annual report 2010

mashreq المشرق

His Highness (Late) Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan

May his soul rest in eternal paradise

His Highness (Late) Sheikh Maktoum Bin Rashid Al Maktoum

May his soul rest in eternal paradise

His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan
President of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Abu Dhabi

His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum
Vice President & Prime Minister of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Dubai

Contents

Mashreqbank psc established in 1967
Head Office: P.O. Box 1250, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, Tel: 009714-2223333,
SWIFT: BOMLAEAD, Website: www.mashreqbank.com

Board of Directors

Chairman
Mr. Abdulla Bin Ahmad Al Ghurair

Vice-Chairman
Mr. Ali Rashed Ahmad Lootah

Director & Chief Executive Officer
H.E. Abdul Aziz Abdulla Al Ghurair

Directors
Mr. Mohamed Abdulla Ahmed Al Ghurair

Mr. Abdulla Mohamed Ibrahim Obaidalla

Mr. Abdul Rahman Saif Ahmad Al Ghurair

Mr. Majid Saif Ahmed Al Ghurair

Chairman's Report

Mr. Abdulla Bin Ahmad Al Ghurair
Chairman

At the outset of 2010, it was anticipated that the global economic recovery was on its way and would pick up steam during the year. The events of 2010 belied these hopes as the woes of the financial sector in the United States and Europe continued. The fiscal imbalance of some of the European Union nations added further to market uncertainties, thus hampering the recovery in most of the economies across the globe. Nevertheless, the UAE economy having bottomed out in 2009 started a modest recovery during the year on the back of higher oil prices, Government spending on large infrastructure projects, and oil-related facilities' expansion, although certain sectors of the economy particularly real estate, remained depressed, impacting faster recovery.

In 2010, Mashreqbank maintained its cautious approach towards liquidity management, credit expansion and capital management due to the overall uncertain economic climate. Our top priority was to maintain sufficiently high liquidity to meet any unexpected eventuality without sacrificing Net Interest Margin. The realignment of the balance sheet initiated in 2009 with this objective was implemented with precision and the results were very satisfactory. Customer Advances were reduced by 13.6% to AED 41.2 Billion, whereas Customer Deposits declined by only 4.4% to AED 51.3 Billion. Thus Advances to Deposit ratio improved from 89% in 2009 to 80% in 2010. We maintained Liquid Assets i.e. cash and balances with banks at AED 27 Billion constituting 32% of Total Assets. The realignment of Advances and Deposits also led to a reduction of Total Assets from AED 94.6 Billion in December 2009 to AED 84.8 Billion in 2010, a decline of 10%.

The high liquidity and reduction in Assets was achieved without impacting interest margins and Net Interest Margin improved substantially from 2.2% to 2.6% on the back of lower cost of funds. Net Interest Income, therefore, improved by 9% from AED 2.1 Billion in 2009 to AED 2.3 Billion in 2010. However, Commission, Fee and Other Income declined due to lower business activity to AED 2 Billion as compared to AED 2.8 Billion in 2009.

The focus on cost management and productivity improvement continued ensuring no increase in Operating Expenses which remained flat at AED 1.76 Billion against AED 1.77 Billion in 2009.

Despite difficult market conditions, Provisions for loan losses declined by 16% to AED 1.76 Billion. This impairment charge although higher than normal reflected the difficult business environment; the trend nevertheless was a declining one.

Asset quality was closely monitored with the result that Non-performing Assets went up only marginally from AED 3.6 Billion to AED 3.9 Billion, inspite of the stressed market conditions.

Capital Adequacy ratio as per Basel II guidelines as implemented by UAE Central Bank further improved from 20.2% to 22.7%. Similarly, Tier-1 ratio also went up from 14% to 15.9%, compared to a minimum Tier-1 ratio of 12% as required by the UAE Central Bank.

The Net Profit for the year is AED 803 Million against AED 1Billion in 2009, reflecting the impact of the factors cited above.

Keeping in mind the need to maintain a very high Capital Adequacy, your Board recommends a cash dividend of 20% constituting 42% dividend payout ratio.

Operating Environment:

The UAE economy is well diversified as contribution of oil to GDP at 35% is significantly lower than in other GCC states. Notwithstanding, 2010 witnessed a strong recovery in oil prices which are estimated to have averaged at US$ 80 as against an estimated average of US $ 63 in 2009. Having benefitted from this, the UAE's GDP growth for 2010, by some estimates, may have been as high as 4%. For Dubai, the IMF estimates GDP growth of 1.2% in 2010 and that of the UAE at 2.4%, accelerating to 3.2% in 2011. The major contributors to this growth are an external demand driven by exports, tourism, logistics, and infrastructure investments. If oil prices continue high, they will provide a further boost to growth.

The physical infrastructure of the UAE is considered the best in the region, and investment in this sector is significant to keep it updated. As per a study by a prominent regional bank, the UAE accounts for 45% of all projects in the GCC. Investment in upgradation of sea ports and airports in various emirates particularly Dubai and Abu Dhabi, the Green line Metro project in Dubai and, the recently announced Union Railways project are some large scale infrastructure projects boosting the economic activity in the country. The outlay on the Nuclear Power project alone in

Abu Dhabi is expected to reach US$ 20 Billion, in addition to an earlier announced plan to invest some US$ 15 Billion in infrastructure projects in the emirates between 2009 and 2012.

Infrastructure spending and investments in the Energy sector unveiled in the last 2 years, however, contributed only marginally to GDP growth in 2010 but will have a major impact going forward. Abu Dhabi has already announced several multi-billion dollar investment projects for upgrading and building new capacities in its hydrocarbon sector, in order to enhance the daily production of oil to 3.5 Million barrels per day by 2017. In this context, ADNOC and its group companies have awarded contracts valued at US$ 40 Billion to develop new fields, downstream pipelines, storage facilities and petrochemical related industries.

On the other hand, decreasing real estate prices and falling rentals adversely affected Dubai's GDP in particular, although the other Emirates were not immune to this decline. However various steps taken by the authorities including the re-structuring of property - developer Nakheel and mortgage lender Tamweel are expected to bring the sector out of its current sluggishness in 2011.

The large indebtedness of some local corporations and government related entities had caused a drag on the recovery process; however, the restructuring of Dubai World's debt of US $ 14.4 Billion has brought some relief to the market. Successful issuance of bonds by the Government of Dubai and DEWA also helped restore market confidence further.

