

QInvest LLC
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2018

QInvest LLC

**Consolidated financial statements
As at and for the year ended 31 December 2018**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of QInvest LLC

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of QInvest LLC (the 'Bank') and its subsidiaries (together the 'Group'), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, the consolidated statements of income, changes in equity, cash flows and changes in restricted investment accounts for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matter

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (continued)

Key Audit Matter (continued)

<u>Valuation and impairment of financing assets and investment securities</u> - refer to notes 6 and 7 in the consolidated financial statements	<u>How the matter was addressed in our audit</u>
<p>We focused on this area because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The valuation and impairment of financing assets and investment securities involves complex accounting requirements, including assumptions, estimates and judgements underlying the determination of fair values and impairment. Financing assets and investment securities have carrying values of USD 170 million and USD 679 million respectively, representing 76% in aggregate of the Group's total assets as at 31 December 2018, hence a material portion of the consolidated statement of financial position. <p>Fair valuation movement on financing assets and investment securities during the year ended 31 December 2018 amounted to USD 7 million and USD (21) million respectively, hence a material portion of the consolidated income statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant estimates and judgements are involved in the valuation of financing assets and investment securities. 	<p>Our audit procedures in this area included, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing controls over the process of valuation of financing assets and investment securities. • Agreeing the valuation of the quoted investment securities to externally quoted prices. • Evaluating the competence and capabilities of the management experts who performed the valuations. • Involving a valuation specialist to assist us in following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ make inquiries of the management to obtain an understanding of the process of developing the valuations and the source of data used in their valuation; ○ assessing the consistency of the valuation basis and appropriateness of the methodology used, based on their knowledge about the investments; ○ challenging the Group's valuation methodologies (including projected cash flows, discount rates and growth rates); ○ inspecting the valuation reports and assessing whether any matters identified in them have a potential impact on the amounts recorded and/or the disclosure in the financial statements including amounts or other matters specifically excluded or included in the valuation. • Performing tests to determine whether there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of investment securities classified as fair value through equity (FVTE). • Checking the key data sources and assumptions used in the Expected Credit Loss model for debt investments and financing assets recorded as amortized cost or FVTE. • Performing detailed credit assessment of a sample of financing assets.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (continued)

Key Audit Matter (continued)

<u>Valuation and impairment of financing assets and investment securities</u> - refer to notes 6 and 7 in the consolidated financial statements	<u>How the matter was addressed in our audit</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Challenging the reasonableness of the forecast of recoverable cash flows, realization of collateral and other possible sources of repayment. We tested the consistency of key assumptions and compared them to progress against business plans and our own understanding of the relevant industries and business environments. We also agreed them where possible to externally derived evidence.• Assessing the adequacy of the Group's disclosure in relation to the valuation and impairment of investment securities and financing assets by reference to the requirements of FAS issued by AAOIFI.

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2017 were audited by another auditor, whose audit report dated 17 January 2018, expressed an unmodified audit opinion thereon.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide the Board of Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit. The Bank has maintained proper accounting records and its consolidated financial statements are in agreement therewith. We are not aware of any violations of the QFCRA regulations or the terms of the Bank's Articles of Association and the amendments thereto, having occurred during the year which might have had a material effect on the Bank's consolidated financial position or performance as at and for the year ended 31 December 2018.

KPMG LLC

Licensed by QFMA: External Auditor's license No. 120153

16 January 2019

Doha

State of Qatar

Consolidated statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2018

In thousand QAR

	2018	2017
Assets		
Cash and bank balances	103,893	84,944
Placements with banks	165,027	350,761
Financing assets	620,190	876,050
Investment securities	2,472,852	2,122,015
Investment in real estate	223,278	408,565
Investment in property lease	-	193,484
Investment in associates	171,917	275,706
Assets held for sale	79,148	-
Other assets	219,365	148,294
Total assets	4,055,670	4,459,819
Liabilities		
Financing liabilities	1,602,040	1,696,867
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	3,931	-
Other liabilities	114,376	149,993
Total liabilities	1,720,347	1,846,860
Equity		
Share capital	2,567,500	2,567,500
Share premium	7,800	7,800
Other reserves	(11,382)	45,207
Accumulated losses	(246,351)	(131,138)
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Bank	2,317,567	2,489,369
Non-controlling interests	17,756	123,590
Total equity	2,335,323	2,612,959
Total liabilities and equity	4,055,670	4,459,819
Off-balance sheet items		
Restricted investment accounts	554,044	882,173

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 16 January 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

Sheikh Jassim Bin Hamad Bin Jassim Bin Jaber Al Thani
Chairman

Tamim Hamad Al-Kawari
Chief Executive Officer

Supplementary information to the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated income statement
For the year ended 31 December 2018

In thousand QAR

	2018	2017
Fee and commission income, net	29,284	40,634
Income from financing assets	106,364	138,597
Net gain from investments	59,812	167,894
Income from placements with banks	7,360	6,838
Share of results of associates	(15,536)	9,849
Other income	20,173	4,753
Total operating revenue	207,457	368,565
Staff costs	(130,392)	(136,141)
General and administrative expenses	(44,179)	(51,251)
Restructuring costs	(11,786)	-
Depreciation and amortization	(4,051)	(3,869)
Total operating expenses	(190,408)	(191,261)
Operating profit	17,049	177,304
Finance expenses	(94,578)	(77,934)
Impairments and credit losses, net	(69,389)	(13,360)
Fair value changes on financing assets, net	25,218	(4,441)
(Loss) / Profit before tax	(121,700)	81,569
Tax reversal / (expense)	12,496	(7,576)
Net (loss) / profit	(109,204)	73,993
Attributable to:		
Shareholders of the Bank	(115,210)	65,861
Non-controlling interests	6,006	8,132
	(109,204)	73,993

Supplementary information to the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2018

In thousand US\$

	Notes	2018	2017
Assets			
Cash and bank balances	3	28,542	23,336
Placements with banks	4	45,337	96,363
Financing assets	6	170,382	240,673
Investment securities	7	679,355	582,971
Investment in real estate	8	61,340	112,243
Investment in property lease	9	-	53,155
Investment in associates	10	47,230	75,743
Assets held for sale	11	21,744	-
Other assets	12	60,265	40,740
Total assets		1,114,195	1,225,224
Liabilities			
Financing liabilities	13	440,121	466,172
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	11	1,080	-
Other liabilities	14	31,422	41,207
Total liabilities		472,623	507,379
Equity			
Share capital	15	705,357	705,357
Share premium	15	2,143	2,143
Other reserves	17	(3,127)	12,419
Accumulated losses		(67,679)	(36,027)
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Bank		636,694	683,892
Non-controlling interests		4,878	33,953
Total equity		641,572	717,845
Total liabilities and equity		1,114,195	1,225,224
Off-balance sheet items			
Restricted investment accounts		152,210	242,355

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 16 January 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

Sheikh Jassim Bin Hamad Bin Jassim Bin Jaber Al Thani
Chairman

Tamim Hamad Al-Kawari
Chief Executive Officer

The accompanying notes 1 to 36 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated income statement
For the year ended 31 December 2018

In thousand US\$

	Notes	2018	2017
Fee and commission income, net	18	8,045	11,163
Income from financing assets	19	29,221	38,076
Net gain from investments	20	16,431	46,125
Income from placements with banks		2,022	1,878
Share of results of associates		(4,268)	2,706
Other income		5,542	1,306
Total operating revenue		56,993	101,254
Staff costs	21	(35,822)	(37,401)
General and administrative expenses	22	(12,137)	(14,080)
Restructuring costs	21	(3,238)	-
Depreciation and amortization		(1,113)	(1,063)
Total operating expenses		(52,310)	(52,544)
Operating profit		4,683	48,710
Finance expenses		(25,983)	(21,410)
Impairments and credit losses, net	6,7	(19,063)	(3,670)
Fair value changes on financing assets, net		6,928	(1,220)
(Loss) / Profit before tax		(33,435)	22,410
Tax reversal / (expense)	23	3,433	(2,082)
Net (loss) / profit		(30,002)	20,328
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Bank		(31,652)	18,094
Non-controlling interests		1,650	2,234
		(30,002)	20,328

The accompanying notes 1 to 36 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2018

In thousand US\$

	Attributable to shareholders of the bank				Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Bank	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves (Note 17)	Accumulated losses			
Balance as at 1 January 2018	705,357	2,143	12,419	(36,027)	683,892	33,953	717,845
(Loss) / Profit	-	-	-	(31,652)	(31,652)	1,650	(30,002)
Foreign currency translation differences of foreign operations	-	-	(18,800)	-	(18,800)	(404)	(19,204)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of hedges	-	-	15,508	-	15,508	-	15,508
Net change in fair value through equity investments	-	-	(5,954)	-	(5,954)	-	(5,954)
Share of reserves of equity accounted associates (Note 10)	-	-	(171)	-	(171)	-	(171)
Share-based payments (Notes 17 and 33)	-	-	(6,129)	-	(6,129)	-	(6,129)
Net movement in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	(30,321)	(30,321)
As at 31 December 2018	705,357	2,143	(3,127)	(67,679)	636,694	4,878	641,572

The accompanying notes 1 to 36 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2018

In thousand US\$

	Attributable to shareholders of the bank					Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Bank	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Other reserves (Note 17)	Accumulated losses			
As at 31 December 2016 (Previously reported)	750,000	7,500	(50,000)	8,878	(11,682)	704,696	30,296	734,992
Transition adjustment on early adoption of FAS 30 and guidance of IFRS 9 at 1 January 2017	-	-	-	-	(42,439)	(42,439)	-	(42,439)
Restated balance as at 1 January 2017	750,000	7,500	(50,000)	8,878	(54,121)	662,257	30,296	692,553
Profit	-	-	-	-	18,094	18,094	2,234	20,328
Extinguishment of treasury shares (Note 16)	(44,643)	(5,357)	50,000	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation differences of foreign operations	-	-	-	28,687	-	28,687	3,757	32,444
Effective portion of changes in fair value of hedges	-	-	-	(25,875)	-	(25,875)	-	(25,875)
Net change in fair value through equity investments	-	-	-	227	-	227	-	227
Share of reserves of equity accounted associates (Note 10)	-	-	-	(25)	-	(25)	-	(25)
Share-based payments (Notes 17 and 33)	-	-	-	527	-	527	-	527
Net movement in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,334)	(2,334)
As at 31 December 2017	<u>705,357</u>	<u>2,143</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,419</u>	<u>(36,027)</u>	<u>683,892</u>	<u>33,953</u>	<u>717,845</u>

The accompanying notes 1 to 36 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2018

In thousand US\$

	Notes	2018	2017
Operating activities			
(Loss) / Profit before tax		(33,435)	22,410
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:</i>			
Share of results of associates	10	4,268	(2,706)
Net unrealised foreign exchange losses / (gains)		1,102	(186)
Depreciation and amortization		1,113	1,063
Fair value changes on fair value through income statement investments		14,756	(17,905)
Fair value gain / (loss) on investment in real estate		(2,752)	968
Impairments and credit losses, net		19,063	3,670
Fair value changes in financing assets and other debt instrument, net		(6,928)	1,220
Employees' end of service benefits, net	14	(441)	666
Share-based payments		(6,129)	527
Net operating (loss) / profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities		(9,383)	9,727
Change in placement with banks		5,000	(5,000)
Change in other assets		(6,703)	470
Change in other liabilities		(1,809)	(5,476)
Net cash flows from operating activities		(12,895)	(279)
Investing activities			
Purchase of investment securities		(108,686)	(143,184)
Proceeds from disposal of investment securities		59,204	28,699
Movement in financing assets		57,408	89,752
Net movement in associates		3,042	(4,234)
Purchase of equipment and intangible assets		(155)	(430)
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities		10,813	(29,397)
Financing activities			
Net movement in financing liabilities		(36,239)	(57,691)
Dividends payment		(1,005)	(130)
Cash movements in non-controlling interests		(1,494)	(2,334)
Net cash used in financing activities		(38,738)	(60,155)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(40,820)	(89,831)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		114,699	204,530
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	5	73,879	114,699

The accompanying notes 1 to 36 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in restricted investment accounts
For the year ended 31 December 2018

In thousand US\$

	Balance at 1 January 2018	Movements during the year					Balance at 31 December 2018
		Investment	Revaluation	Realized income	Dividend paid	Administration expenses	
Restricted Wakala	242,355	(99,002)	4,101	9,455	(4,422)	(127)	152,210

	Balance at 1 January 2017	Movements during the year					Balance at 31 December 2017
		Investment	Revaluation	Realized income	Dividend paid	Administration expenses	
Restricted Wakala	244,900	172	(6,848)	4,954	(110)	-	242,355

The accompanying notes 1 to 36 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1 Legal status and principal activities

QInvest LLC ("QInvest" or "the Bank"), and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group") is an Islamic investment bank, which has been established as a limited liability company in the Qatar Financial Centre. The Bank was authorised by the Qatar Financial Centre Regulatory Authority ("QFCRA") on 30 April 2007 as a category 1 firm, under approval number 00048. Its registered office is at 39th Floor, Tornado Tower, Street No. 213, Majlis Al Tawoon Street, Zone 60, West Bay, Doha, State of Qatar.

