بنك دبي الإسلامي
Dubai Islamic Bank

Basel II – Pillar III Disclosures

(For the year ended 31 December 2016)

1. Overview and introduction

The Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates ("CBUAE") issued guidelines for implementation of Basel II Capital Accord for the banks in UAE in November 2009. The CBUAE Basel II framework clearly addresses the importance of developing and using better risk management techniques in monitoring and managing banks' risks.

The Basel II Accord is based on the following three pillars:

- **Pillar I** - defines the regulatory minimum capital requirements by providing rules and regulations for measurement of credit risk, market risk and operational risk. The requirement of capital has to be covered by the banks' own regulatory funds;

- **Pillar II** - addresses a bank's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Program ("ICAAP") for assessing overall capital adequacy in relation to risks. Pillar II also introduces the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process ("SREP"), which is used as a tool to assess the internal capital adequacy of any bank; and

- **Pillar III** - complements the other two pillars and focuses on enhanced transparency in information disclosure, covering risk and capital management, including capital adequacy. The aim of these disclosures is to encourage market discipline by developing a set of disclosure requirements which allow market participants to assess specific information in the scope of application of Basel II, capital, particular risk exposures and risk assessment processes, and the capital adequacy of the bank.

In compliance with the above mentioned CBUAE guidelines and Basel II Accord; these disclosures are prepared and include information about Dubai Islamic Bank PJSC and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") relating to the financial group's structure, capital structure, capital adequacy requirements, risk management objectives and policies, and various supporting quantitative and qualitative disclosures.

Most of the Pillar III requirements have already been disclosed in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016, which covers in detail the risk and capital management processes of the Bank and its compliance with the Basel II Accord. The following Pillar III disclosures provide qualitative and quantitative information in addition to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 inorder to meet the disclosure requirements of Pillar III.

Future developments

The regulation and supervision of financial institutions has undergone a significant shift since the global financial crisis. As per Basel III standards and CBUAE guidelines, the regulatory focus on Liquidity Risk has been increased. Implementation of revised guidelines on capital standards such as Leverage Ratio, Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), Additional Tier 1 (AT1) and Capital Buffers such as Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB), Countercyclical Buffer (CCyB) and Domestic Systemically Important Banks Buffer (DSIBB) in line with the CBUAE revised guidelines is ongoing. Implementation of IFRS 9 forward looking provisioning is currently under progress. There is close coordination between UAE banks and CBUAE for the smooth implementation of the revised capital standards as per Basel III and any new guidelines or disclosure requirements that may arise in future.

Implementation of Basel II/III guidelines

The Bank has been in compliance with Basel II Pillar I since December 2007, as per allowed by CBUAE guidelines[1] circular for Standardized Approach for Credit, Market and Operational Risk.

[1] Further as per Basel Pillar II framework, the Bank assigns capital on risks other than Pillar I risk categories. Details on Pillar II methodologies are contained in section No. 3.1 "Capital management policies" of this report.

2. Group structure

The Bank consists of Dubai Islamic Bank P.J.S.C. and its subsidiaries. As of 31 December 2016, the Group's interest held directly or indirectly in its subsidiaries is as follows:

	Name of subsidiary	**Principal activity**	**Place of incorporation and operation**	**Ownership interest and voting power 2016**	**2015**
1.	DIB Capital Limited (under liquidation)	Investments and financial services	DIFC, U.A.E.	-	95.5%
2.	Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan Ltd.	Banking	Pakistan	**100.0%**	100.0%
3.	Tamweel P.S.C	Financing	U.A.E	**92.0%**	91.9%
4.	DIB Bank Kenya	Banking	Kenya	**100.0%**	-
5.	Dubai Islamic Financial Services L.L.C.	Brokerage services	U.A.E	**95.5%**	95.5%
6.	Deyaar Development P.J.S.C.	Real estate development	U.A.E.	**44.9%**	44.9%
7.	Dar al Shariah Financial & Legal Consultancy L.L.C.	Financial and legal advisory	U.A.E.	**60.0%**	60.0%
8.	Al Tanmyah Services L.L.C.	Labour services	Egypt	**99.5%**	99.5%
9.	Al Tatweer Al Hadith Real Estate	Real estate development	Egypt	**100.0%**	100.0%
10.	Al Tameer Modern Real Estate Investment	Real estate development	Egypt	**100.0%**	100.0%
11.	Al Tanmia Modern Real Estate Investment	Real estate development	U.A.E.	**100.0%**	100.0%
12.	Naseej Fabric Manufacturing L.L.C.	Textile Manufacturing	U.A.E.	**99.0%**	99.0%
13.	DIB Printing Press L.L.C.	Printing	U.A.E.	**99.5%**	99.5%
14.	Al Islami Real Estate Investments Ltd.	Investments	U.A.E.	**100.0%**	100.0%
15.	Emirates Automotive Leasing Company	Trading in motor vehicles	U.A.E.	**100.0%**	100.0%

In addition to the above subsidiaries, the following Special Purpose Vehicles ("SPV") were formed by the Group to manage specific transactions, including funds, and are expected to be closed upon completion of transactions:

	Name of SPV	**Principal activity**	**Place of incorporation and operation**	**Ownership interest and voting power 2016**	**2015**
16.	HoldInvest Real Estate Sarl	Investments	Luxembourg	**100.0%**	100.0%
17.	France Invest Real Estate SAS	Investments	France	**100.0%**	100.0%
18.	SARL Barbanniers	Investments	France	**100.0%**	100.0%
19.	SCI le Sevine	Investments	France	**100.0%**	100.0%
20.	Findi Real Estate SAS	Investments	France	**100.0%**	100.0%
21.	PASR Einudzwanzigste Beteiligunsverwaltung GMBH	Investments	Austria	**100.0%**	100.0%
22.	Al Islami German Holding Co. GMBH	Investments	Germany	**100.0%**	100.0%
23.	Rhein Logistics GMBH	Investments	Germany	**100.0%**	100.0%
24.	Jef Holdings BV	Investments	Netherlands	**100.0%**	100.0%
25.	Al Islami Trade Finance FZ L.L.C.	Investments	U.A.E.	**100.0%**	100.0%
26.	Gulf Atlantic FZ L.L.C.	Investments	U.A.E.	**100.0%**	100.0%
27.	Al Islami Oceanic Shipping Co FZ L.L.C.	Investments	U.A.E.	**100.0%**	100.0%
28.	MESC Investment Company	Investments	Jordan	**40.0%**	40.0%
29.	Levant One Investment Limited	Investments	U.A.E.	**100.0%**	100.0%
30.	Petra Limited	Investments	Cayman Islands	**100.0%**	100.0%
31.	Sequia Investments L.L.C.	Investments	U.A.E.	**99.0%**	99.0%
32.	Blue Nile Investments L.L.C.	Investments	U.A.E.	**99.0%**	99.0%

In addition to the registered ownership described above, the remaining equity in the entities 31 and 32 are also beneficially held by the Group through nominee arrangements.