Thanks to the decisive and timely response by the UAE Government and the Central Bank, in the wake of the global banking crisis, UAE banks have emerged stronger. In the first eleven months of the year, the growth in Deposits outpaced growth in Advances reflecting healthier Advances to Deposits ratio. Liquidity in the banking sector remained comfortable and Capital Adequacy jumped significantly. At the start of the crisis, the UAE Government had allocated AED 121 Billion for liquidity support but only half of it was used indicating the comfortable liquidity position of the banking sector. The banks also took large write-downs for impairment in their loans and investment portfolio and although this reduced their profitability, it improved the overall strength of bank balance sheets. While impairment losses in 2010 are also expected to be high, banks have strong revenue streams to absorb these large write-downs. Last year, regulators had significantly increased

IMPORTANT INDICATORS	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
ADVANCES TO CUSTOMER DEPOSITS	77.1%	72.4%	106.6%	89.0%	80.4%
EQUITY TO TOTAL ASSETS	14.0%	12.0%	11.5%	12.5%	14.6%
RETURN ON AVERAGE SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (AFTER-TAX)	21.5%	22.4%	16.7%	9.4%	6.9%
RETURN ON AVERAGE ASSETS (AFTER-TAX)	3.0%	2.6%	1.8%	1.1%	0.9%
EFFICIENCY RATIOS	36.5%	36.6%	47.0%	35.7%	40.2%
CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (AS PER CB)	17.5%	17.8%	13.5%	20.2%	22.7%

the minimum Tier-1 capital requirement from 6% to 12%, but all banks have met this comfortably, with most having exceeded the required minimum ratio. Notwithstanding the high liquidity and strong Capital Adequacy, banks remained risk-averse and have been very cautious in their lending.

The UAE Central Bank has issued new guidelines for classification of Advances and Provisioning. These guidelines will be implemented from January 1, 2011. These will further improve the strength of the local banks balance sheet.

Future Outlook:

As outlined above, 2010 saw the beginning of recovery in the UAE and it is expected that it will further pick-up the pace in 2011. As 2010 was the last year of our previous strategic plan, we initiated a comprehensive strategic business review this year in order to chart our course for the next three years, from 2011 to 2013. In this respect, we carried out an in-depth analysis of the current situations and the expected economic scenario in the coming years, leading to a development of strategic options available to us for capitalizing on the opportunities that will arise over this period. Detailed plans have been devised to execute the chosen options with clear goals and defined timeframes.

In this plan, we have embarked on an ambitious journey to transform Mashreqbank into a customer-centric organization with a regional capability providing the right solution to our customers in select segments. The Plan for 2011 is the first step in our three-year strategic plan. During this plan period, our focus will be on improving our share of wallet of target customer segments by providing them solutions which meet their needs, and on technology upgrades which coupled with skilled and well-trained staff, will enhance our capabilities to delight our customers at each touch point. We will continue to manage our costs prudently and will further improve our productivity and efficiency. Since our planning is precise and our execution will be efficient it makes me optimistic and confident that we will Inshallah achieve our plan.

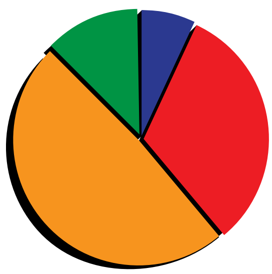
Before I close, I would like to thank the CEO, and his management team and staff of Mashreqbank for their dedication and hard work. I would also like to thank the UAE Central Bank and Government of UAE for their continued support.

Thank you.

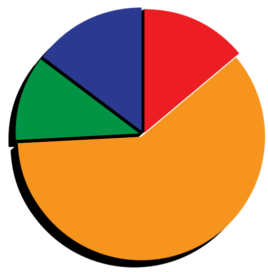
Abdulla Bin Ahmad Al Ghurair
Chairman

CLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS/LIABILITIES - DECEMBER 31

ASSETS	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
OTHER ASSETS	5.4%	6,7%	9.3%	7.0%	**7.2%**
CASH AND BANK BALANCES	24.0%	35.6%	16.5%	30.1%	**31.9%**
ADVANCES	47.1%	39.9%	58.9%	50.4%	**48.6%**
INVESTMENTS	23.4%	17.8%	15.3%	12.5%	**12.3%**



LIABILITIES	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
LONG TERM AND OTHER LIABILITIES	12.6%	13.3%	14.6%	14.5%	**13.9%**
CUSTOMER DEPOSITS	61.1%	55.1%	55.2%	56.7%	**60.4%**
BANK DEPOSITS	12.3%	19.7%	18.7%	16.3%	**11.1%**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	14.0%	12.0%	11.5%	12.5%	**14.6%**