The Bank is authorised by the Qatar Financial Centre Regulatory Authority (the "QFCRA") to conduct the following regulated activities:

- Deposit taking;
- Dealing in investments;
- Arranging deals in investments;
- Providing credit facilities;
- Arranging credit facilities;
- Providing custody services;
- Arranging the provision of custody services;
- Managing investments;
- Advising on investments; and
- Operating a collective investment fund

in or from the Qatar Financial Center, subject to certain restriction and conditions relating to retail customers and in relation to specified products.

The Bank's activities are regulated by the QFCRA and are supervised by a Sharia'a Supervisory Board.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group and for the year ended 31 December 2018 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 16 January 2019.

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries (together known as the Group) for the year ended 31 December 2018 have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards ("FAS") issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions ("AAOIFI"), the Islamic Sharia'a Rules and Principles as determined by the Sharia'a Supervisory Board of the Bank and the applicable provisions of the QFCRA rules. In accordance with the requirement of AAOIFI, for matters where AAOIFI does not have an accounting standard or guidance, the Group seeks guidance from the International Financial Reporting Standards (the IFRSs).

The consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

The management of the Group has decided to present the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of income in Qatari Riyals as well. Those two statements are disclosed at the beginning of the consolidated financial statements as a supplementary information which do not form part of the audited consolidated financial statements.

2.2 Accounting convention

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for financial investments classified as investments at fair value through equity, investments at fair value through income statement, financing assets and other debt instruments measured at fair value through income statement, derivative financial instruments, and investment in real estate that have been measured at fair value. Assets held for sale are stated at lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)**2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures*****New standards, interpretations and amendments***

The Group applied for the first time following standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. These new standards and amendments do not have any material impact on the Group.

Topic	Effective date
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018
IFRS 2 Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions — Amendments to IFRS 2	1 January 2018

Standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's consolidated financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

Topic	Effective date
FAS 28 Murabaha and other deferred payment sales	1 January 2019
FAS 31 Investment agency	1 January 2020
FAS 35 Risk reserve	1 January 2021

2.4 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries as at 31 December each year. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as of the Bank, using consistent accounting policies.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

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

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, or rights in an entity are accorded through instruments other shares, the group will consider if there is a "Control" as per accounting standards and hence a consolidation is required. The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

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

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
At 31 December 2018

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Basis of consolidation (continued)

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

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

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

The Group's principal subsidiaries at 31 December 2018 are set out below:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Principal Business Activity</i>	<i>Country of Incorporation</i>	<i>%</i>	
			<i>Effective shareholding</i>	<i>31 December</i>
			<i>31 December</i>	<i>2017</i>
			<i>2018</i>	
QInvest Portfoy Yonetimi A.S.	Asset Management	Turkey	100%	100%
Verdi Luxembourg S.a.r.l.	Investment in real estate	Luxembourg	100%	100%
Q Business Services	Investment holding company	Cayman Islands	100%	100%
Q Liquidity Limited	Placements	Cayman Islands	100%	100%
QInvest Holding Mauritius	Investment holding company	Mauritius	100%	100%
QInvest Luxembourg S.a.r.l.	Investment holding company	Luxembourg	100%	100%
QI St Edmund's Terrace 2 Limited	Investment holding company	Cayman Islands	100%	100%
QInvest IBFin LLC	To provide financing facility	State of Qatar (QFC)	100%	100%
QEthika 1 LLC	Investment holding company	Cayman Islands	100%	100%
QInvest Euro PE QFC LLC	Investment holding company	State of Qatar (QFC)	100%	100%
Q Tomahawk LLC	Investment holding company	Cayman Islands	100%	100%
QInvest Refin LLC	To provide financing facility	State of Qatar (QFC)	100%	100%
Q Alloy S.a.r.l.	To provide financing facility	Luxemburg	100%	100%
QSeven 1 LP	Investment in real estate	Cayman Island	91%	91%
Q Magnolia LLC	Investment in real estate	Cayman Island	100%	100%
BOH LLC	Investment holding company	State of Qatar (QFC)	100%	100%
Alloy Holdco LLC	Investment holding company	State of Qatar (QFC)	100%	100%
QInvest RE-Equity LLC	Investment holding company	State of Qatar (QFC)	100%	-
Admiral Holdco LLC	Holding company	State of Qatar (QFC)	100%	-
Admiral Operations Limited	Vessel operating company	Cayman Islands	75%	-
QInvest Rio LLC*	Investment holding company	State of Qatar (QFC)	-	63%
Rio income S.a.r.l.*	Investment in lease assets	Luxembourg	-	90%
QI One Wall Street Invest Co.	Investment holding company	Cayman Islands	-	100%
QNGPV1 LLC	Investment holding company	Cayman Islands	-	100%

*Due to loss of control during the year, these entities are no longer consolidated within these consolidated financial statements

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. The Group measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in general and administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through consolidated income statement.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognised in consolidated income statement or as a change in the equity. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it will not be remeasured.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in consolidated income statement.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The considerations made in determining significant influence are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

The Group's investments in its associate are accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Investment in associates (continued)

Intangible assets identified upon acquisition of associates are included at fair value and amortised over the useful life of the intangible assets.

The consolidated income statement reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate. When there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

The Group's share of profit or loss of an associate is shown on the face of the consolidated income statement and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate.

The financial statements of the associate are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If there is such evidence, Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value, then recognises the loss in the consolidated statement of income.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate over the joint venture, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in income statement.

Functional and presentational currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollars, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The management of the Group has decided to present the consolidated financial position and consolidated income statement in Qatari Riyals as well. Those two statements are disclosed at the beginning of the consolidated financial statements as a supplementary information which do not form part of the audited consolidated financial statements.

The official currency of the State of Qatar, the Group's country of domicile, is the Qatar Riyal. Certain domestic transactions are conducted in Qatari Riyals, which is pegged to the United States Dollar. The Bank maintains its financial records and prepares its financial statements in United States Dollars as majority of its operations are in United States Dollars.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into United States Dollars at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the consolidated income statement. Translation differences on the Bank's net investment in foreign subsidiaries and associates are included in the foreign currency translation reserve within equity.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial recognition. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined and any differences are taken to consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity under "Investments fair value reserve".

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Functional and presentational currency (continued)

Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group's subsidiaries (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) are translated into the presentational currency of the Group as follows:

- (i) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the reporting date;
- (ii) income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and
- (iii) all resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component in the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity under "Foreign currency translation reserve"

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations are taken to consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity within the "Investments translation reserve". When a foreign operation is partially disposed of or sold, exchange differences that were recorded in equity are recognised in the consolidated income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Revenue recognition

Income from financing assets

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

Income from short-term placements and sukuk investments

Income from short-term placements and sukuk investments is recognized on a time-apportioned basis over the period of the contract.

Fee and commission income

Fees and commission are generally recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Fees and commission arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party – such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities, or the purchase or sale of businesses are recognized on completion of the underlying transaction. Performance-linked fees or fee components are recognised when the performance criteria are fulfilled.

Placement fees

Placement fees for arranging a financing are recognized as income when the financing has been arranged (being the performance of the significant act in relation to this category of revenue).

Dividends

Dividends are recognized when the right to receive payments is established.

Rental income

Rental income from Investment in property lease assets is recognised on the basis of contractual amounts receivable on a time apportioned basis.

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)**2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Financial investments**

Financial investments comprise of investments at fair value through income statement, investments carried at amortised cost and investments at fair value through equity. A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through income statement, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Investments carried at amortised cost

Investments which have fixed or determinable payments that the Group manages on a contractual yields bases are classified as "*investments carried at amortised cost*". Such investments are initially recognised and subsequently carried at cost, less impairment in value. Any gain or loss on such investment is recognised in the consolidated income statement, when the investment is derecognised or impaired.

Investments at fair value through income statement

Investment securities carried as fair value through income statement includes investments held for trading purposes and investments designated as fair value through income statement. These are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. All related realised and unrealised gains or losses are reported in the consolidated income statement.

Investment at fair value through equity

These are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given and transaction costs. After initial recognition, investments that are classified as "investment at fair value through equity" are re-measured at fair value on individual basis. Unrealised gains or losses arising from a change in the fair value are recognised in the fair value reserve, until it is sold, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is included in the consolidated income statement.

Derivatives held for risk management purposes and hedge accounting

The Group enters into certain Islamic derivative financial instruments to manage the exposure to foreign exchange rate risks including unilateral promise to buy/sell currencies, profit rate risk and equity price risk.

At inception of the hedging relationship, the management undertake a formal designation and documentation. This includes the Group's risk management objective underlying, the hedging relationship and how that fits within the overall risk management strategy. The documentation also includes an identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements. IFRS 9 also requires documentation of the hedge ratio and potential sources of ineffectiveness.

A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- there is 'an economic relationship' between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- the effect of credit risk does not 'dominate the value changes' that result from that economic relationship; and
- the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of hedged item that the entity actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the entity actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

The Group performs a hedge effectiveness assessment as at the inception of the hedging relationship and subsequently on every reporting period.

The Group documents at its inception of the transaction, the relationship between hedging instrument and hedged item, as well as its risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedging transactions. The Group also documents its assessment, both at inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Derivatives held for risk management purposes and hedge accounting (continued)

Net investment hedge

The Group uses Sharia'a compliant forward foreign exchange contracts as a hedge of its exposure to foreign exchange risk on its net investments in foreign subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities.

On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recognised directly in equity is transferred to the consolidated income statement.

Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction that could affect income statement, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in equity in the cash flow hedging reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in income statement. If the hedging derivative expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for cash flow hedge accounting, or the hedge designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

Fair Value Hedges

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the change in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or a firm commitment that could affect profit or loss, changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognized immediately in profit or loss together with changes in the fair value of the hedged item that are attributable to the hedged risk. If the hedging derivative expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for fair value hedge accounting, or the hedge designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. Any adjustment up to that point to a hedged item, for which the effective profit method is used, is amortized to profit or loss as part of the recalculated effective profit rate of the item over its remaining life.

Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as, financial investments, derivatives, and non-financial assets such as investment in real estate, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed, are summarised in the following notes:

▪ Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions	Notes 28,32
▪ Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy	Note 32
▪ Investment in real estate	Note 8
▪ Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)	Note 32

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Fair value measurement (continued)

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

Fair value is determined for each investment individually in accordance with the valuation policies as set out below;

- (i) For quoted investments, the fair value is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at close of business on the reporting date.
- (ii) For unquoted investments, the fair value is determined by reference to recent significant buy or sells transactions with third parties that are either completed or are in progress. Alternately, fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of similar investments, the fair value is based on the net present value of estimated future cash flows, or other relevant valuation method including sum of parts methods.
- (iii) For investments that have fixed or determinable cash flows, fair value is based on the net present value of estimated future cash flows determined by the Group using current profit rates for investments with similar terms and risk characteristics.
- (iv) Investments which cannot be measured to fair value using any of the above techniques are carried at cost less impairment as per FAS 25 requirements.

Date of recognition of financial transactions

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)**2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Investment in real estate**

Properties held for rental, or for capital appreciation purposes, or both, are classified as investment in real estate. Investments in real estate are initially recorded at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given and acquisition charges associated with the property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investments in real estate are re-measured at fair value and changes in fair value (only gains) are recognised as property fair value reserve in the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity.

Losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment in real estate are firstly adjusted against the property fair value reserve to the extent of the available balance and then the remaining losses are recognised in the consolidated income statement. If there are unrealised losses that have been recognised in the consolidated income statement in previous financial periods, the current period unrealised gain shall be recognised in the consolidated income statement to the extent of crediting back such previous losses in the consolidated income statement. When the property is disposed of, the cumulative gain previously transferred to the property fair value reserve, is transferred to the consolidated income statement.

Investments in property lease

Investment in property lease are stated at cost less accumulated impairment. Investment in property lease are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use.

Financing assets***Murabaha***

On initial recognition Murabaha receivables are classified and measured at

- Amortised cost when the contractual terms of the Murabaha receivables give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit on the principal amount outstanding; or
- Fair value through income statement ("FVTIS") when the contractual terms of the Murabaha receivables does not give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit on the principal amount outstanding.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and yield

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Yield' 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 lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and yield, the Group 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. In making the assessment, the Group considers:

- Contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- Leverage features;
- Prepayment and extension terms;
- Terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements); and
- Features that modify consideration of the time value of money – e.g. periodical reset of profit rates.

