## 4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 4.1 Introduction and overview (continued)

**Risk management and structure (continued)**

*Risk management function*
The Risk Management Function is responsible for implementing and maintaining risk related procedures to ensure an independent control process. It is also responsible for monitoring compliance with risk principles, policies and limits, across the Group.

*Assets and liabilities*
The Group's management is responsible for managing the Group's assets and liabilities and the overall financial structure and also responsible for the Group's credit and liquidity risk.

*Internal audit*
Risk management processes throughout the Bank are audited annually by the Internal Audit Department that examines both the adequacy of the procedures and the Group's compliance with the procedures. Internal Audit discusses the results of all assessments with management, and reports its findings and recommendations to the Audit Committee.

Information compiled from all business departments is examined and processed in order to analyse, control and identify early risks. This information is presented and explained to the Board of Directors, risk unit, and the head of each business division.

On a monthly basis, detailed reporting of industry, customer and geographic risks take place. Senior management assesses the appropriateness of the allowance for credit losses on a quarterly basis.

Frequent reports are given to the senior management and all other relevant members of the Group on the utilisation of market limits, analysis of propriety investments and liquidity, plus any other risk developments.

### 4.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Group attempts to control credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counterparties and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties.

The Group seeks to manage its credit risk exposure through diversification of lending activities to avoid undue concentrations of risks with individuals or group of customers in specific locations or businesses. It also obtains collaterals, when appropriate. The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

The main types of collaterals obtained are as follows:

- For securities financing: cash or securities.
- For commercial financing: mortgages over real estate properties, inventory, cash or securities.
- For retail financing: mortgages over residential properties, vehicles and securities.

Management constantly monitors the market value of collaterals.

The Group also obtains corporate guarantees from parent companies for receivables and balances from financing activities to their subsidiaries.

Details of the composition of the receivables and balances from financing activities to customers are set out in Note 10. Also the details of geographical segments are set out in Note 31.

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

## 4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 4.2 Credit risk (continued)

### 4.2.1 Credit risk measurement

*Risk measurement and reporting systems*
The Group's risks are measured using a method which reflects both the expected loss likely to arise in normal circumstances and unexpected losses. The Group also runs worse case scenarios that would arise in the event that extreme events which are unlikely to occur do, in fact, occur.

Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily performed based on limits established by the Group. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Group as well as the level of risk that the Group is willing to accept, with additional emphasis on selected industries. In addition, the Group monitors and measures the overall risk bearing capacity in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risk type activities and the module makes use of probabilities derived from historical experience adjusted to reflect the economic environment.

### 4.2.2 Risk limit control and mitigation policies

*Risk mitigation*
As a part of overall risk management, the Group uses swap deals and other instruments to manage exposures from changes in profit rates, foreign currencies, equity risks, credit risks and exposures arising from forecast transactions.

*Excessive risk concentration*
Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Group's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio, with limits set on geographic and industry sector exposures. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

### 4.2.3 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| **Credit risk exposures relating to financial assets recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:** | | |
| Cash and balances with QCB (excluding cash on hand) | **2,491,426** | 2,426,373 |
| Due from banks | **1,496,296** | 3,311,900 |
| Financing assets | **72,163,836** | 72,097,080 |
| Investment securities - debt | **18,860,823** | 23,227,167 |
| Other assets | **594,462** | 414,451 |
| | **95,606,843** | 101,476,971 |
| **Other credit risk exposures are as follows:** | | |
| Guarantees | **14,389,848** | 12,069,394 |
| Letters of credit | **1,047,117** | 1,784,111 |
| | **15,436,965** | 13,853,505 |

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

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

**4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**4.2 Credit risk (continued)**

**4.2.4 Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure**

(a) By Geographical Sector

| **2018** | *Qatar* | *Other GCC* | *Other Middle East* | *Others* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assets recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position: | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with QCB (excluding cash on hand) | **2,491,426** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **2,491,426** |
| Due from banks | **846,238** | **5,194** | **1,200** | **643,664** | **1,496,296** |
| Financing assets | **58,387,677** | **69,453** | **3,514,373** | **10,192,333** | **72,163,836** |
| Investment securities - debt | **17,811,919** | **621,388** | **50,938** | **376,578** | **18,860,823** |
| Other assets | **589,704** | **-** | **-** | **4,758** | **594,462** |
| | **80,126,964** | **696,035** | **3,566,511** | **11,217,333** | **95,606,843** |

| 2017 | *Qatar* | *Other GCC* | *Other Middle East* | *Others* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assets recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position: | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with QCB (excluding cash on hand) | 2,426,373 | - | - | - | 2,426,373 |
| Due from banks | 1,940,254 | 641,440 | 1,699 | 728,507 | 3,311,900 |
| Financing assets | 58,982,850 | 96,633 | 3,378,307 | 9,639,290 | 72,097,080 |
| Investment securities - debt | 22,379,942 | 282,004 | 50,685 | 514,536 | 23,227,167 |
| Other assets | 401,804 | - | - | 12,647 | 414,451 |
| | 86,131,223 | 1,020,077 | 3,430,691 | 10,894,980 | 101,476,971 |

| **2018** | *Qatar* | *Other GCC* | *Other Middle East* | *Others* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Guarantees | **12,736,167** | **14,264** | **201,410** | **1,438,007** | **14,389,848** |
| Letters of credit | **1,015,351** | **3,753** | **20,414** | **7,599** | **1,047,117** |
| | **13,751,518** | **18,017** | **221,824** | **1,445,606** | **15,436,965** |

| 2017 | *Qatar* | *Other GCC* | *Other Middle East* | *Others* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Guarantees | 9,620,249 | 7,362 | 266,169 | 2,175,614 | 12,069,394 |
| Letters of credit | 1,759,898 | 5,285 | 16,598 | 2,330 | 1,784,111 |
| | 11,380,147 | 12,647 | 282,767 | 2,177,944 | 13,853,505 |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

## 4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 4.2 Credit risk (continued)

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

(b) By Industry sector

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

| | ***Gross exposure 2018*** | *Gross exposure 2017* |
|---|---|---|
| **Funded and unfunded** | | |
| Government | **25,162,862** | 30,792,504 |
| Government agencies | **32,537,168** | 33,135,371 |
| Industry | **1,009,393** | 1,382,315 |
| Commercial | **4,596,212** | 4,894,025 |
| Services | **2,505,737** | 4,724,805 |
| Contracting | **1,670,085** | 1,184,007 |
| Real estate | **18,452,795** | 16,348,087 |
| Personal | **9,077,021** | 8,574,407 |
| Others | **595,570** | 441,450 |
| Contingent liabilities | **15,436,965** | 13,853,505 |
| **Total** | **111,043,808** | 115,330,476 |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

**4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**4.2 Credit risk (continued)**

**4.2.5 Credit quality (continued)**

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Group using internal and external credit risk ratings. The Group follows an internal obligor risk rating (ORR) mechanism for grading relationships across its credit portfolio. The Group utilises a ten-scale credit rating system with positive and negative modifiers, giving a total scale range of 22, of which 19 (with positive and negative modifiers) relate to performing and three to non-performing. Within performing, ORR 1 to 4- represents investment grade, ORR 5+ to 7 represents sub-investment grade and 7- represents watchlist. ORR 8 to 10 represents sub-standard, doubtful and loss respectively. All credits are assigned a rating in accordance with the defined criteria. The Group endeavors continuously to improve upon the internal credit risk rating methodologies and credit risk management policies and practices to reflect the true underlying credit risk of the portfolio and the credit culture in the Group. All lending relationships are reviewed at least once in a year and more frequently in the case of non-performing assets.

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

| | | *2018* | | | *2017* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | Total |
| **Due from banks** | | | | | |
| Investment grade | 1,494,874 | - | - | 1,494,874 | 3,311,900 |
| Sub-investment grade | 841 | 984 | - | 1,825 | - |
| Substandard | - | - | - | - | - |
| Doubtful | - | - | - | - | - |
| Loss | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1,495,715 | 984 | - | 1,496,699 | 3,311,900 |
| Loss allowance | (403) | - | - | (403) | - |
| **Carrying amount** | **1,495,312** | **984** | - | **1,496,296** | 3,311,900 |

| | | *2018* | | | *2017* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | Total |
| **Financing assets** | | | | | |
| Investment grade | 51,313,202 | 7,626,205 | - | 58,939,407 | 38,829,436 |
| Sub-investment grade | 11,056,045 | 2,153,218 | - | 13,209,263 | 33,093,372 |
| Substandard | - | - | 343,439 | 343,439 | 232,207 |
| Doubtful | - | - | 84,350 | 84,350 | 55,424 |
| Loss | - | - | 176,251 | 176,251 | 52,321 |
| | 62,369,247 | 9,779,423 | 604,040 | 72,752,710 | 72,262,760 |
| Loss allowance | (58,657) | (225,239) | (304,978) | (588,874) | (165,680) |
| **Carrying amount** | **62,310,590** | **9,554,184** | **299,062** | **72,163,836** | 72,097,080 |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

**4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**4.2 Credit risk (continued)**

**4.2.5 Credit quality (continued)**

| | *2018* | | | | *2017* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | Total |
| **Investment securities - debt** | | | | | |
| Investment grade | 18,553,127 | 7,602 | - | 18,560,729 | 22,064,559 |
| Sub-investment grade | 280,832 | - | - | 280,832 | 1,137,125 |
| Substandard | - | - | - | - | - |
| Doubtful | - | - | - | - | - |
| Loss | - | - | 50,967 | 50,967 | 50,967 |
| | 18,833,959 | 7,602 | 50,967 | 18,892,528 | 23,252,651 |
| Loss allowance | (5,991) | (230) | (25,484) | (31,705) | (25,484) |
| **Carrying amount** | **18,827,968** | **7,372** | **25,483** | **18,860,823** | 23,227,167 |

| | *2018* | | | | *2017* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | Total |
| **Other credit risk exposures** | | | | | |
| Investment grade | 13,282,846 | 941,868 | - | 14,224,714 | 13,853,505 |
| Sub-investment grade | 727,472 | 463,752 | - | 1,191,224 | - |
| Substandard | - | - | 11,802 | 11,802 | - |
| Doubtful | - | - | 395 | 395 | - |
| Loss | - | - | 8,830 | 8,830 | - |
| | 14,010,318 | 1,405,620 | 21,027 | 15,436,965 | 13,853,505 |
| Loss allowance | (11,724) | (35,287) | - | (47,011) | - |
| **Carrying amount** | **13,998,594** | **1,370,333** | **21,027** | **15,389,954** | 13,853,505 |

**4.2.6 Collateral**

The determination of eligible collateral and the value of collateral are based on QCB regulations and are assessed by reference to market price or indexes of similar assets.

The Group has collateral in the form of blocked deposit, pledge of shares or legal mortgage against the past dues financing assets.

| | *Aggregate collateral* | |
|---|---|---|
| Past due category: | *2018* | *2017* |
| Up to 30 days | **899,274** | 656,805 |
| 31 to 60 days | **490,786** | 270,486 |
| 61 – 90 days | **487,881** | 999,498 |
| 91 days and above | **1,201,390** | 97,095 |
| | **3,079,331** | 2,023,884 |

The fair value of the collateral held against credit-impaired financing assets as at 31 December 2018 is QAR 1,201 million (2017: QAR 97 million).

