Dubai Islamic Bank P.J.S.C.

Review report and condensed consolidated interim financial information

for the three-month period ended 31 March 2021

Dubai Islamic Bank P.J.S.C.

Review report and condensed consolidated interim financial information (Unaudited)
for the three-month period ended 31 March 2021

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REPORT ON REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Board of Directors
Dubai Islamic Bank PJSC
Dubai
United Arab Emirates

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position of **Dubai Islamic Bank PJSC** (the "Bank") **and its subsidiaries** (collectively referred as the "Group"), as at 31 March 2021, and the related condensed consolidated interim statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three month period then ended. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this interim financial information in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34: Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34"). Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim financial information based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements 2410 "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial information is not prepared, in all material respects in accordance with IAS 34.

Deloitte & Touche (M.E.)

Musa

Musa Ramahi
Registration No. 872
Dubai
United Arab Emirates
27 April 2021

Dubai Islamic Bank P.J.S.C.

Condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position
as at 31 March 2021

	Note	(Unaudited) 31 March 2021 AED'000	(Audited) 31 December 2020 AED'000
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with central banks	5	**34,688,075**	29,205,588
Due from banks and financial institutions	6	**2,607,844**	6,448,591
Islamic financing and investing assets, net	7	**196,181,343**	196,689,031
Investments in Islamic sukuk	8	**35,916,793**	35,354,915
Other investments measured at fair value	9	**1,170,975**	1,110,962
Investments in associates and joint ventures		**1,918,057**	1,939,043
Properties held for development and sale		**1,392,395**	1,391,038
Investment properties	10	**5,964,142**	5,947,023
Receivables and other assets	11	**10,422,684**	10,039,628
Property and equipment		**1,448,577**	1,430,634
Total assets		**291,710,885**	289,556,453
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Customers' deposits	12	**214,000,717**	205,925,218
Due to banks and financial institutions	13	**13,180,525**	13,496,078
Sukuk issued	14	**16,931,787**	18,744,131
Payables and other liabilities		**8,839,705**	8,260,651
Total liabilities		**252,952,734**	246,426,078
EQUITY			
Share capital	15	**7,240,744**	7,240,744
Tier 1 sukuk	16	**8,264,250**	11,937,250
Other reserves and treasury shares	17	**13,784,668**	13,784,668
Investments fair value reserve		**(1,027,215)**	(1,102,451)
Exchange translation reserve		**(1,161,857)**	(1,176,707)
Retained earnings		**9,061,951**	9,859,636
Equity attributable to owners of the Bank		**36,162,541**	40,543,140
Non-controlling interests		**2,595,610**	2,587,235
Total equity		**38,758,151**	43,130,375
Total liabilities and equity		**291,710,885**	289,556,453

To the best of our knowledge, the condensed consolidated interim financial statements present fairly in all material respects the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Group as of, and for, the periods presented therein.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 27 April 2021 and signed on its behalf:

H.E. Mohammad Ibrahim Al Shaibani	**Abdulla Ali Al Hamli**	**Dr. Adnan Chilwan**
Chairman	***Managing Director***	***Group Chief Executive Officer***

The notes on pages 8 to 43 form an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial information.

Dubai Islamic Bank P.J.S.C.

Condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss (Unaudited)

for the three-month period ended 31 March 2021

	Note	Three-month period ended 31 March 2021 AED'000	2020 AED'000
NET INCOME			
Income from Islamic financing and investing transactions		**2,225,010**	2,916,927
Commissions, fees and foreign exchange income		**425,187**	413,434
Income from other investments measured at fair value, net		**855**	21,274
Income from properties held for development and sale, net		**25,048**	23,189
Income from investment properties		**22,711**	22,148
Share of loss from associates and joint ventures		**(7,326)**	(252)
Other income		**155,565**	162,518
Total income		**2,847,050**	3,559,238
Less: depositors' and sukuk holders' share of profit		**(621,449)**	(1,128,182)
Net income		**2,225,601**	2,431,056
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Personnel expenses		**(325,630)**	(557,550)
General and administrative expenses		**(237,843)**	(234,534)
Depreciation of investment properties		**(15,942)**	(10,814)
Depreciation of property and equipment		**(32,304)**	(35,845)
Total operating expenses		**(611,719)**	(838,743)
Net operating income before impairment charges		**1,613,882**	1,592,313
Impairment charges, net	*19*	**(751,263)**	(1,482,911)
Gain on bargain purchase		**-**	1,014,654
Net profit for the period before income tax expense		**862,619**	1,124,056
Income tax expense		**(9,589)**	(13,492)
Net profit for the period		**853,030**	1,110,564
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Bank		**845,962**	1,111,550
Non-controlling interests		**7,068**	(986)
Net profit for the period		**853,030**	1,110,564
Basic and diluted earnings per share (AED per share)	*20*	**0.09**	0.13

The notes on pages 8 to 43 form an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial information.

Condensed consolidated interim statement of comprehensive income (Unaudited)
for the three-month period ended 31 March 2021

	Three-month period ended 31 March	
	2021	2020
	AED'000	AED'000
Net profit for the period	**853,030**	1,110,564
Other comprehensive income / (loss) items		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Fair value gain / (loss) on other investments carried at FVTOCI, net	**65,946**	(65,518)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations, net	**14,850**	(150,992)
Fair value gain / (loss) on sukuk investment carried at FVOCI	**9,159**	(73,354)
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the period	**89,955**	(289,864)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**942,985**	820,700
Attributable to:		
Owners of the Bank	**936,048**	824,847
Non-controlling interests	**6,937**	(4,147)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**942,985**	820,700

The notes on pages 8 to 43 form an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial information.

Dubai Islamic Bank P.J.S.C.

Condensed consolidated interim statement of changes in equity (Unaudited)

for the three-month period ended 31 March 2021

	Equity attributable to owners of the Bank								
	Share capital AED'000	**Tier 1 sukuk AED'000**	**Other reserves and treasury shares AED'000**	**Investment fair value reserve AED'000**	**Exchange translation reserve AED'000**	**Retained earnings AED'000**	**Total AED'000**	**Non-controlling interests AED'000**	**Total equity AED'000**
Balance at 1 January 2020	6,589,585	6,427,750	11,112,963	(1,174,698)	(1,094,745)	10,131,960	31,992,815	2,739,256	34,732,071
Net profit / (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	1,111,550	1,111,550	(986)	1,110,564
Other comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(135,711)	(150,992)	-	(286,703)	(3,161)	(289,864)
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the period	-	-	-	(135,711)	(150,992)	1,111,550	824,847	(4,147)	820,700
Transaction with owners directly in equity:									
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	(2,529,489)	(2,529,489)	-	(2,529,489)
Zakat	-	-	-	-	-	(128)	(128)	-	(128)
Issue of shares	651,159	-	2,923,705	-	-	-	3,574,864	-	3,574,864
Additional AT1 on business acquisition	-	1,836,500	-	-	-	-	1,836,500	-	1,836,500
Tier 1 sukuk profit distribution	-	-	-	-	-	(210,050)	(210,050)	-	(210,050)
Tier 1 sukuk issuance cost	-	-	-	-	-	(188)	(188)	-	(188)
Regulatory credit risk reserve	-	-	(252,000)	-	-	252,000	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	(175)	(175)	(5,929)	(6,104)
Balance at 31 March 2020	7,240,744	8,264,250	13,784,668	(1,310,409)	(1,245,737)	8,755,480	35,488,996	2,729,180	38,218,176
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Balance at 1 January 2021	**7,240,744**	**11,937,250**	**13,784,668**	**(1,102,451)**	**(1,176,707)**	**9,859,636**	**40,543,140**	**2,587,235**	**43,130,375**
Net profit for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**845,962**	**845,962**	**7,068**	**853,030**
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**75,236**	**14,850**	**-**	**90,086**	**(131)**	**89,955**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**75,236**	**14,850**	**845,962**	**936,048**	**6,937**	**942,985**
Transaction with owners directly in equity:									
Dividend (note 27)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,445,422)**	**(1,445,422)**	**-**	**(1,445,422)**
Zakat	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13,527**	**13,527**	**-**	**13,527**
Tier 1 sukuk redemption	**-**	**(3,673,000)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3,673,000)**	**-**	**(3,673,000)**
Tier 1 sukuk profit distribution	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(210,050)**	**(210,050)**	**-**	**(210,050)**
Tier 1 sukuk issuance cost	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(702)**	**(702)**	**-**	**(702)**
Others	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,000)**	**(1,000)**	**1,438**	**438**
Balance at 31 March 2021	**7,240,744**	**8,264,250**	**13,784,668**	**(1,027,215)**	**(1,161,857)**	**9,061,951**	**36,162,541**	**2,595,610**	**38,758,151**
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The notes on pages 8 to 43 form an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial information.

Dubai Islamic Bank P.J.S.C.