3. Capital management and policies

The Group's regulatory capital is into two tiers and calculated as per the guidelines issued by CBUAE and is composed of:

Tier 1 Capital - includes share capital, Tier 1 sukuks, statutory reserves, general reserve, additional paid in capital, treasury shares, retained earnings, exchange translation reserve and non-controlling interests, and other regulatory adjustments relating to items that are included in equity but are treated differently for capital adequacy calculation purposes.

Tier 2 Capital – includes qualifying subordinated liabilities (i.e. Medium term wakala deposit), collective impairment allowance and investment fair value reserve relating to unrealized gain/loss on equity instruments, measured as fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI").

Deductions from Tier 1 and Tier 2 - significant minority investments in banking, securities and other financial entities, where control does not exist, are excluded from the capital.

3.1 Capital management objective

The Group objectives in managing capital are:

- To comply with the capital requirements set by the Central Bank of U.A.E.;
- To safeguard the Group ability to continue as a going concern and increase the returns for the shareholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

The Bank is governed by the Central Bank of UAE guidelines on regulatory capital requirements for the group and the overseas branches and subsidiaries of the bank are directly supervised by their local regulators.

The main objective of the bank's capital management policies is to ensure that it has sufficient capital to cover the risks associated with its activities. The assessment of the various risks across the bank and their likely impact is carried out annually in conjunction with ICAAP. As part of ICAAP process, risk management division identifies various risks the bank is exposed to as part of its day-to-day operations. The Bank establishes policies and procedures, frameworks and methodologies, contingency plans and other processes to measure, manage and mitigate the impact of such risks. Based on this the bank determines the risks which should be covered by capital.

The key objectives of the bank's capital management process are:

- Maintain sufficient capital to meet minimum capital requirement set by the Central Bank of UAE;
- To ensure smooth transition to Basel III compliance in terms of capital and liquidity ratios;
- Maintain sufficient capital to support bank's risk appetite in line with the strategic objectives as per the medium term strategic plan;
- Maintain adequate capital to withstand stress scenarios including increased capital requirements determined through ICAAP; and
- To support the Bank's credit rating.

The capital management process of the bank is aligned with the overall business strategy to ensure that capital is adequate for the level of inherent risk in the business. The bank conducts capital planning in conjunction with the strategic business and financial planning exercise. The Bank develops medium-term strategic plan on a rolling basis which is updated annually. Detailed business plan and budget for the year is prepared based on the medium-term plan. The overall strategic plan and budget are approved by the Board of Directors of the bank. The business plan and budget for the year are cascaded down to the individual businesses. The detailed business plan and budget provides the foundation for financial risk management and planning exercise.

3.2 Regulatory capital

The Bank's lead regulator the Central Bank of U.A.E. sets and monitors capital requirements for the Group as a whole. The Group and individual banking operations within the Bank are directly supervised by their respective local regulators.

Various limits are applied to elements of the capital base as per Basel II guidelines:

- Tier 2 capital cannot exceed 67% of tier 1 capital;
- Tier 1 capital must be a minimum of 8% of risk weighted assets; and
- Qualifying subordinated liabilities capital cannot exceed 50% of tier 1 capital.

3. Capital management and policies (continued)

3.2 Regulatory capital (continued)

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored on a regular basis by the Bank's management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee and the Central Bank of United Arab Emirates. The required information is filed with the regulators on a monthly or/and quarterly basis.

3.3 Regulatory capital structure

The detailed breakdown of the capital structure of the Group as of 31st December 2016 is as follows:

	2016	2015
	AED'000	AED'000
Tier 1 Capital		
Share capital	**4,942,189**	3,953,751
Tier 1 sukuk	**7,346,000**	7,346,000
Other reserves	**7,806,273**	5,631,711
Retained earnings	**5,641,061**	2,798,260
Non-controlling interest	**186,252**	184,168
Treasury shares	**(20,716)**	(14,172)
Cumulative deferred exchange losses	**(462,774)**	(354,829)
Deduction from capital	**(314,850)**	(371,362)
Total Tier 1 Capital	**25,123,435**	19,173,527
Tier 2 Capital		
Investment fair value reserve	**(751,672)**	(657,367)
Collective impairment allowance	**1,557,060**	1,306,022
Deduction from capital	**(314,850)**	(371,362)
Total Tier 2 Capital	**490,538**	277,293
Total capital base	**25,613,973**	19,450,820

3. Capital management and policies (continued)

3.4 Capital Adequacy

The Group assets are risk weighted as to their relative credit, market, and operational risk. Credit risk includes both on and off-balance sheet risks. Market risk is defined as the risk of losses in on and off-balance sheet positions arising from movements in market prices and includes profit rate risk, foreign exchange risk, equity exposure risk, and commodity risk. Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems, or from external events.

The Group is following the standardized approach for credit, market and operational risk, as permitted by the U.A.E. Central Bank and as per Pillar 1 of Basel 2.

The Group's capital adequacy ratios as of 31 December 2016 were calculated by using the standardized approach as follows:

Risk weighted assets	**2016 AED'000**	2015 AED'000
Credit Risk	**129,748,218**	112,931,155
Market Risk	**1,056,258**	1,655,917
Operational Risk	**10,590,092**	8,975,375
Total risk weighted assets	**141,394,568**	123,562,447
Capital adequacy ratios:		
Capital adequacy ratio	**18.1%**	15.7%
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	**17.8%**	15.5%

The Group's Capital Adequacy ratio as at 31 December 2016 is 18.1% and Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio is 17.8% against the regulatory requirement of minimum of 12% and 8%, respectively. The Group ensures adherence to CBUAE requirements by implementing high internal limits.

The banking subsidiaries of the Group are regulated by their local banking supervisors who set and monitor their capital adequacy requirements. CBUAE monitors the capital adequacy requirements of the Bank at a financial group level.

During the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015, the Bank complied in full with all its externally imposed regulatory capital requirements.

3. Capital management and policies (continued)

3.4. Capital adequacy (continued)

3.4.1 Credit risk weighted assets

The details of Credit Risk Weighted Assets as of 31 December 2016 are as follows:

	Gross Exposure AED'000	**Risk Weighted Assets AED'000**
Claims on sovereigns	**27,819,820**	**3,997,222**
Claims on non-commercial public sector enterprises (PSEs)	**2,733,328**	**132,533**
Claims on multilateral development banks	**92,391**	**-**
Claims on banks	**28,548,307**	**3,361,330**
Claims on corporate and government related entities (GRE)	**120,218,331**	**77,139,946**
Claims included in the regulatory retail portfolio	**23,630,291**	**17,767,829**
Claims secured by residential property	**12,230,924**	**6,714,615**
Claims secured by commercial real estate	**9,445,492**	**9,168,094**
Past due financing assets	**7,421,487**	**2,768,656**
Higher-risk categories	**889,854**	**894,403**
Other assets	**9,849,264**	**7,803,590**
Total	**242,879,488**	**129,748,218**

The details of Credit Risk Weighted Assets as of 31 December 2015 are as follows:

	Gross Exposure AED'000	Risk Weighted Assets AED'000
Claims on sovereigns	21,438,529	3,216,771
Claims on non-commercial public sector enterprises (PSEs)	2,163,443	62,314
Claims on multilateral development banks	59,765	-
Claims on banks	25,135,191	2,423,084
Claims on corporate and government related entities (GRE)	103,687,720	64,675,226
Claims included in the regulatory retail portfolio	22,332,700	16,919,297
Claims secured by residential property	12,121,062	6,720,209
Claims secured by commercial real estate	8,156,033	7,709,120
Past due financing assets	7,226,452	2,808,466
Higher-risk categories	964,936	1,007,026
Other assets	9,817,797	7,389,644
Total	213,103,630	112,931,156

3. Capital management and policies (continued)

3.4. Capital adequacy (continued)

3.4.2 Market risk weighted assets

Market risk weighted assets subject to capital charge are based on the following risks:

- Profit rate risk;
- Foreign exchange risk; and
- Equity risk.