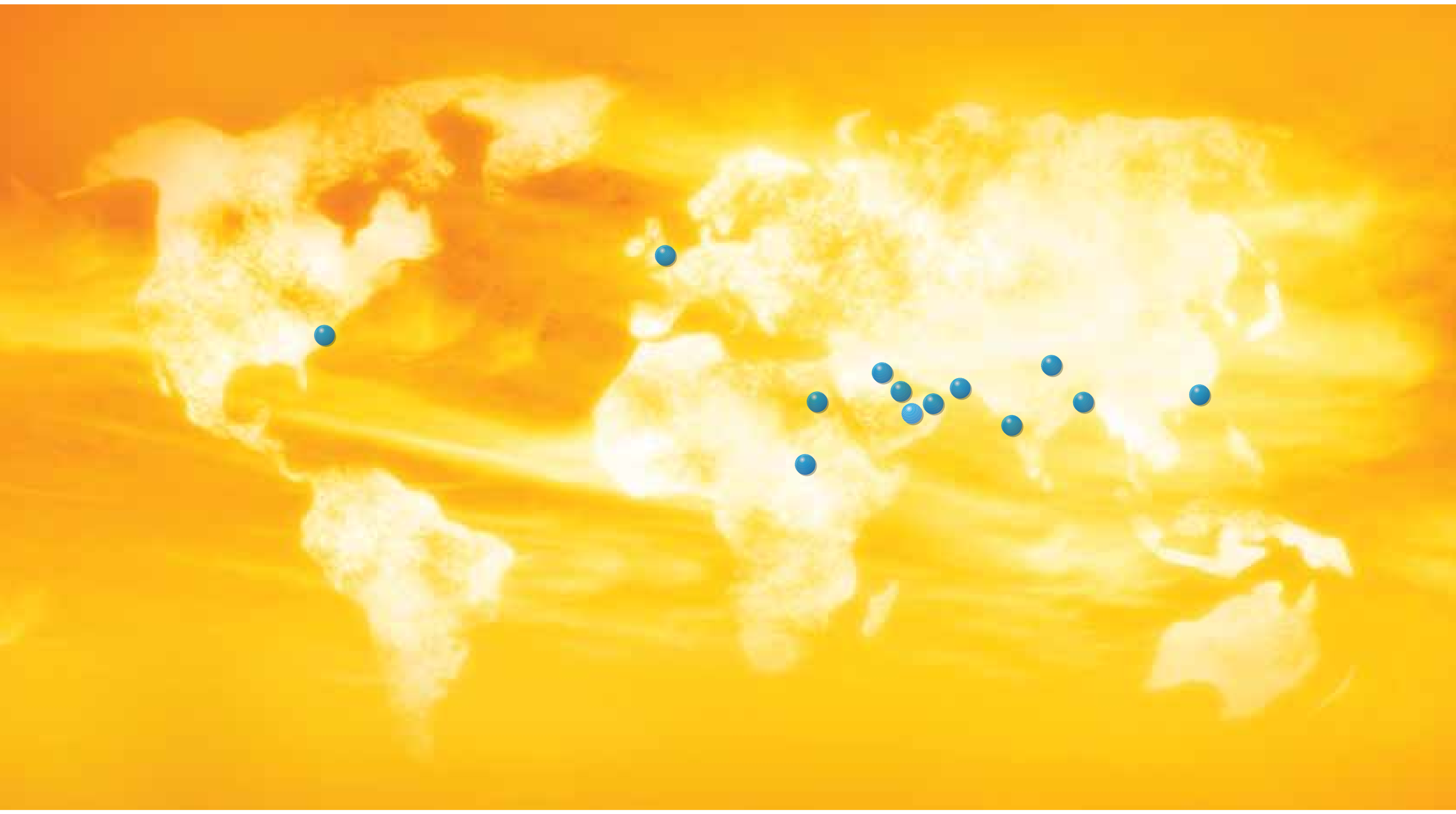


Worldwide Presence

UAE BRANCHES

ABU DHABI	Tel	Fax
Abu Dhabi Main	02-6274300	02-6269550
Zayed II	02-6335600	02-6341939
Al Salam	02-6786500	02-6742482
Muroor	02-4198200	02-4481821
Al Mushrif	02-4079200	02-4431717
Khalidiya	02-6937800	02-6673883
Musaffah	02-5555051	02-5555052
Al Jawazat	02-6420018	02-6412799
Al Najdah	02-6712279	02-6711004
Muroor II	02-6416628	02-6417904
ADK Karama	02-4463016	02-4453296
Khalifa “A” City	02-5134305	02-5567458
AL AIN		
Al Ain Main	03-7661176	03-7645602
Al Ain AIT	03-7661178	03-7668896
DUBAI		
Dubai Mall	04-4344113	04-4344104
Dubai International City	04-4221313	04-4220372
Al Murraqabat	04-2658400	04-2657449
Al Khaleej	04-2732699	04-7067722
Suq Al Kabeer	04-2264176	04-2252912
Riqa	04-2223333	04-2233785
Khor Dubai	04-5069229	04-5069293
Jumeirah	04-4077623	04-4077696
Jebel Ali	04-8081210	04-8816628
Sheikh Zayed Road	04-3212573	04-3212574
Al Ghusais	04-2175100	04-2676347
Al Rashidiya	04-2857008	04-2860373
Dubai Internet City	04-3632000	04-3611091
Dubai Health Care City	04-3624760	04-3624759
Al Aweer	04-3333727	04-3333670
Abu Hail	04-2173301	04-2699530
Karama	04-3360547	04-3367359

	Tel	Fax
Park Place	04-3296868	04-3296578
JBR	04-4242300	04-4233794
South Ridge	04-4286104	04-4221412
Burjuman	04-5097319	04-3967105
Mirdif	04-2845648	04-2845651
Al Nahda	04-2572734	04-2670141
Al Quoz	04-3824801	04-3395676
Mall Of The Emirates	04-5118604	04-3996021
EBV Branch	04-4404544	04-2956043
SHARJAH		
King Abdul Aziz	06-5077600	06-5745334
Sharjah Main	06-5684366	06-5689590
Buhaira	06-5743761	06-5744446
Al Khan	06-5770131	06-5772977
SHJ Industrial Area	06-5340355	06-5340188
AJMAN		
Ajman Main	06-7421133	06-7426690
Ajman Grand Station	06-7430300	06-7431133
Ajman Khalifa	06-7412216	06-7412110
FUJAIRAH		
Fujairah	09-2027224	09-2226860
KHORFAKKAN		
Khorfakkan	09-2387226	09-2387189
RAS AL KHAIMAH		
Al Nakheel	07-2281695	07-2281880
UMM AL QUWAIN		
Umm Al Quwain	06-7662880	06-7664948
DHAID		
Dhaid	06-8822899	06-8822416



SUBSIDIARIES

UAE - DUBAI	Tel	Fax
Oman Insurance Co. PSC Tlx: 46030 OIC EM	04-2624000	04-2690110
Osool - A Finance Co. PJSC	04-2148100 04-2650568	04-2974189
Mindscape Information Technology LLC	04-2714333	04-2722985
Mashreq Securities LLC	04-3632222	04-4247322
Injaz Services FZ LLC	04-4246000	04-2226061
Mashreq Al Islami Finance Co. PJSC	04-2955206	04-2949931
Mashreq Capital (DIFC) Ltd.	04-2223333	04-2283491
Al Yamama Services FZ LLC	04-2223333	04-2283491

BAHRAIN	Tel	Fax
Makaseb Funds Co. BSC Makaseb Funds Co. BSC II	973 17 535455	973 17 535405

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Bracebridge Limited
Drake Chambers, PO Box 3321
Road Town, Tortola