Condensed consolidated interim statement of cash flows (Unaudited)

for the three-month period ended 31 March 2021

	Three-month period ended 31 March	
	2021	2020
	AED'000	AED'000
Operating activities		
Profit for the period before income tax expense	**862,619**	1,124,056
Adjustments for:		
Share of loss of associates and joint ventures	**7,326**	252
Income from properties	**(25,048)**	(23,189)
Dividend income	**(855)**	(20,885)
Loss on disposal of other investments	**-**	(389)
Revaluation of investments at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	(1)
Gain on sale of investments in Islamic sukuks	**(123,660)**	(53,264)
Depreciation of property and equipment	**32,304**	35,845
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	**74**	(6,251)
Depreciation of investment properties	**15,942**	10,814
Provision for employees' end-of-services benefit	**8,041**	11,880
Amortization of sukuk discount	**787**	1,078
Impairment charge for the period, net	**751,263**	1,482,911
Gain on bargain purchase	**-**	(1,014,654)
Amortization of intangible assets	**16,949**	18,604
Operating cash flow before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**1,545,742**	1,566,807
Decrease in deposits and international murabahas with over three months maturity	**-**	21,396
Decrease / (increase) in Islamic financing and investing assets	**113,162**	(447,000)
(Increase) / decrease in receivables and other assets	**(486,065)**	216,466
Increase in customers' deposits	**7,804,783**	518,004
(Decrease) / increase in due to banks and other financial institutions	**(952,662)**	448,900
Decrease in payables and other liabilities	**(857,623)**	(927,693)
Cash generated from operations	**7,167,337**	1,396,880
Employees' end-of-services benefit paid	**(2,731)**	(2,867)
Tax paid	**(7,400)**	(12,855)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**7,157,206**	1,381,158
Investing activities		
Net movement in investments in Islamic sukuk measured at amortised cost	**(350,625)**	1,200,551
Additions to investment properties	**(68,280)**	(147,248)
Purchase of property and equipment, net	**(50,321)**	(29,225)
Purchase of properties held for development and sale	**(77,317)**	(47,331)
Proceeds from disposal of properties held for development and sale	**101,100**	47,129
Net movement in other investments measured at fair value	**5,925**	(87,811)
Dividend received	**855**	20,885
Net movement in investments in associates and joint ventures	**950**	7,533
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities	**(437,713)**	964,483

The notes on pages 8 to 43 form an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial information.

Condensed consolidated interim statement of cash flows (Unaudited)

for the three-month period ended 31 March 2021

	Three-month period ended 31 March	
	2021	2020
	AED'000	AED'000
Financing activities		
Tier 1 sukuk redemption	**(3,673,000)**	-
Repayment of sukuk financing instruments	**(1,836,500)**	-
Tier 1 sukuk profit distribution	**(210,050)**	(210,050)
Tier 1 sukuk issuance cost	**(702)**	(188)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(5,720,252)**	(210,238)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**999,241**	2,135,403
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**33,883,760**	22,229,709
Cash and cash equivalents from business combination	**-**	9,110,587
Effect of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash held in foreign currencies	**5,390**	(21,240)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (note 21)	**34,888,391**	33,454,459
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The notes on pages 8 to 43 form an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial information.

1. General information

Dubai Islamic Bank (Public Joint Stock Company) ("the Bank") was incorporated by an Amiri Decree issued on 29 Safar 1395 Hijri, corresponding to 12 March 1975 by His Highness, the Ruler of Dubai, to provide banking and related services based on Islamic Sharia'a principles. It was subsequently registered under the Commercial Companies Law number 8 of 1984 (as amended) as a Public Joint Stock Company. The Federal Law No. 2 of 2015, as amended by the Federal Decretal Law No. 26 of 2020, concerning Commercial Companies has come into effect from 1 July 2015, replacing the existing Federal Law No. 8 of 1984.

This condensed consolidated interim financial information combine the activities of the Bank and its subsidiaries as disclosed in Note 29 to these condensed consolidated interim financial information (together referred to as the "Group").

The Bank is listed on the Dubai Financial Market (Ticker: "DIB").

The Group is primarily engaged in corporate, retail and investment banking activities and carries out its operations through its local branches and overseas subsidiaries. The principal activities of the Group entities are described in note 29(a) to these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

The registered head office of the Bank is at P.O. Box 1080, Dubai, United Arab Emirates ("U.A.E.").

2. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

2.1 New and revised IFRS applied with no material effect on the condensed consolidated financial statements

The following new and revised IFRS, which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021, have been adopted in these financial statements. The application of these revised IFRS has not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 relating to phase 2 of interest rate benchmark reforms (refer note 31).

2.2 New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

The Group has not early adopted the following new and revised standards that have been issued but are not yet effective. The management is in the process of assessing the impact of the new requirements.

New and revised IFRS	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IAS 16 *Property, plant and equipment* relating to proceeds before intended use.	1 January 2022
Amendment to IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* relating to onerous contracts.	1 January 2022
Amendments to IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* relating to reference to conceptual framework	1 January 2022
Annual improvements to IFRS standards 2018 - 2020	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 8 *Accounting policies, Changes in accounting estimates and errors*	1 January 2023

2. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") (continued)

2.2 New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective (continued)

New and revised IFRS	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* relating to classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current	1 January 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17 *Insurance contracts*	1 January 2023
Amendment to IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* relating to treatment of sale or contribution of assets from investors	Effective date deferred indefinitely.

Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the Group's financial statements for the period of initial application and adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments may have no material impact on the financial statements of the Bank in the period of initial application.

3. Basis of preparation

3.1 Statement of compliance

These condensed consolidated interim financial information are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34. "*Interim Financial Reporting*" issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and applicable requirements of the laws of the U.A.E. UAE Federal Law No 2 of 2015 ("UAE Companies Law of 2015"), as amended by Federal Decretal Law No. 26 of 2020 and the Decretal Federal Law No. (14) of 2018.

These condensed consolidated interim financial information do not include all the information required for a complete set of IFRS consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Group's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020. However, selected explanatory notes are included to explain events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in the Group's financial position and performance since the last annual audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2020.

3.2 Judgments and estimates

The preparation of these condensed consolidated interim financial information requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expense. Actual amount may differ from these estimates.

In preparing these condensed consolidated interim financial information, the significant judgments made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimates uncertainty were the same as those which were applied to the audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2020.

4. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these condensed consolidated financial information are consistent with those disclosed in the audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Summary of significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these condensed consolidated interim financial information are as follows:

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.1 Business Combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date i.e., when control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if they are related to the issue of Islamic financing or equity instruments.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration payable is measured at fair value at the acquisition date. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

4.2 Classification and measurement of financial instruments

4.2.1 Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when a Group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

4.2.2 Classification of financial assets

Balances with central banks, due from banks and financial institutions, Islamic financing and investing assets, investments in Islamic sukuk and certain items in receivables and other assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment loss and deferred income, if any (except for those assets that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

4.2.3 Business model assessment

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Bank's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated - e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Bank’s assessment.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.2 Classification and measurement of financial instruments (continued)

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realized in a way that is different from the Bank's original expectations, the Bank does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchases financial assets going forward.

Financial assets that are held for sale or managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTOCI because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

4.2.4 Cash flow characteristics assessment

The contractual cash flow characteristics assessment involves assessing the contractual features of an instrument to determine if they give rise to cash flows that are consistent with a basic financing arrangement. Contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic financing arrangement if they represent cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit on the principal amount outstanding.

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Profit' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic financing risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit rate margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and profit, the Bank considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

4.3 Impairment

Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost are assessed for impairment at each reporting date.

The Bank applies a three-stage approach to measure allowance for credit losses, using an expected credit loss approach as required under IFRS 9, for the following categories of financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost:

- Islamic financing and investing assets and investment in Islamic sukuks;
- Off-balance sheet instruments issued;
- Financial guarantee contracts issued;
- Due from banks and financial institutions;
- Balances with Central Banks; and
- Other financial assets.

Financial assets migrate through three stages based on the change in credit risk since initial recognition.

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.3 Impairment

Expected credit loss impairment model

The Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model contains a three stage approach which is based on the change in credit quality of financial assets since initial recognition. Expected credit losses reflect the present value of all cash shortfalls related to default events either (i) over the following twelve months or (ii) over the expected life of a financial instrument depending on credit deterioration from inception.

- Under Stage 1, where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, an amount equal to 12 months ECL will be recorded. The 12 months ECL is calculated as the portion of life time ECL that represents the ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Bank calculates the 12 months ECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12 month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original effective profit rate.
- Under Stage 2, where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but the financial instruments are not considered credit impaired, an amount equal to the default probability weighted lifetime ECL will be recorded. The PD and LGD are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument and the expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original effective profit rate.
- Under the Stage 3, where there is objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date these financial instruments will be classified as credit impaired and an amount equal to the lifetime ECL will be recorded for the financial assets, with the PD set at 100%.

When estimating ECL for undrawn commitments, the Bank estimates the expected portion of the commitment that will be drawn down over its expected life. The ECL is then based on the present value of the expected shortfalls in cash flows if the financing is drawn down. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted at an approximation to the expected effective profit rate on the financing.