**4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**4.2 Credit risk (continued)**

Rescheduled activities include extended payment arrangements, approved external management plans, modification and deferral of payments. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria that, in the judgement of local management, indicate that payment will most likely continue. These policies are kept under continuous review. Following restructuring, a previously overdue customer account is reset to a normal status and managed together with other similar accounts as non impaired. The carrying value of renegotiated financing assets as at 31 December 2018 was QAR 1,011 million (2017: QAR 543 million).

There were no financial assets that were modified that had a loss allowance measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

**4.2.7 Write-off policy**

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

This determination is made after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower's / issuer's financial position such that the borrower / issuer can no longer pay the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure. For smaller balance standardised financing assets, write-off decisions generally are based on a product-specific past due status. The contractual amount of financial assets written off during the year, subject to enforcement activity as at 31 December 2018 was QAR 179 thousand (2017: QAR 1,358 thousand).

**4.2.8 Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment**

*Significant increase in credit risk*
When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and expert credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

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

i. Two notches down for rating from Aaa to Baa or one notch down for ratings from Ba to Ca;
ii. Facilities restructured during previous twelve months; and
iii. Contractual payments overdue by more than 60 days as at the reporting date.

## 4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 4.2 Credit risk (continued)

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

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

*Generating the term structure of Probability of Default (PD)*
The Group employs Moody's Risk Analyst to analyse the data collected and generate estimates of PD of exposures and how these are expected to change as a result of the passage of time. This analysis includes the identification and calibration of relationships between changes in default rates and changes in key macro-economic factors, across various geographies in which the Bank has taken exposures.

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

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

*Definition of default*
The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:
- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the borrower is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Group; or
- the borrower is rated 9 or 10.

In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Group also considers indicators that are:
- quantitative – e.g. overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same issuer to the Group; and
- based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances. The definition of default largely aligns with that applied by the Group for regulatory capital purposes.

*Incorporation of forward-looking information*
The Group employs statistical models to incorporate macro-economic factors on historical default rates. In case none of the above macro – economic parameters are statistically significant or the results of forecasted PD's are too much deviated from the present forecast of the economic conditions, qualitative PD overlay shall be used by management after analyzing the portfolio as per the diagnostic tool.

Incorporating forward looking information increases the level of judgement as to how changes in these macroeconomic factors will affect the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) applicable to the stage 1 and stage 2 exposures which are considered as performing. The methodologies and assumptions involved, including any forecasts of future economic conditions, are reviewed periodically.

*Measurement of ECL*
The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:
- Probability of Default (PD);
- Loss Given Default (LGD);
- Exposure at Default (EAD).

## 4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 4.2 Credit risk (continued)

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

*Measurement of ECL (continued)*
These parameters are generally derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data. They are adjusted to reflect forward-looking information as described above.

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

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

LGD estimation icludes:

1) Cure Rate: Defined as the ratio of accounts which have fallen to default and have managed to move backward to the performing accounts.

2) Recovery Rate: Defined as the ratio of liquidation value to market value of the underlying collateral at the time of default would also account for expected recovery rate from a general claim on the individual's assets for the unsecured portion of the exposure.

3) Discounting Rate: Defined as the opportunity cost of the recovery value not being realized on the day of default adjusted for time value.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Group derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract including amortisation. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount.
For lending commitments and financial guarantees, the EAD includes the amount drawn, as well as potential future amounts that may be drawn under the contract, which are estimated based on historical observations and forward-looking forecasts.

Where modelling of a parameter is carried out on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics
that include:
- credit risk grading's;
- product type; and
- geographic location of the borrower.

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

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

**4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**4.2 Credit risk (continued)**

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

**Loss allowance**

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of the loss allowance by class of financial instruments. Comparative amounts represent allowance account for credit losses and reflect measurement basis under IAS 39.

| **Due from banks** | | | *2018* | | *2017* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total ECL | Total |
| Balance at 1 January | - | - | - | - | - |
| Impact of initial application | 531 | 261 | - | 792 | - |
| Transfers to Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers to Stage 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers to Stage 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Charge / (reversal) (net) | (126) | (261) | - | (387) | - |
| Impairment allowance for the year, net | 405 | - | - | 405 | - |
| Amounts written off | - | - | - | - | - |
| Foreign currency translation | (2) | - | - | (2) | - |
| **Balance at 31 December** | **403** | - | - | **403** | - |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

## 4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 4.2 Credit risk (continued)

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

**Loss allowance (continued)**

| **Financing assets** | | | *2018* | | *2017* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total ECL | Total |
| Balance at 1 January | - | - | 165,680 | 165,680 | 50,460 |
| Impact of initial application | 129,979 | 294,224 | - | 424,203 | - |
| Transfers to Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers to Stage 2 | (49,444) | 49,444 | - | - | - |
| Transfers to Stage 3 | (524) | (38,890) | 39,414 | - | - |
| Charge / (reversal) (net) | (20,991) | (79,470) | 100,074 | (387) | 115,920 |
| Impairment allowance for the year, net | 59,020 | 225,308 | 139,488 | 423,816 | 115,920 |
| Amounts written off | - | - | (179) | (179) | (1,358) |
| Foreign currency translation | (363) | (69) | (11) | (443) | 658 |
| **Balance at 31 December** | **58,657** | **225,239** | **304,978** | **588,874** | 165,680 |

| **Investment securities - debt** | | | *2018* | | *2017* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total ECL | Total |
| Balance at 1 January | - | - | 25,484 | 25,484 | 25,484 |
| Impact of initial application | 1,879 | 1,138 | - | 3,017 | - |
| Transfers to Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers to Stage 2 | (129) | 129 | - | - | - |
| Transfers to Stage 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Charge / (reversal) (net) | 4,242 | (1,037) | - | 3,205 | - |
| Impairment allowance for the year, net | 5,992 | 230 | - | 6,222 | - |
| Amounts written off | - | - | - | - | - |
| Foreign currency translation | (1) | - | - | (1) | - |
| **Balance at 31 December** | **5,991** | **230** | **25,484** | **31,705** | 25,484 |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

## 4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 4.2 Credit risk (continued)

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

**Loss allowance (continued)**

| **Other credit risk exposures** | | *2018* | | | *2017* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total ECL | Total |
| Balance at 1 January | - | - | - | - | - |
| Impact of initial application | 13,151 | 49,952 | - | 63,103 | - |
| Transfers to Stage 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers to Stage 2 | (1,946) | 1,946 | - | - | - |
| Transfers to Stage 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Charge / (reversal) (net) | 519 | (16,611) | - | (16,092) | - |
| Impairment allowance for the year, net | 11,724 | 35,287 | - | 47,011 | - |
| Amounts written off | - | - | - | - | - |
| Foreign currency translation | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Balance at 31 December** | **11,724** | **35,287** | - | **47,011** | - |

### 4.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the Group's earnings or capital, or its ability to meet business objectives, will be adversely affected by changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as profit rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The Group manages its market risks within the framework of limits defined by the QCB.

#### 4.3.1 Management of market risk

Assets and liabilities profit rate gaps are reviewed on a regular basis which is used to reduce the profit rate gaps to within the limits established by the Board. The Group manages its exposure to currency exchange rate fluctuations to within the levels defined by the Board of Directors, which sets limits on currency position exposures. Positions are monitored on an ongoing basis.

#### 4.3.2 Exposure to profit rate risk – non-trading portfolios

The principal risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instruments because of a change in market profit rates. Profit rate risk is managed principally through monitoring profit rate gaps and by having pre-approved limits for repricing bands. The Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO") is the monitoring body for compliance with these limits and is assisted by Group central Treasury in its day-to-day monitoring activities.

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

**4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT(continued)**

**4.3 Market risk (continued)**

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

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

| | | | | *Re-pricing in:* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Carrying amount* | *Less than 3 months* | *3 to12 months* | *1 to 5 years* | *Over 5 years* | *Non-profit sensitive* | *Effective profit rate* |
| **2018** | | | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with QCB | 3,026,994 | - | - | - | - | 3,026,994 | |
| Due from banks | 1,496,296 | 478,800 | - | 389,118 | - | 628,378 | **4.41%** |
| Financing assets | 72,163,836 | 46,081,910 | 10,230,323 | 7,711,515 | 8,140,088 | - | **4.86%** |
| Investment securities | 18,856,451 | - | - | - | - | 18,856,451 | **3.79%** |
| | **95,543,577** | **46,560,710** | **10,230,323** | **8,100,633** | **8,140,088** | **22,511,823** | |
| Due to banks | (16,483,776) | (14,818,969) | (1,526,491) | - | - | (138,316) | **3.33%** |
| Customer current accounts | (7,268,816) | - | - | - | - | (7,268,816) | |
| Sukuk financing | (1,717,832) | (1,717,832) | - | - | - | - | **3.49%** |
| Other borrowings | (2,042,938) | (2,042,938) | - | - | - | - | **3.98%** |
| | **(27,513,362)** | **(18,579,739)** | **(1,526,491)** | **-** | **-** | **(7,407,132)** | |
| Equity of investment account holders | **(54,300,051)** | **(33,301,904)** | **(17,524,421)** | **(3,473,726)** | **-** | **-** | **3.16%** |
| Consolidated statement of financial position items | 13,730,164 | (5,320,933) | (8,820,589) | 4,626,907 | 8,140,088 | 15,104,691 | |
| Off consolidated statement of financial position items | (21,231,348) | (3,834,929) | - | - | - | (17,396,419) | |
| **Profit Rate Sensitivity Gap** | **(7,501,184)** | **(9,155,862)** | **(8,820,589)** | **4,626,907** | **8,140,088** | **(2,291,728)** | |
| **Cumulative Profit Rate Sensitivity Gap** | **(7,501,184)** | **(9,155,862)** | **(17,976,451)** | **(13,349,544)** | **(5,209,456)** | **(7,501,184)** | |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

**4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT(continued)**

**4.3 Market risk (continued)**

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

| | | | | *Re-pricing in:* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Carrying amount* | *Less than 3 months* | *3 to12 months* | *1 to 5 years* | *Over 5 years* | *Non-profit sensitive* | *Effective profit rate* |
| 2017 | | | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with QCB | 2,799,819 | - | - | - | - | 2,799,819 | |
| Due from banks | 3,311,900 | 1,563,027 | 305,000 | 413,279 | - | 1,030,594 | 3.26% |
| Financing assets | 72,097,080 | 43,709,419 | 9,708,387 | 9,850,082 | 8,829,192 | - | 4.50% |
| Investment securities | 23,222,693 | 4,435,893 | - | - | - | 18,786,800 | 3.78% |
| | 101,431,492 | 49,708,339 | 10,013,387 | 10,263,361 | 8,829,192 | 22,617,213 | |
| Due to banks | (25,123,319) | (24,960,896) | (73,902) | - | (49,229) | (39,292) | 2.47% |
| Customer current accounts | (6,620,840) | - | - | - | - | (6,620,840) | |
| | (31,744,159) | (24,960,896) | (73,902) | - | (49,229) | (6,660,132) | |
| Equity of investment account holders | (55,910,346) | (39,289,796) | (14,463,492) | (2,157,058) | - | - | 2.17% |
| Consolidated statement of financial position items | 13,776,987 | (14,542,353) | (4,524,007) | 8,106,303 | 8,779,963 | 15,957,081 | |
| Off consolidated statement of financial position items | (31,452,705) | (4,052,993) | - | - | - | (27,399,712) | |
| Profit Rate Sensitivity Gap | (17,675,718) | (18,595,346) | (4,524,007) | 8,106,303 | 8,779,963 | (11,442,631) | |
| Cumulative Profit Rate Sensitivity Gap | (17,675,718) | (18,595,346) | (23,119,353) | (15,013,050) | (6,233,087) | (17,675,718) | |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

## 4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 4.3 Market risk (continued)

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

**Sensitivity analysis**

The management of profit rate risk against profit rate gap limits is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Group's financial assets and liabilities to various standard and non-standard profit rate scenarios. Standard scenarios that are considered on a monthly basis include a 10 basis point (bp) parallel fall or rise in all yield curves worldwide and a 5 bp rise or fall in the greater than 12-month portion of all yield curves. An analysis of the Group's sensitivity to an increase or decrease in market profit rates, assuming no asymmetrical movement in yield curves and a constant financial position, is as follows:

| Sensitivity of net profit | 10 bp parallel increase | 10 bp parallel decrease |
|---|---|---|
| **2018** | | |
| At 31 December | **1,895** | **(1,895)** |
| 2017 | | |
| At 31 December | 1,779 | (1,779) |

Overall non-trading profit rate risk positions are managed by Group Central Treasury, which uses financial investments, advances to banks, deposits from banks and Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments to manage the overall position arising from the Group's non-trading activities.