The scope of capital charges on market risk weighted assets is restricted to 'trading book' only for the profit rate risk and equity positions. Foreign exchange risk is applicable to the Bank's overall positions.

As of 31st December 2016, the capital requirement for Market[2] Risk as per standardized approach was as follows:

	2016 **AED'000**	2015 AED'000
Profit rate risk	**5,429**	14,244
Foreign exchange risk	**120,635**	184,466
Equity	**686**	-
Total capital requirement for market risk	**126,751**	198,710

3.4.3 Operational risk weighted assets

In accordance with Basel II guidelines operational risk charge is computed by multiplying the beta factors of respective banking business activities, subject to and as required by the Standardised Approach. The total capital requirement for Operational[3] Risk as at 31st December 2016 is AED 1,271 million.

No changes have been made to the capital management objectives, policies and processes from the previous year. However, they are under constant review by the management.

[2] Market Risk is reported as per Basel II guidelines Standardised Approach only for Foreign exchange risk compared to overall including profit rate risk and equity positions reported prior to third quarter of 2014.

[3] Operational Risk is currently reported as per Basel II guidelines Standardised Approach compared to Basic Indicator Approach used prior to 2014.

4. Risk management objectives and policies

4.1 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 responsibilities.

The Group is exposed to various risks including:
- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Market risk; and
- Operational risk.

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.

4.1.1 Risk management structure

The Board of Directors, supported by the Risk Management Committee (Board and Management) and Risk Management Department, is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks; however, there are separate independent bodies responsible for managing and monitoring risks.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and policies.

Board Risk Management Committees

The Board Risk Management Committee has the overall responsibility for the development of the risk strategies, frameworks, policies and limits, and for recommending these strategies and policies to the Board of Directors. It is responsible for the fundamental risk issues, and manages and monitors relevant risk decisions.

Risk Management Committee

The day-to-day management of risk has been delegated to Risk Management Committee.

The Risk Management Committee has the overall responsibility to support the Board Risk Management Committee for the development and formulation of the risk strategy, frameworks, policies and limits. It is responsible for ensuring the compliance with all risk limits, monitoring risk exposures and implementing the regulatory guidelines issued by the regulatory bodies (e.g. The Central Bank of the U.A.E.).

Risk Management Department

The Risk Management is responsible for implementing and maintaining risk related procedures to ensure risk remains within the acceptable range as approved by the Board Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors. The department is responsible for credit administration, portfolio management, credit risk, market risk, operational risk and overall risk control.

Asset and Liability Management Committee

Asset and Liability Management Committee ("ALCO") is responsible for managing the Group's assets and liabilities and the overall financial structure. It is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks of the Group.

4. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

4.1 Introduction (continued)

4.1.1 Risk management structure (continued)

Internal Audit Department

Risk management processes throughout the Group are audited periodically by the Internal Audit Department which examines both the adequacy of the procedures and the Group compliance with the procedures. Internal Audit Department comments on the results of their assessments with management, and reports its findings and recommendations to the Board Audit Committee.

4.1.2 Risk measurement and reporting systems

The Group measures risks using conventional qualitative methods for credit, market, liquidity and operational risks. Further, the Group also uses quantitative analysis and methods to support revisions in business and risk strategies as and when required. These analysis and methods reflect both the expected loss likely to arise in normal course of business or unexpected losses in an unforeseen event based on simple statistical techniques and probabilities derived from historical experience. The Group also runs stress 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 Board of Directors and management. 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.

Information compiled from all the businesses is examined and processed in order to analyse the risk profile and identify early risks. This information is presented and explained to the management, management committees, the Risk Management Committee of the management, and Board Risk Management Committee. Specialized reports are presented to the pertinent heads of business and are delivered with a frequency suited to the volatility of the risk. The report includes aggregate credit exposure, limit exceptions, liquidity, operational loss incidents and other risk profile changes. On a monthly basis, detailed reporting of industry, customer and geographic risks takes place. Senior management assesses the appropriateness of the provision for impairment losses on a quarterly basis.

4.1.3 Risk mitigation

As part of its overall risk management, the Group uses various methods to manage exposures resulting from changes in credit risks, liquidity risks, market risks (including profit rate risk, foreign exchange risk, and equity price risk), and operational risks.

The Group seeks to manage its credit risk exposures through diversification of financing and investing activities to avoid undue concentration of risk with individuals and groups of customers in specific locations or businesses. The Group actively uses collateral to reduce its credit risks.

In order to guard against liquidity risk, management has diversified funding sources and assets are managed with overall Group liquidity in consideration maintaining a healthy balance of liquid assets (i.e. cash and cash equivalents).

The market risks are managed on the basis of predetermined asset allocation across various asset categories and continuous appraisal of market conditions for movement and expectation of foreign currencies rate, bench mark profit rates and equity houses.

To manage all other risks, the Group has developed a detailed risk management framework to identify and apply resources to mitigate the risks.

4.1.4 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 performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location.

4. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

4.2 Credit risk

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

Credit risk measurement

The Group assesses the probability of default of individual counterparties using internal rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties. Whilst some of the models for assessment of Real Estate projects are internally developed, others for the Corporate, Contracting and SME businesses have been acquired from Moody's and subsequently optimized and calibrated to the Group's internal rating scale. The models are housed with the Moody's Risk Analyst rating tool.

The rating tools are kept under review and upgraded as necessary. The Group regularly validates the performance of the rating and their predictive power with regard to default events.

Collateral

The Group employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most traditional of these is the taking of securities for facilities provided, which is a common practice. The Group implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation. The principal collateral types for Islamic financing and investing assets are:

- Mortgages over residential and commercial properties;
- Corporate guarantees;
- Charges over business assets such as premises, machinery, vehicles and inventory; and
- Charges over financial instruments such as deposits and equity investments.

Islamic derivative financial instruments

Credit risk arising from Islamic derivative financial instruments is, at any time, limited to those with positive fair values, as recorded in the consolidated financial position.

Credit-related commitments risks

The Bank makes available to its customers guarantees and letters of credit which require that the Bank makes payments in the event that the customer fails to fulfil certain obligations to other parties. This exposes the Group to a similar risk to Islamic financing and investing assets and these are mitigated by the same control processes and policies.

4. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

4.2.1 Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral and other credit enhancements

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk by class of financial asset, including Islamic derivatives. The maximum exposure is shown gross, before the effect of mitigation through the use of collateral agreements.