The Bank's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the statement of profit or loss, and the ECL provision. For this purpose, the Bank estimates ECLs based on the present value of the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs. The shortfalls are discounted by the risk-adjusted rate relevant to the exposure.

The ECL model is forward looking and requires the use of reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions in the determination of significant increases in credit risk and measurement of ECL.

COVID-19 and Expected Credit Loss (ECL)

The global outbreak of novel coronavirus (COVID 19) during early 2020 is causing disruptions in normal lives and businesses in many ways. Global economy and banking systems have also been impacted significantly, both from business and accounting and reporting perspective. Governments and banks in many jurisdictions have introduced extraordinary measures to alleviate the financial and economic impact of COVID-19. The relief measures include a range of different payment moratoriums to customer, liquidity support and capital relief by regulators.

The Group has considered the extraordinary conditions and environment due to COVID 19, along with measures provided by the Central Bank of UAE under Targeted Economic Support Scheme (TESS) for determining ECL requirements as on the reporting date, as applicable. The Group has also considered guidelines issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) on 27 March 2020 and Basel Committee issued on 4 April 2020 on determination of expected credit losses.

In accordance with the Basel committee guidelines, the extraordinary support measures should be taken into account by banks when calculating ECLs. It also agreed on amendments to the transitional arrangements for the regulatory capital treatment of ECLs.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.3 Impairment (continued)

Measurement of ECL

The Bank calculates ECLs based on probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the effective profit rate. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to the Bank in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive. IFRS 9 considers the calculation of ECL by multiplying the Probability of default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD). The Bank has developed methodologies and models taking into account the relative size, quality and complexity of the portfolios.

These parameters are generally derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data and are adjusted to reflect forward-looking information.

Details of these statistical parameters/inputs are as follows:

- The probability of default (PD) is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon;
- The exposure at default (EAD) is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date; and

The loss given default (LGD) is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive (and expected cash flows generally in case of stage 3 accounts), including from the realization of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

Macroeconomic factors, forward looking information and multiple scenarios

IFRS 9 requires an unbiased and probability weighted estimate of credit losses by evaluating a range of possible outcomes that incorporates forecasts of future economic conditions.

When estimating the ECLs, the Bank considers three scenarios (a base case, an upside and a downside) with a weightage of 40%, 30% and 30% respectively. Each of these is associated with different PDs. When relevant, the assessment of multiple scenarios also incorporates how defaulted financing are expected to be recovered, including the probability that the financing will cure and the value of collateral or the amount that might be received for selling the asset.

In its ECL models, the Bank relies on a broad range of forward looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- Real house prices – Abu Dhabi and Dubai
- Money supply
- Effective exchange rate – real broad index
- General government finance - expenditure
- Commodity prices
- Consumer price index
- National accounts – compensation of employees
- National accounts – real import of goods and services

Macroeconomic factors and forward looking information are required to be incorporated into the measurement of ECL as well as the determination of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination. Measurement of ECLs at each reporting period should reflect reasonable and supportable information at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.3 Impairment (continued)

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk

The assessment of a significant increase in credit risk is done on a relative basis. To assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since origination, the Bank compares the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial assets at the reporting date to the corresponding risk of default at origination, using key risk indicators that are used in the Bank's existing risk management processes. At each reporting date, the assessment of a change in credit risk will be individually assessed for those considered individually significant and at the segment level for retail exposures.

The group of assets are moved from stage 1 to stage 2 if:

- the probability of default changes beyond the Bank's established threshold related to the initial recognition;
- an instrument is past due beyond 30 days; and
- an instrument's credit risk is considered higher based on qualitative criteria of the Bank.

The instruments moved to stage 2 from stage 1 remain in the stage until they perform for a sustained period as per Bank's policy.

Movement from stage 2 to stage 3 are based on whether the financial assets are credit impaired at the reporting date.

Experienced credit judgement

The Bank's ECL allowance methodology requires the use of experienced credit judgement to incorporate the estimated impact of factors not captured in the modelled ECL results, in all reporting periods.

When measuring ECL, the Bank considers the maximum contractual period over which the Bank is exposed to credit risk. All contractual terms are considered when determining the expected life, including prepayment options and extension and rollover options.

Default definition followed by the Bank for impairment assessment remains in line with the guidelines of IFRS 9, without any recourse to the assumptions, and consistent with regulatory requirements.

Expected life

When measuring expected credit loss, the Bank considers the maximum contractual period over which the Bank is exposed to credit risk. All contractual terms are considered when determining the expected life, including prepayment, and extension and rollover options.

Definition of default

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

- it is established that due to financial or non-financial reasons the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Bank in full without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the borrower is past due 90 days or more on any material credit obligation to the Bank.

In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Bank considers indicators that are:

(i) qualitative - e.g. material breaches of covenant;
(ii) quantitative - e.g. overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same customer / customer group to the banks; and
(iii) based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financing exposure is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.3 Impairment (continued)

Renegotiated financing facilities

The Bank sometimes makes concessions or modifications to the original terms of financing as a response to the borrower's financial difficulties, rather than taking possession or to otherwise enforce collection of collateral. The Bank considers a financing forborne when such concessions or modifications are provided as a result of the borrower's present or expected financial difficulties and the Bank would not have agreed to them if the borrower had been financially healthy. Indicators of financial difficulties include defaults on covenants or that a customer may not be in a position to honour contractual commitments. Forbearance may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new financing conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, any impairment is measured using the original effective profit rate as calculated before the modification of terms. It is the Bank's policy to monitor forborne financing to help ensure that future payments continue to be likely to occur. Classification between Stage 2 and Stage 3 are determined on a case-by-case basis. If these procedures identify a loss in relation to a financing, it is disclosed and managed as an impaired Stage 3 forborne asset until it is collected or written off.

When the financing has been renegotiated or modified but not derecognised, the Bank also reassesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. The Bank also considers whether the assets should be classified as Stage 3. Once an asset has been classified as forborne, it will remain forborne for a minimum 12-month probation period. In order for the financing to be reclassified out of the forborne category, the customer has to meet all of the following criteria:

- All of its facilities has to be considered performing;
- The probation period of one year has passed from the date the forborne contract was considered performing; and
- Regular payments of more than an insignificant amount of principal or interest have been made during the probation period.

Acquired financing

All acquired financing is initially measured at fair value on the date of acquisition. As a result no allowance for expected credit losses is recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position on the date of acquisition. Acquired financing may fit into either of the two categories: performing financing or Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired (POCI) financing.

Purchased performing financing follow the same accounting as originated performing financing and are reflected in Stage 1 on the date of the acquisition. They will be subject to a 12 month ECL which is recorded as a provision for expected credit losses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the carrying value of these assets exceed the nominal values of acquired exposure. The fair value adjustment set up for these financing on the date of acquisition is amortized into profit income over the life of these financing.

POCI financing are separately presented and are always subject to lifetime allowance for credit losses. Any changes in the expected cash flows since the date of acquisition are recorded as a charge / recovery in the provision for credit losses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss at the end of all reporting periods subsequent to the date of acquisition.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.4 Liquidity management under COVID-19

COVID 19 crises has also affected liquidity in global and regional markets. CBUAE proactively addressed the concern considering its pervasive impact on the overall economy by providing Zero Cost Funding to all eligible banks and easing out regulatory cash reserve requirements for banks. In order to pass on benefits of liquidity support measures to customers, the CBUAE reduced the liquidity ratios (LCR and ELAR) minimum threshold by 30%.

The Bank's ALCO and Liquidity Management Committee has been meeting on a regular basis with particular focus on liquidity management. The Bank has proactively considered exploring new options for expanding its liabilities base (changed tenors and currency) and focused on its capital market funding plan. The Bank is strengthening its liquidity buffers by timing disbursements to customers along with strict focus on enhancing deposit relationships across all customer segments.

4.5 Other investments

4.5.1 Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Investments in sharia compliant equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Group designates an investment that is not held for trading as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) on initial recognition.

Financial assets (other than equity instruments) that do not meet the amortised cost criteria are measured at FVTPL. In addition, financial assets (other than equity instruments) that meet the amortised cost criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL. Financial assets (other than equity instruments) may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Group has not designated any financial assets (other than equity instruments) as at FVTPL.

Financial assets are reclassified from amortised cost to FVTPL when the business model is changed such that the amortised cost criteria are no longer met. Reclassification of financial assets (other than equity instruments) that are designated as at FVTPL on initial recognition is not allowed.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss.

Dividend income on investments in equity instruments at FVTPL is recognised in the condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established. Dividends on investment in equity instruments at FVOCI is recognised in condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.5 Other investments (continued)

4.5.2 Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")

On initial recognition, the Group can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in sharia compliant equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is an Islamic derivative that is not designated and effective as an Islamic hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

FVTOCI assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposals.

4.6 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective profit rate method or at FVTPL. However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantees issued by the Group, and commitments issued by the Group to provide a facility at below-market profit rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies.