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)**2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Financing liabilities**

The Group's financing liabilities includes Murabaha payables or other sharia compliant financing instruments. Financing liabilities are recognised initially at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. The amortization of transactions cost is included as finance costs in consolidated income statement.

Equipment

Equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method to write-off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Furniture and fittings	10
Computer equipment	3-5
Office equipment	5
Vehicles	5

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the consolidated income statement in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the consolidated income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in such case, it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years as per tax laws prevalent in the country of incorporation of subsidiaries of the Group.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

The applicable tax law for the Bank is the QFC tax law applicable from 1 January 2010. Tax is levied at the rate of 10% on local source taxable income.

Impairment***Impairment of financial assets******Identification and measurement of impairment***

The Group recognizes loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTIS:

- Financing assets;
- Investment in debt type instruments;
- Other financial assets – Placements with Banks and financial institutions; and
- Other financial assets – other receivables that are not due on demand and with insignificant financing component

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment (continued)

Identification and measurement of impairment (continued)

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

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

Measurement of ECL

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

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

The determination of the FAS 30 provision results is based on the following methods:

1. Cash shortfall method

A cash shortfall is the difference between:

- the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract; and
- the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

Because the estimation of credit losses considers the amount and timing of payments, a cash shortfall arises even if the entity expects to be paid in full but later than the date on which payment is contractually due. This delay gives rise to an ECL, except to the extent that the entity expects to receive additional yield in respect of the late payment that compensates it for the delay at a rate at least equal to the effective profit rate.

Cash shortfalls are identified as follows:

- For 12-month ECLs: Cash shortfalls resulting from default events that are possible in the next 12 months (or a shorter period if the expected life is less than 12 months) i.e. not just the cash shortfalls that are expected over the next 12 months.
- For lifetime ECLs: Cash shortfalls resulting from default events that are possible over the expected life of the financial instrument.

The term 'cash shortfalls' refers to overall shortfalls against contractual terms, and not just shortfalls on particular dates when cash is received or due. Therefore, cash shortfalls consider later recoveries of missed payments.

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)**2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Impairment (continued)****1. Cash shortfall method (continued)**

The Group has not defined a relative or absolute threshold for staging assessment to differentiate a 12 month and life-time ECL as the calculation of cash shortfall is based on a probability weighted estimate of expected cash flows that would be recovered from a facility. The Group currently has a rating method that assigns 5 rating grades on assessment of credit quality after origination. '1' being of higher credit quality 'exceeds base line' and '5' being in default/ watch list.

For a higher quality of financing (say rating grade 1), the probability weighted estimate that expected recoveries could lead to a cash shortfall is the lowest whereas it would increase exponentially as it slides down the rating scale to default (Grade 5).

The cash shortfall calculations incorporate the following steps:

- Expected collection of cash flows over the contractual term;
- Cash flows from recovery of collateral if foreclosure is required to collect cash flows;
- As the portfolio is mainly quasi-PE and Mezzanine financing, the base case cash flows from the business are considered to be the most optimistic work out scenario for the bank and the 2 additional recovery scenarios are built from a risk averse perspective that the timing and extent of cash flows could differ from contractual terms;
- Expected cash flows are discounted using the original effective rate of the facility
- The risk rating plays a role in the severity of changes to the expected cash flows in the 2 scenarios
- A probability-weighted outcome is calculated to assess the final recoverable amount

As each facility of the Group has specified sources of cash collection and expectation of market events, the assessment is specific to each individual asset and requires judgement.

2. Externally rated exposures

The Bank generally invests its treasury and liquidity portfolio only in rated exposures. Under this approach, probability of default ("PD") and loss given default ("LGD") are based on external measures and exposure at default ("EAD") is based on contractual terms of each asset. This method is widely used and considered reasonable given the Bank would not have adequate internal experience to model an ECL outcome.

However, if in any investment is made in an unrated exposure, the following treatments will be considered:

- Issuer rating as an proxy of the issue rating; or
- Where issue and issuer are not rated, a proxy rating of BBB- (S&P) or the country rating of the exposure (whichever is lower) will be considered

Following approach has been adopted:

- The 12 month through the cycle (TTC) probability of default (PD) corresponding to external ratings of instrument will be obtained from the published reports of the rating agencies (S&P, Moody's or Fitch). The TTC PDs will be required to be updated every year against each external rating grade. In case, certain investments are rated other than the above mentioned rating agencies, then they will be mapped to equivalent rating grades of S&P, Moody's or Fitch.
- The PIT PDs will be estimated through the application of Merton-Vasicek Single factor model using TTC PD linked to the External Rating of the issue/issuer and Gross domestic products (GDP) growth rate of the country of risk (i.e. country of investment).

**Notes to the consolidated financial statements
At 31 December 2018**

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

**2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)
Impairment (continued)**

2. Externally rated exposures (continued)

- GDP growth rate will be considered as a composite index of the economic activity across the country of risk. It has been assumed that GDP growth rate is a robust reflection of the state of economy which results into systematic risk (a common risk to all the issuer in the economy).
- GDP growth rate forecasts for the successive 5 years will be available from international monetary fund (IMF) published World economic outlook (WEO) data. GDP growth rate growth rates beyond 5 years are forecasted using mean reversion technique.

3. Simplified approach

The Bank has applied the simplified approach to measure the loss allowance for other financial assets including fee income receivables, deposit and margin, receivable from third parties and others and accrued profit.

The expected credit losses on other financial assets are estimated on a case to case basis by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

The exposure to the home country sovereign i.e. Qatar is considered to be low risk and fully recoverable and hence no ECL is measured.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

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

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- Financing commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision; and
- Where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Group has identified the ECL on the financing asset commitment / off balance sheet component separately from those on the drawn component: the Group presents a loss allowance for drawn components. The amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Loss allowance for drawn components is presented as a provision in other liabilities.

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)**2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Impairment (continued)*****Reversals of impairment***

If the amount of an impairment loss decreases in a subsequent period, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the excess is written back by reducing the financing assets impairment allowance account accordingly. The write-back is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

The Group determines that fair value through equity investments are impaired when there has been a 'significant' or 'prolonged' decline in the fair value below its cost. This determination of what is 'significant' or 'prolonged' requires judgment and is assessed based on qualitative and quantitative factors, for each fair value through equity investment separately. In making a judgment of impairment, the Group evaluates among other factors, evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the entity, impact of delay in execution, industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flows or it becomes probable that the investee will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the consolidated income statement in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the consolidated income statement unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Non-current assets held for sale

Any impairment loss on a disposal group is first allocated to goodwill, and then to the remaining assets on pro-rata basis. Impairment losses on an asset's initial classification as 'held for sale' and subsequent gains or losses on re-measurement are recognized in the consolidated income statement. Gains are not recognized in excess of any cumulative impairment loss.

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)**2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities**

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where:

- i) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- ii) the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through arrangement'; or
- iii) the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (i) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (ii) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Employees' end of service benefits and pension fund

The Bank provides end of service benefits determined in accordance with its regulations and the QFC Employment Regulations, based on employees' salaries and the number of years of service at the reporting date. The Bank also contributes to the GCC national employees' pension accounts with the different GCC Pension Authorities. Pension funds are held and managed by the appropriate Pension Authority. The scheme is mandatory by the state pension law for employees who are GCC nationals. The percentage of employee and employer contribution varies as per the relevant GCC pension laws and the employees receive this money after retirement. This process is governed by the GCC pension laws and administered by the General Retirement and Social Insurance Authority in Qatar. This is a defined contribution plan as the Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Share-based payments

Employees (selected key employees) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

Equity-settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment reserve in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for equity-settled transaction for which vesting is conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition. These are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Share-based payments (continued)

Equity-settled transactions (continued)

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense had the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification. Where an award is cancelled by the Group or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through income statement.

Other provisions

Provisions for legal claims are recognised when the Group has legal claims or obligations as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

The Group accounts for provisions to be charged to the consolidated income statement for any potential claim or for any expected impairment of assets, taking into consideration the value of the potential claim or expected impairment and its likelihood.

Investment fund portfolios

Investment fund portfolios represent funds belonging to the Group's customers for which the Group has assumed investment management responsibility in accordance with the terms or conditions of the fund. Such funds are invested on behalf of the customers by the Group who acts as an agent or a trustee and accordingly such funds and the attributable investment income or loss are not included in these consolidated financial statements and are directly paid to the customers after deduction of the Group's stated share of profit or commission.

Equity of restricted investment account holders

Equity of restricted investment account holder balances are those where the depositors instruct the Group to invest the funds in specific investments or at predetermined terms. These funds are invested by the Group in its own name under the terms of a specific Wakala/Mudaraba contract entered into with the customer. The assets funded by these funds are managed in a fiduciary capacity by the Group for which the Group earns Wakail/Mudarib fee are not included in the consolidated statement of financial position since the Group does not have the right to use or dispose these assets except within the conditions laid down in the Wakala/Mudaraba contract.

Assets held for sale

Assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction, not through continuing use. These assets may be a component of an entity, a disposal group or an individual non-current asset.

Assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

All the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary are classified as held for sale in the consolidated financial statements. If the criteria for held for sale is no longer met, the Group shall cease to classify the asset (or disposal group) as held for sale and shall measure the asset at the lower of its carrying amount before the asset (or disposal group) was classified as held for sale, adjusted for any depreciation, amortization or revaluation that would have been recognized had the asset (or disposal group) not been classified as held for sale and its recoverable amount at the date of subsequent decision not to sell. An extension of the period required to complete a sale does not preclude an asset (or disposal group) from being classified as held for sale if the delay is caused by events or circumstances beyond the Group's control and there is sufficient evidence that the Group remains committed to its plan to sell the asset (or disposal group).

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank balances and placements with banks, which have original maturity of less than three months. Restricted deposits and placements are excluded from cash and cash equivalents.

Zakah

The responsibility of payment of Zakah is on individual shareholders of the Bank. QInvest Saudi Arabia (100% owned subsidiary of the Bank), has the obligation to calculate and pay Zakah based on the local rules applicable in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on annual basis.

Shari'a Supervisory Board

The Group's activities are subject to the supervision of a Shari'a Supervisory Board consisting of three members appointed by the general assembly of shareholders.

Earnings prohibited by Shari'a

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

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities should not be offset unless there is an enforceable or legal right to set off the recognised amounts and when the Group intends to settle either on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Group is party to a number of arrangements, including master netting agreements, which give it the right to offset financial assets and financial liabilities but where it does not intend to settle the amounts on net basis, the respective assets and liabilities are presented on a gross basis.

Placements with banks and other financial institutions

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
At 31 December 2018

In thousand US\$

3 Cash and bank balances

	2018	2017
Cash in hand	2	1
Balances with banks	28,540	23,335
	28,542	23,336

Balances with banks are non-profit bearing and no lien or restrictions are placed on them.

4 Placements with banks

	2018	2017
Placements with banks	45,337	96,363

Placements with banks are made for short term period as part of treasury management function.