#### 4.3.3 Exposure to other market risks – non-trading portfolios

**Foreign currency transactions**

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

| | ***2018*** | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| Net foreign currency exposure: | | |
| EUR | **1,958** | (985) |
| GBP | **497** | (322) |
| Others | **8,308** | 15,771 |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

**4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**4.3 Market risk (continued)**

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

The table below indicates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the currency rate against the QAR on the consolidated income statement, with all other variables held constant:

| | *Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss* | |
|---|---|---|
| | *2018* | *2017* |
| 5% increase / (decrease) in currency exchange rate | | |
| EUR | **98** | (50) |
| GBP | **25** | (16) |
| Others | **415** | 789 |

The table above does not include currencies that are pegged against the QAR.

**Equity price risk**

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

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

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| 5% increase / (decrease) in QE 30 index/other indices | | |
| Increase / (decrease) in profit and loss | **-** | - |
| Increase / (decrease) in equity | **2,447** | 5,035 |

**4.3.4 Valuation of financial instruments**

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

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

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

**4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**4.3 Market risk (continued)**

**4.3.4 Valuation of financial instruments (continued)**

- Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

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

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

**4.3.5 Financial asset and liability classification**

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

| **2018** | *Level 1* | *Level 2* | *Level 3* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments | - | 80,287 | - | 80,287 |
| Investment securities | 67,912 | 95,511 | - | 163,423 |
| | **67,912** | **175,798** | - | **243,710** |
| Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments | - | 75,992 | - | 75,992 |
| | - | **75,992** | - | **75,992** |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

**4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**4.3 Market risk (continued)**

**4.3.5 Financial asset and liability classification (continued)**

| 2017 | *Level 1* | *Level 2* | *Level 3* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments | - | 13,624 | - | 13,624 |
| Investment securities | 136,779 | 91,146 | - | 227,925 |
| | 136,779 | 104,770 | - | 241,549 |
| Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments | - | 9,269 | - | 9,269 |
| | - | 9,269 | - | 9,269 |

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortized cost are equal to the carrying value, hence, not included in the fair value hierarchy table, except for certain investment securities for which the fair value amounts to QAR 2,575 million (2017: QAR 2,567 million), which is derived using Level 1 fair value hierarchy. The details of the Group's classification of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 7.

Investment securities totalling QAR nil are carried at cost (2017: QAR 4,456 thousand).

During the reporting periods 31 December 2018 and 2017, there were no transfers among Levels 1, 2 and 3 fair value measurements.

**4.4 Liquidity risk**

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

**4.4.1 Exposure to liquidity risk**

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

Details of the reported Group ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers at the reporting date and during the year were as follows:

| | ***2018*** | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| At 31 December | **93%** | 78% |
| Average for the year | **88%** | 88% |
| Maximum for the year | **94%** | 101% |
| Minimum for the year | **79%** | 76% |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

**4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**4.4 Liquidity risk (continued)**

**4.4.2 Maturity analysis**

The following table sets out the maturity profile of the Group's assets and liabilities. The contractual/expected maturities of assets and liabilities have been determined on the basis of the remaining period at 31 December to the contractual maturity date and do not take account of the effective maturities as indicated by the Group's deposit retention history and the availability of liquid funds. Management monitors the maturity profile to ensure that adequate liquidity is maintained.

| 2018 | *Carrying amount* | *Less than one month* | *1-3 months* | *3 months to 1 year* | *1-5 years* | *More than 5 years* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash and balances with QCB | 3,026,994 | 550,195 | - | - | - | 2,476,799 |
| Due from banks | 1,496,296 | 1,100,927 | 6,251 | - | 389,118 | - |
| Financing assets | 72,163,836 | 4,533,936 | 1,297,853 | 6,878,683 | 12,612,246 | 46,841,118 |
| Investment securities | 19,005,273 | 2,027,864 | 123,648 | 539,284 | 5,301,078 | 11,013,399 |
| Other assets | 594,462 | 594,462 | - | - | - | - |
| **Total financial assets** | **96,286,861** | **8,807,384** | **1,427,752** | **7,417,967** | **18,302,442** | **60,331,316** |
| Due to banks | 16,483,776 | 7,196,617 | 7,635,147 | 1,652,012 | - | - |
| Customer current accounts | 7,268,816 | 7,268,816 | - | - | - | - |
| Sukuk financing | 1,717,832 | - | - | - | 690,668 | 1,027,164 |
| Other borrowings | 2,042,938 | - | - | - | 2,042,938 | - |
| Total financial liabilities | 27,513,362 | 14,465,433 | 7,635,147 | 1,652,012 | 2,733,606 | 1,027,164 |
| Equity of investment account holders | 54,300,051 | 14,090,182 | 19,211,722 | 17,524,421 | 3,473,726 | - |
| **Total financial liabilities and equity of investment account holders** | **81,813,413** | **28,555,615** | **26,846,869** | **19,176,433** | **6,207,332** | **1,027,164** |
| **Difference** | **14,473,448** | **(19,748,231)** | **(25,419,117)** | **(11,758,466)** | **12,095,110** | **59,304,152** |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

**4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**4.4 Liquidity risk (continued)**

**4.4.2 Maturity analysis (continued)**

| 2017 | *Carrying amount* | *Less than one month* | *1-3 months* | *3 months to 1 year* | *1-5 years* | *More than 5 years* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash and balances with QCB | 2,799,819 | 481,201 | - | - | - | 2,318,618 |
| Due from banks | 3,311,900 | 2,593,621 | - | 305,000 | 413,279 | - |
| Financing assets | 72,097,080 | 6,131,259 | 1,395,112 | 4,301,460 | 33,349,098 | 26,920,151 |
| Investment securities | 23,423,469 | 4,536,507 | 204,610 | 2,619,079 | 4,535,871 | 11,527,402 |
| Other assets | 414,451 | 414,451 | - | - | - | - |
| Total financial assets | 102,046,719 | 14,157,039 | 1,599,722 | 7,225,539 | 38,298,248 | 40,766,171 |
| Due to banks | 25,123,319 | 23,000,274 | 1,999,914 | 73,902 | - | 49,229 |
| Customer current accounts | 6,620,840 | 6,620,840 | - | - | - | - |
| Total financial liabilities | 31,744,159 | 29,621,114 | 1,999,914 | 73,902 | - | 49,229 |
| Equity of investment account holders | 55,910,346 | 16,335,138 | 22,981,138 | 14,437,011 | 2,157,059 | - |
| Total financial liabilities and equity of investment account holders | 87,654,505 | 45,956,252 | 24,981,052 | 14,510,913 | 2,157,059 | 49,229 |
| Difference | 14,392,214 | (31,799,213) | (23,381,330) | (7,285,374) | 36,141,189 | 40,716,942 |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

**4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**4.4 Liquidity risk (continued)**

**4.4.3 Maturity analysis (Financial liabilities and Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments)**

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on remaining contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately. However, the Group expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date the Group could be required to pay.

The Group maintains a portfolio of highly marketable, diverse and liquid assets in the event of an unforeseen interruption to cash flow. The Group maintains statutory reserves with QCB. Liquidity is assessed and managed using a variety of stressed scenarios applicable to the Group.

| | *Carrying amount* | *Gross undiscounted cash flows* | *Less than one month* | *One to 3 months* | *3 to 12 months* | *1 to 5 Years* | *Over 5 years* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2018** | | | | | | | |
| **Non-derivative liabilities** | | | | | | | |
| Due to banks | 16,483,776 | 16,521,343 | 7,215,977 | 7,643,619 | 1,661,747 | - | - |
| Customer current accounts | 7,268,816 | 7,268,816 | 7,268,816 | - | - | - | - |
| Sukuk financing | 1,717,832 | 2,876,691 | - | 5,991 | 45,511 | 938,009 | 1,887,180 |
| Other borrowings | 2,042,938 | 2,267,973 | - | 11,311 | 62,851 | 2,193,811 | - |
| Other liabilities | 2,007,017 | 2,007,017 | 2,007,017 | - | - | - | - |
| **Total liabilities** | **29,520,379** | **30,941,840** | **16,491,810** | **7,660,921** | **1,770,109** | **3,131,820** | **1,887,180** |
| Equity of investment account holders | **54,300,051** | **54,822,487** | **14,109,784** | **19,237,896** | **17,837,432** | **3,637,375** | - |
| **Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments** | | | | | | | |
| Risk management: | **4,295** | | | | | | |
| Outflow | | (77,997) | (3,516) | (486) | (57,442) | (1,625) | (14,928) |
| Inflow | | 82,292 | 4,573 | 541 | 59,093 | 2,005 | 16,080 |
| | **83,824,725** | **85,768,622** | **30,602,651** | **26,898,872** | **19,609,192** | **6,769,575** | **1,888,332** |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

**4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**4.4 Liquidity risk (continued)**

**4.4.3 Maturity analysis (Financial liabilities and Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments) (continued)**

| | *Carrying amount* | *Gross undiscounted cash flows* | *Less than one month* | *One to 3 months* | *3 to 12 months* | *1 to 5 Years* | *Over 5 years* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2017 | | | | | | | |
| Non-derivative liabilities | | | | | | | |
| Due to banks | 25,123,319 | 25,144,560 | 23,013,934 | 2,006,742 | 74,655 | - | 49,229 |
| Customer current accounts | 6,620,840 | 6,620,840 | 6,620,840 | - | - | - | - |
| Other liabilities | 1,904,529 | 1,904,529 | 1,904,529 | - | - | - | - |
| Total liabilities | 33,648,688 | 33,669,929 | 31,539,303 | 2,006,742 | 74,655 | - | 49,229 |
| Equity of investment account holders | 55,910,337 | 56,254,714 | 16,351,147 | 23,009,628 | 14,652,597 | 2,241,342 | - |
| Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments | | | | | | | |
| Risk management: | 4,355 | | | | | | |
| Outflow | | (10,802) | (3,964) | (3,843) | (2,593) | (402) | - |
| Inflow | | 15,157 | 4,495 | 7,216 | 3,019 | 427 | - |
| | 89,563,380 | 89,928,998 | 47,890,981 | 25,019,743 | 14,727,678 | 2,241,367 | 49,229 |

## 4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 4.5 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Group's involvement with financial instruments, including processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour.