Orriston Limited
Drake Chambers,PO Box 3321
Road Town, Tortola

OVERSEAS BRANCHES

AFRICA

Egypt

6th of October
Tel: (202) 24562001
Fax: (202) 38361340

Dokki
Tel: (202) 3363098
Fax: (202) 3363096

Down Town
Tel: (202) 27927495
Fax: (202) 27927498

El Kattameya
Tel: (202) 24569000
Fax: (202) 29298695

Heliopolis
Tel: (202) 24529303
Fax: (202) 22569850

Maadi
Tel: (202) 25160677
Fax: (202) 25160900

Mohandseen
Tel: (202) 33053644
Fax: (202) 33053655

Nasr City
Tel: (202) 24032347
Fax: (202) 24032346

Zamalek
Tel: (202) 27358275
Fax: (202) 27358272

Alexandria
Tel: (203) 4296251
Fax: (203) 4296058

MIDDLE EAST

Bahrain
Manama
Tel: (973) 17504444
Fax: (973) 17215990

Qatar
Al Rayyan
Tel: (974) 44803588,
(974) 44803599
Fax: (974) 44803017

C Ring Road - Main
Tel: (974) 44249666
Fax: (974) 44249648

Ramada
Tel: (974) 44329974
Fax: (974) 44329288

TV Roundabout
Tel: (974) 44886053
Fax: (974) 44867207

Kuwait
Safat
Tel: (965) 24954802
Fax: (965) 24954862

ASIA

Hong Kong
Tel: (852) 2905 5814
Fax: (852) 2521 4289

INDIA
Mumbai
Tel: (91) 22 66327200
Fax: (91) 22 66301556
Swift: MSHQ IN BB

EUROPE

London
Tel: (44) 207 3824001
Fax: (44) 207 6382731
Swift: MSHQ GB 2L
Telex: 883429 MSHQLN G

AMERICA

New York
Tel: (1) 212 8242832
Fax: (1) 212 5450918
Swift: MSHQ US 33
Telex: 239881 MSHQ NY

REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES

Bangladesh
Dhaka
Tel: (88) 02-9550456
Fax: (88) 02-7124195

Pakistan
Karachi
Tel: (92) 21-35656871
Fax: (92) 21-35656872/3

Sudan
Khartoum
Tel: (249) 183740860/61/62

Nepal
Kathmandu
Tel: (977) 15-522472
Tel: (977) 15-520407

Corporate Governance Report

Governance Practice

Mashreqbank Corporate Governance rules are based on Ministerial Resolution Number 518 of 2009, industry best practices, Law Number 8 of UAE Companies Law, UAE Central Bank regulations, and the Securities and Commodities Authority code on Corporate Governance.

Through a good Corporate Governance structure, we seek to balance the financial success, controls, transparency and accountability. The Bank has a clear documented delegation of authority for administrative and credit approvals. The delegation of authority is judiciously provided based on experience, performance, track record and the position of individuals. Any misuse of authority or acts of negligence are highlighted through regular audits and credit reviews which are escalated up to board level depending upon the seriousness of the issue.

The Bank has well established policies and procedures documented in various manuals and supported by detailed Standard Operating and desk-top Procedures. The Bank has a written Code of Conduct to be followed by all employees. This Code of Conduct is signed by employees and its adherence is monitored closely.

A detailed qualitative disclosure on risk management policy and controls is provided through a separate Note on Pillar-3 Disclosure attached to our annual financial statements available on Bank's website. Please refer to this note for further information on our policies. For accounting policies, please refer to Note Numbers 3 and 4 published in our consolidated financial statements which are available on the bank's website. Similarly, a comprehensive qualitative note (Note Number 42) on risk management policy is also published along with the annual consolidated financial statements that may be referred for further information on risk management issues.

The bank's detailed financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are posted on its website which can be referred to for various pertinent disclosures.

Corporate Governance is high on Mashreq's agenda and we have a page on our website dedicated to our Corporate Governance practices.

Board of Directors composition

The bank's Board consists of 7 Directors. The Chairman and 5 Directors are Non-Executive Directors and only the CEO is an Executive Director. Two Directors out of seven are independent Directors who are not related to the major shareholders or Chairman or the CEO of the Bank.

The Executive Director and CEO is the son of the Chairman. Another son of the Chairman and two of his nephews are also Board members.

All Directors were elected by the shareholders of the company and have a 3-year term. All the Directors are well-qualified, experienced professionals and add tremendous value to the overall management capability. These Directors are successful businessmen in their own right and they also hold very responsible positions in public life.

All the directors have declared their interest and directorships at the time of joining the Board and also their dealings in bank's securities are on full disclosure and arms length basis.

The names of the Directors and positions held by them are enclosed as per Annexure 'A'

The Board of Directors meet at least once every Quarter. They have delegated certain powers to CEO for effective day-to-day management. All important management issues are raised at Board level where the bank's senior management presents details to the Board.

Remuneration of the Board

The remuneration of Board members consists of Director's fee which is a fixed amount for the year and is paid annually after closure of the year. For 2010, fee payable is AED 2.15 Million which is 0.27% of Net Profit.

In addition, the Executive Director and CEO is paid a monthly salary and he is entitled for performance bonus also.

Board Meetings: The Board of Directors meet minimum once every Quarter. During 2010, Mashreqbank Board had 4 meetings.

Board Committee

Audit Committee of the Board: The Audit Committee of the Board consists of the following 3 Non-Executive Directors:

1. Mr. Mohammed Abdulla Ahmed Al Ghurair
2. Mr. Majid Saif Ahmed Al Ghurair
3. Mr. Abdulla Mohamed Ibrahim Obaidalla

The Audit Committee, during the year, meets the external auditor and provides them the recommendations on the overall audit plan. They also discuss the auditor's management letter and the management's response, as well as, corrective actions taken. They review the quarterly financials and approve Quarterly and Annual financial reports of the bank. The Audit Committee also meet's the bank's Head of Audit Compliance and Review Group to review their charter, scope of work, and the organization structure. The inspection reports from regulators are also presented to the Audit Committee for their review and action.

Remuneration and Compensation Committee of the Board: The following 3 Non-Executive members are members of this Committee

1. Mr. Ali Rashed Ahmad Lootah
2. Mr. Abdul Rahman Saif Ahmad Al Ghurair
3. Mr. Abdulla Mohamed Ibrahim Obaidalla

This Committee meets as and when required but at least once a year. The main task of this Committee is to review the reward strategy of the bank and approve the annual increments and bonus recommended by management.

The Board Committees are an important element in the overall corporate governance framework. There are various management committees which have been established by the Board and have delegated authority to manage the bank's affairs on day-to-day basis.