5 Cash and cash equivalents

	2018	2017
Cash and bank balances	28,542	23,336
Placements with banks maturing within 90 days	45,337	96,363
Restricted placements with banks	-	(5,000)
	73,879	114,699

6 Financing assets

	2018	2017
Fair value through income statement		
Murabaha	135,970	154,028
Amortized cost		
Murabaha	35,605	88,585
Less: Expected credit losses	(1,193)	(1,940)
Financing assets at amortized cost	34,412	86,645
Total financing assets	170,382	240,673

The movements in expected credit losses for financing assets are as follow:

	2018	2017
Balance at beginning of the year	1,940	38,780
Adjustments as a result of early adopting FAS 30 and IFRS 9 guidance		
Adjustment related to financing assets carried at FVTIS	-	(37,213)
Additional expected credit losses	-	2,078
Adjusted balance at beginning of the year	1,940	3,645
Reversals during the year, net	(747)	(1,705)
Balance at end of year	1,193	1,940

6 Financing assets (continued)

	2018			2017		
	Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired	Lifetime ECL credit- impaired	Total ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired	Lifetime ECL credit- impaired	Total ECL
ECL balance at the beginning of the year	1,940	-	1,940	3,645	-	3,645
Changes due to financial assets recognized in opening balance that have:						
Transfer to 12 month ECL	-	-		-	-	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	-	-		-	-	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	-	-		-	-	-
Total transfers during the year	-	-		-	-	-
Net re-measurement of loss allowance	-	-		1,310	-	1,310
Reversals during the year	(747)	-	(747)	(3,015)	-	(3,015)
Net reversal during the year	(747)	-	(747)	(1,705)	-	(1,705)
Balance at the end of the year	1,193	-	1,193	1,940	-	1,940

7 Investment securities

	Notes	2018	2017
Equity			
Fair value through income statement	7.1	529,487	420,742
Fair value through equity	7.2	114,006	85,250
		643,493	505,992
Sukuk and other debt type instruments			
Fair value through income statement	7.3	27,061	30,177
Amortised cost		28,828	50,239
Less: Expected credit loss/ allowance for impairment		(20,027)	(3,437)
	7.3	8,801	46,802
		679,355	582,971
7.1 Fair value through income statement			
		2018	2017
Fund type investments		243,653	211,249
Others		285,834	209,493
		529,487	420,742
7.2 Fair value through equity			
		2018	2017
Fund type investments		40,826	52,210
Others, net		73,180	33,040
		114,006	85,250

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
At 31 December 2018

In thousand US\$

7 Investment securities (continued)**7.3 Sukuk and other debt type instruments**

	2018			2017		
	Fixed profit rate	Floating profit rate	Total	Fixed profit rate	Floating profit rate	Total
Fair value through income statement	4,563	22,498	27,061	20,186	9,991	30,177
Amortized cost (net)	8,801	-	8,801	46,802	-	46,802
	<u>13,364</u>	<u>22,498</u>	<u>35,862</u>	<u>66,988</u>	<u>9,991</u>	<u>76,979</u>

Expected credit loss/ allowance for impairment against amortized cost investments:

	2018				2017			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total ECL	Stage 1: 12-month ECL	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total ECL
ECL balance at the beginning of the year	540	61	2,836	3,437	598	-	2,836	3,434
Transfer to 12 month ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	-	-	-	-	(5)	5	-	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transfers during the year	-	-	-	-	(5)	5	-	-
Net re-measurement of loss allowance (Recoveries) / Impairment during the year	(341)	(61)	16,992	16,590	(73)	56	-	(17)
Net (reversal) / impairment during the year	(341)	(61)	16,992	16,590	(53)	56	-	3
Balance at the end of the year	199	-	19,828	20,027	540	61	2,836	3,437

Notes:

- (i) The ratings of Sukuks at amortized cost are given in Note 31 to the consolidated financial statements. The fair value of Sukuks at amortized cost as at 31 December 2018 is US\$ 12 million (31 December 2017: US\$ 40 million).
- (ii) The fair value hierarchy of investment securities is disclosed in Note 32 to the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
At 31 December 2018

In thousand US\$

8 Investment in real estate

	2018	2017
At 1 January	112,243	94,586
Net gain / (loss) from fair value adjustment (Note 20.2)	2,752	(968)
Foreign exchange translation adjustments	(2,826)	10,829
Additions/(transfers) during the year (iii)	(50,829)	7,796
At 31 December	61,340	112,243

Notes:

- (i) As at 31 December 2018, Investment in real estate includes two leased commercial properties in France. The fair values of the two leased commercial properties are based on valuations performed by an independent valuer.
- (ii) The Group has pledged these investment properties as collateral for certain profit bearing financing liabilities as disclosed in Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements.
- (iii) During the year, Group has lost control in its investment in Aldgate Ventures Limited (AVL). Accordingly, the investment has been de-consolidated and reclassified to Investment securities recorded as fair value through income statement. The fair value of investment as at 31 December 2018 is USD 49.5 million.

9 Investment in property lease

This represents amount that was paid to acquire lease rights of certain real estate properties through subsidiaries of the Bank. In 2018, the Bank has lost control of the subsidiary, and accordingly the investment is now recorded as fair value through income statement.

10 Investment in associates

	2018	2017
At 1 January	75,743	65,405
Additions / transfers during the year (Note 10.1)	(19,813)	4,783
Share of results of associates	(4,268)	2,706
Share on fair value reserves movement (Note 17)	(171)	(25)
Dividends received	(549)	(549)
Foreign currency translation reserve	(3,712)	3,423
At 31 December	47,230	75,743

The tables below provide summarised financial information for associates to the Group. The information disclosed reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of the relevant associates. They have been amended to reflect adjustments made by the entity when using the equity method, including fair value adjustments and modifications for differences in accounting policy.

Name of entity	Ellsworthy Limited / Panmure Gordon & Co. Plc.	Ambit Private Limited	Daman Islamic Insurance Company	Total
Country of incorporation	UK	India	Qatar	
% of ownership interest	(Note 10.1)	28.6%	10%	
Summarized financial information				
Summarized financial position				
Total assets		148,377	338,082	486,459
Total liabilities		(58,905)	(247,210)	(306,115)
Equity		89,472	90,872	180,344
Group's carrying amount of the investments		32,676	14,554	47,230
Summarized income statement				
Revenue	14,750	33,638	19,877	68,265
Net (loss) / profit	(12,872)	1,698	12,655	1,481
Other comprehensive income	-	(569)	-	(569)
Group's share of profit for the year	(5,980)	446	1,266	(4,268)
Group's share of reserves	-	(171)	-	(171)

10 Investment in associates (continued)

- 10.1 During the year, Group partially disposed its stake in Ellsworthy Limited resulting in dilution of Group's share of investment. Group does not have a significant influence on Ellsworthy Limited and has ceased equity accounting. Investment is classified as fair value through equity investment at an amount of USD 16 million.

The associates of the Group as of 31 December 2017:

Name of entity	Ellsworthy Limited / Panmure Gordon & Co. Plc.	Ambit Private Limited	Daman Islamic Insurance Company	Total
Country of incorporation	UK	India	Qatar	
% of ownership interest	43.43%	30.53%	10%	
Summarized financial information				
Summarized financial position				
Total assets	110,620	131,112	277,863	519,595
Total liabilities	(85,261)	(26,692)	(192,445)	(304,398)
Equity	25,359	104,420	85,418	215,197
Group's carrying amount of the investments	23,658	38,247	13,838	75,743
Summarized income statement				
Revenue	35,257	13,798	14,182	63,237
Net (loss) / profit	(98)	909	8,495	9,306
Other comprehensive income	-	(82)	-	(82)
Group's share of profit for the year	(53)	1,627	1,132	2,706
Group's share of reserves	-	(25)	-	(25)

11 Assets held for sale

This represents repossessed collateral obtained as a result of settlement of a financing asset. These mainly represent vessels and are owned by a 100% owned subsidiary of the Bank.

11.1 Assets and liabilities

As at 31 December 2018, the disposal group was stated at fair value less costs to sell and comprised the following assets and liabilities.

	2018
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	309
Fixed assets	20,222
Trade and other receivables	1,213
	<u>21,744</u>
Liabilities	
Trade and other payables	<u>1,080</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
At 31 December 2018

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11 Assets held for sale (continued)

Net amount of USD 666 thousand is included in other income as appearing in the consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2018, pertaining to chartering of vessels.

Fair value of the assets are on the basis of "as-is, where-is, present market value", and take into consideration the age and description of each vessel. Comparisons have been made by market investigations in the Far East and Middle East Offshore, Service and Security vessel sale and purchase markets.

12 Other assets

	2018	2017
Positive fair value of derivative instruments (i)	29,258	1,186
Fee, commission and other receivables – net (ii)	10,887	8,759
Accrued income	6,106	4,819
Prepayments and advances	6,907	12,960
Security deposit and margin call receivables (iii)	4,474	9,083
Equipment – net	937	1,906
Intangible assets – net	753	1,020
Others	943	1,007
	<u>60,265</u>	<u>40,740</u>

Notes:

(i) Derivative financial instruments

The table below shows the positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments. The notional amounts, which provide an indication of the volumes of the transactions outstanding at the year end, do not necessarily reflect the amounts of future cash flows involved. These notional amounts, therefore, are not indicative of the Group's exposure to credit risk, which is generally limited to the positive or negative fair value of the derivatives. Derivative contracts are Shari'a compliant.

	2018			2017		
	Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Notional amount	Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Notional amount
a) Held as fair value hedges						
Forward foreign exchange contracts	5,658	-	60,266	9	280	13,890
	<u>5,658</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>60,266</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>13,890</u>
b) Held as hedge of net investment in foreign operations						
Forward foreign exchange contracts	23,586	172	284,015	672	2,087	248,441
Cross currency swaps	-	2,384	33,902	-	5,746	45,352
	<u>23,586</u>	<u>2,556</u>	<u>317,917</u>	<u>672</u>	<u>7,833</u>	<u>293,793</u>
c) Derivatives used as cash flow hedges						
Cross currency swaps	-	1,226	125,000	-	-	-
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	-	-	505	75	60,866
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,226</u>	<u>125,000</u>	<u>505</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>60,866</u>
d) Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments						
Forward foreign exchange contracts	14	-	587	-	17	579
	<u>29,258</u>	<u>3,782</u>	<u>503,770</u>	<u>1,186</u>	<u>8,205</u>	<u>369,128</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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12 Other assets (continued)

- (ii) During the year, the Bank has recorded net impairment reversal of US\$ 210 thousand (2017: Net impairment loss US\$ 867 thousand) on certain fee and commission income receivable from third parties.
- (iii) Security deposit amounting to US\$ 4.0 million (2017: US\$ 8.7 million) includes cash collateral against a financing liability as disclosed in Note 24 (a) in these consolidated financial statements.

13 Financing liabilities*Financing liabilities consist of:*

- (i) Financing liabilities are presented in the consolidated financial statements at amortized cost using effective profit rate. Please refer to Note 30 for maturity analysis.
- (ii) Financing arrangement for an amount of US\$ 31 million (2017: US\$44 million) availed by Group's subsidiaries against which investment in real estate held by such subsidiaries disclosed in Note 8 were pledged as collateral.

14 Other liabilities

	2018	2017
Staff related accruals	6,817	8,500
Accrued expenses	3,916	3,261
Employees' end of service benefits (i)	4,669	5,110
Accrued profit on financing liabilities	3,870	3,043
Negative fair value of derivative instruments (Note 12)	3,782	8,205
Dividend payable	2,800	3,805
Legal provisions	-	1,851
Others	5,568	7,432
	<u>31,422</u>	<u>41,207</u>

Note:

- (i) *Employees' end of service benefits*

Movement in employees' end of service benefits is as follows:

	2018	2017
Balance at 1 January	5,110	4,444
Charge for the year (Note 21)	1,818	1,153
Payments during the year	(2,259)	(487)
	<u>4,669</u>	<u>5,110</u>

15 Share capital and share premium**15.1 Share capital**

	2018	2017
Authorized capital		
1,000 million shares of US\$ 1 each	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
Issued and fully paid-up capital		
705 million shares of US\$ 1 each (2017: 750 million shares of US\$ 1 each)	<u>705,357</u>	<u>705,357</u>

All shares issued are of the same class and carry equal rights.

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15 Share capital and share premium (continued)**15.1 Share capital (continued)**

The shareholding structure of the Bank is as follows:

	2018		2017	
	% holding	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares
Qatar Islamic Bank Q.P.S.C	50.13%	353,625,000	50.13%	353,625,000
Khaleeji Commercial Bank	4.75%	33,482,657	4.75%	33,482,657
Qatar Armed Forces	2.13%	15,000,000	2.13%	15,000,000
Others	42.99%	303,249,485	42.99%	303,249,485
	100.00%	705,357,142	100.00%	705,357,142

15.2 Share premium

On 30 April 2017, the share premium was partially settled due to cancellation of treasury shares as mentioned in Note 16.

16 Treasury shares

On 30 April 2017, the Bank has cancelled 44,642,858 of the issued shares, each of which was fully paid up and held by the Bank as treasury shares (acquired in 2014 at a price of US\$ 1.12 per share). The cancellation of the shares was approved in the extraordinary General Assembly meeting dated 21 February 2017.

Share capital was accordingly reduced by US\$ 44,642,858 representing 44,642,858 shares of US\$ 1 per share, the excess amount of US\$ 5,357,142 was reduced from share premium.

17 Other reserves

The movement in the other reserves for the year ended 31 December 2018:

	Foreign currency translation reserve	Net foreign investments hedging reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Cumulative changes in fair value	Share based payment reserve	Total
As at 1 January 2018	(30,706)	28,799	(3,926)	12,123	6,129	12,419
Foreign operations – foreign currency translation differences	(18,800)	-	-	-	-	(18,800)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of hedges	-	12,808	2,700	-	-	15,508
Net change in fair value through equity investments	-	-	-	(5,954)	-	(5,954)
Share of reserves of equity accounted associates	-	-	-	(171)	-	(171)
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	(6,129)	(6,129)
As at 31 December 2018	<u>(49,506)</u>	<u>41,607</u>	<u>(1,226)</u>	<u>5,998</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,127)</u>

17 Other reserves (continued)

The movement in the other reserves for the year ended 31 December 2017:

	Foreign currency translation reserve	Net foreign investments hedging reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Cumulative changes in fair value	Share based payment reserve	Total
As at 1 January 2017	(59,393)	51,029	(281)	11,921	5,602	8,878
Foreign operations – foreign currency translation differences	28,687	-	-	-	-	28,687
Effective portion of changes in fair value of hedges	-	(22,230)	(3,645)	-	-	(25,875)
Net change in fair value through equity investments	-	-	-	227	-	227
Share of reserves of equity accounted associates	-	-	-	(25)	-	(25)
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	527	527
At 31 December 2017	<u>(30,706)</u>	<u>28,799</u>	<u>(3,926)</u>	<u>12,123</u>	<u>6,129</u>	<u>12,419</u>

17.1 Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

17.2 Fair value reserve

The investments fair value reserve includes the cumulative net change in the fair value of fair value through equity investments. This also includes the Bank's share of the fair value changes on fair value through equity investments of associate.