4.7 Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and / or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss. Depreciation on investment in buildings is charged on a straight-line basis over 40 years. These properties are financed by common pool of the bank.

Investment properties that are financed by Wakala deposits pool are carried at fair value which are linked directly to the fair value of, or returns from these investment properties. The Group has elected the fair value model for these investment properties. Fair value of the investment properties is determined on the basis of valuation undertaken periodically by an independent valuer who holds a recognised and relevant qualification and has recent experience in the location and category of the investment properties being valued. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

Transfers to investment properties are made when, and only when there is change in use evidenced by ending of owner-occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party or ending of construction or development. Transfers from investment properties are made when, and only when, there is change in use evidenced by commencement of owner-occupation or commencement of development with a view to sale.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.8 Investments in associates and joint ventures

The results and assets and liabilities of associates and joint ventures are incorporated in these condensed consolidated interim financial information using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, an investment in associates and joint ventures is initially recognised in the condensed consolidated interim 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 associates and joint ventures. When the Group's share of losses of associates and joint ventures exceeds the Group's interest in that associates and joint ventures (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associates and joint ventures), 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 and joint venture.

When a Group's entity transacts with an associate or a joint venture of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate or joint venture is recognised in the Group' condensed consolidated interim financial information only to the extent of interests in the associate or joint venture that are not related to the Group.

An investment in an associate or a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate or joint venture. On acquisition of the investment in an associate or a joint venture, any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of associates and joint ventures recognised at the date of acquisition 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, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in the condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in associate and joint venture.

The Group discontinues the use of equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate or a joint venture. The Group continues to use the equity method when an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in joint venture becomes an investment in an associate.

Upon disposal of associates and joint ventures that results in the Group losing significant influence over that associates and joint ventures, any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition as a financial asset in accordance with IFRS 9. The difference between the previous carrying amount of the associates and joint ventures attributable to the retained interest and its fair value is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associates and joint ventures. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associates and joint ventures on the same basis as would be required if that associates and joint ventures had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associates and joint ventures 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 it loses significant influence over that associates and joint ventures.

4.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life of 4 years. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.10 Financial risk management

The Group's financial risk management objectives and policies are consistent with those disclosed in the audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2020.

4.11 Investments in Islamic Sukuk

Investments in Islamic Sukuk are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit on the principal amount outstanding.

Investments in Islamic Sukuk meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective yield basis less any impairment, with profit recognised on an effective yield basis in income from investments in Islamic Sukuk in the condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss.

Investment in Islamic Sukuk are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when the objective of the business model is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the terms of the financial asset meet the SPPI criteria.

5. Cash and balances with central banks

5.1 Analysis by category

	Note	**Unaudited 31 March 2021 AED'000**	Audited 31 December 2020 AED'000
Cash on hand		**1,741,238**	2,200,174
Balances with the central banks:			
Balances and reserve requirements with central banks	*5.3*	**11,446,671**	9,505,265
International Murabaha with the Central Bank of the U.A.E.		**21,500,166**	17,500,149
Total		**34,688,075**	29,205,588

Balances with Central Banks are in stage 1 as at 31 March 2021 and 31 December 2020.

5.2 Analysis by geography

	Unaudited 31 March 2021 AED'000	Audited 31 December 2020 AED'000
Within the U.A.E.	**34,143,753**	28,756,268
Outside the U.A.E.	**544,322**	449,320
Total	**34,688,075**	29,205,588

5.3 Statutory cash reserve requirements

The reserve requirements are kept with the Central Banks of the U.A.E., Pakistan and Kenya in the respective local currencies and US Dollar. These reserves are not available for use in the Group's day to day operations, and cannot be withdrawn without the approval of the respective central banks. The level of reserve required by Central Bank of the UAE changes every 14 days whereas for other jurisdictions changes every month in accordance with the requirements of the respective central banks' directives.

6. Due from banks and financial institutions

6.1 Analysis by geography

	Unaudited 31 March 2021 AED'000	Audited 31 December 2020 AED'000
Within the U.A.E.	**551,398**	3,721,327
Outside the U.A.E.	**2,056,446**	2,727,264
Total	**2,607,844**	6,448,591

Due from banks and financial institutions are in stage 1 at 31 March 2021 and 31 December 2020.

7. Islamic financing and investing assets, net

7.1 Analysis by category

	Note	**Unaudited 31 March 2021 AED'000**	Audited 31 December 2020 AED'000
Islamic financing assets			
Vehicles murabahas		**8,564,239**	8,739,071
International murabahas - long term		**46,835,693**	49,225,764
Other murabahas		**5,889,407**	6,356,245
Total murabahas		**61,289,339**	64,321,080
Ijaras		**58,069,367**	59,619,862
Home finance ijarah		**20,837,421**	20,769,759
Personal finance		**20,492,595**	20,694,070
Istisna'a		**876,141**	873,582
Islamic credit cards		**1,932,788**	1,954,023
		163,497,651	168,232,376
Less: deferred income		**(3,783,237)**	(3,707,679)
Less: contractors' and consultants' istisna'a contracts		**(6,784)**	(6,784)
Total Islamic financing assets		**159,707,630**	164,517,913
Islamic investing assets			
Musharakas		**7,169,281**	6,710,619
Mudarabas		**10,730,112**	9,764,912
Wakalas		**27,365,021**	24,096,435
Total Islamic investing assets		**45,264,414**	40,571,966
Total Islamic financing and investing assets		**204,972,044**	205,089,879
Less: provisions for impairment	*7.3*	**(8,790,701)**	(8,400,848)
Total Islamic financing and investing assets, net		**196,181,343**	196,689,031

7. Islamic financing and investing assets, net (continued)

7.2 Carrying value of exposure by internal risk rating category and by stage

As at 31 March 2021 (Unaudited)

	Gross book values (AED'000)					Expected credit loss (AED'000)				
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**
Low	**60,001,302**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**60,001,302**	**17,790**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17,790**
Moderate	**99,450,798**	**7,747,584**	**-**	**-**	**107,198,382**	**770,281**	**411,259**	**-**	**-**	**1,181,540**
Fair	**15,239,857**	**9,544,619**	**-**	**-**	**24,784,476**	**267,166**	**505,579**	**-**	**-**	**772,745**
Default	**-**	**-**	**11,789,657**	**1,198,227**	**12,987,884**	**-**	**-**	**6,801,727**	**16,899**	**6,818,626**
Total	**174,691,957**	**17,292,203**	**11,789,657**	**1,198,227**	**204,972,044**	**1,055,237**	**916,838**	**6,801,727**	**16,899**	**8,790,701**

As at 31 December 2020 (Audited)

	Gross book values (AED'000)					Expected credit loss (AED'000)				
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**
Low	67,446,626	-	-	-	67,446,626	19,162	-	-	-	19,162
Moderate	91,197,679	6,431,144	-	-	97,628,823	773,725	312,057	-	-	1,085,782
Fair	17,900,696	10,052,806	-	-	27,953,502	339,785	624,562	-	-	964,347
Default	-	-	10,838,957	1,221,971	12,060,928	-	-	6,314,658	16,899	6,331,557
Total	176,545,001	16,483,950	10,838,957	1,221,971	205,089,879	1,132,672	936,619	6,314,658	16,899	8,400,848

7. Islamic financing and investing assets, net (continued)

7.3 Provision for impairment

2021 (Unaudited)	*Note*	Stage 1 AED'000	Stage 2 AED'000	Stage 3 AED'000	POCI AED'000	Total AED'000
Balance at 1 January		**1,132,672**	**936,619**	**6,314,658**	**16,899**	**8,400,848**
Net charge during the period	*19*	**(64,611)**	**94,141**	**572,416**	**-**	**601,946**
Transfer to other stages		**-**	**(113,922)**	**113,922**	**-**	**-**
Write off		**-**	**-**	**(216,606)**	**-**	**(216,606)**
Exchange and other adjustments		**(12,824)**	**-**	**17,337**	**-**	**4,513**
Balance at 31 March		**1,055,237**	**916,838**	**6,801,727**	**16,899**	**8,790,701**

2020 (Audited)	Stage 1 AED'000	Stage 2 AED'000	Stage 3 AED'000	POCI AED'000	Total AED'000
Balance at 1 January	1,075,996	965,945	4,038,742	-	6,080,683
Impairment charge during the year	56,676	225,236	4,065,946	16,899	4,364,757
Write back/recoveries during the year	-	-	(555,363)	-	(555,363)
Transfer to other stages	-	(254,562)	254,562	-	-
Write off	-	-	(1,642,234)	-	(1,642,234)
Exchange and other adjustments	-	-	153,005	-	153,005
Balance at 31 December	1,132,672	936,619	6,314,658	16,899	8,400,848

7.4 Analysis by geography

	Note	**Unaudited 31 March 2021 AED'000**	Audited 31 December 2020 AED'000
Within the U.A.E.		**192,291,741**	193,079,071
Outside the U.A.E.		**12,680,303**	12,010,808
Total Islamic financing and investing assets		**204,972,044**	205,089,879
Less: provisions for impairment	*7.3*	**(8,790,701)**	(8,400,848)
Total Islamic financing and investing assets, net		**196,181,343**	196,689,031

8. Investments in Islamic sukuk

8.1 Analysis by geography

	Unaudited 31 March 2021 AED'000	Audited 31 December 2020 AED'000
Within the U.A.E.	**19,566,015**	19,664,339
Other G.C.C. Countries	**8,150,574**	7,216,564
Rest of the world	**8,332,180**	8,580,988
	36,048,769	35,461,891
Less: provision for impairment	**(131,976)**	(106,976)
Total	**35,916,793**	35,354,915

Investments in Islamic sukuk include investments in bilateral sukuk amounting to AED 5.8 billion as at 31 March 2021 (31 December 2020: AED 5.8 billion). Investment in Islamic sukuk include an amount of AED 945.1 million (31 December 2020: 1.0 billion) which is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Investment in Sukuks classified at stage 3 at 31 March 2021 amounts to AED 44.9 million (31 December 2020: AED 44.2 million).