Management Committees

The Bank's Executive Management Committee consists of CEO and his Direct Reports. This Committee meets on monthly basis and discusses issues concerning the Bank and takes required decisions. The following are sub-Committees of the Executive Management Committee of the bank and derive their authority through the Board's delegation to CEO. These sub-Committees are specific to a function and all concerned functional heads are members of these Committees.

(i) **The Audit and Compliance Committee - ACC**: This Committee helps the Board Audit Committee and considers issues of internal control, internal audit, and risk identification. Response gaps, if any, to internal audit findings are also reviewed by this committee. This committee meets every month.

(ii) **Asset and Liability Committee – ALCO**: ALCO is responsible for monitoring and managing the bank's assets and liabilities with the primary objective of managing liquidity to ensure obligations and applicable regulatory requirements are met on an on-going basis while also mitigating interest rate risks. ALCO meets every month.

(iii) **Information Security Committee - ISC**: This is also a high level management committee to review and administer information security infrastructure in the bank. This Committee meets every month.

(iv) **Risk Committee:** This Committee derives its powers from the Board delegation. It sets risk policies and programs. It also ensures their adherence. The Committee meets as and when required.

(v) **Investment Committee:** The Investment Committee meets as and when required. The primary focus of the Committee is to approve the bank's investments of funds in securities. It also reviews the performance of the bank's investments as compared to benchmarks established by them.

(vi) **Human Resource Committee:** The Human Resource Committee is focused to ensure that the bank adopts best practices in the area of people management. It works in coordination with Human Resource Division of the bank to improve attraction, retention and development of the talent.

External Auditors: Deloitte (a member of the Deloitte Touche and Tohmatsu) were appointed external auditors for Mashreqbank Group consolidation and parent company audit by the shareholders in their meeting held on March 07, 2010 on a fee of AED 675,000. In addition, the auditors of our overseas locations and subsidiaries are paid separately.

General: During the year, Mashreq share trading was very thin and only 387 shares representing .00023% of total shares were sold / purchased. None of the directors or major shareholders sold or purchased any of their holdings.

Basel II Pillar 3: Qualitative Disclosure

Introduction

Basel II Framework

Basel II is the name given to the revision of the 1988 regulatory framework defining the capital requirements for banking institutions, known as Basel I.

The main objectives of the revised framework, contained in the International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards ("Basel II Framework") and other literature, put in place by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (Basel Committee) are to improve the regulatory framework in order:

i) To further strengthen the soundness and stability of the international banking system
ii) To promote the adoption of stronger risk management practices by the banking industry
iii) To prevent any competitive regulatory inequality among internationally active banks

In order to achieve these objectives, the Basel II Framework is based on three pillars:

- **The first pillar – Minimum Capital Requirements –** Defines the way banking institutions calculate their regulatory capital requirements in order to cover credit risk, market risk and operational risk. The revised framework provides different approaches for calculating credit risk (three approaches: Standardized, Foundation Internal Rating Based (FIRB), Advanced Internal Rating Based (AIRB), market risk (two approaches: Standardized, Internal Model Approach) and operational risk (three approaches: Basic Indicator Approach, Standardized Approach, Advanced Measurement Approach).

- **The second pillar – the Supervisory Review Process –** Provides national regulators with a framework to help them assess the adequacy of banks' internal capital to be used to cover credit risk, market risk and operational risk but also other risks not identified in the first pillar such as concentration risk.

- **The third Pillar – Market Discipline –** encourages market discipline by developing a set of qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements which will allow market participants to make a better assessment of capital, risk exposure, risk assessment processes, and hence the capital adequacy of the institution. The requirements of Pillar III are fulfilled by this publication.

Basel II implementation

Pillar I – Approaches Adopted by Mashreq

Risk Type	Current Approach Adopted	Planned Future Approach	Planned Implementation Date
Credit	Standardized	Foundation Internal Ratings Based (FIRB)	Mid 2011*
Market	Standardized Measurement Approach (SMA)	Standardized Measurement Approach (SMA)	Not Applicable
Operational	Standardized Approach	Standardized Approach / Alternate Standardized Approach	End 2011*

* Subject to application & UAE Central Bank approval.

Credit Risk – Standardized Approach

The bank has adopted the Standardized Approach in line with the UAE Central Bank guidelines. The bank intends applying for approval to adopt the Foundation Internal Rating Based (FIRB) Approach for the determination of its regulatory capital requirements with regard to Basel II Pillar I for credit risk and for the calculation of its solvency ratios. Internally developed ratings models have been in use since 2005, although the metrics are not applied for regulatory purposes. The FIRB Approach would be applicable to all banking entities and subsidiaries consolidated within the Mashreq Group. Regarding the progress towards the Advanced Internal Ratings Based Approach (AIRB) approach, Mashreq is in discussions with UAE Central Bank, and the bank has agreed to lodge an IRB Application during the early part of year 2011.

Market Risk – Standardized Measurement Approach

In terms of market risk, Mashreq calculates its capital requirements on the basis of the Standardized Measurement Approach for general interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, specific interest rate risk and equity risk (general as well as specific risk).

Operational Risk – Standardized Approach

For operational risk, Mashreq applies the Standardized Approach. The Operational Risk Framework (ORM) has been put in place, including a sophisticated IT system to capture and report the large amount of data required. The Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) process and related processes are being embedded in every business unit, including foreign subsidiaries and branches.

In future the bank may migrate to the Alternate Standardized Approach.

Pillar II Scope

During the year the bank developed a credit capital model, using the CreditMetrics methodology. Simultaneously the capital requirement for all other tangible material risks was determined and an economic capital platform was developed, The Economic capital calculation covers all global banking operations and is calculated for all risk bearing assets, including loan and investment portfolios, plus equity and real estate assets.

A bottom-up methodology is employed, enabling capital to be allocated at a bank-wide, Business Unit and obligor level.

The 31 December 2009, ICAAP Report was prepared using the economic capital platform to derive the bank's capital demand. The capital surplus, being the excess of available financial resources over capital demand was stress tested under various scenarios to ensure its adequacy and the results reported to the UAE Central Bank. The ICAAP demonstrates that the bank has adequate capital to cover all risks beyond the minimum regulatory requirements based on the size, location, complexity and concentration / diversification of its various banking entities.

The Economic Capital team prepares quarterly assessments, including a wide variety of adverse scenarios, for reporting to Executive Management.

The bank's risk appetite tolerance levels have been set, being a combination of regulatory and internal limits and ratios governing key aspects of liquidity, credit and capital management. Concentration limits are set to manage key areas of high risk concentration risk, for example real estate.