17.3 Hedging reserves

The hedging reserves are used to record gains or losses on derivatives that are designated and qualify as net investment in foreign operations hedges and cash flow hedges that are recognized in the reserves. Amounts are reclassified to income statement when the associated hedged transaction affects income statement.

17.4 Share based payment reserve

The share based payment reserve is used to recognize the value of equity-settled share-based payments charge provided to for the employees entitled to the scheme, including key management personnel, as part of their remuneration. Refer to Note 33 for further details of these plans.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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In thousand US\$

18 Fee and commission income, net

	2018	2017
Advisory and other fee income – Net	3,545	7,955
Asset management fees	4,500	3,208
	<u>8,045</u>	<u>11,163</u>

19 Income from financing assets

	2018	2017
Income from Murabaha classified at amortized cost	12,080	15,429
Income from Murabaha classified as FVTIS	17,141	22,647
	<u>29,221</u>	<u>38,076</u>

20 Income from investments, net

	Notes	2018	2017
Net income from financial investments	20.1	5,998	36,106
Net income from investments in real estate	20.2	8,579	7,171
Net income from investment in property lease		1,854	2,848
		<u>16,431</u>	<u>46,125</u>

20.1 Net income from financial investments

	2018	2017
Income from ‘fair value through equity’ investments		
Fair value gain transferred to income statement	9,032	-
Dividend income	2,833	-
	<u>11,865</u>	<u>-</u>
Income from ‘held for trading’ investments, net		
Gain on sale	-	53
Profit from Sukuk	1,644	2,494
Fair value changes	(2,042)	(14)
	<u>(398)</u>	<u>2,533</u>
Income from financial assets designated at fair value through income statement		
Fair value changes	(12,711)	17,905
Realized gain and dividend income	4,971	11,008
	<u>(7,740)</u>	<u>28,913</u>
Income from investments at amortized cost		
Profit from Sukuk and other debt instrument	1,770	4,639
Income from derivative financial instrument		
Income from derivatives	501	21
	<u>5,998</u>	<u>36,106</u>

20 Income from investments, net (continued)**20.2 Net income from investment in real estate**

	2018	2017
Rental and other income derived from investments in real estate	5,827	8,139
Net loss from fair value adjustment (Note 8)	2,752	(968)
	<u>8,579</u>	<u>7,171</u>

21 Staff and restructuring costs

	2018	2017
Salaries	18,286	16,777
Other staff costs	18,956	19,471
End of service benefits (Note 14)	1,818	1,153
	<u>39,060</u>	<u>37,401</u>
Restructuring costs	(3,238)	-
	<u>35,822</u>	<u>37,401</u>

During the year, Bank has carried out internal restructuring, resulting in one-off restructuring costs amounting to USD 3.238 million.

22 General and administrative expenses

	2018	2017
Legal, professional and Sharia expenses	4,626	5,718
Premises cost	3,227	3,278
IT and communication expenses	1,708	1,914
Travel related expenses	1,284	1,508
Advertisement and marketing expenses	189	332
Other expenses	1,103	1,330
	<u>12,137</u>	<u>14,080</u>

23 Income tax**23.1 Income tax expense**

The major components of the tax expense are:

	2018	2017
Current income tax:		
Current income tax (reversal) / expense	(924)	2,290
Deferred income tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(2,509)	(208)
Income tax (reversal) / expense	<u>(3,433)</u>	<u>2,082</u>

Management has recorded a deferred tax asset from taxable losses up to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

24 Contingent liabilities, commitments and provisions

	2018	2017
Investment commitments	<u>39,662</u>	<u>82,934</u>
Forward foreign exchange contracts	<u>344,868</u>	<u>323,776</u>
Cross currency/Profit rate swaps	<u>158,902</u>	<u>45,352</u>
Other contingent liabilities	<u>52,322</u>	<u>30,173</u>
Operating lease commitments (a)	<u>2,004</u>	<u>1,995</u>
Unutilised financing commitment	<u>3,659</u>	<u>10,997</u>

Notes:

(a) *Future minimum lease payments:*

	2018	2017
Not later than one year	2,004	1,995
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	-
	<u>2,004</u>	<u>1,995</u>

25 Related party transactions

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

Key management personnel of the Group comprise the Board of Directors and key members of management having authority and responsibility for planning, controlling and directing the activities of the Group.

The related party transactions and balances included in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	2018	2017
Balance sheet items:		
<i>Assets:</i>		
Placements and bank balances	20,737	36,755
Financing assets	-	-
Other assets	862	121
Income statement items:		
Financing income	-	61
Fee and commission income	2,200	168
Placement income	336	239
<i>Off balance sheet items:</i>		
Forward foreign exchange contracts outstanding	231,959	121,248
Restricted investment accounts	19,436	19,170

Transactions with key management personnel:

	2018	2017
Salaries and other benefits	3,473	3,380
Incentives	4,634	3,597
Employee Share Option Plan	(538)	527
End of service benefits	377	217
Redundancy costs	442	-

26 Zakah

Pursuant to the decision of the shareholders' in the first General Assembly of the Bank on 28 May 2008, the Bank is required to calculate and notify individual shareholders of their pro-rata share of the Zakah payable per share. These calculations are approved by Qatar Zakat fund.

Zakah is directly borne by the shareholders. The Bank does not deduct or pay Zakah on behalf of its shareholders. The Zakah payable for 2018 would be US\$ 0.02 (2017: US\$ 0.02) for every share held.

27 Sharia'a supervisory board

The Group's Sharia'a Supervisory Board consists of three Islamic scholars who review the Group's compliance with general Sharia'a principles and specific fatwa, rulings and guidelines issued. Their review includes examination of evidence relating to the documentation and procedures adopted by the Group to ensure that its activities are conducted in accordance with Islamic Sharia'a principles.

28 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future years.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

Impairment of financial instruments

Assessment of whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and incorporation of forward-looking information in the measurement of ECL.

Operating lease commitments – Group as lessor

The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a substantial portion of the economic life of the commercial property, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Consolidation of a structured entity

The Group has incorporated number of entities in different jurisdictions to facilitate the acquisition of targeted investments. Such entities are owned by third party administrator to manage the day to day administrative activities of these entities. The Group control these entities through various rights and legal agreements. Therefore, in preparation of consolidated financial statements these entities have been consolidated by the Group.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Useful lives of equipment and intangible assets

The Group estimates the useful life of equipment and intangible assets with finite lives by taking account of the expected pattern of economic benefit that the Group expects to derive from the asset. This is based on the judgment of the Group entities after taking consideration of useful lives of similar assets of comparable entities.

28 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)***Financial investment classification***

The Group's accounting policies provide scope for assets and liabilities to be designated at inception into different accounting categories in certain circumstances:

- In classifying the financial investments at fair value through income statement, the Group has determined that the investment is either held for trading purposes or is designated as fair value through income statement on initial recognition;
- Equity investments that are not designated as fair value through income statement are classified as fair value through equity; and
- In classifying financial investments at amortized cost, the Group has determined that the investment is managed on contractual yield basis.

Techniques used for estimating impairment**Expected cash flows**

The amount of cash flows that are expected from foreclosure are cash flows that the entity actually expects to receive in the future. Because expected cash flows are a probability-weighted estimate, they include possible scenarios in which the cash flows recoverable from collateral decrease (or, where relevant, increase).

Cash shortfall

A cash shortfall is the difference between:

- the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract; and
- the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

Incorporation of forward-looking information

The above cash shortfall method derives a net loss value (shortfall) for each account and hence separate components such as PD and LGD are not modelled. The future recoveries of cash flows are expected to reflect the macro-economic forecasts in the period. Eg. If liquidation of collateral or sale of underlying business drives the collection, the values should be reflective of likely recoverable amounts in the respective forecast periods for each scenario. Such adjustments can be made in the form of haircuts or multipliers to expected cash flows.

Where modelling of a parameter is carried out on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics that include:

- credit risk gradings;
- Product type; and
- geographic location of the borrower.

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

Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences in interpretation may arise for a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective domicile of the Group companies. Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
At 31 December 2018

28 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Impairment of fair value through equity investments

The Group determines that fair value through equity investments are impaired when there has been a 'significant' or 'prolonged' decline in the fair value below its cost. This determination of what is 'significant' or 'prolonged' requires judgment and is assessed based on qualitative and quantitative factors, for each fair value through equity investment separately. In making a judgment of impairment for fair value through equity investments, the Group evaluates among other factors, evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the entity, impact of delay in execution, industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flows or whether it becomes probable that the investee will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

Valuation of investments

The fair value of unquoted investments designated at fair value through income statement for which market value is not readily available is either determined by management or independent valuation specialists using various valuation techniques. Valuation techniques employed include using a market multiples approach, a discounted cash flow analysis and a comparable transaction approach amongst others. These techniques require use of certain assumptions and estimates about expected future cash flows, revenues, profits and expected market conditions. Management ensures that in all cases these assumptions are reasonable and realistic.

The chosen valuation techniques make maximum use of market inputs as well as on entity-specific inputs. They incorporate all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price and are consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Periodically, the Group calibrates the valuation techniques and test them for validity using prices from any observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e., without modification or repackaging) or based on any available observable market data.

The Group engages independent valuation specialist to assess fair value for investments in real estate.

Valuation of financing assets

Financing assets measured at fair value are valued using income approach, following variables are considered:

- Cash flow projections: Cash flows reflecting market participants view on the asset (e.g. Collateral's highest and best use as per current market conditions);
- Expected term of exit: Based on highest IRR value to investor (could be shorter or longer);
- Risk adjustments / perception: Market perception, typically higher and short turnaround view of an incoming investor, factors current illiquidity and economic risk perceptions; and
- Expected return: High, based on risk perception of an incoming investor (a market rate).

Going concern

The Group's management has made an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Group has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

29 Segment information

The Group assets and liabilities are monitored by management on basis of industry segment and geographic location.

For management purposes, the Group is divided into below mention industry segments which are as follows:

- Banks and other financial institutions
- Real estate and construction
- Transport and logistics
- Services
- Oil and gas
- Others

Unallocated assets, liabilities and revenues are related to certain central functions and non-core business operations, e.g common property & equipment, cash functions and development projects and related payables, net of intra-group transactions.