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

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

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

### 4.6 Capital management

**Regulatory capital**
The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to ensure investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on equity holders' return is also recognised and the Group recognises the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Group and its individually regulated operations have complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the year.

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

The Group is currently in the process of analyzing new capital requirements for Profit Rate Risk on Banking Book (PRRBB) and will start setting aside capital based on new standard under Pillar II from 2019 onwards.

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**4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**4.6 Capital management (continued)**

**Regulatory capital (continued)**

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

| | ***2018*** **Basel III** | *2017* Basel III |
|---|---|---|
| Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital | **11,955,147** | 11,854,806 |
| Tier 1 capital | **-** | 38,573 |
| Tier 2 capital | **338,142** | 38,573 |
| Total regulatory capital | **12,293,289** | 11,931,952 |
| **Risk weighted assets** | | |
| Risk weighted assets for credit risk | **56,446,425** | 53,649,225 |
| Risk weighted assets for market risk | **2,895,665** | 3,755,450 |
| Risk weighted assets for operational risk | **4,601,974** | 4,359,598 |
| Total risk weighted assets | **63,944,064** | 61,764,273 |

| | CET 1 ratio without capital conservation buffer | CET 1 ratio including capital conservation buffer | Tier 1 capital ratio including capital conservation buffer | Tier 1 and 2 capital ratio including capital conservation buffer | Total capital including capital conservation buffer and DSIB[1] buffer | Total capital including conservation buffer, DSIB[1] buffer and ICAAP Pillar II capital charge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2018** | | | | | | |
| Actual | **18.70%** | **18.70%** | **18.70%** | **19.23%** | **19.23%** | **19.23%** |
| Minimum QCB limit | **6.00%** | **8.50%** | **10.50%** | **12.50%** | **13.50%** | **14.55%** |
| 2017 | | | | | | |
| Actual | 19.19% | 19.19% | 19.26% | 19.32% | 19.32% | 19.32% |
| Minimum QCB limit | 6.00% | 8.50% | 10.50% | 12.50% | 13.25% | 14.53% |

[1] *Domestic Systematically Important Bank*

Had the Group not adopted FAS 30, total capital adequacy ratio and CET 1 capital adequacy ratio would have been as follows:

| | ***2018*** |
|---|---|
| CET1/Tier 1 Ratio | **19.46%** |
| Total Capital Ratio | **19.46%** |

## 5 USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

**Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

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

(i) *Allowances for credit losses*
Assets accounted for at amortised cost are evaluated for impairment on a basis described in significant accounting policies.

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

(ii) *Determining fair values*

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

## 6 OPERATING SEGMENTS

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

- Corporate Banking provides an extensive range of Islamic funded and non-funded credit facilities, deposit services, investment advisory, currency exchange facilities, profit rate swaps, financing syndication and and other services to Corporate, Commercial and Multinational Customers.
- Retail Banking provides investment accounts services, credit card and Islamic financing to retail and individual customers.
- Asset Management has two distinct functions. Firstly, the management of Masraf Al Rayan's portfolio of listed and private equities and funds, strategic investments, income producing instruments such as sukuks and real estate investments. Secondly, the development and operation of Masraf Al Rayan's investment products, asset management and investment placement business.
- International Operations includes financing assets, deposits and other products and services with corporate and individual customers in the Group's international locations.

Unallocated assets, liabilities and revenues are related to some central functions and non-core business operations, like common property & equipment, cash functions, development projects related payables etc.

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

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## 6 OPERATING SEGMENTS (continued)

*Information about operating segments*

| 2018 | *Corporate Banking* | *Retail Banking* | *Asset Management* | *International operations* | *Unallocated* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *External revenue:* | | | | | | |
| Total income from financing and investing activities | 3,003,588 | 1,031,734 | 32,882 | 308,653 | - | **4,376,857** |
| Net fee and commission income | 295,023 | - | 16,506 | 3,609 | - | **315,138** |
| Foreign exchange gain / (loss) | 152,851 | - | (237) | (135) | - | **152,479** |
| Share of results of associates | - | - | - | - | 21,904 | **21,904** |
| Other income | - | - | - | - | 7,900 | **7,900** |
| Total segment revenue | **3,451,462** | **1,031,734** | **49,151** | **312,127** | **29,804** | **4,874,278** |
| *Other material non-cash items:* | | | | | | |
| Net recoveries and reversals / (impairment losses) on financing assets | (42,645) | 58,439 | - | (1,203) | - | **14,591** |
| Net impairment losses on investment securities | (4,527) | - | (4,448) | (39) | - | **(9,014)** |
| Net reversals / (impairment losses)on off balance sheet exposures subject to credit risk | 16,484 | - | - | (5) | - | **16,479** |
| Reportable segment profit before tax | **1,769,454** | **779,685** | **26,182** | **29,637** | **(463,017)** | **2,141,941** |
| Reportable segment assets | **67,055,218** | **19,029,437** | **643,157** | **9,130,468** | **1,435,933** | **97,294,213** |
| Reportable segment liabilities | **22,892,345** | **2,175,227** | **134,242** | **2,681,096** | **1,637,469** | **29,520,379** |
| Reportable segment equity of investment account holders | **36,026,333** | **12,455,440** | - | **5,818,278** | - | **54,300,051** |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

## 6 OPERATING SEGMENTS (continued)

*Information about operating segments (continued)*

| 2017 | *Corporate Banking* | *Retail Banking* | *Asset Management* | *International operations* | *Unallocated* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *External revenue:* | | | | | | |
| Total income from financing and investing activities | 2,788,624 | 854,914 | 18,208 | 230,923 | - | 3,892,669 |
| Net fee and commission income | 238,141 | - | 19,414 | 16,179 | - | 273,734 |
| Foreign exchange gain / (loss) | 142,596 | - | (47) | (22) | - | 142,527 |
| Share of results of associates | - | - | - | - | 28,203 | 28,203 |
| Other income | - | - | - | - | 9,164 | 9,164 |
| Total segment revenue | 3,169,361 | 854,914 | 37,575 | 247,080 | 37,367 | 4,346,297 |
| *Other material non-cash items:* | | | | | | |
| Net impairment losses on financing assets | (82,657) | (23,048) | - | (2,113) | - | (107,818) |
| Net impairment loss on investment securities | - | - | (5,621) | - | - | (5,621) |
| Reportable segment profit before tax | 1,793,676 | 602,863 | 13,670 | 44,615 | (409,368) | 2,045,456 |
| Reportable segment assets | 75,577,495 | 16,800,950 | 493,217 | 8,883,962 | 1,193,348 | 102,948,972 |
| Reportable segment liabilities | 28,426,819 | 2,162,009 | 6,993 | 1,708,405 | 1,344,462 | 33,648,688 |
| Reportable segment equity of investment account holders | 35,660,354 | 13,713,904 | - | 6,536,088 | - | 55,910,346 |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

## 7 FAIR VALUE AND CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

| 2018 | *Fair value through income statement* | *Fair value through equity* | *Amortised cost* | *Total carrying amount* | *Fair value* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash and balances with QCB | - | - | 3,026,994 | 3,026,994 | 3,026,994 |
| Due from banks | - | - | 1,496,296 | 1,496,296 | 1,496,296 |
| Financing assets | - | - | 72,163,836 | 72,163,836 | 72,163,836 |
| Investment securities: | | | | | |
| - Measured at fair value | 4,372 | 159,051 | - | 163,423 | 163,423 |
| - Measured at amortised cost | - | - | 18,841,850 | 18,841,850 | 18,775,369 |
| Other assets | - | - | 594,462 | 594,462 | 594,462 |
| Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments | 80,287 | - | - | 80,287 | 80,287 |
| | **84,659** | **159,051** | **96,123,438** | **96,367,148** | **96,300,667** |
| Due to banks | - | - | 16,483,776 | 16,483,776 | 16,483,776 |
| Customer current accounts | - | - | 7,268,816 | 7,268,816 | 7,268,816 |
| Sukuk financing | - | - | 1,717,832 | 1,717,832 | 1,717,832 |
| Other borrowings | - | - | 2,042,938 | 2,042,938 | 2,042,938 |
| Other liabilities | - | - | 1,053,277 | 1,053,277 | 1,053,277 |
| Equity of investment account holders | - | - | 54,300,051 | 54,300,051 | 54,300,051 |
| Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments | 75,992 | - | - | 75,992 | 75,992 |
| | **75,992** | **-** | **82,866,690** | **82,942,682** | **82,942,682** |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

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

| 2017 | *Fair value through income statement* | *Fair value through equity* | *Amortised cost* | *Total carrying amount* | *Fair value* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash and balances with QCB | - | - | 2,799,819 | 2,799,819 | 2,799,819 |
| Due from banks | - | - | 3,311,900 | 3,311,900 | 3,311,900 |
| Financing assets | - | - | 72,097,080 | 72,097,080 | 72,097,080 |
| Investment securities: | | | | | |
| - Measured at fair value | 4,474 | 227,907 | - | 232,381 | 232,381 |
| - Measured at amortised cost | - | - | 23,191,088 | 23,191,088 | 23,282,183 |
| Other assets | - | - | 414,451 | 414,451 | 414,451 |
| Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments | 13,624 | - | - | 13,624 | 13,624 |
| | 18,098 | 227,907 | 101,814,338 | 102,060,343 | 102,151,438 |
| Due to banks | - | - | 25,123,319 | 25,123,319 | 25,123,319 |
| Customer current accounts | - | - | 6,620,840 | 6,620,840 | 6,620,840 |
| Other liabilities | - | - | 1,206,724 | 1,206,724 | 1,206,724 |
| Equity of investment account holders | - | - | 55,910,346 | 55,910,346 | 55,910,346 |
| Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments | 9,269 | - | - | 9,269 | 9,269 |
| | 9,269 | - | 88,861,229 | 88,870,498 | 88,870,498 |

## 8 CASH AND BALANCES WITH QATAR CENTRAL BANK

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand | **535,568** | 373,446 |
| Cash reserve with QCB* | **2,476,799** | 2,318,618 |
| Current account with QCB | **14,627** | 107,755 |
| | **3,026,994** | 2,799,819 |

* The cash reserve with QCB represents a mandatory reserve not available for the daily operations of the Bank.

## 9 DUE FROM BANKS

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| Current accounts | **628,378** | 1,030,595 |
| Wakala placements with banks | **380,494** | 687,960 |
| Commodity murabaha receivable | **487,827** | 1,593,345 |
| Allowance for impairment* | **(403)** | - |
| | **1,496,296** | 3,311,900 |

* For stage-wise exposure and allowance for impairment, refer to Note 4.2.8.

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## 10 FINANCING ASSETS

### (a) By type

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| Receivables and balances from financing activities: | | |
| Murabaha | **53,960,332** | 56,148,558 |
| Ijarah | **15,421,063** | 13,502,681 |
| Istisna'a | **1,009,207** | 1,391,659 |
| Musharaka | **6,281,030** | 5,817,142 |
| Others | **378,307** | 562,755 |
| Total receivables and balances from financing activities | **77,049,939** | 77,422,795 |
| Deferred profit | **(4,297,229)** | (5,160,035) |
| Allowance for impairment - Performing (Stages 1 and 2)* | **(283,896)** | - |
| Allowance for impairment - Non-performing (Stage3)* | **(280,754)** | (155,660) |
| Profit in suspense* | **(24,224)** | (10,020) |
| **Net financing assets** | **72,163,836** | 72,097,080 |

* For stage-wise exposure and allowance for impairment, refer to Note 4.2.8.