9. Other investments measured at fair value

9.1 Analysis by category and geography

31 March 2021 (Unaudited)	**Within the U.A.E. AED'000**	**Other G.C.C. countries AED'000**	**Rest of the world AED'000**	**Total AED'000**
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Quoted instruments	**103,363**	**104,475**	**987**	**208,825**
Unquoted instruments	**46,784**	**28,298**	**887,068**	**962,150**
Total	**150,147**	**132,773**	**888,055**	**1,170,975**

31 December 2020 (Audited)	**Within the U.A.E. AED'000**	**Other G.C.C. countries AED'000**	**Rest of the world AED'000**	**Total AED'000**
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Quoted instruments	98,941	93,823	903	193,667
Unquoted instruments	46,785	29,418	841,092	917,295
Total	145,726	123,241	841,995	1,110,962

10. Investment properties

10.1 Analysis by category and geography

31 March 2021 (Unaudited)	Other real estate AED'000	Investment properties under construction AED'000	Land AED'000	Total AED'000
Carrying Amount:				
Within the U.A.E.	**2,646,072**	**1,339,312**	**1,927,027**	**5,912,411**
Outside the U.A.E.	**-**	**-**	**51,731**	**51,731**
Total	**2,646,072**	**1,339,312**	**1,978,758**	**5,964,142**
31 December 2020 (Audited)				
Carrying Amount:				
Within the U.A.E.	2,629,054	1,339,211	1,927,027	5,895,292
Outside the U.A.E.	-	-	51,731	51,731
Total	2,629,054	1,339,211	1,978,758	5,947,023

11. Receivables and other assets

As at 31 March 2021, other receivables include AED 592 million (31 December 2020: AED 592 million) and AED 481 million (31 December 2020: AED 481 million) at Stage 2 and Stage 3 respectively.

12. Customers' deposits

12.1 Analysis by category

	Unaudited 31 March 2021 AED'000	Audited 31 December 2020 AED'000
Current accounts	**47,123,768**	50,246,390
Saving accounts	**37,396,910**	35,594,493
Investment deposits	**129,048,993**	119,642,844
Margin accounts	**365,225**	373,260
Depositors' investment risk reserve	**14,149**	13,941
Depositors' share of profit payable	**51,672**	54,290
Total	**214,000,717**	205,925,218

13. Due to banks and financial institutions

13.1 Analysis by category

	Unaudited 31 March 2021 AED'000	Audited 31 December 2020 AED'000
Current accounts with banks	**267,683**	404,023
Zero Cost Facility from Central Bank of the U.A.E	**2,550,000**	3,200,000
Investment deposits	**10,362,842**	9,892,055
Total	**13,180,525**	13,496,078

Refer note 26 for details of Zero Cost Facility from Central Bank of the U.A.E.

14. Sukuk issued

The analysis of the Sukuk instruments issued by the Group is as follows:

	Expected annual profit rate	Maturity	2021 AED'000	2020 AED'000
Listed sukuk - Irish Stock Exchange / Nasdaq Dubai				
Sukuk issued by the Bank	3.60%	March 2021	**-**	1,836,500
Sukuk issued by the Bank	3.66%	February 2022	**3,673,000**	3,673,000
Sukuk issued by the Bank	3.63%	February 2023	**3,667,373**	3,666,627
Sukuk issued by the Bank	2.95%	February 2025	**2,749,691**	2,749,371
Sukuk issued by the Bank	2.95%	January 2026	**4,780,347**	4,780,625
Sukuk issued by a subsidiary	4.47%	April 2023	**1,887,249**	1,870,258
Private placement				
Sukuk issued by a subsidiary	6M Kibor + 50 bps	June 2027	**98,200**	95,316
Sukuk issued by a subsidiary	3M Kibor + 175 bps	December 2023	**75,927**	72,434
Total			**16,931,787**	18,744,131

15. Share capital

As at 31 March 2021, 7,240,744,377 authorised ordinary shares of AED 1 each (2020: 7,240,744,377 ordinary shares of AED 1 each) were fully issued and paid up.

16. Tier 1 sukuk

16.1 Analysis by issuance

SPV ("the Issuer")	Date of issuance	Discretionary profit rate	Callable period	Issuance amount Equivalent AED '000 (Unaudited) 31 March 2021	Issuance amount Equivalent AED '000 (Audited) 31 December 2020
DIB Tier 1 Sukuk (2) Limited	January 2015	6.75% per annum paid semi-annually	On or after January 2021	**-**	3,673,000
DIB Tier 1 Sukuk (3) Limited	January 2019	6.25% per annum paid semi-annually	On or after January 2025	**2,754,750**	2,754,750
DIB Tier 1 Sukuk (4) Limited	November 2020	4.63% per annum paid semi-annually	On or after May 2026	**3,673,000**	3,673,000
Noor Tier 1 Sukuk Limited	May 2016	6.25% per annum paid semiannually	On or after June 2021	**1,836,500**	1,836,500
				8,264,250	11,937,250

Tier 1 sukuk is a perpetual security in respect of which there is no fixed redemption date and constitutes direct, unsecured, subordinated obligations (senior only to share capital) of the Bank, subject to the terms and conditions of the Mudaraba Agreement. The Tier 1 sukuk are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange and Dubai Financial Market / Nasdaq Dubai and are callable by the Bank after the "First Call Date" or any profit payment date thereafter subject to certain redemption conditions.

16. Tier 1 sukuk (continued)

16.1 Analysis by issuance (continued)

The net proceeds of the Tier 1 sukuk are invested by way of Mudaraba with the Bank (as Mudareb) on an unrestricted co-mingling basis, in general business activities carried out through the Mudaraba Common pool.

At the Issuer's sole discretion, it may elect not to make any Mudaraba profit distributions expected and the event is not considered an event of default. In such event, the Mudaraba profit will not be accumulated but forfeited to the issuer. If the Issuer makes a non-payment election or a non-payment event occurs, then the Bank will not (a) declare or pay any distribution or dividend or make any other payment on, and will procure that no distribution or dividend or other payment is made on ordinary shares issued by the Bank, or (b) directly or indirectly redeem, purchase, cancel, reduce or otherwise acquire ordinary shares issued by the Bank.

The Bank has successfully issued a USD 500 million Tier 1 sukuk with a profit rate of 3.375% subsequent to the reporting period. The issue is listed on Irish Stock Exchange and Nasdaq Dubai.

17. Other reserves and treasury shares

17.1 Movements in other reserves and treasury shares

Movement of other reserves and treasury shares during the period / year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 December 2020 is as follows:

	Statutory reserve	General reserve	Regulatory credit risk reserve	Share premium	Treasury shares	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
2021 (Unaudited)						
Balance at 1 January 2021	**11,465,984**	**2,350,000**	**-**	**-**	**(31,316)**	**13,784,668**
Balance at 31 March 2021	**11,465,984**	**2,350,000**	**-**	**-**	**(31,316)**	**13,784,668**
2020 (Audited)						
Balance at 1 January 2020	8,542,279	2,350,000	252,000	-	(31,316)	11,112,963
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	(252,000)	-	-	(252,000)
Issuance of shares	-	-	-	2,923,705	-	2,923,705
Transfer to statutory reserve	2,923,705	-	-	(2,923,705)	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2020	11,465,984	2,350,000	-	-	(31,316)	13,784,668

As of 31 March 2021, other reserves and treasury shares balance includes 13.6 million treasury shares (2020: 13.6 million treasury shares) amounting to AED 31.3 million (2020: AED 31.3 million).