Management monitors the operating results of the industry segments separately to make decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

The following tables summarize the industry and geographical concentration of Group assets, liabilities and related performance:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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In thousand US\$

29 Segment information (continued)

(a) By industry segment

31 December 2018

	Banks and other financial institutions	Real estate and construction	Transport and logistics	Services	Oil and gas	Other	Total carrying value
Assets							
Cash and bank balances	28,542	-	-	-	-	-	28,542
Placements with banks	45,337	-	-	-	-	-	45,337
Financing assets	-	137,476	6,942	25,964	-	-	170,382
Investment securities	272,090	264,630	87,825	35,010	-	19,800	679,355
Investment in real estate	-	61,340	-	-	-	-	61,340
Investment in associates	47,230	-	-	-	-	-	47,230
Assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	21,744	-	21,744
Other assets	44,793	9,586	43	1,139	250	4,454	60,265
Total assets	437,992	473,032	94,810	62,113	21,994	24,254	1,114,195
Liabilities							
Financing liabilities	440,121	-	-	-	-	-	440,121
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	1,080	-	1,080
Other liabilities	14,054	1,918	-	-	-	15,450	31,422
Total liabilities	454,175	1,918	-	-	1,080	15,450	472,623
Consolidated income statement items							
Revenue	16,250	18,378	15,919	(6,427)	666	12,207	56,993
Expenses, impairment and tax	(44,104)	9,428	(1,135)	(1,741)	(177)	(49,266)	(86,995)
Profit/(loss)	(27,854)	27,806	14,784	(8,168)	489	(37,059)	(30,002)

29 Segment information (continued)(a) By industry segment (continued)
31 December 2017

	Banks and other financial institutions	Real estate and construction	Transport and logistics	Services	Oil and gas	Other	Total carrying value
Assets							
Cash and bank balances	23,336	-	-	-	-	-	23,336
Placements with banks	96,363	-	-	-	-	-	96,363
Financing assets	8,007	166,239	14,567	29,705	22,155	-	240,673
Investment securities	239,117	196,236	74,499	42,066	-	31,053	582,971
Investment in real estate	-	112,243	-	-	-	-	112,243
Investment in property lease	-	53,155	-	-	-	-	53,155
Investment in associates	75,743	-	-	-	-	-	75,743
Other assets	15,395	18,580	47	1,266	-	5,452	40,740
Total assets	457,961	546,453	89,113	73,037	22,155	36,505	1,225,224
Liabilities							
Financing liabilities	466,172	-	-	-	-	-	466,172
Other liabilities	11,802	6,147	-	-	-	23,258	41,207
Total liabilities	477,974	6,147	-	-	-	23,258	507,379
Consolidated income statement items							
Revenue	34,669	48,062	10,837	2,461	-	5,225	101,254
Expenses, impairment and tax	(19,870)	5,290	(9,262)	1,033	(2,992)	(55,125)	(80,926)
Profit/(loss)	14,799	53,352	1,575	3,494	(2,992)	(49,900)	20,328

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29 Segment information (continued)

(b) By geography

31 December 2018

	GCC countries	Europe	North America	South Asia	Other regions	Total carrying value
Assets						
Cash and bank balances	6,490	8,901	10,466	-	2,685	28,542
Placements with banks	29,945	15,000	-	-	392	45,337
Financing assets	6,942	97,645	39,831	-	25,964	170,382
Investment securities	56,966	281,696	270,715	-	69,978	679,355
Investment in real estate	-	61,340	-	-	-	61,340
Investment in associates	14,554	-	-	32,676	-	47,230
Assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	21,744	21,744
Other assets	40,189	12,658	4,217	-	3,201	60,265
Total assets	155,086	477,240	325,229	32,676	123,964	1,114,195
Liabilities						
Financing liabilities	350,230	89,891	-	-	-	440,121
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	1,080	1,080
Other liabilities	28,255	2,391	4	-	772	31,422
Total liabilities	378,485	92,282	4	-	1,852	472,623
Consolidated income statement items						
Revenue	7,627	46,988	(10,147)	71	12,454	56,993
Expenses, impairment and tax	(72,254)	4,022	1,192	-	(19,955)	(86,995)
Profit/(loss)	(64,627)	51,010	(8,955)	71	(7,501)	(30,002)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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In thousand US\$

29 Segment information (continued)

(b) By geography (continued)

31 December 2017

	GCC countries	Europe	North America	South Asia	Other regions	Total carrying value
Assets						
Cash and bank balances	4,419	11,323	7,021	-	573	23,336
Placements with banks	76,010	15,353	-	-	5,000	96,363
Financing assets	7,573	98,129	83,111	-	51,860	240,673
Investment securities	65,246	148,516	268,438	-	100,771	582,971
Investment in real estate	-	112,243	-	-	-	112,243
Investment in property lease	-	53,155	-	-	-	53,155
Investment in associates	13,838	23,658	-	38,247	-	75,743
Other assets	8,396	26,425	2,660	-	3,259	40,740
Total assets	175,482	488,802	361,230	38,247	161,463	1,225,224
Liabilities						
Financing liabilities	416,966	49,206	-	-	-	466,172
Other liabilities	34,398	6,338	-	-	471	41,207
Total liabilities	451,364	55,544	-	-	471	507,379
Consolidated income statement items						
Revenue	8,162	34,506	39,472	1,626	17,488	101,254
Expenses, impairment and tax	(73,613)	(9,125)	4,651	-	(2,839)	(80,926)
Profit/(loss)	(65,451)	25,381	44,123	1,626	14,649	20,328

30 Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The following table sets out the maturity profile of the Group's assets, liabilities and forward foreign exchange contracts. The contractual maturities of assets, liabilities and forward foreign exchange contracts have been determined on the basis of the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. Management monitors the maturity profile to ensure that adequate liquidity is maintained. It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

The maturity profile of the Group's assets, liabilities and forward foreign exchange contracts as at 31 December 2018 is as follows:

	Up to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Assets						
Cash and bank balances	28,542	-	-	-	-	28,542
Placements with banks	45,337	-	-	-	-	45,337
Financing assets	10,008	-	-	129,027	31,347	170,382
Investment securities	-	-	-	12,500	666,855	679,355
Investment in real estate	-	-	-	-	61,340	61,340
Investment in associates	-	-	-	-	47,230	47,230
Assets held for sale	-	21,744	-	-	-	21,744
Other assets	9,834	12,227	14,000	2,086	22,118	60,265
Total Assets	93,721	33,971	14,000	143,613	828,890	1,114,195
Liabilities						
Financing liabilities	-	-	40,001	193,440	206,680	440,121
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	-	1,080	-	-	-	1,080
Other liabilities	17,029	144	2,345	2,360	9,544	31,422
Total Liabilities	17,029	1,224	42,346	195,800	216,224	472,623
Maturity Gap	76,692	32,747	(28,346)	(52,187)	612,666	641,572
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts and Cross currency swaps	56,056	76,834	104,035	141,845	125,000	503,770

30 Maturity of assets and liabilities (continued)

The maturity profile of the Group's assets, liabilities and forward foreign exchange contracts as at 31 December 2017 is as follows:

	Up to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Assets						
Cash and bank balances	23,336	-	-	-	-	23,336
Placements with banks	96,363	-	-	-	-	96,363
Financing assets	8,007	-	48,354	63,222	121,090	240,673
Investment securities	-	-	438	-	582,533	582,971
Investment in real estate	-	-	-	-	112,243	112,243
Investment in property lease	-	-	-	-	53,155	53,155
Investment in associates	-	-	-	-	75,743	75,743
Other assets	3,203	10,918	1,015	8,648	16,956	40,740
Total Assets	130,909	10,918	49,807	71,870	961,720	1,225,224
Liabilities						
Financing liabilities	4,877	-	121,641	329,467	10,187	466,172
Other liabilities	20,830	2,054	7,466	5,746	5,111	41,207
Total Liabilities	25,707	2,054	129,107	335,213	15,298	507,379
Maturity Gap	105,202	8,864	(79,300)	(263,343)	946,422	717,845
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts and Cross currency swaps	264,656	47,350	11,770	45,352	-	369,128

The undiscounted cash flows on the Group's financing liabilities on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity up to 12 months is US\$ 48 million (2017: US\$ 52 million) and over 12 months is US\$ 458 million (2017: US\$ 448 million).

31 Financial risk management

Overview

Financial instruments of the Group represent the Group's financial assets and liabilities. Financial assets include cash and bank balances, placements with financial and other institutions, investment securities portfolios, derivative financial instruments, financing assets, and certain other assets of the Group. Financial liabilities, financing liabilities, derivative financial instruments and certain other liabilities. Accounting policies for financial instruments are set out in Note 2 in these consolidated financial statements.

The Group has exposure to various risks from its use of financial instruments. These risks can be broadly classified as:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Market risk;
- Operational risk; and
- Regulatory and legal risks.

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

Risk management and governance framework of the Group

The Group's risk management process is an integral part of the organization's culture, and is embedded into the organization's practices as well as in all those involved in the risk management process. The Board of Directors ("Board"), Board Risk, Audit and Compliance Committee ("BRACC"), senior management, risk officers, and line managers contribute to the effective Group-wide risk management.

The risk governance structure is headed by the Board of Directors and the Sharia'a Supervisory Board ("SSB") of the Group. The risk appetite and the risk strategy for the Group are developed at this level.

The next level of the Board committees has delegated powers for monitoring the risk taking activities of the Group. These committees are the Board Risk, Audit and Compliance Committee, the Board Investment Committee ("BIC"), and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. In turn, the risk appetite and risk tolerance set by the Board are cascaded across the institution and are taken into account in developing business goals and objectives.

As part of an effective system of control, key management decisions are made by more than one individual, in the form of non-board management committee, as follows:

Investment Committee ("IC") is the primary executive committee of the Group that is responsible for the following:

- a) General management issues including performance review against the budget, and oversight on implementation of the strategic business plan.
- b) Evaluates proposals for investments and credits, divestiture of assets and valuation of investments. The committee also ensures compliance with investment criteria as well as investment procedures at each phase of the investment process.
- c) Oversees management of market risks, translates investment strategy directions into asset allocation guidelines, and reviews and manages the capital adequacy, liquidity position and funding alternatives.
- d) Reviews the effectiveness of the operational risk management processes and procedures in respect of IT, Compliance, and Asset Liability Management ("ALM"), with the purpose of mitigating these risks.

31 Financial risk management (continued)**Risk management and governance framework of the Group (continued)**

Asset and Liability Management Committee ("ALCO") is a sub-committee of the IC responsible for setting and implementing the ALM policy, capital planning and proactive management of liquidity risk and market risk to which the Firm is exposed. The authority of ALCO includes:

- a) Active management of the funding profile in line with firms objectives, with a focus on the entire balance sheet;
- b) Balance sheet and cash flow review and forecasting;
- c) Design and implementation of foreign exchange and profit-rate hedging strategy;
- d) Periodic review Treasury Money Market limits and placement strategy;
- e) Review and approval of derivative exposure limits.
- f) Design and implementation of the liquidity and capital strategy of the firm.

The risk management functions are carried out by the identified control departments who liaise with the Chief Executive Officer for the day to day management of specific risks. These control departments include Risk Management, Compliance, Legal and Finance, and are manned by dedicated risk specialists in various disciplines to deal with the pertinent business risk exposures of the Group. In line with suitable governance policies, Risk Management and Compliance department have independent reporting lines to BRACC that allow them to provide their impartial view on the business activities taken by the Group.

Credit quality

The Group follows an internal rating mechanism for grading relationships under financing assets.

The Group utilises a scale ranging from 1 to 5 for credit relationships, with 1 to 3 denoting performing grades, 4 denoting watch-list assets and 5 representing severely underperforming and in certain cases non-performing financings.

All credits are assigned a rating in accordance with the defined criteria.

The Group endeavors continuously to improve upon the internal credit risk rating methodologies and credit risk management policies and practices to reflect the true underlying credit risk of the portfolio and the credit culture in the Group.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that an obligor or counterparty will fail to meet its contractual obligations in accordance with the agreed terms. For risk management reporting purposes, the Group considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure (such as individual obligor exposure, business line exposure, country and economic sector risk etc.).

For portfolios in respect of which the Group has limited historical data, external benchmark information is used to supplement the internally available data. The portfolios for which external benchmark information represents a significant input into measurement of ECL are as follows.

	Exposure US\$ '000
Debt type investments	9,000

With respect to credit risk arising from balances with banks, placements and other receivables, the Group's exposure to credit risk arises from the default of the counter party, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these assets in the statement of financial position. Exposures are considered of good credit standing and management believe that it is minimal risk of default, thus, expected credit loss is insignificant but being monitored for significant changes in credit risk.

Definition of credit default and cure

The Group considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL when the borrower becomes past due on its contractual payments and there are other clear qualitative indicators, subject to a thorough review by Risk department.

31 Financial risk management (continued)**Credit risk (continued)**

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Group also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay. When such events occur, the Group carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate. Such events may include:

- Internal rating of the borrower indicating default or near-default
- The borrower requesting emergency funding from the Bank
- The borrower having past due liabilities to public creditors or employees
- A material decrease in the underlying collateral value where the recovery of the financing assets is expected from the sale of the collateral
- A material decrease in the borrower's turnover or the loss of a major customer
- A covenant breach not waived by the Bank
- The debtor (or any legal entity within the debtor's group) filing for bankruptcy
- Debtor's listed debt or equity suspended at the primary exchange

It is the Group's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and therefore re-classified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present and shows significant improvement. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once cured depends on the updated credit grade, at the time of the cure, and whether this indicates there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition.

Management of credit risk

The Board has granted approval to the Group to engage in credit and investment related activities for approved products and is ultimately responsible for approving and periodically reviewing the credit and investment strategies and policies of the Group along with the SSB. The Board defines and sets the Group's overall levels of risk appetite, risk diversification and asset allocation strategies applicable to each Islamic financing instrument, economic activity, geographical spread, currency and tenor. The Bank is responsible for applying Sharia governance SSB responsibility is to issue Fatwas and review the transactions introduced to it from a Sharia perspective and to the extent practical.

The Board has delegated its responsibility of overall risk management to various Board and senior management committees. The BIC of the Board of Directors is responsible for evaluating and granting credit facilities and approving the Bank's investment activities within authorized limits as set by the Board and within the scope of activities approved by the QFCRA. The IC evaluates credit and investment proposals and also exercises oversight on compliance with investment criteria, limits and investment procedures. The Risk Management Department is responsible for reviewing and scrutinizing the Bank's risk management policies and procedures. The IC also reviews proposed guidelines on all risk and governance issues.