The total non-performing financing assets net of deferred profit at 31 December 2018 amounted to QAR 604,040 thousand representing 0.83% of the gross financing assets (2017: QAR 339,952 thousand, representing 0.47% of the total financing assets net of deferred profit).

Specific impairment of financing assets includes QAR 24,224 thousand of profit in suspense (2017: QAR 10,020 thousand).

### (b) Movement in the allowance for impairment and profit in suspense on financing assets

| | ***2018*** | ***Profit in suspense*** | ***Total 2018*** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance as at 1 January | 155,660 | 10,020 | 165,680 |
| Impact of initial application | 424,203 | - | 424,203 |
| Charge for the year | 265,686 | 14,748 | 280,434 |
| Recoveries / reversals during the year | (280,277) | (544) | (280,821) |
| Write off during the year | (179) | - | (179) |
| Effect of foreign currency movement | (443) | - | (443) |
| Balance at 31 December | **564,650** | **24,224** | **588,874** |

| | *2017* | *Profit in suspense* | *Total 2017* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance as at 1 January | 48,542 | 1,918 | 50,460 |
| Charge for the year | 113,546 | 8,587 | 122,133 |
| Recoveries / reversals during the year | (5,728) | (485) | (6,213) |
| Write off during the year | (1,358) | - | (1,358) |
| Effect of foreign currency movement | 658 | - | 658 |
| Balance at 31 December | 155,660 | 10,020 | 165,680 |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.)QAR '000s

## 10 FINANCING ASSETS (continued)

### (c) Movement in the allowance for impairment (including profit in suspense) on financing assets sector-wise

| | *Corporate* | | | *SME* | | | *Retail* | | | *Real estate* | | | *Total 2018* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | **Stage 1** | **Stage 2** | **Stage 3** |
| Balance as at 1 January 2018 | - | - | 76,599 | - | - | 44,336 | - | - | 26,765 | - | - | 17,980 | **-** | **-** | **165,680** |
| Impact of initial application | 82,720 | 78,637 | - | 6,629 | 3,380 | - | 1,520 | 59 | - | 39,110 | 212,148 | - | **129,979** | **294,224** | **-** |
| Charge for the year | 25,117 | 20,975 | 127,931 | 1,343 | 2,713 | 25,456 | 11,235 | 10,400 | 25,194 | 1,273 | 3,948 | 33,270 | **38,968** | **38,036** | **211,851** |
| Recoveries / reversals during the year | (66,645) | (31,955) | (31,520) | (5,760) | (2,880) | (869) | (3,970) | (2,659) | (13,381) | (33,552) | (69,458) | (26,593) | **(109,927)** | **(106,952)** | **(72,363)** |
| Write off during the year | - | - | (6) | - | - | (134) | - | - | (39) | - | - | - | **-** | **-** | **(179)** |
| Effect of foreign currency movement | - | - | - | - | - | - | (363) | (69) | (11) | - | - | - | **(363)** | **(69)** | **(11)** |
| Balance at 31 December 2018 | 41,192 | 67,657 | 173,004 | 2,212 | 3,213 | 68,789 | 8,422 | 7,731 | 38,528 | 6,831 | 146,638 | 24,657 | **58,657** | **225,239** | **304,978** |

| | *Corporate* | | | *SME* | | | *Retail* | | | *Real estate* | | | *Total 2017* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 |
| Balance as at 1 January 2017 | - | - | 23,922 | - | - | 6,457 | - | - | 19,886 | - | - | 195 | - | - | 50,460 |
| Impact of initial application | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Charge for the year | - | - | 56,320 | - | - | 37,969 | - | - | 10,039 | - | - | 17,805 | - | - | 122,133 |
| Recoveries / reversals during the year | - | - | (3,643) | - | - | (90) | - | - | (2,460) | - | - | (20) | - | - | (6,213) |
| Write off during the year | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (1,358) | - | - | - | - | - | (1,358) |
| Effect of foreign currency movement | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 658 | - | - | - | - | - | 658 |
| Balance at 31 December 2017 | - | - | 76,599 | - | - | 44,336 | - | - | 26,765 | - | - | 17,980 | - | - | 165,680 |

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**10 FINANCING ASSETS (continued)**

**(d) By sector**

| | *Murabaha* | *Ijarah* | *Istisna'a* | *Musharaka* | *Others* | ***Total 2018*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government and related agencies | 38,622,424 | 1,547,246 | - | - | 28,523 | **40,198,193** |
| Non-banking financial institutions | 597,057 | - | - | - | 56 | **597,113** |
| Industry | 195,392 | - | - | - | 3,531 | **198,923** |
| Commercial | 4,042,735 | 298,746 | - | 456,086 | 114,336 | **4,911,903** |
| Services | 510,168 | 558,506 | - | 22,832 | 88,661 | **1,180,167** |
| Contracting | 1,824,007 | 5,582 | - | - | 33,004 | **1,862,593** |
| Real estate | 4,152,865 | 12,804,051 | 1,009,207 | 598,348 | 2,747 | **18,567,218** |
| Personal | 4,015,641 | 206,932 | - | 5,203,764 | 106,380 | **9,532,717** |
| Other | 43 | - | - | - | 1,069 | **1,112** |
| | **53,960,332** | **15,421,063** | **1,009,207** | **6,281,030** | **378,307** | **77,049,939** |
| Less: Deferred profit | | | | | | **(4,297,229)** |
| Allowance for impairment - Performing (Stages 1 and 2) | | | | | | **(283,896)** |
| Allowance for impairment - Non-performing (Stage3) | | | | | | **(280,754)** |
| Profit in suspense | | | | | | **(24,224)** |
| | | | | | | **72,163,836** |

| | *Murabaha* | *Ijarah* | *Istisna'a* | *Musharaka* | *Others* | *Total 2017* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government and related agencies | 41,219,466 | 1,317,857 | 345,346 | - | 48,912 | 42,931,581 |
| Non-banking financial institutions | 689,963 | - | - | - | 1,802 | 691,765 |
| Industry | 197,132 | - | - | - | 3,391 | 200,523 |
| Commercial | 4,129,901 | 58,206 | - | 601,607 | 310,843 | 5,100,557 |
| Services | 1,036,172 | 604,837 | - | - | 21,357 | 1,662,366 |
| Contracting | 1,192,531 | 8,113 | - | 23,236 | 31,063 | 1,254,943 |
| Real estate | 3,313,775 | 11,314,596 | 1,046,313 | 787,586 | 622 | 16,462,892 |
| Personal | 4,369,086 | 199,072 | - | 4,404,713 | 141,066 | 9,113,937 |
| Other | 532 | - | - | - | 3,699 | 4,231 |
| | 56,148,558 | 13,502,681 | 1,391,659 | 5,817,142 | 562,755 | 77,422,795 |
| Less: Deferred profit | | | | | | (5,160,035) |
| Allowance for impairment - Performing (Stages 1 and 2) | | | | | | - |
| Allowance for impairment - Non-performing (Stage3) | | | | | | (155,660) |
| Profit in suspense | | | | | | (10,020) |
| | | | | | | 72,097,080 |

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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## 11 INVESTMENT SECURITIES

| | 2018 | | | 2017 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ***Quoted*** | ***Unquoted*** | ***Total*** | *Quoted* | *Unquoted* | *Total* |
| *Investments classified as fair value through income statement* | | | | | | |
| Investments classified as held for trading | | | | | | |
| • Debt type investments - Fixed profit rate | **4,372** | **-** | **4,372** | 4,474 | - | 4,474 |
| | **4,372** | **-** | **4,372** | 4,474 | - | 4,474 |
| *Debt-type investments classified at amortised cost* | | | | | | |
| Fixed profit rate | **1,350,495** | **-** | **1,350,495** | 1,131,080 | - | 1,131,080 |
| Floating profit rate | **-** | **-** | **-** | 20,933 | - | 20,933 |
| Government of Qatar Sukuk | **1,323,060** | **16,200,000** | **17,523,060** | 1,349,599 | 20,714,960 | 22,064,559 |
| Allowance for impairment* | **(31,705)** | **-** | **(31,705)** | (25,484) | - | (25,484) |
| | **2,641,850** | **16,200,000** | **18,841,850** | 2,476,128 | 20,714,960 | 23,191,088 |
| *Investments classified as fair value through equity* | | | | | | |
| • Equity type investments | **48,939** | **95,511** | **144,450** | 100,700 | 95,602 | 196,302 |
| • Debt type investments - Fixed profit rate | **14,601** | **-** | **14,601** | 31,605 | - | 31,605 |
| | **63,540** | **95,511** | **159,051** | 132,305 | 95,602 | 227,907 |
| | **2,709,762** | **16,295,511** | **19,005,273** | 2,612,907 | 20,810,562 | 23,423,469 |

* For stage-wise exposure and allowance for impairment, refer to Note 4.2.8.

The Group has recognized impairment loss for certain equity-type investments classified as fair value through equity during the year totalling QAR 5,809 thousand (2017: QAR 5,621 thousand), due to significant and prolonged reduction in fair values.

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

## 11 INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)

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

| | *2018* | | | *2017* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ***Positive fair value*** | ***Negative fair value*** | ***Total*** | *Positive fair value* | *Negative fair value* | *Total* |
| Balance at 1 January | **5,525** | **(2,451)** | **3,074** | 6,538 | (4,555) | 1,983 |
| Net change in fair value | **11,576** | **(7,036)** | **4,540** | (193) | (7,598) | (7,791) |
| Transferred to consolidated income statement on sale | **(6,587)** | **-** | **(6,587)** | (1,823) | 4,081 | 2,258 |
| Transferred to consolidated income statement due to impairment | **-** | **9,014** | **9,014** | - | 5,621 | 5,621 |
| Share of other comprehensive income of associates | **(273)** | **-** | **(273)** | 1,003 | - | 1,003 |
| Net fair value movement | **4,716** | **1,978** | **6,694** | (1,013) | 2,104 | 1,091 |
| Balance at 31 December | **10,241** | **(473)** | **9,768** | 5,525 | (2,451) | 3,074 |

## 12 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

Associates' movement during the year is as follows:

| | ***2018*** | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at 1 January | **520,287** | 508,560 |
| Share of results | **21,904** | 28,203 |
| Cash dividend received | **(16,059)** | (17,479) |
| Share of other comprehensive income | **(273)** | 1,003 |
| Balance at 31 December | **525,859** | 520,287 |

| ***Name of the Company*** | ***Country*** | ***Company's activities*** | ***Ownership % 2018*** | ***Ownership % 2017*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Mass Housing ("NMH") | Oman | Real estate services | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| CI San Trading ("Ci San") | Qatar | Investing and trading | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Kirnaf Finance Company ("Kirnaf") | Saudi Arabia | Leasing | 48.76 | 48.76 |
| Daman Insurance – Beema ("Daman") | Qatar | Insurance | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| Linc Facility Services ("Linc") | Qatar | Facility management | 33.50 | 33.50 |

All investments are not listed.