18. Contingent liabilities and commitments

The analysis of contingent liabilities and commitments as at 31 March 2021 and 31 December 2020 is as follows:

	Unaudited 31 March 2021 AED'000	Audited 31 December 2020 AED'000
Contingent liabilities and commitments:		
Letters of guarantee	**12,523,568**	13,362,142
Letters of credit	**1,988,002**	1,480,532
Irrevocable undrawn facilities commitments	**20,232,713**	26,004,328
Total contingent liabilities and commitments	**34,744,283**	40,847,002
Other commitments:		
Capital expenditure commitments	**1,030,331**	1,090,986
Total other commitments	**1,030,331**	1,090,986
Total contingent liabilities and commitments	**35,774,614**	41,937,988

19. Impairment charges, net

Impairment charges include net impairment charge on Islamic financing and investing assets amounting to AED 602.0 million (refer note 7.3) (31 March 2020: AED 1,528.6 million) and net charge on other financial assets amounting to AED 99.4 million (31 March 2020: AED 4.7 million) and net charge on non-financial assets amounting to AED 49.9 million (31 March 2020: net release of AED 50.4 million).

20. Basic and diluted earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable to owners of the Bank, net of directors' remuneration and profit attributable to Tier 1 sukukholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period as follows:

	Three-month period ended 31 March	
	2021 AED'000	2020 AED'000
Profit for the period attributable to the owners of the Bank	**845,962**	1,111,550
BOD remuneration	**(1,000)**	-
Profit attributable to tier 1 sukukholders	**(210,050)**	(210,050)
	634,912	901,500
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period ('000)	**7,227,111**	7,177,022
Basic and diluted earnings per share (AED per share)	**0.09**	0.13

21. Cash and cash equivalents

	Unaudited 31 March 2021 AED'000	Unaudited 31 March 2020 AED'000
Cash and balances with central banks	**34,688,075**	28,238,047
Due from banks and financial institutions	**2,607,844**	9,116,631
Due to banks and financial institutions	**(13,180,525)**	(8,230,303)
	24,115,394	29,124,375
Less: balances and deposits with banks and financial institutions with original maturity over three months	**-**	(28,528)
Add: Due to banks and financial institutions over three months	**10,772,997**	4,358,612
Total	**34,888,391**	33,454,459

22. Segmental information

22.1 Reportable segments

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

The Group's reportable segments are organised into below major segments as follows:

- Consumer banking:	Principally handling individual customers' deposits, providing consumer murabahas, salam, home finance, ijarah, credit cards and funds transfer facilities and trade finance facilities.
- Corporate banking:	Principally handling financing, other credit facilities, deposit, current accounts, cash management and risk management products for corporate and institutional customers.
- Treasury:	Principally responsible for managing the Bank's overall liquidity and market risk and provides treasury services to customers. Treasury also runs its own Islamic sukuk and specialises financial instruments book to manage the above risks.
- Real estate development:	Property development and other real estate investments by subsidiaries.
- Other:	Functions other than above core lines of businesses including investment banking services.

The accounting policies of the above reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies.

22. Segmental information (continued)

22.2 Segment profitability

The following table presents summarised condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss related to Group's reportable segments:

	Consumer banking		**Corporate banking**		**Treasury**		**Real estate development**		**Other**		**Total**	
	Three-month period ended 31 March		**Three-month period ended 31 March**		**Three-month period ended 31 March**		**Three-month period ended 31 March**		**Three-month period ended 31 March**		**Three-month period ended 31 March**	
	2021 (Unaudited) AED'000	2020 (Unaudited) AED'000	**2021 (Unaudited) AED'000**	2020 (Unaudited) AED'000	**2021 (Unaudited) AED'000**	2020 (Unaudited) AED'000	**2021 (Unaudited) AED'000**	2020 (Unaudited) AED'000	**2021 (Unaudited) AED'000**	2020 (Unaudited) AED'000	**2021 (Unaudited) AED'000**	2020 (Unaudited) AED'000
Net operating revenue	**869,406**	1,048,045	**793,719**	934,156	**410,372**	268,738	**57,626**	58,759	**94,478**	121,358	**2,225,601**	2,431,056
Operating expenses	**(287,612)**	(430,898)	**(124,123)**	(170,011)	**(37,408)**	(37,098)	**(44,192)**	(49,206)	**(118,384)**	(151,530)	**(611,719)**	(838,743)
Net operating income	**581,794**	617,147	**669,596**	764,145	**372,964**	231,640	**13,434**	9,553	**(23,906)**	(30,172)	**1,613,882**	1,592,313
Impairment charge for the period, net											**(751,263)**	(1,482,911)
Gain on bargain purchase											**-**	1,014,654
Profit for the period before income tax expense											**862,619**	1,124,056
Income tax expense											**(9,589)**	(13,492)
Profit for the period											**853,030**	1,110,564

22. Segmental information (continued)

22.3 Segment financial position

The following table presents assets and liabilities regarding the Group's reportable segments:

	Consumer banking		Corporate banking		Treasury		Real Estate Development		Other		Total	
	31 March 2021 (Unaudited) AED'000	31 December 2020 (Audited) AED'000	**31 March 2021 (Unaudited) AED'000**	31 December 2020 (Audited) AED'000	**31 March 2021 (Unaudited) AED'000**	31 December 2020 (Audited) AED'000	**31 March 2021 (Unaudited) AED'000**	31 December 2020 (Audited) AED'000	**31 March 2021 (Unaudited) AED'000**	31 December 2020 (Audited) AED'000	**31 March 2021 (Unaudited) AED'000**	31 December 2020 (Audited) AED'000
Segment assets	**49,166,762**	49,489,685	**145,103,029**	145,728,116	**39,918,119**	39,408,050	**5,375,490**	5,477,731	**52,147,485**	49,452,871	**291,710,885**	289,556,453
	=========	=========	=========	=========	========	========	========	========	========	========	=========	==========
Segment liabilities	**92,580,366**	90,952,775	**122,085,722**	115,429,744	**2,550,493**	3,043,591	**923,236**	1,072,125	**34,812,917**	35,927,843	**252,952,734**	246,426,078
	========	========	========	========	=======	=======	=======	=======	=======	========	=========	=========

23. Related party transactions

(a) The Group enters into transactions with shareholders, directors, key management personnel, their related concerns and the Group's associates and joint ventures in the ordinary course of business at terms agreed between both parties.

(b) As at 31 March 2021 and 31 December 2020, the major shareholder of the Bank is Investment Corporation of Dubai ("ICD"), a company in which the Government of Dubai is the majority shareholder.

(c) Balances and transactions between the Bank and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Group, have been fully eliminated upon consolidation and they are not disclosed in this note.

(d) The significant balances and transactions with related parties included in these condensed consolidated interim financial information are as follows:

	Major shareholders AED'000	Directors and key management personnel AED'000	Associates and joint ventures AED'000	Total AED'000
As at 31 March 2021 (Unaudited)				
Islamic financing and investing assets	**1,851,900**	**52,081**	**1,185**	**1,905,166**
Investment in sukuk	**158,696**	**-**	**-**	**158,696**
Customers' deposits	**2,842,688**	**207,480**	**34,296**	**3,084,464**
Contingent liabilities and commitments	**-**	**25**	**51,186**	**51,211**
As at 31 December 2020 (Audited)				
Islamic financing and investing assets	1,851,900	51,902	1,363	1,905,165
Investment in sukuk	157,747	-	-	157,747
Customers' deposits	2,102,644	183,935	6,847	2,293,426
Contingent liabilities and commitments	-	-	1,186	1,186
For the three-month period ended 31 March 2021 (Unaudited)				
Income from Islamic financing transactions	**8,781**	**426**	**21**	**9,228**
Income from Islamic sukuk	**1,663**	**-**	**-**	**1,663**
Depositors' and sukuk holders' share of profits	**5,358**	**337**	**14**	**5,709**
For the three-month period ended 31 March 2020 (Unaudited)				
Income from Islamic financing transactions	14,189	644	43	14,876
Income from Islamic sukuk	5,381	-	-	5,381
Depositors' and sukuk holders' share of profits	11,260	1,261	-	12,521

(e) No specific impairment allowances have been recognised against Islamic financing and investing assets extended to related parties or contingent liabilities and commitments issued in favour of the Group's related parties during the three-month period ended 31 March 2021 (three-month period ended 31 March 2020: Nil).

23. Related party transactions (continued)

(f) The compensation paid to / accrued for key management personnel of the Bank during the three-month period ended 31 March 2021 and 2020 was as follows:

	Unaudited 31 March 2021 AED'000	Unaudited 31 March 2020 AED'000
Salaries and other benefits	**19,550**	23,515
End of service benefits	**355**	310
	=======	=======

24. Fair value of financial instruments

24.1 Fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

The table below summarises the Group's financial instruments' fair value according to fair value hierarchy:

31 March 2021 (Unaudited)	**Level 1 AED'000**	**Level 2 AED'000**	**Level 3 AED'000**	**Total AED'000**
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Quoted instruments	**1,153,941**	**-**	**-**	**1,153,941**
Unquoted instruments	**-**	**-**	**962,150**	**962,150**
Other assets				
Islamic derivative assets	**-**	**1,583,126**	**-**	**1,583,126**
Total financial assets measured at fair value	**1,153,941**	**1,583,126**	**962,150**	**3,699,217**
	========	========	========	========
Other liabilities				
Islamic derivative liabilities	**-**	**1,513,526**	**-**	**1,513,526**
	========	========	========	========

24. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

24.1 Fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis (continued)

31 December 2020 (Audited)	Level 1 AED'000	Level 2 AED'000	Level 3 AED'000	Total AED'000
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Quoted instruments	1,227,476	-	-	1,227,476
Unquoted instruments	-	-	917,295	917,295
Other assets				
Islamic derivative assets	-	1,888,534	-	1,888,534
Total financial assets measured at fair value	1,227,476	1,888,534	917,295	4,033,305
Other liabilities				
Islamic derivative liabilities	-	1,704,417	-	1,704,417

There were no transfers between Level 1, 2 and 3 during the period ended 31 March 2021 and year ended 31 December 2020.