In September 2010 the Three Year Strategic Planning cycle commenced. During Q4 2010 the key Strategic Planning parameters and drivers were input into the Credit Capital model. The bank is currently in the process of finalizing its forward-looking Three Year Capital Adequacy Assessment and despite the relatively harsh economic conditions still prevailing, the bank's capital buffer is significantly large enough to absorb any further deterioration in portfolio credit quality.

Pillar III Scope

The Third Pillar – market discipline – encourages market discipline by developing a set of qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements allowing market participants to make a better assessment of capital, risk exposures, risk-assessment processes, and hence the capital adequacy of the institution.

This section fulfills the qualitative disclosure requirement. The quantitative disclosure is contained in **Note 42** of the Bank's Annual Financial Statements.

Qualitative disclosure is primarily concerned with Basel II and its impact upon enterprise-wide Risk Management, the organization and scope of Risk Management, a description of how all risks are managed and a brief assessment of Capital Adequacy and Risk Appetite (a more comprehensive assessment is contained in the ICAAP).

1. Risk Management Objectives and Policies

1.1 Risk Management Overview

Objectives

The main goals of Mashreq's Risk Management are to oversee the bank's enterprise-wide risk policies and guidelines under the guidance of the Board of Directors and the Risk Committee, to establish credit limits and delegation authorities, to set and manage the risk surveillance function and decision processes and to implement Group-wide risk assessment methods for each of the bank's units and operating entities.

Mashreq has implemented an integrated Risk Management platform enabling Risk to manage the bank as a single portfolio. Sophisticated risk metrics such as probability of default and risk charge are calculated at transaction and portfolio level, enabling the bank to manage its business based upon long-term risk-return.

All material risks are assessed in a proactive way within the Enterprise Risk framework. From 2010 onwards the Risk Appetite Assessment will integrate Basel II compliant stress scenarios, while comprehensive risk capital management will ensure an appropriate risk capital allocation at portfolio and transaction level.

Risk Governance

Mashreq's Risk Governance model defines three types of committees:

- The Risk Committee;
- The Assets & Liabilities Committee (ALCO);
- The Investment Committee.

Risk Committee

The Risk Committee concentrates on developing Group-wide policy frameworks for all risk types as well as managing and monitoring material credit, market and operational risks for the different activities within Mashreq.

ALCO Committee

The ALCO Committee is in charge of monitoring the bank's liquidity, asset liability mismatch, interest rate risk and related functions.

Investment Committee

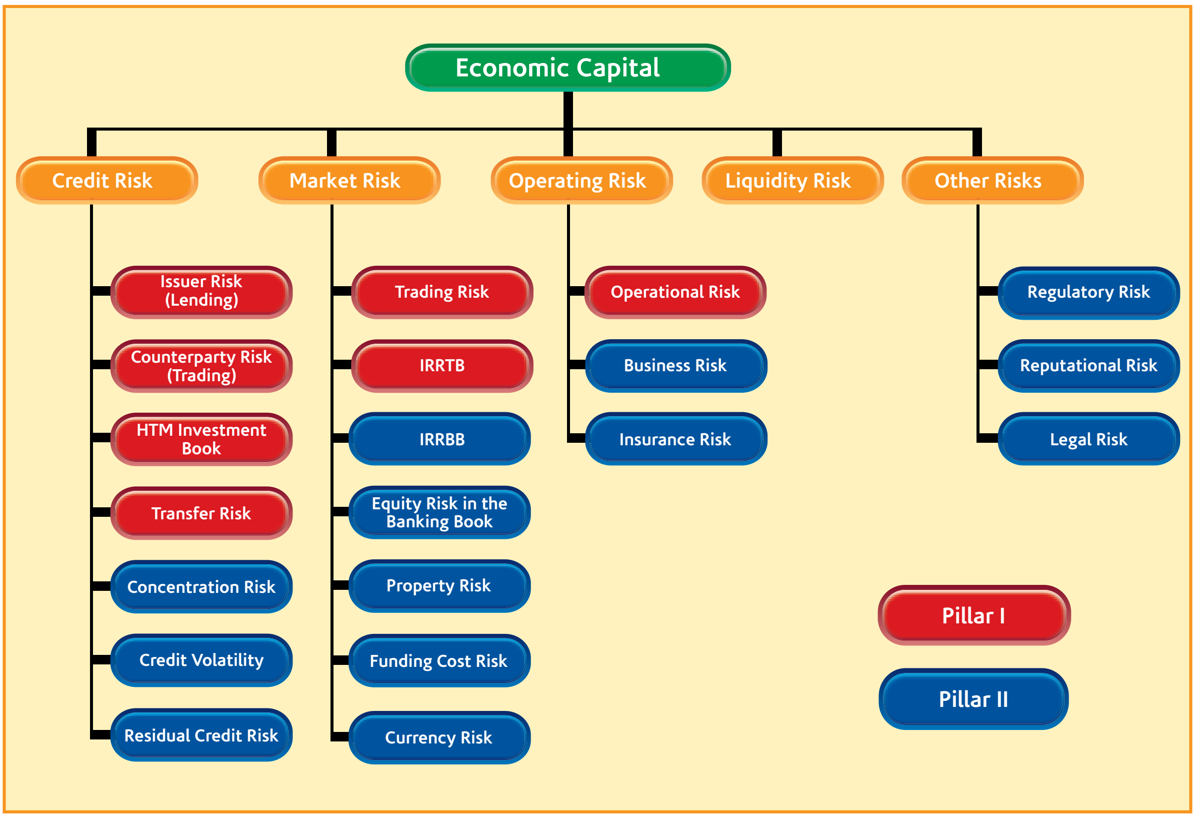
The Investment Committee monitors the credit and investment quality of the bank's various investment portfolios and recommends portfolio adjustments as required.

Organization - Risk Management

The Group has set up a strong risk management infrastructure supported by adoption of best practices in the field of risk management to manage and monitor material risks arising out of its day to day operations.
All risk types can be grouped under the following major headings:

- Credit Risk
- Market Risk
- Operational Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Other Risks

Group Risk Taxonomy



Key:

IRRTB Interest Rate Risk in the Trading Book
IRRBB Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

Pillar I covers credit, operational and market risks which typically impact the Income Statement and affect the earnings profile of the bank.