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**12 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (continued)**

The financial position, revenue and results of associates are as follows:

| **2018** | NMH | Ci San | Kirnaf | Daman | Linc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total assets | 153,342 | 133,614 | 1,065,476 | 1,154,878 | 131,936 |
| Total liabilities | 6,585 | 69,683 | 294,870 | 802,909 | 17,725 |
| Total revenue | 3,954 | 47,771 | - | 74,067 | 123,634 |
| Net profit / (loss) | (365) | 2,297 | - | 44,166 | 35,807 |
| Share of profit recognised | (73) | 1,149 | - | 8,833 | 11,995 |

| 2017 | NMH | Ci San | Kirnaf | Daman | Linc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total assets | 155,929 | 128,938 | 1,065,476 | 1,011,421 | 98,307 |
| Total liabilities | 1,914 | 67,547 | 294,870 | 679,452 | 19,903 |
| Total revenue | 12,493 | 111,180 | 85,275 | 73,254 | 179,934 |
| Net profit | 3,911 | 6,073 | 22,458 | 43,977 | 50,537 |
| Share of profit recognised | 782 | 3,037 | (1,341) | 8,795 | 16,930 |

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## 13 FIXED ASSETS

| | *Land and building* | *Leasehold improvements* | *Furniture, fixtures and office equipment* | *Computer equipment* | *Work in progress* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost:** | | | | | | |
| Balance at 1 January 2018 | 96,859 | 89,256 | 45,435 | 105,464 | 19,361 | 356,375 |
| Additions | - | 1,742 | 3,570 | 4,909 | 34,990 | 45,211 |
| Transfers during the year | - | 1,927 | 811 | | (2,738) | - |
| Effect of foreign currency movement | (1,043) | (1,378) | (287) | (975) | - | (3,683) |
| Balance at 31 December 2018 | 95,816 | 91,547 | 49,529 | 109,398 | 51,613 | 397,903 |
| **Accumulated depreciation:** | | | | | | |
| Balance at 1 January 2018 | 3,929 | 67,098 | 30,601 | 94,796 | - | 196,424 |
| Depreciation for the year | 539 | 4,196 | 3,775 | 6,079 | - | 14,589 |
| Effect of foreign currency movement | (29) | (959) | (199) | (902) | - | (2,089) |
| Balance at 31 December 2018 | 4,439 | 70,335 | 34,177 | 99,973 | - | 208,924 |
| **Net book value:** | | | | | | |
| At 31 December 2018 | **91,377** | **21,212** | **15,352** | **9,425** | **51,613** | **188,979** |

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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**13 FIXED ASSETS (continued)**

| | *Land and building* | *Leasehold improvements* | *Furniture, fixtures and office equipment* | *Computer equipment* | *Work in progress* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cost: | | | | | | |
| Balance at 1 January 2017 | 95,054 | 81,017 | 41,608 | 99,449 | 7,570 | 324,698 |
| Additions | 103 | 2,350 | 2,831 | 4,502 | 16,046 | 25,832 |
| Transfers during the year | - | 3,681 | 574 | - | (4,255) | - |
| Effect of foreign currency movement | 1,702 | 2,208 | 422 | 1,513 | - | 5,845 |
| Balance at 31 December 2017 | 96,859 | 89,256 | 45,435 | 105,464 | 19,361 | 356,375 |
| Accumulated depreciation: | | | | | | |
| Balance at 1 January 2017 | 3,364 | 59,070 | 26,718 | 87,352 | - | 176,504 |
| Depreciation for the year | 536 | 6,571 | 3,628 | 6,130 | - | 16,865 |
| Effect of foreign currency movement | 29 | 1,457 | 255 | 1,314 | - | 3,055 |
| Balance at 31 December 2017 | 3,929 | 67,098 | 30,601 | 94,796 | - | 196,424 |
| Net book value: | | | | | | |
| At 31 December 2017 | 92,930 | 22,158 | 14,834 | 10,668 | 19,361 | 159,951 |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

## 14 OTHER ASSETS

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| Accrued profit | **597,588** | 417,577 |
| Prepayments and other receivables | **236,552** | 146,229 |
| Advances to suppliers | **55,962** | 75,786 |
| | **890,102** | 639,592 |
| Less: Allowance for impairment losses | **(3,126)** | (3,126) |
| | **886,976** | 636,466 |

*Notes:*

(i) Allowance for impairment losses pertain to accrued profit relating to certain debt type investments.

(ii) Other receivables include positive fair value of Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments amounting to QAR 80,287 thousand (2017: QAR 13,624 thousand).

## 15 DUE TO BANKS

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| Current and call accounts | **138,316** | 39,292 |
| Commodity murabaha payable | **856,505** | 933,155 |
| Short-term Murabaha facilities from banks | **272,310** | 309,807 |
| Wakala payable | **14,193,217** | 15,473,958 |
| Repurchase agreements | **1,023,428** | 8,367,107 |
| | **16,483,776** | 25,123,319 |

Wakala payable includes various facilities with maturities up to 6 months and carries a profit rate of 0.05% to 3.50% (2017: maturities up to 6 months and carries a profit rate of 0.05% to 2.60%).

## 16 CUSTOMER CURRENT ACCOUNTS

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| By sector: | | |
| Government | **896,080** | 820,284 |
| Non-banking financial institutions | **12,249** | 15,858 |
| Corporate | **3,399,605** | 2,682,326 |
| Individuals | **2,960,882** | 3,102,372 |
| | **7,268,816** | 6,620,840 |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

## 17 SUKUK FINANCING

The Group has issued the following debt securities under its sukuk programs:

| Instrument | Issuer | Issued amount | Issued on | Maturity | Profit rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sukuk | MAR Sukuk Limited | USD 100 million | 20 November 2018 | 20 November 2023 | 3-month USD LIBOR + 1.75% p.a. payable quarterly |
| Sukuk | MAR Sukuk Limited | USD 90 million | 21 November 2018 | 21 November 2023 | 3-month USD LIBOR + 1.75% payable quarterly |
| Sukuk | Tolkien Funding Sukuk No.1 Plc | GBP 221 million | 20 February 2018 | 20 July 2052 | 3-month LIBOR + 0.08% payable quarterly |

## 18 OTHER BORROWINGS

Other borrowings are USD floating rate syndications that are priced at spreads over LIBOR and which have residual maturities of 1 to 3 years. The movement in other borrowings issued by the Group during the year is as follows:

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at 1 January | - | - |
| Issuances during the year | **2,042,356** | - |
| Other movements | **582** | - |
| Balance at 31 December | **2,042,938** | - |

## 19 OTHER LIABILITIES

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| Dividend payable | **772,758** | 702,207 |
| Acceptances | **227,259** | 453,813 |
| Unearned commission | **183,142** | 149,725 |
| Funds received against dividend payment on behalf of customers | **116,115** | 106,901 |
| Other staff provisions | **86,226** | 82,936 |
| Negative fair value of Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments | **75,992** | 9,269 |
| Profit payable to banks | **71,581** | 60,027 |
| Accrued expenses | **55,753** | 44,423 |
| Social and sports fund (Note 37) | **53,260** | 50,704 |
| Manager's cheque and prepaid cards | **150,609** | 117,314 |
| Allowance for impairment for off balance sheet exposures subject to credit risk | **47,011** | - |
| Provision for employees' end of service benefits (a) | **43,262** | 37,476 |
| Others | **124,049** | 89,734 |
| | **2,007,017** | 1,904,529 |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

## 19 OTHER LIABILITIES (continued)

### (a) Provision for employees' end of service benefits

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at 1 January | **37,476** | 35,993 |
| Provisions made during the year | **7,972** | 2,889 |
| Paid during the year | **(2,186)** | (1,406) |
| Balance at 31 December | **43,262** | 37,476 |

## 20 EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS

### (a) By type

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| Saving accounts | **4,365,748** | 3,915,695 |
| Term accounts | **46,050,982** | 47,037,216 |
| Short-term investment accounts | **3,559,045** | 4,612,683 |
| Profit payable to equity of investment account holders | **323,859** | 344,627 |
| Share in the fair value reserve | **417** | 125 |
| | **54,300,051** | 55,910,346 |

### (b) By sector

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| Government | **25,205,751** | 23,319,595 |
| Non-banking financial institutions | **65,035** | 61,033 |
| Retail | **17,329,527** | 15,721,211 |
| Corporate | **11,375,462** | 16,463,755 |
| Profit payable to equity of investment account holders | **323,859** | 344,627 |
| Share in the fair value reserve | **417** | 125 |
| | **54,300,051** | 55,910,346 |

In accordance with QCB circular No. 87/2008, no risk reserve is deducted from the profit related to the equity of investment account holders and the total risk reserve is transferred from the shareholders' profit as an appropriation.

### (c) Share of equity of investment account holders in the net profit

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| Return on equity of investment account holders in the profit before Masraf's Mudaraba income | **2,504,034** | 2,319,450 |
| Masraf's Mudaraba income | **(2,365,861)** | (2,196,372) |
| Return on investment account holders | **138,173** | 123,078 |
| Support provided by Masraf | **1,187,941** | 992,328 |
| Return on investment account holders after Masraf's support | **1,326,114** | 1,115,406 |

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## 20 EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS (continued)

### (d) Share of equity of investment account holders in the net profit (continued)

| Rates of profit allotment: | *2018* % | *2017* % |
|---|---|---|
| More than one year deposits | **2.85** | 2.43 |
| One year deposits | **2.49** | 2.35 |
| Six months deposits | **1.59** | 1.59 |
| Three months deposits | **1.45** | 1.47 |
| Short-term investment accounts | **0.99** | 1.01 |
| Saving accounts | **1.40** | 1.41 |
| Saving accounts-millionaire | **1.60** | 1.60 |

## 21 EQUITY

### (a) Share capital

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| *Authorised, issued and paid up* | | |
| 750,000,000 shares at QAR 10 each | **7,500,000** | 7,500,000 |

### (b) Legal reserve

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at 1 January | **2,065,741** | 1,862,926 |
| Transfer from retained earnings (i) | **213,042** | 202,815 |
| Balance at 31 December | **2,278,783** | 2,065,741 |

(i) According to QCB Law No. 13 of 2012, 10% of the profit for the year is required to be transferred to the legal reserve until the reserve equals 100% of paid up capital. At 31 December 2018, the Group transferred to legal reserve 10% of the net profit for the year (2017: 10% of the net profit).

### (c) Risk reserve

In accordance with QCB circular 102/2011, risk reserve has been created to cover contingencies on both the public and private sector financing activities, with a minimum requirement of 2.5% of the total private sector exposure granted by the Group inside and outside Qatar after the exclusion of the specific provisions and profit in suspense. The finance provided to/or secured by the Ministry of Finance or finance against cash guarantees are excluded from the gross direct financing, which should be appropriated from shareholders' profit according to QCB instructions. As of 31 December 2018, an amount of QAR 67 million has been transferred to the risk reserve (2017: QAR 162 million).

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

## 21 EQUITY (continued)

### (d) Fair value reserve

This reserve comprises changes in fair value of equity-type investments classified as fair value through equity.

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at the 1 January | **3,074** | 1,983 |
| Net unrealised losses | **4,957** | (7,666) |
| Transferred to consolidated income statement | **(6,587)** | 2,258 |
| Transferred to consolidated income statement due to impairment | **9,014** | 5,621 |
| Share of other comprehensive income of associates | **(273)** | 1,003 |
| Share of equity of investment account holders in the fair value reserve | **(417)** | (125) |
| Net fair value movement | **6,694** | 1,091 |
| Balance at 31 December (shareholders' share) | **9,768** | 3,074 |

Fair value reserve represents unearned gains, being not available for distribution unless realised and charged to the consolidated income statement.