	Gross maximum exposure 2016 AED'000	Gross maximum exposure 2015 AED'000
Balances with central banks	**14,767,767**	11,228,210
Due from banks and financial institutions	**4,546,197**	5,084,740
Islamic financing and investing assets	**120,526,273**	102,267,696
Investment in Islamic sukuk measured at amortised cost	**23,408,660**	20,065,651
Other investments measured at fair value	**1,717,311**	1,830,986
Receivables and other assets	**6,910,186**	4,944,863
	171,876,394	145,422,146
Contingent liabilities	**14,357,080**	11,963,397
Commitments	**19,872,165**	25,234,339
Total	**206,105,639**	182,619,882

4.2.2 Risk concentrations of the maximum exposure to credit risk

Concentration of risk is managed by client/counterparty, by geographical region and by industry sector. The Group's financial assets, before taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements can be analysed by the following geographical regions:

	2016 AED'000	2015 AED'000
The U.A.E.	**185,194,982**	161,875,432
Other Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries	**4,742,931**	4,550,718
South Asia	**11,177,436**	10,384,575
Europe	**4,023,938**	1,907,463
Africa	**272,349**	219,238
Other	**694,003**	3,682,456
Total	**206,105,639**	182,619,882

4. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

4.2.2 Risk concentrations of the maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)

An industry sector analysis of the Group's financial assets, before taking into account collateral held or other credit enhancements, is as follows:

	Gross Maximum Exposure 2016 AED'000	Gross Maximum Exposure 2015 AED'000
Government	**17,641,585**	16,070,369
Financial Institutions	**31,090,273**	27,274,980
Real estate	**35,291,610**	34,092,934
Contracting	**17,191,888**	12,361,446
Trade	**11,948,226**	9,124,487
Aviation	**13,121,332**	8,234,912
Services and manufacturing	**37,515,267**	35,955,105
Consumer financing	**28,882,498**	25,992,583
Consumer home finance	**13,422,960**	13,513,066
Total	**206,105,639**	182,619,882

4.2.3 Collateral and other credit enhancements

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 collateral obtained are as follows:

- For commercial Islamic financing and investing facilities, charges over real estate properties, inventory, leased assets and trade receivables, and
- For retail Islamic financing and investing facilities, charge over assets and mortgages over properties.

The Group also obtains guarantees from parent companies for Islamic financing and investing assets granted to their subsidiaries, but the benefits are not included in the above table.

4. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

4.2.4 Gross credit risk exposures as per standardized approach

The gross credit exposure as per standardized approach with the effect of CRM as of 31 December 2016 is detailed below:

December 2016		Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM)			
AED'000	On & Off Balance Sheet Gross[4] Outstanding	Exposure Before Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM)	After CRM	Net exposure after CCF	Risk Weighted Assets
Claims on sovereigns	27,819,820	27,819,820	–	27,764,801	3,997,222
Claims on non-commercial public sector enterprises (PSEs)	2,733,328	2,733,328	–	2,733,328	132,533
Claims On Multi-Lateral Development Banks	92,391	92,391	–	92,391	–
Claims on banks	28,548,307	28,548,307	–	8,510,381	3,361,330
Claims on corporates and government related enterprises	120,218,331	120,077,357	7,479,213	78,773,565	77,139,946
Claims included in the regulatory retail portfolio	23,630,291	23,627,886	347,524	23,272,198	17,767,829
Claims secured by residential property	12,230,924	12,063,997	–	12,063,997	6,714,615
Claims secured by commercial real estate	9,445,492	9,283,561	142,938	9,196,103	9,168,094
Past due financing assets	7,421,487	3,271,441	591,142	2,677,555	2,768,656
Higher-risk categories	889,854	889,854	293,585	596,268	894,403
Other assets	9,849,264	9,849,264	248,441	9,600,822	7,803,590
Total	**242,879,488**	**238,257,205**	**9,102,843**	**175,281,410**	**129,748,218**

[4] As per CBUAE instructions and the revised CAR Returns template issued early first quarter of 2014 the On and Off Balance Sheet Gross Exposure is being reported as compared to the Credit Converted Equivalent Exposure reported prior to 2014.

4. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

4.2.4 Gross credit risk exposures as per standardised approach (continued)

The gross credit exposures as per standardized approach in terms of rated/unrated assets as of 31 December 2016 is detailed below:

AED'000	Rated	Unrated	Total Gross[5] Outstanding	Exposure Before CRM	After CRM[6]	Net exposure after CCF	Risk Weighted Assets
Claims on sovereigns	26,340,255	1,479,566	27,819,820	27,819,820	–	27,764,801	3,997,222
Claims on non-commercial public sector enterprises (PSEs)	-	2,733,328	2,733,328	2,733,328	–	2,733,328	132,533
Claims On Multi-Lateral Development Banks	92,391	–	92,391	92,391	–	92,391	–
Claims on banks	25,383,897	3,164,410	28,548,307	28,548,307	–	8,510,381	3,361,330
Claims on corporates and government related enterprises (GREs)	10,982,036	109,236,295	120,218,331	120,077,357	7,479,213	78,773,565	77,139,946
Claims included in the regulatory retail portfolio	–	23,630,291	23,630,291	23,627,886	347,524	23,272,198	17,767,829
Claims secured by residential property	–	12,230,924	12,230,924	12,063,997	–	12,063,997	6,714,615
Claims secured by commercial real estate	–	9,445,492	9,445,492	9,283,561	142,938	9,196,103	9,168,094
Past due financing assets	–	7,421,487	7,421,487	3,271,441	591,142	2,677,555	2,768,656
Higher-risk categories	–	889,854	889,854	889,854	293,585	596,268	894,403
Other assets	–	9,849,264	9,849,264	9,849,264	248,441	9,600,822	7,803,590
Total	62,798,579	180,080,909	242,879,488	238,257,205	9,102,843	175,281,410	129,748,218

[5] As per CBUAE instructions and the revised CAR Returns template issued early first quarter of 2014 the On and Off Balance Sheet Gross Exposure is being reported as compared to the Credit Converted Equivalent Exposure reported prior to 2014.

[6] Also currently using the Comprehensive Credit Risk Mitigation Approach for the treatment of collateral against exposures.

4. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

4.2.5 Analysis of credit quality on financing assets as per IFRS

2016	Balances with central banks and due from banks and financial institutions AED'000	Islamic financing and investing assets AED'000	Investments in Islamic sukuk and other investments at fair value AED'000	Receivables and other assets AED'000	Contingent liabilities and commitments AED'000	Total AED'000
Individually impaired	-	**4,438,758**	-	**680,829**	-	**5,119,587**
Non-impaired exposures						
Neither past due nor impaired	**19,313,964**	**113,060,620**	**25,125,971**	**6,229,357**	**34,229,245**	**197,959,157**
Past due by less than 30 days	-	**1,391,833**	-	-	-	**1,391,833**
Past due by more than 30 days but less than 90 days	-	**1,305,900**	-	-	-	**1,305,900**
Past due by more than 90 days	-	**329,162**	-	-	-	**329,162**
Gross amount	**19,313,964**	**116,087,515**	**25,125,971**	**6,229,357**	**34,229,245**	**200,986,052**
Total gross maximum exposure	**19,313,964**	**120,526,273**	**25,125,971**	**6,910,186**	**34,229,245**	**206,105,639**
Provisions for impairment	-	**(5,558,651)**	-	-	-	**(5,558,651)**
Net carrying amount	**19,313,964**	**114,967,622**	**25,125,971**	**6,910,186**	**34,229,245**	**200,546,988**
2015						
Individually impaired	-	4,302,377	-	680,829	-	4,983,206
Non-impaired exposures						
Neither past due nor impaired	16,312,950	93,368,618	21,896,637	4,191,483	37,197,736	172,967,424
Past due by less than 30 days	-	1,784,750	-	36,809	-	1,821,559
Past due by more than 30 days but less than 90 days	-	1,825,016	-	35,742	-	1,860,758
Past due by more than 90 days	-	986,935	-	-	-	986,935
Gross amount	16,312,950	97,965,319	21,896,637	4,264,034	37,197,736	177,636,676
Total gross maximum exposure	16,312,950	102,267,696	21,896,637	4,944,863	37,197,736	182,619,882
Provisions for impairment	-	(5,048,097)	-	-	-	(5,048,097)
Net carrying amount	16,312,950	97,219,599	21,896,637	4,944,863	37,197,736	177,571,785

4. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

4.2.6 Analysis of credit quality (continued)

Credit risk exposure of the Group's financial assets as per IFRS for each internal risk rating

	Moody's equivalent grades	**Total 2016 AED'000**	Total 2015 AED'000
Low risk			
Risk rating class 1 to 4	*Aaa –Baa3*	**141,546,786**	124,976,125
Fair risk			
Risk rating classes 5 to 7	*Ba1-Caa3*	**59,432,093**	52,461,404
High risk			
Risk rating classes 8 to11		**5,126,760**	5,182,353
		206,105,639	182,619,882

It is the Group policy to maintain accurate and consistent risk ratings across the credit portfolio. This facilitates focused management of the applicable risks and the comparison of financing exposures across all lines of business, geographic regions and products. All internal risk ratings are tailored to the various categories and are derived in accordance with the Group rating policy. The attributable risk ratings are assessed and updated regularly.

4.2.7 Analysis by economic sector and geography

The details of financing and investing assets by economic activity and geography are as below:

	Within the U.A.E. AED'000	**Outside the U.A.E. AED'000**	**Total AED'000**
2016			
Government	**3,923,465**	**1,219,871**	**5,143,336**
Financial institutions	**4,801,953**	**783,641**	**5,585,594**
Real estate	**19,595,437**	**-**	**19,595,437**
Contracting	**5,631,742**	**1,448,322**	**7,080,064**
Trade	**6,312,615**	**1,080,156**	**7,392,771**
Aviation	**10,672,641**	**171,184**	**10,843,825**
Services and manufacturing	**24,311,130**	**1,900,249**	**26,211,379**
Consumer home finance	**12,858,808**	**279,377**	**13,138,185**
Consumer financing	**25,038,758**	**496,924**	**25,535,682**
	113,146,549	**7,379,724**	**120,526,273**
Less: provision for impairment			**(5,558,651)**
Total			**114,967,622**

4 Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

4.2.7 Analysis by economic sector and geography (continued)

	Within the U.A.E. AED'000	Outside the U.A.E. AED'000	Total AED'000
2015			
Government	3,937,171	848,366	4,785,537
Financial institutions	4,612,109	571,750	5,183,859
Real estate	18,989,897	-	18,989,897
Contracting	2,732,658	1,451,502	4,184,160
Trade	4,295,572	1,252,453	5,548,025
Aviation	6,358,391	-	6,358,391
Services and manufacturing	18,101,307	2,551,510	20,652,817
Consumer home finance	12,957,394	244,755	13,202,149
Consumer financing	22,980,340	382,521	23,362,861
	94,964,839	7,302,857	102,267,696
Less: provision for impairment			(5,048,097)
Total			97,219,599

4.2.8 Movements in the provision for impairment during the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015

	2016 AED'000	2015 AED'000
Balance at 1 January	**5,048,097**	5,147,044
Charge for the year		
Specific	**1,861,022**	1,304,625
Collective	**251,038**	215,863
Release to consolidated statement of profit or loss	**(1,149,491)**	(1,036,421)
Write off	**(411,138)**	(380,283)
Others	**(40,877)**	(202,731)
Balance at 31 December	**5,558,651**	5,048,097
Gross amount of Islamic financing and investing assets, determined to be impaired	**4,438,758**	4,302,377

4.2.9 Impairment assessment

The main considerations for the impairment assessment include whether any payments of principal or profit are overdue by more than 90 days (in line with the U.A.E. Central Bank guidelines) or there are any known difficulties in the cash flows of counterparties, credit rating downgrades, or infringement of the original terms of the contract. The Group addresses impairment assessment in two areas: individually assessed allowances and collectively assessed allowances.

Individually assessed allowances

The Group determines the allowances appropriate for each individually significant Islamic financing or investing asset on an individual basis. Items considered when determining allowance amounts include the sustainability of the counterparty's business plan, its ability to improve performance once a financial difficulty has arisen, projected receipts and the expected dividend payout should bankruptcy ensue, the availability of other financial support and the realisable value of collateral, and the timing of the expected cash flows. The impairment losses are evaluated at each reporting date, unless unforeseen circumstances require more careful attention.

4 Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

4.2.10 Impairment assessment (continued)

Collectively assessed allowances

Allowances are assessed collectively for losses on Islamic financing and investing assets where there is not yet objective evidence of individual impairment. Allowances are evaluated on each reporting date with each portfolio receiving a separate review.

The collective assessment takes account of impairment that is likely to be present in the portfolio even though there is not yet objective evidence of the impairment in an individual assessment. Impairment losses are estimated by taking into consideration the following information: historical losses on the portfolio, current economic conditions, the approximate delay between the time a loss is likely to have been incurred and the time it will be identified as requiring an individually assessed impairment allowance, and expected receipts and recoveries once impaired. The impairment allowance is reviewed by credit risk management to ensure alignment with the Group overall policy.

Acceptances and contingent liabilities are assessed and provisions made in a similar manner as for Islamic financing and investing assets.

4 Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

4.3 Liquidity risk and funding management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances. To limit this risk, management has arranged diversified funding sources in addition to its core deposit base, manages assets with liquidity in mind, and monitors future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure additional funding if required.

The Group maintains a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that can be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow. The Group also has committed lines of credit that it can access to meet liquidity needs. In addition, the Group maintains statutory deposits with the central banks. The liquidity position is assessed and managed under a variety of scenarios, giving due consideration to stress factors relating to both the market in general and specifically to the Group.

The high quality of the asset portfolio ensures its liquidity and coupled with the Group's own funds and "evergreen" customer deposits help form a stable funding source. Even under adverse conditions, the Group has access to the funds necessary to cover customer needs and meet its funding requirements.

The primary tool for monitoring liquidity is the maturity mismatch analysis, which is monitored over successive time bands and across functional currencies. Guidelines are established for the cumulative negative cash flow over successive time bands.