The Risk Management Department ("RMD") is responsible for the oversight and monitoring of the Group's credit risk, including:

- a) Formulating credit and investment policies in consultation with business units, covering credit and investment assessment, and risk reporting. RMD also facilitates establishment of the authorization structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities. Approval / authorization limits are also allocated to Executive Management. Larger facilities require approval by BIC and/or the Board of Directors based on the authority limits structure of the Group.
- b) Reviewing and assessing credit and investment exposures prior to investments or facilities being committed. Exercising oversight for limiting concentrations of exposure to counterparties, countries and economic sectors.
- c) Exercising oversight on ongoing monitoring of credit and investment exposures, market risk exposures and operational risk management.

31 Financial risk management (continued)

Management of credit risk (continued)

- d) Providing advice, guidance and specialist skills to business units to promote best practice throughout the Group in the management of investment and credit risk.
- e) The RMD works alongside the investment banking department at all stages of a deal cycle from pre-investment, due diligence, exit and provides an independent review of every transaction. A fair evaluation of investments takes place every quarter with input from the investment banking department and is reviewed by IC. Regular audits of business units and group credit process are undertaken by Internal Audit.

31 Financial risk management (continued)

Exposure to credit risk

The gross maximum exposure of financial assets to credit risk as at 31 December 2018 was as follows:

	Bank balances	Placements with banks	*Financing assets	*Sukuk and other debt instrument	Other financial assets	Total carrying value
Neither past due nor impaired	28,542	45,337	171,575	36,061	50,266	331,781
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individually impaired	-	-	-	19,828	1,842	21,670
Gross carrying amount	28,542	45,337	171,575	55,889	52,108	353,451
Expected credit loss						
Lifetime						
Stage 1	-	-	(1,193)	(199)	-	(1,392)
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 3	-	-	-	(19,828)	(1,683)	(21,511)
Total allowance for impairment	-	-	(1,193)	(20,027)	(1,683)	(22,903)
Net carrying amount	28,542	45,337	170,382	35,862	50,425	330,548

*Represents gross carrying amount of financial assets carried at amortized and fair value of financial assets carried at fair value.

31 Financial risk management (continued)**Exposure to credit risk (continued):**

The gross maximum exposure of financial assets to credit risk as at 31 December 2017 was as follows:

	Bank balances	Placements with banks	*Financing assets	*Sukuk and other debt instrument	Other financial assets	Total carrying value
Neither past due nor impaired	23,336	96,363	234,606	60,622	23,379	438,306
Past due but not impaired	-	-	8,007	-	-	8,007
Individually impaired	-	-	-	19,795	1,638	21,433
Gross carrying amount	<u>23,336</u>	<u>96,363</u>	<u>242,613</u>	<u>80,417</u>	<u>25,017</u>	<u>467,746</u>
Expected credit loss						
Lifetime	-	-	(1,940)	-	-	(1,940)
Stage 1	-	-	-	(540)	-	(540)
Stage 2	-	-	-	(61)	-	(61)
Stage 3	-	-	-	(2,836)	(1,217)	(4,053)
Total allowance for impairment	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,940)</u>	<u>(3,437)</u>	<u>(1,217)</u>	<u>(6,594)</u>
Net carrying amount	<u>23,336</u>	<u>96,363</u>	<u>240,673</u>	<u>76,980</u>	<u>23,800</u>	<u>461,152</u>

*Represents gross carrying amount of financial assets carried at amortized and fair value of financial assets carried at fair value.

31 Financial risk management (continued)**Credit risk coverage for investments**

Investment securities comprise sukuks and debt type instruments issued by institutions that the bank consider having acceptable credit risk and liquidity profile. The sukuk and debt type instruments investments are subject to a comprehensive risk limit framework which includes limits on exposures to countries, economic sectors and issuers and also transaction limits. Given these criteria, management expects to minimize the credit risk relating to investments.

Credit risk coverage for financings

Financings comprise financing assets extended to corporate clients, either on bilateral or syndicated basis, where the obligors exhibit an acceptable level of credit risk. Financing facilities are usually secured by tangible collateral and/or security packages (e.g. physical assets, company shares, etc.) and are subject to financial covenants.

Financing facilities are subject to a comprehensive risk limit framework which includes limits on exposures to product types, countries and industry sectors. Given these criteria, management expects to mitigate the credit risks relating to financings.

The table below presents an analysis of net exposure of financial assets to credit risk by rating agency designation.

Rating	Carrying value as at 31 December 2018	Carrying value as at 31 December 2017
A	46,023	74,917
A-	55,694	43,018
A+	-	20,759
BB	392	19,820
BB+	90	-
BB-	13,622	-
BBB	-	8,143
BBB+	42	1,416
BBB-	2,502	-
CCC+	-	-
Not rated	212,183	293,079
Total	330,548	461,152

Write-off policy

The Group writes off receivables and investment balances (and any related allowances for impairment losses) when the Group determines that the receivables or investments are uncollectable. This determination is reached after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the payee or issuer's financial position such that the payee or issuer can no longer meet the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure.

Concentration risk

Concentration risk is any single exposure or group of exposures with the potential to produce losses material enough to threaten the Group's health or ability to maintain its core operations. Such concentrations include:

- Significant exposures to an individual counterparty or group of related counterparties;
- Credit exposures to counterparties in the same economic sector or geographical region;
- Credit exposures to counterparties whose financial performance is dependent on the same activity or commodity; and
- Indirect credit exposures arising from the Group's credit risk mitigation activities (e.g. exposure to a single collateral type or to credit protection provided by a single counterparty).

31 Financial risk management (continued)**Concentration risk (continued)**

Exposure to significant counterparties:

Significant exposure is identified as aggregate exposure to a counterparty equal or exceeding 10% of capital resources. There is no significant exposure as at 31 December 2018.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Bank will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Bank might be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under both normal and stressed circumstances.

Management of liquidity risk

The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as much as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its funding requirements and liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation. The Board of Directors ("Board") is responsible for approving the ALM policy of the Group. In turn, the Board may delegate part of its responsibilities to sub-committees and senior management. The Board has delegated the responsibilities of ALM to the IC and ALCO.

The IC and ALCO are responsible for the overall asset and liability management function of the Group. The IC and ALCO set guidelines for the overall management of the liquidity and risk adjusted rate of return by recommending policies, setting limits and guidelines and monitoring the risk and liquidity profile of the Group on a regular basis. The IC and ALCO also determine the financing liability and funding strategy of the Group in order to maximize profit and minimize risk. The ALCO is responsible for overseeing the adherence to regulatory liquidity ratios and preparation of a short-term liquidity reports.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The Group's liquid assets include cash and cash equivalents, sovereign and high quality sukuk and marketable securities. Appropriate haircuts are applied to the valuation of these assets to ensure that a sufficient buffer is maintained for any market price fluctuation. The table below lists the liquidity indicators that the Group monitors on a regular basis.

Indicators	2018	2017
Liquid assets/ total equity	<u>15%</u>	<u>20%</u>
Illiquid + long term investments / total assets	<u>91%</u>	<u>88%</u>

The maturity profile of the Group's assets and liabilities is shown in Note 30.

31 Financial risk management (continued)**Market risk****Management of market risk**

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk. As a matter of general policy, all trading positions on its assets and liabilities are being monitored on a daily basis by both business and control areas. Any material movements on the trading portfolios are addressed appropriately. All foreign exchange risk within the Group is transferred to Treasury. The Group seeks to manage currency risk by continually monitoring exchange rates. Overall authority for market risk is vested in the IC. ALCO is responsible for the design and implementation of FX and profit rate hedging strategies. RMD is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by the IC) and for the regular review of their implementation.

Market risk has the following main components:

- Profit rate risk;
- Foreign exchange risk; and
- price risk;

Profit rate risk

Profit rate risk arises when there is a mismatch between positions which are subject to profit rate adjustment within a period. In the Group's funding and investment activities, fluctuations in profit rates are reflected in profit margins and earnings.

Exposure to profit rate risk

Profit rate risk is the risk that the relative value of a profit bearing asset and liabilities, whether fixed or floating, will worsen due to movements in market based benchmark profit rates. The principal risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instrument because of a change in market profit rates. The Group holds a mixture of both floating and fixed profit rate assets, comprising financing facilities, placements with other financial institutions and investments in sukuks and debt type instruments. ALCO is responsible for reviewing the profit rate risk profile and to decide if a hedge of residual profit rate risk is required.

Profit rate risk sensitivity analysis

The Group monitors the sensitivity of the Group's financial instruments by way of subjecting them to standard scenarios that include a 100 basis point (bp) parallel fall or rise in all pertinent yield curves. An analysis of the Group's income statement sensitivity to an increase or decrease in market profit rates (assuming no asymmetrical movement in yield curves and a constant statement of financial position) is as follows:

	100 bps parallel increase / (decrease)
At 31 December 2018	(1,885)
	100 bps parallel increase / (decrease) US\$'000
At 31 December 2017	(520)

31 Financial risk management (continued)**Profit rate risk profile**

The following table sets out the profit rate risk profile of the Group's assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2018:

	Carrying amount	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Not profit sensitive
Assets						
Cash and bank balances	28,542	-	-	-	-	28,542
Placements with banks	45,337	45,337	-	-	-	-
Financing assets	170,382	10,008	103,063	50,369	6,942	-
Investment securities	679,355	-	-	22,498	13,364	643,493
Investment in real estate	61,340	-	-	-	-	61,340
Investment in associates	47,230	-	-	-	-	47,230
Assets held for sale	21,744	-	-	-	-	21,744
Other assets	60,265	-	-	-	-	60,265
Total	1,114,195	55,345	103,063	72,867	20,306	862,614
Liabilities						
Financing liabilities	440,121	390,702	15,001	34,418	-	-
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	1,080	-	-	-	-	1,080
Other liabilities	31,422	-	-	-	-	31,422
Total	472,623	390,702	15,001	34,418	-	32,502
Profit rate sensitivity gap		(335,357)	88,062	38,449	20,306	
Cumulative profit rate sensitivity gap		(335,357)	(247,295)	(208,846)	(188,540)	

31 Financial risk management (continued)**Profit rate risk profile (continued)**

The following table sets out the profit rate risk profile of the Group's financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2017:

	Carrying amount	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Not profit sensitive
Assets						
Cash and bank balances	23,336	-	-	-	-	23,336
Placements with banks	96,363	96,363	-	-	-	-
Financing assets	240,673	48,354	55,503	67,872	37,121	31,823
Investment securities	582,971	-	9,992	438	66,549	505,992
Investment in real estate	112,243	-	-	-	-	112,243
Investment in property lease	53,155	-	-	-	-	53,155
Investment in associates	75,743	-	-	-	-	75,743
Other assets	40,740	-	-	-	-	40,740
Total	1,225,224	144,717	65,495	68,310	103,670	843,032
Liabilities						
Financing liabilities	466,172	421,843	-	44,329	-	-
Other liabilities	41,207	-	-	-	-	41,207
Total	507,379	421,843	-	44,329	-	41,207
Profit rate sensitivity gap		(277,126)	65,495	23,981	103,670	
Cumulative profit rate sensitivity gap		(277,126)	(211,631)	(187,650)	(83,980)	

31 Financial risk management (continued)**Foreign exchange risk**

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk on financial assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Bank.

Exposure to foreign currency exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from adverse movements in currency exchange rates. The Group had the following significant net exposures denominated in foreign currencies that are not pegged to US\$:

	2018	2017
Euro	4,923	(4,895)
Pound Sterling	16,514	1,081
Indian Rupee	32,676	38,247
Others	8,145	9,848

The exposures to Euro, Pound Sterling and Indian Rupee are primarily from the Group's net investment exposure to the foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities of, investment in associate, financial assets designated at fair value through income statement and fair value through equity investments. The Group generally uses forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk on its net investment in foreign operations.

Foreign exchange risk sensitivity analysis:

The table below indicates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the currency rate against the US\$ on the net profit for the year, with all other variables held constant:

	2018	2017
5% change in currency exchange rate		
Euro	246	(245)
Pound Sterling	826	54
Indian Rupee	1,634	1,912
Others	407	492

Price risk

The Group is exposed to price risk on its equities securities, financing assets and other debt instruments measured at fair value. This arises from investments held by the Group for which prices in the future are uncertain. The Group currently does not hold any listed securities; however, it has invested in certain Sharia funds that have investments in listed securities. Accordingly, a direct impact of change in capital market position on Group may not be quantified. Any change in variables of market rate (i.e. risk-free interest rate, country risk rate, counterparty specific risk and discount on lack of marketability) may have a direct impact on the fair value of the financing assets.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems and control failures, fraud and human errors, which can result in financial loss, reputational damage, legal penalty or regulatory censure. The Bank manages Operational Risk through appropriate controls (such as segregation of duties, checks and balances, and the work of audit and compliance) and an Operational Risk Management framework (ORM).