### (e) Foreign currency translation reserve

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

### (f) Other reserves

This represents the Group's share of profit from investment in associates and joint arrangements, net of cash dividend received, as required by QCB regulations.

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at 1 January | **113,001** | 107,146 |
| Share of results of associates | **21,904** | 28,203 |
| Dividend from associates transferred to retained earnings | **(4,000)** | (5,418) |
| Other movement | **(11,995)** | (16,930) |
| Balance at 31 December | **118,910** | 113,001 |

### (g) Proposed dividend

The Board of Directors in its meeting held on 21 January 2019 proposed a cash dividend of 20% (2017: 20%) of the share capital amounting to QAR 1,500 million (2017: QAR 1,500 million).

This proposal is subject to the approval of the shareholders' annual general assembly and the regulators in the State of Qatar.

## 22 NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

This represents the Group's non-controlling interest in Al Rayan (UK) Limited (30%) and Al Rayan Bank PLC (31.16%) (31 December 2017: Al Rayan (UK) Limited - 30% and Al Rayan Bank PLC - 31.16%).

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## 23 INCOME FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Income from Murabaha | **2,428,363** | 2,287,250 |
| Income from Istisna'a | **69,571** | 57,082 |
| Income from Ijarah | **783,340** | 542,108 |
| Income from Musharaka | **257,355** | 214,227 |
| | **3,538,629** | 3,100,667 |

## 24 INCOME FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Income from investment in debt-type instruments | **728,061** | 701,346 |
| Dividend income | **5,718** | 8,125 |
| Income from inter-bank placements with Islamic banks | **87,082** | 71,710 |
| Net gain / (loss) on sale of equity-type investments | **11,489** | (1,876) |
| Net gain on sale of debt-type investments | **5,979** | 12,694 |
| Fair value (loss) / gain on investment securities carried as fair value through income statement | **(101)** | 3 |
| | **838,228** | 792,002 |

## 25 NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Commission on financing activities | **186,852** | 155,113 |
| Commission on trade finance activities | **94,026** | 85,599 |
| Commission on banking services | **37,856** | 37,935 |
| | **318,734** | 278,647 |
| Fee and commission expenses | **(3,596)** | (4,913) |
| | **315,138** | 273,734 |

## 26 FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Dealing in foreign currencies | **152,764** | 142,811 |
| Revaluation of assets and liabilities | **(285)** | (284) |
| | **152,479** | 142,527 |

## 27 OTHER INCOME

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Rental income | **2,492** | 2,786 |
| Miscellaneous | **5,408** | 6,378 |
| | **7,900** | 9,164 |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

## 28 STAFF COSTS

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries, allowances and other staff costs | **359,524** | 318,418 |
| Staff indemnity costs | **7,972** | 2,889 |
| Staff pension fund costs | **7,087** | 6,391 |
| | **374,583** | 327,698 |

## 29 OTHER EXPENSES

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Rent and maintenance | **65,946** | 61,828 |
| Advertising expenses | **39,149** | 37,399 |
| Board of Directors' remuneration (Note 35c) | **19,683** | 19,168 |
| Legal, professional and consulting fees | **48,530** | 25,659 |
| Information technology | **28,026** | 20,827 |
| Shari'a Board compensation | **1,616** | 844 |
| Other operating expenses | **76,301** | 66,896 |
| | **279,251** | 232,621 |

## 30 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

### (a) Capital commitments

The Group has long-term lease agreements for its office premises. The future aggregate minimum lease payments under these rent agreements are as follows:

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Payable not later than 1 year | **15,251** | 26,206 |
| Payable later than 1 year and not later than 5 years | **30,518** | 74,331 |
| | **45,769** | 100,537 |

### (b) Contingent liabilities

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Unutilised credit facilities | **630,007** | 2,532,721 |
| Guarantees | **14,389,848** | 12,069,394 |
| Letters of credit | **1,047,117** | 1,784,111 |
| | **16,066,972** | 16,386,226 |

### (c) Other undertakings and commitments

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|
| Profit rate swap | **3,834,929** | 4,052,993 |
| Unilateral promise to buy/sell currencies | **17,396,419** | 27,399,712 |
| | **21,231,348** | 31,452,705 |
| Capital commitments in respect of Head Office building under construction | **418,320** | - |

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## 31 CONCENTRATION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS

**Geographical sector**

| | *Qatar* | *Other GCC* | *Europe* | *North America* | *Others* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2018** | | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with QCB | 3,019,938 | - | 7,056 | - | - | 3,026,994 |
| Due from banks | 846,239 | 5,194 | 578,601 | 64,614 | 1,648 | 1,496,296 |
| Financing assets | 58,387,678 | 69,453 | 10,192,332 | - | 3,514,373 | 72,163,836 |
| Investment securities | 17,950,900 | 647,214 | 181,479 | - | 225,680 | 19,005,273 |
| Investment in associates | 120,760 | 405,099 | - | - | - | 525,859 |
| Fixed assets | 162,499 | - | 26,480 | - | - | 188,979 |
| Other assets | 823,048 | - | 63,928 | - | - | 886,976 |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | **81,311,062** | **1,126,960** | **11,049,876** | **64,614** | **3,741,701** | **97,294,213** |
| Due to banks | 12,223,514 | 2,753,427 | 591,520 | - | 915,315 | **16,483,776** |
| Customer current accounts | 6,176,380 | 60,764 | 1,011,820 | 282 | 19,570 | **7,268,816** |
| Sukuk financing | 690,668 | - | 1,027,164 | - | - | **1,717,832** |
| Other borrowings | - | 236,632 | 1,806,306 | - | - | **2,042,938** |
| Other liabilities | 1,945,030 | - | 61,987 | - | - | **2,007,017** |
| Total liabilities | 21,035,592 | 3,050,823 | 4,498,797 | 282 | 934,885 | **29,520,379** |
| Equity of investment account holders | 47,003,421 | 2,312,439 | 4,929,978 | 3,590 | 50,623 | **54,300,051** |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS** | **68,039,013** | **5,363,262** | **9,428,775** | **3,872** | **985,508** | **83,820,430** |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

## 31 CONCENTRATION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS (continued)

**Geographical sector (continued)**

| | *Qatar* | *Other GCC* | *Europe* | *North America* | *Others* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2017 | | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with QCB | 2,795,945 | - | 3,874 | - | - | 2,799,819 |
| Due from banks | 1,940,256 | 641,440 | 715,015 | 13,465 | 1,724 | 3,311,900 |
| Financing assets | 58,982,852 | 96,633 | 9,655,961 | - | 3,361,634 | 72,097,080 |
| Investment securities | 22,501,145 | 352,602 | 220,499 | - | 349,223 | 23,423,469 |
| Investment in associates | 115,154 | 405,133 | - | - | - | 520,287 |
| Fixed assets | 129,860 | - | 30,091 | - | - | 159,951 |
| Other assets | 576,341 | - | 60,125 | - | - | 636,466 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 87,041,553 | 1,495,808 | 10,685,565 | 13,465 | 3,712,581 | 102,948,972 |
| Due to banks | 21,204,155 | 2,740,710 | 240,425 | 25 | 938,004 | 25,123,319 |
| Customer current accounts | 5,520,274 | 84,581 | 1,002,368 | 352 | 13,265 | 6,620,840 |
| Other liabilities | 1,865,296 | - | 39,233 | - | - | 1,904,529 |
| Total liabilities | 28,589,725 | 2,825,291 | 1,282,026 | 377 | 951,269 | 33,648,688 |
| Equity of investment account holders | 45,813,320 | 4,760,435 | 5,296,593 | 3,602 | 36,396 | 55,910,346 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS | 74,403,045 | 7,585,726 | 6,578,619 | 3,979 | 987,665 | 89,559,034 |

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## 31 CONCENTRATION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS (continued)

**Industrial sector**

| | *Real estate* | *Construction, engineering and manufacturing* | *Oil and gas* | *Financial services* | *Individuals* | *Others* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2018** | | | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with QCB | - | - | - | 3,026,994 | - | - | **3,026,994** |
| Due from banks | - | - | - | 1,496,296 | - | - | **1,496,296** |
| Financing assets | 18,119,682 | 1,818,207 | 36,005 | 596,959 | 9,077,020 | 42,515,963 | **72,163,836** |
| Investment securities | 333,113 | 15,446 | 5,192 | 257,097 | - | 18,394,425 | **19,005,273** |
| Investment in associates | 29,351 | - | - | 438,332 | - | 58,176 | **525,859** |
| Fixed assets | - | - | - | - | - | 188,979 | **188,979** |
| Other assets | - | - | - | - | - | 886,976 | **886,976** |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | **18,482,146** | **1,833,653** | **41,197** | **5,815,678** | **9,077,020** | **62,044,519** | **97,294,213** |
| Due to banks | - | - | - | 16,483,776 | - | - | **16,483,776** |
| Customer current accounts | 21,172 | 240,576 | 847 | 12,251 | 2,960,882 | 4,033,088 | **7,268,816** |
| Sukuk financing | - | - | - | 1,717,832 | - | - | **1,717,832** |
| Other borrowings | - | - | - | 2,042,938 | - | - | **2,042,938** |
| Other liabilities | - | - | - | - | - | 2,007,017 | **2,007,017** |
| Total liabilities | 21,172 | 240,576 | 847 | 20,256,797 | 2,960,882 | 6,040,105 | **29,520,379** |
| Equity of investment account holders | 62,610 | 869,430 | 73,194 | 2,186,009 | 17,329,526 | 33,779,282 | **54,300,051** |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS** | **83,782** | **1,110,006** | **74,041** | **22,442,806** | **20,290,408** | **39,819,387** | **83,820,430** |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

## 31 CONCENTRATION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS (continued)

**Industrial sector (continued)**

| | *Real estate* | *Construction, engineering and manufacturing* | *Oil and gas* | *Financial services* | *Individuals* | *Others* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2017 | | | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with QCB | - | - | - | 2,799,819 | - | - | 2,799,819 |
| Due from banks | - | - | - | 3,311,900 | - | - | 3,311,900 |
| Financing assets | 16,215,742 | 1,348,471 | 13,124 | 591,458 | 8,574,407 | 45,353,878 | 72,097,080 |
| Investment securities | 154,119 | 16,592 | 6,600 | 318,782 | - | 22,927,376 | 23,423,469 |
| Investment in associates | 29,385 | - | - | 433,932 | - | 56,970 | 520,287 |
| Fixed assets | - | - | - | - | - | 159,951 | 159,951 |
| Other assets | - | - | - | - | - | 636,466 | 636,466 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 16,399,246 | 1,365,063 | 19,724 | 7,455,891 | 8,574,407 | 69,134,641 | 102,948,972 |
| Due to banks | - | - | - | 25,123,319 | - | - | 25,123,319 |
| Customer current accounts | 139,150 | 186,244 | 1,163 | 15,614 | 3,102,372 | 3,176,297 | 6,620,840 |
| Other liabilities | - | - | - | - | - | 1,904,529 | 1,904,529 |
| Total liabilities | 139,150 | 186,244 | 1,163 | 25,138,933 | 3,102,372 | 5,080,826 | 33,648,688 |
| Equity of investment account holders | 67,376 | 80,174 | 3,151 | 74,933 | 15,721,210 | 39,963,502 | 55,910,346 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS | 206,526 | 266,418 | 4,314 | 25,213,866 | 18,823,582 | 45,044,328 | 89,559,034 |