Pillar II covers the remaining risks not covered by Pillar I. More important it focuses upon risks such as volatility and concentration risk that typically impact the balance sheet and capital adequacy.

ICAAP

For ICAAP purposes, risks are aggregated using the above taxonomy and the bank's aggregate Risk Capital requirement determined.

Mashreq has the following ICAAP quantitative models:

- Credit Risk (including the concentration risk)
- Market Risk
  - o Trading and equity risk – VaR Methodology
  - o Funding cost risk
  - o Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book
- Operational Risk – Standardized approach is used
- Business Risk

Committee Structure

The Risk Committee, Assets and Liabilities Committee and Investment Committee work under the mandate of the Board of Directors to set up risk limits and manage the overall risk in the Group. These committees approve risk management policies of the Group developed by the Risk Management Group.

The Risk Committee has overall responsibility for the oversight of the risk management frame work. It has established detailed policies and procedures in this regard along with senior management committees to ensure adherence to the approved policies and close monitoring of different risks within the Group. In addition to setting the credit policies of the Group, the Risk Committee also establishes industry caps, approves policy exceptions and conducts periodic portfolio reviews to ascertain portfolio quality.

The Risk Management Group function is independent of the business and is led by a qualified Risk Management Head, with enterprise-wide responsibility for the function. This Group is responsible for developing credit, market and operational risk policies. Experienced and trained Risk Managers have delegated authority within the risk management framework to approve credit risk transactions and monitor market and operational risk.

The Credit Risk & Control Unit operates independently of the Risk Management Group and is responsible for developing, validating and revalidating financial risk models for risk ratings and scoring models, as well as the calculation of Probability of Default ("PD"), Loss Given Default ("LGD"), and Exposure At Default ("EAD"). The Unit is also responsible for credit & economic capital management, credit portfolio management and related activities.

All material portfolios are covered by risk models. Management considers that the rating and capital management systems and methodology employed remain robust. During the downturn the models exhibited behavior consistent with a deteriorating credit environment and higher systemic risk.

The Group has a progressive risk rating system in place, and a conservative policy for early recognition of impairment and for providing for non–performing assets. As part of its Portfolio Heat Map analysis, the Group carries out periodic stress testing to its entire portfolio and takes appropriate action to (i) mitigate risks arising out of specific industries and/or due to global risk events and their implications on the Group's client base, and (ii) determine portfolio direction and resource allocation accordingly.

1.2 Credit Risk Management

Different credit underwriting procedures are followed for commercial and institutional lending, and retail lending, as described below.

Credit risk is the potential for financial loss arising from a borrower's or counterparty's inability to meet its obligations. When assessing the credit risk charge related to a single counterparty, Mashreq considers three elements:

- **Probability of Default (PD):** The likelihood that the counterpart will default on its obligation either over the life of the obligation or over some specified horizon, normally one year.

- **Exposure at Default (EAD):** An estimation of the exposure amount in the event of a default during the default period.

- **Loss Given Default (LGD):** In the event of a default, the difference between the portion of the exposure that will be recovered and the actual loss compared to the EAD.

- **Facility Risk Rating (FRR):** A concept that provides an additional dimension into the decision process that will impact a wide range of activities in the Credit Risk Management Process. In order to accurately reflect risk one has to go beyond the obligor credit quality to examine the quality of the collateral supporting the loan. "A high PD for an obligor need not necessarily translate into a high EL, because collateral supporting such a facility can in fact give a low EL".

The above metrics yield an estimation of Expected Loss for the various Obligors / Product Portfolios in Retail and Obligors / Business Segments in Wholesale, which are aggregated at Bank level to derive the consolidated Expected Loss for Mashreq.

For Pillar II purposes the risk capital consumption of each transaction, counterparty and portfolio is the key driver in ultimately determining the risk profile and Risk Appetite of the bank, as well as its capital adequacy.

All credit policies are reviewed and approved by the Group Risk Committee. Whenever possible, loans are secured by acceptable forms of collateral in order to mitigate credit risk. The Group further limits risk through diversification of its assets by geography and industry sectors.

Wholesale Credit Risk Management

The Wholesale Risk Management team centrally approves all credit facilities and limits for all corporate, treasury and capital markets, financial institutions and SME clients of the Group. Such approvals are carried out in accordance with the Group's credit policy as set out in the Wholesale Credit Policy Manual. Periodic policy revisions and updates are posted as Policy Bulletins.

All credit lines or facilities extended by the Group are granted subject to prior approval and pursuant to a set of delegated credit authority limits as recommended by the Risk Management Head in line with the Wholesale Credit Policy manual, and approved by the Group's Chief Executive Officer (the"CEO"). At least two signatures are required to approve any credit application. Depending on factors such as the nature of the applicant, magnitude of credit, its risk rating, the client type or a specific policy issue, a third concurring signature may sometimes be required, as defined in the Credit Policy Manual. All credit proposals carry the recommendations of the sponsoring Business Unit with approval authority residing with (independent) Risk Management.

All credit applications for commercial and institutional lending are subject to the Group's credit policies, underwriting standards and industry caps (if any) and to regulatory requirements, as applicable from time to time. The Group does not lend to companies operating in industries that are considered by the Group inherently risky and where specialized industry knowledge is required.

Limit setting is based on a combination of factors, including a detailed evaluation of each borrower's creditworthiness based on proven performance, industry, management and financial analysis (both historical and projected), risk rating, and analysis of facilities (tenor & types of facilities, pricing, collateral and support).

Credit and Marketing functions are segregated. Furthermore, all credit facilities are independently administered and monitored by the Credit Operations (Administration) Department, which separately reports into Operations & Technology Group.

The Group has also established cross border country limits for managing transferability and convertibility cross border risks. These limits are reviewed at least annually by the Risk Management Group and periodically by the Risk Committee. Individual country limits are set out based on policy terms defining acceptable country credit risk tolerance norms.

Cross border exposure and financial institutions exposure limits for money market and treasury activities are likewise approved as per guidelines set out by the Group's Wholesale Credit Policy Manual and are monitored by the Credit Operations Department.

Periodic reviews are also conducted by the Credit Examination teams from the Audit, Review and Compliance Group and facilities are risk graded based on criterion established in the Credit Policy Manual.

Credit Volatility & Concentration Risk

The bank's credit capital and portfolio management system inter alia monitors the credit risk capital consumption of each transaction, obligor and (sub) portfolio. Sectors and exposures with high volatility or concentration risk attract more capital, requiring either a higher commensurate return or some form of mitigation.