This framework adopts a three pronged approach – (a) self-analysis by each bank department through the Operational Risk Self-Assessment (ORSA) process, (b) loss event/data reporting, and (c) issue tracking. Oversight of the ORM is exercised by RMD and IC.

31 Financial risk management (continued)**Operational risk (continued)**

QInvest has also developed a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) to facilitate the resumption and continuation of business in the event of a disaster impacting the bank's Head Office. In particular, the Bank transfers data outside Qatar on a daily basis into a cloud-based system managed by a reputable international service provider. This enables the Bank to re-build data and resume operations from outside Qatar in the event of an "in-country" disaster.

Other risks

Legal risk is addressed through the effective use of internal and external legal advisers. Reputational risk is addressed by effective procedures being drafted and implemented around all areas concerning press and publicity releases, document production and website design.

Regulatory and legal risks

The Compliance department is responsible for helping management identify and manage compliance and regulatory risks. It reports directly to the Board Risk, Audit and Compliance Committee ("BRACC"). It is focused on the implementation of a control framework which helps ensure the appropriate regulatory response in relation to legislation and requirements arising in Qatar and in other locations.

Capital management

Capital represents the shareholders' investment and is a key strategic resource which supports the Group's risk taking business activities. In line with Group's financial objective, management strives to deploy this resource in an efficient and disciplined manner to earn competitive returns. Capital also reflects financial strength and security to the Group's creditors and depositors. Capital management is fundamental to the Group's risk management philosophy, and takes into account economic and regulatory requirements.

The Group's regulator, the QFCRA, sets and monitors capital requirements for the Group as a whole. In implementing current capital requirements the QFCRA requires the Group to maintain a positive prescribed ratio of total capital to total risk-weighted assets. The minimum ratio prescribed by the QFCRA is 10.5%.

For calculating regulatory capital, the Group is following the QFCRA approaches for credit, market and operational risk management.

The Group's regulatory capital is analyzed into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital includes ordinary share capital, share premium, retained earnings, translation reserve, investment fair value reserve relating to unrealized gains on equity instruments classified as fair value through equity, associates and other regulatory adjustments relating to items that are included in equity but are treated differently for capital adequacy purposes.
- Tier 2 capital includes instruments issued by the entity that meet the criteria for inclusion in Tier 2 capital, share premium, certain financing assets provisions and other regulatory adjustments applied in calculation of Tier 2 capital.

The Group's policy is at all times to exceed the minimum capital requirements of the QFCRA. The Group and its individually regulated operations have complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the year. There have been no material changes in the Group's management of capital during the year. Furthermore, ALCO actively reviews changes in the firm's capital position and monitors changes to capital adequacy profile following review of periodic stress tests.

31 Financial risk management (continued)**Capital allocation**

The allocation of capital between specific operations and activities is, to a large extent, driven by optimization of the return achieved on the capital allocated. The amount of capital allocated to each operation or activity is based primarily upon the regulatory capital, but in some cases the regulatory requirements do not reflect fully the varying degree of risk associated with different activities. In such cases the internal capital requirements may be adjusted to reflect differing risk profiles, subject to the overall level of capital to support a particular operation or activity not falling below the minimum required for regulatory purposes. The process of allocating capital to specific operations and activities is undertaken independently from those responsible for the operation, and is subject to review by the Senior Management.

Capital position as per QFCRA Basel III rules is as below:

	2018	2017
Risk weighted exposure	<u>2,550,868</u>	<u>2,521,141</u>
Total qualifying tier 1 capital and reserve funds	<u>634,346</u>	<u>662,545</u>
Qualifying Tier 2 capital and reserve funds	<u>2,431</u>	<u>2,331</u>
Total qualifying capital and reserve funds	<u>636,777</u>	<u>664,876</u>
Capital adequacy ratio	<u>25%</u>	<u>26%</u>

32 Fair value measurement**32.1 Fair values**

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Group's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of fair values:

Fair value and classification of financial instruments at 31 December 2018

	Designated as at fair value through income statement	Mandatorily measured at fair value through income statement	Fair value through equity	Amortized cost investment securities	Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost	Total carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets							
Cash and bank balances	-	-	-	-	28,542	28,542	28,542
Placements with banks	-	-	-	-	45,337	45,337	45,337
Financing assets	-	135,970	-	-	34,412	170,382	170,382
Investment securities	534,050	22,498	114,006	8,801	-	679,355	682,540
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	50,425	50,425	50,425
Total	534,050	158,468	114,006	8,801	158,716	974,041	977,226
Financial liabilities							
Financing liabilities	-	-	-	-	440,121	440,121	440,121
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	29,008	29,008	29,008
Total	-	-	-	-	469,129	469,129	469,129

32 Fair value measurement (continued)**32.1 Fair values (continued)**

Fair value and classification of financial instruments at 31 December 2017

	Designated as at fair value through income statement	Mandatorily measured at fair value through income statement	Fair value through equity	Amortized cost investment securities	Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost	Total carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets							
Cash and bank balances	-	-	-	-	23,336	23,336	23,336
Placements with banks	-	-	-	-	96,363	96,363	96,363
Financing assets		154,028	-	-	86,645	240,673	240,673
Investment securities	430,927	19,992	85,251	46,801	-	582,971	576,663
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	23,800	23,800	23,800
Total	<u>430,927</u>	<u>174,020</u>	<u>85,251</u>	<u>46,801</u>	<u>230,144</u>	<u>967,143</u>	<u>960,835</u>
Financial liabilities							
Financing liabilities	-	-	-	-	466,172	466,172	466,172
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	36,367	36,367	36,367
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>502,539</u>	<u>502,539</u>	<u>502,539</u>

32 Fair value measurement (continued)**32.1 Fair values (continued)**

The management assessed that cash and short-term deposits, other receivables, other payables, due to bank and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate financing receivables and other debt type instruments are evaluated by the Group based on parameters such as profit rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected losses of these receivables. As at 31 December 2018, the carrying amounts of such receivables, net of allowances, were not materially different from their calculated fair values. Depending on the nature and level of adjustments needed to the value, the Group considers these financial assets as Level 3.
- Fair value of the quoted sukuk is based on price quotations at the reporting date.
- Fair value of the unquoted shares has been estimated using appropriate valuation methodologies. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, the discount rate, credit risk and volatility. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted equity investments.
- Fair value of quoted financial assets is derived from quoted market prices in active markets.
- Certain unquoted fair value through equity investments may be recorded at cost if their fair values cannot be reliably estimated. However, such investments are tested for impairment. There are no active markets for these investments and the Group intends to hold them for the long term.
- The Group enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties for hedging purpose, principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Derivatives valued using valuation techniques with market observable inputs are mainly, foreign exchange forward contracts. The Group use observable inputs or the counterparty banks valuations to measure the fair value of the derivative financial instruments. Such financial assets and liabilities are classified as level 2.
- The Group invests in limited partnerships which are not quoted in an active market and the NAV of these funds may be used as an input into measuring their fair value. Depending on the nature and level of adjustments needed to the NAV and the level of trading, the Group classifies these funds as Level 3.

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

Valuation techniques and models used on level 3 investments were mainly DCF and Market comparable approach models and have used various inputs to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

Sensitivity to changes in inputs may vary depending on the nature of the identified inputs. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free rate and benchmark profit rates or WACC, credit spreads and other factors used in estimating the discount rates, equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates and expected price volatilities and correlations.

32 Fair value measurement (continued)**32.2 Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy**

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2018:

		Fair value measurement using		
	Fair value	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets				
Fair value through income statement investments	556,548	4,563	155,843	396,142
Fair value through income statement financing assets	135,970	-	-	135,970
Fair value through equity financial investments	114,006	11,103	48,048	54,855
Derivative instruments	29,258	-	29,258	-
Investment in real estate	61,340	-	-	61,340
Total	897,122	15,666	233,149	648,307
Liabilities				
Derivative instruments	3,782	-	3,782	-

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2017:

		Fair value measurement using		
	Fair value	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets				
Fair value through income statement investments	450,919	8,143	127,417	315,359
Fair value through income statement financing assets	154,028	-	-	154,028
Fair value through equity financial investments	85,250	-	27,607	57,643
Derivative instruments	1,186	-	1,186	-
Investment in real estate	61,415	-	-	61,415
Total	752,798	8,143	156,210	588,445
Liabilities				
Derivative instruments	8,205	-	8,205	-

32 Fair value measurement (continued)**32.2 Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy (continued)****(ii) Unquoted sharia'a funds**

The investments classified within Level 2 are unlisted sharia'a funds. Shares in unlisted sharia'a funds are valued by reference to the latest confirmed net asset value (NAV) per Share of the relevant investment funds or, if unavailable, the estimated net asset value of the relevant underlying scheme.

These confirmations are received from the administrator of each of these investment funds. If these are unavailable, the value is estimated by the Directors or their delegate with a view to establishing the probable realisation value of such investment.

(iii) Unlisted managed funds

The Group invests in managed funds, including private equity funds, real estate funds which are not quoted in an active market and which may be subject to restrictions on redemptions. Depending on the nature and level of adjustments needed to the NAV and the level of trading in the fund, the Group classifies these funds as Level 3.

Level 3 reconciliation

The following table shows a reconciliation of all movements in the fair value of assets categorized within Level 3 between the beginning and the end of the reporting period:

	Fair value through income statements investments	Financing assets measured at fair value	Fair value through equity investments	Investment in real estate	Total
Balance as at 31 December 2017	315,359	154,028	57,643	61,415	588,445
Total gains and losses in income statement	(19,037)	6,928	-	2,752	(9,357)
Total loss recognized in equity	-	-	2,988	-	2,988
Purchases / Transfers	109,332	6,003	6,243	-	121,578
Disposals / Transfers	(4,456)	(30,989)	(12,019)	-	(47,464)
Foreign currency losses	(5,056)	-	-	(2,827)	(7,883)
Balance at 31 December 2018	396,142	135,970	54,855	61,340	648,307

32 Fair value measurement (continued)**32.2 Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy (continued)****Level 3 reconciliation (continued)**

	Fair value through income statements investments	Financing assets measured at fair value	Fair value through equity investments	Investment in real estate	Total
Balance as at 31 December 2016	208,111	-	35,527	54,946	298,584
Reclassification from financing assets carried at amortized cost*	-	236,841	-	-	236,841
Total gains and losses in income statement	13,411	(1,211)	-	(968)	11,232
Total loss recognized in equity	-	-	227	-	227
Purchases / Transfers	104,097	-	21,889	-	125,986
Disposals / Transfers	(16,318)	(81,242)	-	-	(97,560)
Foreign currency losses	6,058	(360)	-	7,437	13,135
Balance at 31 December 2017	<u>315,359</u>	<u>154,028</u>	<u>57,643</u>	<u>61,415</u>	<u>588,445</u>

* The reclassification of early adoption of guidance IFRS 9

33 Share-based payments

In 2015, "Employee Share Option Plan" (ESOP) was approved by the QInvest Board of Directors for key employees with material impact on QInvest listing. Under the plan, share options were approved with ratio of 1 option: 1 share. The exercise price of the option will be US\$ 1 per share. The options vest as per following schedule:

- 50% of options immediately prior to listing date
- 25% of options 12 months after listing date
- 25% of options 24 months after listing date

Options were required to be exercised within 24 months of vesting date (or they will lapse). Options will expire 5 years after the grant date if no listing has happened (or if not extended by QInvest Board). This is an Equity Settled scheme but it gives employees flexibility to notionally sell a portion of shares in order to avoid the requirement to pay cash to QInvest.

During the year 2018, management of the Bank has reassessed the vesting conditions linked to the share option plan and have concluded that the achievability of the vesting conditions is remote. Accordingly the Bank has reversed its reserves related to ESOP.

34 Cash dividends to the equity holders of the bank

The Board of Directors have not proposed a cash dividend for the year ended 31 December 2018 (2017: Nil).

35 Assets under management

The Group's investment activities include "Asset Management" including "Discretionary Portfolio Management" (DPM) and Funds under Management. At the reporting date, the Group had total Assets under Management of US\$ 732 million (31 December 2017: US\$ 727 million). These included DPM and restricted investment accounts of US\$ 152 million (2017: US\$ 242 million) and Funds under Management of US\$ 580 million (2017: US\$ 485 million). DPM and restricted investment accounts are reported as part of Consolidated Statement of Changes in Restricted Investment Accounts. The financial statements of these funds are not consolidated with the financial statements of the Group. However, the Group's share of equity in these funds is included in the financial investments of the Group.

36 Comparatives

Certain of the prior year's figures have been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted in the current year. Such reclassification did not affect previously reported net income.