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## 32 MATURITY PROFILE

| | *Up to 3 months* | *3-6 months* | *6 months-1 year* | *1-5 years* | *Over 5 years* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2018** | | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with QCB | 550,195 | - | - | - | 2,476,799 | **3,026,994** |
| Due from banks | 1,107,178 | - | - | 389,118 | - | **1,496,296** |
| Financing assets | 5,831,789 | 1,121,351 | 5,757,332 | 12,612,246 | 46,841,118 | **72,163,836** |
| Investment securities | 2,151,512 | 281,983 | 257,301 | 5,301,078 | 11,013,399 | **19,005,273** |
| Investment in associates | - | - | - | - | 525,859 | **525,859** |
| Fixed assets | - | - | - | - | 188,979 | **188,979** |
| Other assets | 886,976 | - | - | - | - | **886,976** |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | **10,527,650** | **1,403,334** | **6,014,633** | **18,302,442** | **61,046,154** | **97,294,213** |
| Due to banks | 14,831,764 | 1,652,012 | - | - | - | **16,483,776** |
| Customer current accounts | 7,268,816 | - | - | - | - | **7,268,816** |
| Sukuk financing | - | - | - | 690,668 | 1,027,164 | **1,717,832** |
| Other borrowings | - | - | - | 2,042,938 | - | **2,042,938** |
| Other liabilities | 1,921,633 | 26,759 | 35,413 | 23,212 | - | **2,007,017** |
| Total liabilities | 24,022,213 | 1,678,771 | 35,413 | 2,756,818 | 1,027,164 | **29,520,379** |
| Equity of investment account holders | 33,301,904 | 7,316,377 | 10,208,044 | 3,473,726 | - | **54,300,051** |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS** | **57,324,117** | **8,995,148** | **10,243,457** | **6,230,544** | **1,027,164** | **83,820,430** |
| **MATURITY GAP** | **(46,796,467)** | **(7,591,814)** | **(4,228,824)** | **12,071,898** | **60,018,990** | **13,473,783** |

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**32 MATURITY PROFILE (continued)**

| | *Up to 3 months* | *3-6 months* | *6 months-1 year* | *1-5 years* | *Over 5 years* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2017 | | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with QCB | 481,201 | - | - | - | 2,318,618 | 2,799,819 |
| Due from banks | 2,593,621 | 305,000 | - | 413,279 | - | 3,311,900 |
| Financing assets | 7,306,713 | 1,546,072 | 2,975,046 | 33,349,098 | 26,920,151 | 72,097,080 |
| Investment securities | 4,741,117 | 1,503,248 | 1,115,831 | 4,535,871 | 11,527,402 | 23,423,469 |
| Investment in associates | - | - | - | - | 520,287 | 520,287 |
| Fixed assets | - | - | - | - | 159,951 | 159,951 |
| Other assets | 636,466 | - | - | - | - | 636,466 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 15,759,118 | 3,354,320 | 4,090,877 | 38,298,248 | 41,446,409 | 102,948,972 |
| Due to banks | 25,000,188 | 73,902 | - | - | 49,229 | 25,123,319 |
| Customer current accounts | 6,620,840 | - | - | - | - | 6,620,840 |
| Other liabilities | 1,684,871 | 88,506 | 131,152 | - | - | 1,904,529 |
| Total liabilities | 33,305,899 | 162,408 | 131,152 | - | 49,229 | 33,648,688 |
| Equity of investment account holders | 39,289,796 | 7,251,753 | 7,211,739 | 2,157,058 | - | 55,910,346 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS | 72,595,695 | 7,414,161 | 7,342,891 | 2,157,058 | 49,229 | 89,559,034 |
| MATURITY GAP | (56,836,577) | (4,059,841) | (3,252,014) | 36,141,190 | 41,397,180 | 13,389,938 |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

## 33 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Bank | **2,130,415** | 2,028,145 |
| Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year (thousand) | **750,000** | 750,000 |
| Basic earnings per share (QAR) | **2.841** | 2.704 |

There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding at any time during the year. Therefore, the diluted earnings per share are equal to the basic earnings per share.

## 34 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand and balances with QCB excluding cash reserve | **550,195** | 481,201 |
| Due from bank | **1,223,258** | 2,642,850 |
| | **1,773,453** | 3,124,051 |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

## 35 RELATED PARTIES

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related parties include the significant equity holders and entities over which the Group and the equity holders exercise significant influence, directors and executive management of the Group.

**Transactions with related parties**

**(a) Consolidated statement of financial position items**

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| **Liabilities** | | |
| Equity of investment account holders - customer | **3,098,096** | 3,301,475 |

**(b) Consolidated income statement items**

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| Return on equity of investment account holders - customer | **72,908** | 25,177 |

**(c) Transactions with key management personnel**

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

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| Financing | **584** | 837 |

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the year were as follows:

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| Remuneration to Board of Directors including meeting allowances (Note 29) | **19,683** | 19,168 |
| Salaries and other benefits to key management | **15,706** | 14,799 |

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

## 36 SHARI'A-COMPLIANT RISK MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS

### (A) Profit rate swap

Swaps are commitments to exchange one set of cash flows for another. In the case of profit rate swaps, counterparties generally exchange fixed and floating profit payments in a single currency without exchanging principal. In the case of currency swaps, fixed profit payments and principal are exchanged in different currencies.

### (B) Unilateral promise to buy/sell currencies

Unilateral promises to buy/sell currencies are promises to either buy or sell a specified currency at a specific price and date in the future. The actual transactions are executed on the promise dates, by exchanging the purchase/sale offers and acceptances between the relevant parties.

The table below shows the positive and negative fair values of Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments together with the notional amounts analysed by the term to maturity. The notional amounts, which provide an indication of the volumes of the transactions outstanding at the year-end, do not necessarily reflect the amounts of future cash flows involved and the credit and market risk, which can be identified from the fair value of Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments.

| | *Positive fair value* | *Negative fair value* | *Notional amount* | *Within three months* | *3 - 12 months* | *1 - 5 years* | *Over 5 years* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2018** | | | | | | | |
| **Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments** | | | | | | | |
| Profit rate swaps | 28,777 | 26,818 | 3,834,929 | - | 3,250,240 | 256,248 | 328,441 |
| Unilateral promise to buy/sell currencies | 51,510 | 49,174 | 17,396,419 | 12,841,981 | 4,554,438 | - | - |
| | **80,287** | **75,992** | **21,231,348** | **12,841,981** | **7,804,678** | **256,248** | **328,441** |

| | *Positive fair value* | *Negative fair value* | *Notional amount* | *Within three months* | *3 - 12 months* | *1 - 5 years* | *Over 5 years* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2017 | | | | | | | |
| Shari'a-compliant risk management instruments | | | | | | | |
| Profit rate swaps | 413 | 413 | 4,052,993 | - | - | 3,446,030 | 606,963 |
| Unilateral promise to buy/sell currencies | 13,211 | 8,856 | 27,399,712 | 24,618,984 | 2,756,541 | 24,187 | - |
| | 13,624 | 9,269 | 31,452,705 | 24,618,984 | 2,756,541 | 3,470,217 | 606,963 |

## 37 ZAKAT

Zakat is directly borne by the equity holders. The Group does not collect or pay Zakat on behalf of its equity holders in accordance with the Articles of Association.

## 38 SHARI'A SUPERVISORY BOARD

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

## 39 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Pursuant to Law No. 13 of 2008 and further clarifications of the law issued in 2010, the Group made an appropriation of QAR 53.3 million for an amount equivalent to 2.5% of the net profit relating to the year ended 31 December 2018 (2017: QAR 50.7 million) for the support of sports, cultural and charitable activities.

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
At 31 December

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT BANK**

**(A) STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE PARENT BANK**

| | *2018* | *2017* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| Cash and balances with QCB | **3,005,836** | 2,795,830 | |
| Due from banks | **954,088** | 2,508,356 | |
| Financing assets | **64,695,388** | 65,315,407 | |
| Investment securities | **18,105,192** | 22,408,838 | |
| Investment in subsidiaries and associates | **1,107,326** | 1,126,905 | * |
| Fixed assets | **161,769** | 129,130 | |
| Other assets | **815,273** | 572,134 | |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | **88,844,872** | 94,856,600 | |
| **LIABILITIES** | | | |
| Due to banks | **16,483,832** | 25,372,481 | |
| Customer current accounts | **5,830,990** | 5,043,815 | |
| Sukuk financing | **690,668** | - | |
| Other borrowings | **2,042,938** | - | |
| Other liabilities | **2,052,901** | 1,981,935 | |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES** | **27,101,329** | 32,398,231 | |
| **EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS** | **48,934,200** | 49,671,438 | |
| **EQUITY** | | | |
| Share capital | **7,500,000** | 7,500,000 | |
| Legal reserve | **2,278,783** | 2,065,741 | |
| Risk reserve | **1,574,695** | 1,507,567 | |
| Fair value reserves | **7,111** | 5,965 | |
| Retained earnings | **1,448,754** | 1,707,658 | |
| **TOTAL EQUITY** | **12,809,343** | 12,786,931 | |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES, EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS AND EQUITY** | **88,844,872** | 94,856,600 | |

**Parent bank financial information**

Statement of financial position and income statement of the Parent bank, disclosed as supplementary financial information as required by the QCB, are prepared following the same accounting policies as mentioned in Notes 3b for investment in subsidiaries and associates which are carried at cost, less impairment if any.

Masraf Al Rayan (Q.P.S.C.) QAR '000s

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
For the year ended 31 December

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT BANK (continued)**

**(B) INCOME STATEMENT OF THE PARENT BANK**

| | *2018* | *2017* |
|---|---|---|
| Net income from financing activities | **3,253,961** | 2,891,598 |
| Net income from investing activities | **803,413** | 767,569 |
| **Total net income from financing and investing activities** | **4,057,374** | 3,659,167 |
| Fee and commission income | **296,050** | 239,392 |
| Fee and commission expense | **(527)** | (1,270) |
| **Net fee and commission income** | **295,523** | 238,122 |
| Foreign exchange gain | **152,851** | 142,596 |
| Other income | **9,849** | 7,670 |
| **TOTAL INCOME** | **4,515,597** | 4,047,555 |
| Staff costs | **(278,724)** | (250,761) |
| Depreciation | **(11,135)** | (12,648) |
| Other expenses | **(207,117)** | (185,142) |
| Finance expense | **(752,334)** | (489,352) |
| **TOTAL EXPENSES** | **(1,249,310)** | (937,903) |
| Net reversals on due from banks | **392** | - |
| Net recoveries and reversals / (impairment losses) on financing assets | **15,794** | (105,705) |
| Net impairment losses on investment securities | **(4,527)** * | (660) * |
| Net reversals on off balance sheet exposures subject to credit risk | **16,092** | - |
| **PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE RETURN TO INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS** | **3,294,038** | 3,003,287 |
| Less: Return to investment account holders | **(1,230,536)** | (1,043,593) |
| **NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR** | **2,063,502** | 1,959,694 |

* This includes impairment loss recognized against investment in a subsidiary amounting to QAR nil representing losses for the year ended 31 December 2018 (31 December 2017: QAR 660 thousand representing losses for the year ended 31 December 2017).