24.2 Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

	Unaudited 31 March 2021 AED'000	Audited 31 December 2020 AED'000
Balance at 1 January	**917,295**	713,363
Gain / (loss) in other comprehensive income	**50,582**	(209,905)
Addition on Noor bank acquisition	**-**	390,074
Distributions during the period / year	**(4,287)**	-
Others	**(1,440)**	23,763
Balance at period end	**962,150**	917,295

25. Capital adequacy ratio

The Group lead regulator, the Central Bank of U.A.E. (CBUAE), 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.

The Group regulatory capital is analysed into following tiers:

- Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), which includes fully paid up capital, statutory reserve, general reserve, retained earnings, exchange translation reserve and investment fair value reserve. Regulatory adjustments under Basel III, which includes deductions of deferred tax assets, investments in banking and financial entities and other threshold deductions;
- Tier 1 capital, includes CET1, with additional items that consist of Tier 1 capital instruments and certain non-controlling interests in subsidiaries; and
- Tier 2 capital, which includes collective impairment allowance and qualifying subordinated liabilities, if any.

The Bank was recognized as Domestic Systemically Important Bank (D-SIB) during the year ended 31 December 2018 and is accordingly required to keep a D-SIB buffer of 0.5% in addition to the CCB of 2.5%.

As per the Central Bank regulation for Basel III, the minimum capital requirement as at 31 March 2021 is 13.5% inclusive of capital conservation buffer of 2.5% and D-SIB buffer of 0.5%. However, effective from 15 March 2020 until 31 December 2021, banks are allowed to tap into the capital conservation buffer up to a maximum of 60% and to use 100% of their D-SIB buffer without supervisory consequences, as part of the measures adopted by the CBUAE to help banks deal with the COVID-19 pandemic. Further, CBUAE has issued guidance on Accounting Provisions and Capital Requirements - Transitional Arrangement dated 22 April 2020. The Prudential Filter allows banks to add back increases in IFRS9 ECL provision, stage 1 and 2, from 31 December 2019 to the regulatory capital and transition over 5 years.

	Unaudited 31 March 2021 AED'000	Audited 31 December 2020 AED'000
Capital base		
Common Equity Tier 1	**27,678,369**	26,928,161
Additional Tier 1 capital	**8,264,250**	11,937,250
Tier 1 Capital	**35,942,619**	38,865,411
Tier 2 Capital	**2,575,349**	2,561,671
Total capital base	**38,517,968**	41,427,082
Risk weighted assets		
Credit risk	**206,027,891**	204,933,644
Market risk	**2,601,129**	2,582,249
Operational risk	**16,760,854**	16,564,437
Total risk weighted assets	**225,389,874**	224,080,330
Capital Ratios		
Total capital ratio	**17.1%**	18.5%
Tier 1 capital ratio	**15.9%**	17.3%
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	**12.3%**	12.0%

26 Targeted economic support scheme (TESS)

In order to effectively address economic repercussions and consequences of novel corona virus (COVID 19), the Central Bank of UAE announced a comprehensive TESS program. As part of the Program, the Central Bank provided all banks with Zero Cost Facility (ZCF). ZCF is collateralised liquidity facility to pass on the benefits to their clients. The program included provision of temporary relief to the customers from the payment of instalments on outstanding facilities for all affected private sector and retail banking customers.

As at 31 March 2021, the Group has availed facilities amounting to AED 2,550 million (31 December 2020: AED 3,200 million) which have been fully utilised to provide payment relief to the impacted customers. Refer note 13.

26.1 Approved deferral amounts and outstanding balances

The table below is an analysis of the composition of instalment deferred by corporate and consumer banking.

	Total instalments deferred AED'000	Exposure related to approved deferrals AED'000	Outstanding deferrals at reporting date AED'000	Number of customers
31 March 2021 (Unaudited)				
Corporate banking	**8,403,104**	**31,287,961**	**3,069,594**	**234**
Consumer banking	**552,873**	**5,017,332**	**11,412**	**54,253**
Total	**8,955,977**	**36,305,293**	**3,081,006**	**54,487**

26.2 Analysis of TESS grouping under CBUAE Joint Guidance

In accordance with the requirements of the Joint Guidance issued by the Central Bank of the UAE dated 15 April 2020, the Bank has divided its customers who have benefitted from payment deferrals into two groups as follows:

Group 1: Customers that are not expected to face substantial changes in their creditworthiness, beyond liquidity issues and are temporarily and mildly impacted by the COVID-19 crisis. For these customers, the payment deferrals are believed to be effective and thus the economic value of the facilities is not expected to be materially affected. These customers will remain in their current IFRS 9 stage, at least for the duration of the crisis, or their distress, whichever is shorter.

Group 2: Customers that are expected to face substantial changes in their creditworthiness, in addition to liquidity issues that will be addressed by payment deferrals. For these customers, there is sufficient deterioration in credit risk to trigger IFRS 9 stage migration. The Bank continues to monitor the creditworthiness of these customers, particularly indications of potential inability to pay any of their obligations as and when they become due.

26 Targeted economic support scheme (TESS) (continued)

26.2 Analysis of TESS grouping under CBUAE Joint Guidance (continued)

The table below is an analysis of outstanding balances and related ECL of customers that are benefitting from payment deferrals:

	Group 1 AED'000	Group 2 AED'000	Total AED'000
31 March 2021 (Unaudited)			
Corporate banking			
Exposure	**24,381,922**	**6,906,039**	**31,287,961**
Expected credit losses	**(308,265)**	**(193,612)**	**(501,877)**
Net outstanding exposure	**24,073,657**	**6,712,427**	**30,786,084**
Consumer banking			
Exposure	**3,965,918**	**1,051,414**	**5,017,332**
Expected credit losses	**(58,549)**	**(161,897)**	**(220,446)**
Net outstanding exposure	**3,907,369**	**889,517**	**4,796,886**
Total			
Exposure	**28,347,840**	**7,957,453**	**36,305,293**
Expected credit losses	**(366,814)**	**(355,509)**	**(722,323)**
Net outstanding exposure	**27,981,026**	**7,601,944**	**35,582,970**

26.3 Movement in Exposure at Default (EAD)

Below is an analysis of total changes in EAD since 31 December 2020 for customers benefiting from payment deferrals:

	Corporate banking AED'000	Consumer banking AED'000	Total AED'000
31 March 2021 (Unaudited)			
EAD as at 1 January 2021	**31,130,906**	**5,287,319**	**36,418,225**
Increase due to new customers	**16,087**	**176,834**	**192,921**
Other movements	**140,968**	**(446,821)**	**(305,853)**
Exposure at default as at 31 March 2021	**31,287,961**	**5,017,332**	**36,305,293**

26 Targeted economic support scheme (TESS) (continued)

26.4 Stage Migration

Below is an analysis of stage migration since 31 December 2020 of the customers benefiting from payment deferrals:

	Stage 1 AED'000	Stage 2 AED'000	Stage 3 AED'000	Total AED'000
Corporate banking				
EAD as at 1 January 2021	**24,154,324**	**6,934,521**	**42,061**	**31,130,906**
Transferred from Stage 1 to others	**(1,747,125)**	**1,706,136**	**40,989**	**-**
Transferred from Stage 2 to others	**-**	**(607,924)**	**607,924**	**-**
Other movements	**659,255**	**(502,200)**	**-**	**157,055**
EAD as at 31 March 2021	**23,066,454**	**7,530,533**	**690,974**	**31,287,961**

	Stage 1 AED'000	Stage 2 AED'000	Stage 3 AED'000	Total AED'000
Consumer banking				
EAD as at 1 January	**4,028,413**	**1,153,853**	**105,053**	**5,287,319**
Transferred from Stage 1 to others	**(307,819)**	**292,669**	**15,150**	**-**
Transferred from Stage 2 to others	**-**	**(143,794)**	**143,794**	**-**
Other movements	**(235,620)**	**(34,367)**	**-**	**(269,987)**
EAD as at 31 March 2021	**3,484,974**	**1,268,361**	**263,997**	**5,017,332**

26.5 Change in ECL allowance by industry sector for corporate banking customers

Below is an analysis of change in ECL allowance by industry sector since 31 December 2020 for Corporate banking customers benefiting from payment deferrals:

	AED'000
31 March 2021 (Unaudited)	
ECL Allowance as at 1 January 2021	**411,030**
Real Estate & contracting	**50,088**
Trade	**33,058**
Financial Institutions	**16,285**
Services & others	**(7,700)**
Manufacturing	**(884)**
ECL as at 31 March 2021	**501,877**

26 Targeted economic support scheme (TESS) (continued)

26.6 Change in ECL allowance by products for consumer banking customers

Below is an analysis of change in ECL allowance by product since 31 December 2020 for Consumer banking customers benefiting from payment deferrals:

	AED'000
31 March 2021 (Unaudited)	
ECL Allowance as at 1 January 2021	**164,746**
Personal finance	**52,296**
Home finance	**1,869**
Auto finance	**1,535**
Islamic credit cards	**-**
ECL as at 31 March 2021	**220,446**

Whilst the Bank is maintaining COVID-19 overlay of AED 297 million, the amounts are yet to be allocated by customer and industry. The management believes that, whilst various customer and business sectors have shown modest recoveries during the period ended 31 March 2021, lagging credit effects will arise once TESS period is completed. Accordingly, the Bank maintains COVID overlay without any further allocation to sector and customers as at 31 March 2021.