4.3.1 Liquidity risk management process

The Group liquidity risk management process, as carried out within the Group and monitored by a separate team in Group Treasury department, includes:

- Day-to-day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met. This includes replenishment of funds as they mature or are financed by customers;
- Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow;
- Monitoring financial position liquidity ratios against internal and regulatory requirements; and
- Managing the concentration and profile of Islamic financing and investing exposures maturities.

Based on the internal guidelines, the liquidity ratio (Stressed Liquid Assets/Total Assets (%)) at the end of each quarter during the year were as follows:

	March	**June**	**September**	**December**
2016	**15%**	**14%**	**10%**	**7%**
	=======	=======	=======	=======
2015	16%	20%	16%	11%
	=======	=======	=======	=======

4.3.2 Funding approach

Sources of liquidity are regularly reviewed by management to maintain a wide diversification by currency, geography, provider, product and term. During the year ended 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2015, the Bank issued Tier 1 sukuk of AED 3,673 million (USD 1,000 million) each to diversify sources of funding to support business growth going forward.

The Group also uses senior Sukuks to manage its medium to long term liquidity position. As at 31 Dec 2016, an amount of AED 7,695 million (31 Dec 2015: AED 5,602 million) was outstanding on account of Sukuk's financing instruments.

4.3.3 Non-derivative cash flows

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the gross cash flows of the Group financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2016 and 2015. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual gross cash flows, whereas the Group manages the inherent liquidity risk based on expected gross cash flows.

Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately. However, the management expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date the Group could be required to pay and the table does not reflect the expected cash flows indicated by the Group's deposit retention history.

4. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

4.3 Liquidity risk and funding management (continued)

4.3.3 Non-derivative cash flows

	On demand AED'000	Less than 3 months AED'000	3 months to 1 year AED'000	1 to 5 years AED'000	Over 5 years AED'000	Total AED'000
2016						
Balances with central banks	2,613,921	11,883,869	364,062	-	-	14,861,852
Due from banks and financial institutions	3,952,362	399,762	-	231,645		4,583,769
Islamic financing and investing assets, net	4,775,561	11,347,874	18,558,897	59,074,743	27,608,424	121,365,499
Investment in Islamic sukuk measured at amortised cost	11,897	573,709	903,763	12,034,465	15,381,734	28,905,568
Other investments measured at fair value	586	-	819,198	897,527	-	1,717,311
Receivables and other assets	47,347	4,618,567	731,815	506,155	-	5,903,884
Total assets	11,401,674	28,823,781	21,377,735	72,744,535	42,990,158	177,337,883
Customers' deposits	10,009,015	21,821,682	58,208,995	35,480,444	35,880	125,556,016
Due to banks and other financial institutions	5,070,475	520,919	2,317,334	2,887,215	-	10,795,943
Sukuk issued	-	1,102,500	1,836,500	4,756,155	-	7,695,155
Payables and other liabilities	121,409	4,293,331	1,421,353	2,326,148	-	8,162,241
Zakat payable	-	-	242,289	-	-	242,289
Total liabilities	15,200,899	27,738,432	64,026,471	45,449,962	35,880	152,451,644

4. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

4.3 Liquidity risk and funding management (continued)

4.3.3 Non-derivative cash flows (continued)

	On demand AED'000	Less than 3 months AED'000	3 months to 1 year AED'000	1 to 5 years AED'000	Over 5 years AED'000	Total AED'000
2015						
Balances with central banks	1,789,570	9,069,676	114,001	255,679	-	11,228,926
Due from banks and financial institutions	5,608,046	561,973	186,309	264,738	-	6,621,066
Islamic financing and investing assets, net	3,861,383	10,469,777	19,500,423	53,745,720	32,248,517	119,825,820
Investment in Islamic sukuk measured at amortised cost	1,503	2,161,499	2,617,584	11,284,141	7,849,974	23,914,701
Other investments measured at fair value	-	-	867,512	963,474	-	1,830,986
Receivables and other assets	48,262	135,502	2,121,380	2,710,137	-	5,015,281
Total assets	11,308,764	22,398,427	25,407,209	69,223,889	40,098,491	168,436,780
Customers' deposits	13,607,636	25,083,691	46,695,181	26,739,448	121,997	112,247,953
Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,780,966	508,845	1,994,886	477,184	-	4,761,881
Sukuk issued	-	-	-	6,520,175	-	6,520,175
Payables and other liabilities	92,887	3,970,273	1,470,091	1,056,397	-	6,589,648
Zakat payable	-	-	218,343	-	-	218,343
Total liabilities	15,481,489	29,562,809	50,378,501	34,793,204	121,997	130,338,000

Assets available to meet all of the liabilities and to cover outstanding commitments include cash and balances with central banks, Islamic financing and investing assets, other investments at fair value and items in the course of collection.

4. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

4.3 Liquidity risk and funding management (continued)

4.3.4 Islamic derivative maturity profile

The Group's Islamic derivatives will be settled on the following basis:

- Unilateral promise to buy/sell currencies: This mainly comprise promises to either buy or sell a specified currency at a specific price and date in the future.
- Islamic profit rate swaps: The transactions are settled by executing the purchase or sale of commodity under "Murabaha Sale Agreement".

The following table shows analysis of the Group's Islamic derivative financial liabilities that will be settled on a net basis into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the consolidated financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual gross cash flows.

	Less than 3 months AED'000	3 months to 1 year AED'000	1 to 5 years AED'000	Over 5 years AED'000	Total AED'000
2016					
Unilateral promise to buy/sell currencies	**4,545,485**	**2,047,226**	**367,750**	**-**	**6,960,461**
Islamic profit rate swaps	**1,419,982**	**531,661**	**6,363,892**	**18,333,195**	**26,648,730**
Islamic currency (Call/Put) options	**-**	**1,303,257**	**-**	**-**	**1,303,257**
	-----------	-----------	-----------	-------------	-------------
	5,965,467	**3,882,144**	**6,731,642**	**18,333,195**	**34,912,448**
	=======	========	=======	========	========
2015					
Unilateral promise to buy/sell currencies	2,489,861	4,535,744	3,227,425	-	10,253,030
Islamic profit rate swaps	-	743,784	4,598,226	7,954,444	13,296,454
Islamic currency (Call/Put) options	-	2,467,913	-	-	2,467,913
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	2,489,861	7,747,441	7,825,651	7,954,444	26,017,397
	=======	========	========	=======	========

4.3.5 Contingent liabilities and commitments

The table below shows the contractual expiry by maturity of the Group's contingent liabilities and commitments:

	Less than 3 months AED'000	3 months to 1 year AED'000	1 to 5 years AED'000	Over 5 years AED'000	Total AED'000
2016					
Contingent liabilities:					
Letters of guarantee	**1,770,416**	**4,265,144**	**4,719,404**	**992,442**	**11,747,406**
Letters of credit	**1,585,835**	**670,983**	**314,058**	**38,798**	**2,609,674**
	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-------------
	3,356,251	**4,936,127**	**5,033,462**	**1,031,240**	**14,357,080**
Capital expenditure commitments	**3,417**	**-**	**1,448,461**	**-**	**1,451,878**
	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-------------
Total	**3,359,668**	**4,936,127**	**6,481,923**	**1,031,240**	**15,808,958**
	=======	=======	=======	=======	========

4. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

4.3 Liquidity risk and funding management (continued)

4.3.5 Contingent liabilities and commitments (continued)

2015	Less than 3 months AED'000	3 months to 1 year AED'000	1 to 5 years AED'000	Over 5 years AED'000	Total AED'000
Contingent liabilities:					
Letters of guarantee	6,556,133	2,052,534	175,416	312,401	9,096,484
Letters of credit	1,736,910	1,096,837	33,166	-	2,866,913
	8,293,043	3,149,371	208,582	312,401	11,963,397
Capital expenditure commitments	-	92,664	1,040,848	-	1,133,512
Total	8,293,043	3,242,035	1,249,430	312,401	13,096,909

4. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

4.4 Market risk

Market risk arises from changes in market rates such as profit rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices, as well as in their correlation and implied volatilities. Market risk management is designed to limit the amount of potential losses on open positions which may arise due to unforeseen changes in profit rates, foreign exchange rates or equity prices. The Group is exposed to diverse financial instruments including securities, foreign currencies, equities and commodities.

The Group pays considerable attention to market risk. The Group uses appropriate models, as per standard market practice, for the valuation of its positions and receives regular market information in order to regulate market risk.

The trading market risk framework comprises the following elements:

- Limits to ensure that risk-takers do not exceed aggregate risk and concentration parameters set by senior management; and
- Independent mark-to-market valuation, reconciliation of positions and tracking of stop-losses for trading positions on a timely basis.

The policies and procedures and the trading limits are set to ensure the implementation of the Group's market risk policy in day-to-day operations. These are reviewed periodically to ensure they remain in line with the Group's general market risk policy. The Chief Risk Officer of the Group ensures that the market risk management process is always adequately and appropriately staffed. In addition to its internal procedures and systems, the Group is required to comply with the guidelines and regulations of the Central Bank of the U.A.E.

4.4.1 Profit margin risk

The Group is not significantly exposed to risk in terms of repricing of its customer deposits since, in accordance with Islamic Sharia'a, the Group does not provide contractual rates of return to its depositors or investment account holders. The return payable to depositors and investment account holders is based on the principle of the Mudaraba by which the depositors and investment account holders agree to share the profit or loss made by the Group's Mudaraba asset pool over a given period.

4.4.2 Profit rate risk

Profit rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in profit rates will affect future profitability or the fair values of financial instruments. The Group is exposed to profit rate risk as a result of mismatches or gaps in the amounts of assets and liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments that mature or re-price in a given period. The Group manages this risk through risk management strategies.

The effective profit rate (effective yield) of a monetary financial instrument is the rate that, when used in a present value calculation, results in the carrying amount of the instrument. The rate is a historical rate for a fixed rate instrument carried at amortised cost and a current rate for a floating rate instrument or an instrument carried at fair value.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in profit rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The sensitivity of the consolidated statement of profit or loss is the effect of the assumed changes in profit rates on the net income for one year, based on the variable profit rate non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December 2016 and 2015.

Currency	**Increase in basis points**	**2016 AED'000**	2015 AED'000
Sensitivity of net profit income	**50**	**74,837**	64,054

4.4.3 Foreign exchange risk

The Group has significant income recorded in its overseas subsidiaries and is therefore exposed to movements in the foreign currency rates used to convert income into the Group presentation currency, the U.A.E. Dirham.

The table below summarises the Group exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 31 December 2016 and 2015. Included in the table are the Group financial instruments at their carrying amounts, categorised by currency.

4. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

4.4 Market risk (continued)

4.4.3 Foreign exchange risk (continued)

2016	AED AED'000	USD AED'000	Other G.C.C. AED'000	GBP AED'000	Euro AED'000	Other AED'000	Total AED'000
Financial Assets:							
Cash and balances with the central banks	**15,601,268**	**601,442**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**451,971**	**16,654,681**
Due from banks and financial institutions	**1,277,791**	**2,134,965**	**190,547**	**24,064**	**362,528**	**556,302**	**4,546,197**
Islamic financing and investing assets, net	**82,084,793**	**27,977,529**	**1,610,918**	**-**	**-**	**3,294,382**	**114,967,622**
Investment in Islamic sukuk measured at amortised cost	**-**	**22,447,573**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**961,087**	**23,408,660**
Other investments at fair value	**641,464**	**908,545**	**147,832**	**-**	**-**	**19,470**	**1,717,311**
Receivables and other assets	**5,784,413**	**283,634**	**9,838**	**-**	**10,102**	**94,557**	**6,182,544**
Total	**105,389,729**	**54,353,688**	**1,959,135**	**24,064**	**372,630**	**5,377,769**	**167,477,015**
Financial Liabilities:							
Customers' deposits	**100,148,008**	**17,362,925**	**41,864**	**37,872**	**200,090**	**4,586,191**	**122,376,950**
Due to banks and other financial institutions	**2,036,407**	**7,427,743**	**442,979**	**23**	**309,116**	**201,650**	**10,417,918**
Sukuk issued	**-**	**7,695,155**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,695,155**
Payables and other liabilities	**5,454,578**	**999,439**	**91,890**	**551**	**6,094**	**152,710**	**6,705,262**
Total	**107,638,993**	**33,485,262**	**576,733**	**38,446**	**515,300**	**4,940,551**	**147,195,285**
Net on balance sheet	**(2,249,264)**	**20,868,426**	**1,382,402**	**(14,382)**	**(142,670)**	**437,218**	**20,281,730**
Unilateral promise to buy/sell currencies	**2,607,220**	**(1,445,736)**	**(1,282,119)**	**21,998**	**98,462**	**(1,806)**	**(1,981)**
Currency position - long/(short)	**357,956**	**19,422,690**	**100,283**	**7,616**	**(44,208)**	**435,412**	**20,279,749**

4. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

4.4 Market risk (continued)

4.4.3 Foreign exchange risk (continued)

2015

	AED AED'000	USD AED'000	Other G.C.C. AED'000	GBP AED'000	Euro AED'000	Other AED'000	Total AED'000
Financial Assets:							
Cash and balances with central banks	12,151,249	826,734	-	-	-	436,891	13,414,874
Due from banks and financial institutions	653,103	3,549,488	109,674	6,376	48,451	717,648	5,084,740
Islamic financing and investing assets, net	71,163,919	21,078,437	1,425,134	-	-	3,552,109	97,219,599
Investment in Islamic sukuk measured at amortised cost	422,900	18,990,383	-	-	-	652,368	20,065,651
Other investments at fair value	648,994	1,019,202	138,201	-	-	24,589	1,830,986
Receivables and other assets	4,972,800	47,232	10,267	-	10,507	223,121	5,263,927
Total	90,012,965	45,511,476	1,683,276	6,376	58,958	5,606,726	142,879,777
Financial Liabilities:							
Customers' deposits	89,248,319	15,552,299	106,448	36,662	202,987	4,834,717	109,981,432
Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,364,230	2,985,266	-	37	200,702	162,393	4,712,628
Sukuk issued	1,010,675	4,591,250	-	-	-	-	5,601,925
Payables and other liabilities	5,978,056	535,629	128,592	546	23,858	141,310	6,807,991
Total	97,601,280	23,664,444	235,040	37,245	427,547	5,138,420	127,103,976
Net on balance sheet	(7,588,315)	21,847,032	1,448,236	(30,869)	(368,589)	468,306	15,775,801
Unilateral promise to buy/sell currencies	1,061,107	49,483	(1,580,048)	78,039	341,077	47,572	(2,770)
Currency position - long/(short)	(6,527,208)	21,896,515	(131,812)	47,170	(27,512)	515,878	15,773,031

4. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

4.4 Market risk (continued)

4.4.3 Foreign exchange risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis - impact of fluctuation of various currencies on net income and equity

The tables below indicate the extent to which the Group was exposed to currency risk at 31 December 2016 and 2015 on its non-trading monetary assets and liabilities, and forecast cash flows. The analysis is performed for a reasonable possible movement of the currency rate against the AED with all other variables held constant on the consolidated statement of profit or loss (due to the changes in the fair values of currency sensitive non-trading monetary assets and liabilities) and equity (due to the change in fair value of foreign currency denominated available-for-sale equity instruments). A negative amount in the table reflects a potential net reduction in consolidated statement of profit or loss and equity, while a positive amount reflects a net potential increase. The sensitivity analysis does not take account of actions by the Group that might be taken to mitigate the effect of such changes.

Currency	Increase in currency rate in %	Effect on profit or loss 2016	Effect on profit or loss 2015
		AED'000	AED'000
US Dollar	+2	388,454	437,930
GBP	+2	152	943
EURO	+2	(884)	(550)

Currency	Decrease in currency rate in %	Effect on profit or loss 2016	Effect on profit or loss 2015
		AED'000	AED '000
US Dollar	-2	(388,454)	(437,930)
GBP	-2	(152)	(943)
EURO	-2	884	550

4.4.4 Foreign investment

The Group has significant income recorded in its overseas subsidiaries and is therefore exposed to movements in the foreign currency rates used to convert income into the Group presentation currency, the U.A.E. Dirham.

The table below indicates the change in recorded profit before tax and equity had the result for the year ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 been translated at exchange rates against the AED adjusted, with all other variables held constant, by the assumed changes below. The sensitivity analyses do not take account of actions by the Group that might be taken to mitigate the effect of such changes.

Currency	Increase in currency rate in %	Effect on profit or loss 2016	Effect on other comprehensive income 2016	Effect on profit or loss 2015	Effect on other comprehensive income 2015
		AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Pak Rupees	+5	1,626	22,534	834	20,816
Egypt Sterling	+5	554	3,534	703	7,851

4. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

4.4 Market risk (continued)

4.4.4 Foreign investment (continued)

Currency	Increase in currency rate in %	Effect on profit or loss 2016	Effect on other comprehensive income 2016	Effect on profit or loss 2015	Effect on other comprehensive income 2015
		AED'000	**AED'000**	AED'000	AED'000
Pak Rupees	**-5**	**(1,471)**	**(20,388)**	(755)	(18,834)
Egypt Sterling	**-5**	**(501)**	**(3,197)**	(636)	(7,098)

4.4.5 Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equities decrease as the result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual stocks. The non-trading equity price risk exposure arises from the Group's investment portfolio.

The effect on equity (as a result of a change in the fair value of equity instruments held as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) at 31 December 2016 and 2015) due to a reasonably possible change in equity indices, with all other variables held constant, is as follows:

Market indices	Change in market Indices	Effect on other comprehensive income	Effect on other comprehensive income
		2016	2015
	%	**AED'000**	AED'000
Dubai Financial Market	**± 5%**	**17,577**	12,140
Abu Dhabi Exchange	**± 5%**	**1,729**	2,370
Bahrain Stock Exchange	**± 5%**	**2,272**	2,444
Other	**± 5%**	**5,201**	4,847

4.5 Operational risk

Operational risk is the potential exposure to financial or other damage arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems.

The Group has developed a detailed operational risk framework. The framework clearly defines roles and responsibilities of individuals/units across different functions of the Group that are involved in performing various operational risk management tasks. Operational Risk Management Framework will ensure that operational risks within the Group are properly identified, monitored, managed and reported. Key elements of the framework include process mapping, setting up loss data base, setting up of KRIs, risk analysis and risk management reporting.

The Group is currently using operational risk tracking system, i.e. ORMIS to track operational risk events across the Group. The system houses three years of operational loss data. The subject system is currently enhanced to automate KRI, RCSA and scenario based fraud risk self-assessment modules.

Each new product introduced is subject to a risk review and signoff process where all relevant risks are identified and assessed by departments independent of the risk-taking unit proposing the product. Variations of existing products are also subject to a similar process. Business and support units are responsible for managing operations risk in their respective functional areas. They operate within the Group's operational risk management framework and ensure that risk is being managed within their respective business units. The day-to-day management of operations risk is through the maintenance of a comprehensive system of internal controls, supported by robust systems and procedure to monitor transaction positions and documentation, as well as maintenance of key backup procedures and business contingency planning.

4. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

4.6 Stress Testing

The bank conducts stress test exercise over three year horizon by considering risk factors based on macroeconomic variables at various levels of stress scenarios to determine its impact on the level of capital adequacy of the bank. The tests are considered as an important tool for internal capital planning.

4.7 Regulatory/Compliance Risk

Regulatory risk is defined as the risk of regulatory sanctions, material financial or reputational loss, as a result of failure to comply with laws, regulations, supervisory or industry codes requirements etc.

The Bank has mainly two major operational centers - UAE and Pakistan. The Group is entering into new jurisdictions i.e. Indonesia and Kenya, also with minority interest in Jordan, Sudan, and Bosnia. The Bank's primary regulators in these jurisdictions are:

- UAE Central Bank;
- Securities & Commodities Authority;
- Dubai Financial Services Authority;
- State Bank of Pakistan; and
- Other Regulators pertinent to their respective jurisdiction.

Given the dimensions of Group's business and its operations, the regulatory requirements are significant. Any failure in policy, internal control systems and processes may result in non-compliance with regulatory requirements which may impact the bank adversely. The bank has develop a detail monitoring process to ensure compliance of regulatory requirements, internal policies and procedures with a dedicated team responsible for monitoring.

4.8 Reputational Risk

Reputational risk is defined as a damage or loss to the Group's reputation due to one or more events such as negative publicity on bank's practices, conduct and financial conditions. The Group has clearly identified the areas as sources of reputational events, such as:

- Compliance with legal and regulatory obligations;
- Business practices followed;
- Standard of products and service quality;
- Information technology security and data integrity;
- Association with customers, suppliers and partners;
- Crises management;
- External communication;
- Achievements of financial targets.

The Group actively manages the identified business risks that may lead to reputational events.

During the period of severe adverse changes in the economic environment, the bank has consistently been able to maintain brand image with considerable success. The risk assessment therefore, can be considered as modest.