27. Dividend

At the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders held on 16 March 2021, the shareholders approved a cash dividend of AED 0.20 per outstanding share amounting to AED 1,445.4 million for the year ended 31 December 2020.

28. Seasonality of results

No income of seasonal nature was recorded in the condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

29. Subsidiaries

(a) The Group's material interest held directly or indirectly in the subsidiaries is as follows:

	Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Ownership interest and voting power	
				31 March 2021	31 December 2020
1.	Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan Ltd.	Banking	Pakistan	**100.0%**	100.0%
2.	Noor Bank P.J.S.C.	Banking	U.A.E	**100.0%**	100.0%
3.	Tamweel P.S.C.	Financing	U.A.E	**92.0%**	92.0%
4.	DIB Bank Kenya Ltd.	Banking	Kenya	**100.0%**	100.0%
5.	Dubai Islamic Financial Services L.L.C.	Brokerage services	U.A.E.	**99.0%**	99.0%
6.	Deyaar Development P.J.S.C.	Real estate development	U.A.E	**44.9%**	44.9%
7.	Dar Al Sharia Islamic Finance Consultancy L.L.C.	Financial and legal advisory	U.A.E.	**60.0%**	60.0%
8.	Al Tanmyah Services L.L.C.	Labour services	U.A.E.	**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	Egypt	**100.0%**	100.0%
12.	Naseej Private Property Management Services	Property Management	U.A.E.	**99.0%**	99.0%
13.	Dubai Islamic Bank 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.	Dubai Islamic Trading Center L.L.C	Trading in motor vehicles	U.A.E.	**100.0%**	100.0%
16.	Creek Union Limited FZ LLC	Investments	U.A.E	**100.0%**	100.0%
17.	Madinat Bader Properties Co. L.L.C	Real Estate Development	U.A.E	**99.0%**	99.0%
18.	Premium Marketing Services L.L.C	Outsourcing and Marketing activities	U.A.E	**100.0%**	100.0%
19.	Noor BPO L.L.C	Outsourcing and Consultancy services	U.A.E	**100.0%**	100.0%
20.	Zawaya Realty L.L.C	Real Estate Management Services	U.A.E	**100.0%**	100.0%

(b) In addition to the registered ownership described above, the remaining equity in the entities 5, 8, 12, and 13 are also beneficially held by the Bank through nominee arrangements.

29. Subsidiaries (continued)

(c) The following Special Purpose Vehicles ("SPV") were formed to manage specific transactions including funds, and are expected to be closed upon their completion.

	Name of SPV	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Ownership interest and voting power	
				31 March 2021	31 December 2020
21.	HoldInvest Real Estate Sarl	Investments	Luxembourg	**100.0%**	100.0%
22.	France Invest Real Estate SAS	Investments	France	**100.0%**	100.0%
23.	SARL Barbanniers	Investments	France	**100.0%**	100.0%
24.	SCI le Sevine	Investments	France	**100.0%**	100.0%
25.	Al Islami Trade Finance FZ L.L.C.	Investments	U.A.E.	**100.0%**	100.0%
26.	MESC Investment Company	Investments	Jordan	**40.0%**	40.0%
27.	Levant One Investment Limited	Investments	U.A.E.	**100.0%**	100.0%
28.	Petra Limited	Investments	Cayman Islands	**100.0%**	100.0%
29.	Deyaar Investments LLC	Investments	U.A.E.	**Controlling Interest**	Controlling Interest
30.	Deyaar Funds LLC	Investments	U.A.E.	**Controlling Interest**	Controlling Interest
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%
33.	DIB FM Ltd	Investments	Cayman Islands	**100.0%**	100.0%
34.	Al Ameen	Investments	Cayman Islands	**100.0%**	100.0%
35.	Noor Sukuk Company Limited	Investments	Cayman Islands	**100.0%**	100.0%
36.	Noor Tier 1 Sukuk Limited	Investments	Cayman Islands	**100.0%**	100.0%
37.	Noor Structured Certificates Ltd.	Investments	Cayman Islands	**100.0%**	100.0%
38.	Noor Derivatives Limited	Investments	Cayman Islands	**100.0%**	100.0%

(d) In addition to the registered ownership described above, the remaining equity in the entities 29, 30, 31 and 32 are also beneficially held by the Bank through nominee arrangements.

30 Business combination - Acquisition of Noor Bank

30.1 Acquisition of Noor Bank

During January 2020, the Bank acquired 99.999% shares of Noor Bank P.J.S.C. ("Noor Bank" or "the Entity"), an entity engaged in Islamic Sharia compliant banking services in the UAE. The Bank acquired shares of Noor Bank from its major shareholders thereby acquiring a controlling interest. The acquisition has been completed through a share swap transaction at an agreed swap ratio of 1 DIB share to 5.49 shares of Noor bank by issuing 651,159,198 new shares of the Bank.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Bank acquired the remaining shares of Noor Bank from the minority shareholders, thereby making it a fully owned subsidiary.

30.2 Purchase consideration and identifiable net assets acquired

The acquisition has been accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting and, accordingly, assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and consideration exchanged were recorded at estimated fair value on the acquisition date. The fair value of assets and liabilities have been determined by an external expert.

The purchase consideration (also referred to as "purchase price") of the acquisition have been allocated to the assets acquired assets and liabilities using their preliminary fair values at the acquisition date. The computation of the purchase consideration and its allocation to the net assets of the entity based on their respective fair values as of acquisition date and the resulting bargain purchase is presented below. Gain on bargain purchase based on provisional purchase price allocation, represents the difference between purchase consideration and fair value of identifiable net assets.

The allocation of the purchase price may be modified within a period of twelve months from the date of business combination, as more information is obtained about the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including alignment in business model, if needed. The measurement period has been completed and no further adjustments have been identified.

The fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities of Noor Bank as at the acquisition date was as follows:

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Assets	**AED' 000**
Cash and balances with central banks	**5,771,887**
Due from banks and financial institutions	**3,868,255**
Islamic financing and investing assets	**30,686,184**
Investments in Islamic sukuk and equity instruments	**4,328,624**
Other investments	**390,074**
Investment properties	**979,168**
Receivables and other assets	**1,145,841**
Property and equipment	**188,329**
Intangible assets	**287,000**
Total assets (a)	**47,645,362**
Liabilities	
Customers' deposits	**35,287,630**
Due to banks and financial institutions	**529,555**
Sukuk issued	**3,760,150**
Payables and other liabilities	**1,641,963**
Tier 1 sukuk	**1,836,500**
Total liabilities (b)	**43,055,798**
Fair value of net identifiable assets acquired (c) = (a) – (b)	**4,589,564**
Share of net identifiable assets acquired (d)	**4,589,518**
Consideration for the acquisition (e)	**3,574,864**
Negative goodwill on acquisition (d) – (e)	**1,014,654**

30 Business combination - Acquisition of Noor Bank (continued)

30.2 Purchase consideration and identifiable net assets acquired (continued)

Effective 01 November 2020, the Bank took over all assets and assumed all liabilities of Noor bank. Accordingly, Noor bank discontinued its operations effective 01 November 2020 ("the integration date"). No further banking operations are conducted since then. Any potential claims arising in future will be honored by the Parent company.

31. Profit rate benchmark reforms

The impact of the replacement of interbank offered rates ('Ibors') with alternative risk-free rates on the Group's products and services remains a key area of focus. The Group has exposure to contracts referencing Ibors, such as Libor and Eibor, extending past 2021 when it is likely that these Ibors will cease being published.

Management has commenced a project to ensure the Group's transition to new rate regimes after 2021 by considering changes in its products, services, systems and reporting. The project is significant in terms of scale and complexity and will impact all facets of its operations from customer contracts and dealings to banks risk management processes and earnings. The Group continues to engage with internal and external stakeholders to support an orderly transition and to mitigate the risks resulting from the transition.

32 Approval of the condensed consolidated interim financial information

The condensed consolidated interim financial information were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 27 April 2021.