Within the bank's risk appetite framework credit concentration limits are developed bearing in mind the constraints of operating within the UAE market. These limits will be finalized once the ICAAP process has been embedded into the three year Strategic Planning Cycle.

Retail Credit Risk Management

Retail Credit Risk comprises Policy, Credit Initiation & Compliance, Collection & Recovery, and Fraud Management. The business and its risks are managed on a product basis. Each retail credit application is considered for approval according to a product program, which is devised in accordance with guidelines set out in the product policy approved by the Group's Risk Committee. The evaluation of a borrower's creditworthiness is determined on the basis of statistically validated scoring models.

All approval authorities are delegated by the Risk Committee or by the Chief Executive Officer (the"CEO") acting on behalf of the Risk Committee. Different authority levels are specified for approving product programs and exceptions thereto, and individual loans and credits under product programs. Each product program contains detailed credit criteria (such as customer demographics and income eligibility) and regulatory, compliance and documentation requirements, as well as other operating requirements. Credit authority levels range from Level 1 (approval of a credit application meeting all the criteria of an already approved product program) to Level 5 (the highest level where the Risk Committee approval of the specific credit application is necessary).

Residual Credit Risk Management

Residual risk primarily arises as a result of insufficient collateral recovery or mitigation in the event of default. The bank has developed internal risk models, which include a residual recovery rate that is reviewed at least once annually, (more frequently in the case of downturns), the results of which are incorporated in the risk charge.

Consequently the bank is compensated for residual risk through the risk charge applied to the business and ultimately the client.

Credit Review Procedures

The Group's Credit Review Division (the "CRD") which is part of Audit, Review and Compliance Group, subjects the Group's risk assets to an independent quality evaluation on a regular basis in conformity with the guidelines of the Central Bank of the UAE and Group's internal policies in order to assist in the early identification of accrual and potential performance problems. The CRD validates the risk ratings of all commercial and institutional clients, provides an assessment of portfolio risk by product and segment for retail customers and monitors observance of all approved credit policies, guidelines and operating procedures across the Group.

Basel II Implementation

During the period 2005 onwards, major emphasis was placed upon developing Pillar I compliant risk rating models (PD, LGD and EL) and the development of a portfolio management system centered upon Pillar I risk metrics. In due course it is the bank's intention to migrate from the Standardized Approach to the IRB approach for credit risk.

During 2010 a Pillar II economic capital platform was developed that provides effective bottom – up capital assessment and portfolio management.

During 2011 risk adjusted capital allocation and pricing will be introduced enabling the bank to determine risk adjusted customer level profitability.

IT systems

In order to foster best practices in its IT systems and to ensure state-of-the-art responses to Basel II requirements, Mashreq has redesigned its Credit Risk IT Systems.

- **Wholesale**

All Basel II related metrics are generated by a stand-alone IT system independently controlled by the Credit Risk Control Unit (CRCU).

Wholesale has been involved in a five year project to integrate its Risk Management IT requirements to provide a seamless data solution from transaction origination through to web-based portfolio reporting. A major project is underway to consolidate all data, including Basel II outputs, onto a single platform.

- **Retail**

Data is generated from the core banking system and SAS is used for Basel II analytical purposes. The bank is investing in a new core banking system (I-Flex) that will provide the foundation for effective data management in future years.
In addition, a new project has been undertaken to validate and recalibrate scorecard models and this is expected to be completed by Q2 2011.

Data Management

- **Wholesale**

A team of data input specialists has been employed since the inception of model building and validation in 2005. Their specific function is to check credit applications, rating sheets and related documentation, monitor data accuracy, and reconcile and clean data as required.

The IT project described above should ensure that data management is migrated from a manual process to full automation in 2010 / 11.

- **Retail**

All data is reconciled with the general ledger at a portfolio aggregate level to ensure accuracy and completeness.
Historical data has been archived since June 2002 for all scored products and is housed in a SQL Data mart.

1.3 Management of Market & Related Risks

Market Risk Management

Market risk comprises the Group's exposure to adverse movements in market prices (general and specific interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity and commodity prices and others) and is primarily generated by Treasury and Capital Market (TCM) activities. As a general rule, market risks generated by the other businesses are hedged.

Market Risk Management is an independent group that oversees market risk. The primary objectives of Market Risk Management are to:

- Define and implement policies and procedures regarding market risk
- Develop a comprehensive market risk limit setting and monitoring capability
- Perform the necessary market risk analysis
- Develop robust stress testing analysis
- Ensure compliance with market risk management regulatory requirements

Market risk is monitored by translating senior management's Risk Appetite into proper limits. Proprietary trading for the account of the Group is managed by limits set by the ALCO and/or Investment Committee. The Group classifies exposures to market risk into two distinct measures:

a) Trading Risk, and
b) Asset Liability Mismatch (ALM) Risk

Trading risk is the risk of loss on liquid, trading positions due to adverse market price changes. Market Risk Management uses a wide array of custom techniques, including exposure measures, factor sensitivities, Value-at-Risk (VaR) and Stress Scenarios to analyze portfolios.

The Group uses VaR as a general statistical measure of risk that is used to equate risk across products and aggregate risk on a portfolio basis, from the corporate level down to the individual trading desk. VaR is calculated using Risk Metrics and is intended to estimate the potential decline in the value of a position or a portfolio, under normal market conditions, within a defined confidence level (99% in line with Basel II), and over a specific time period.

The Group uses the Monte Carlo approach, to simulate a large number of asset distributions and re-order the outcomes to determine the percentile VaR.

Market Risk Management monitors and reports counterparty and settlement risk. The potential credit exposure (PCE) arising from pre-settlement risk on derivative and related transactions is derived through the use of a full revaluation Monte Carlo simulation based estimation of credit exposure, taking into account market based correlations and volatilities, portfolio effects and netting, at a 95% confidence level.

For economic capital management purposes the requirement is calculated based on VaR analysis using a twelve month time horizon and a 99.9% confidence level.

Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity Risk is the risk that the Group's entities, in various locations and in various currencies, will be unable to meet a financial commitment to a customer, creditor, or investor when due. This is a key franchise risk, which, together with credit risk, constitutes the highest risk facing any bank in the UAE.

Management of Liquidity Risk

Senior management's focus on liquidity management is to:

- Better understand the various sources of liquidity risk, particularly under stressed conditions.
- Develop effective contingency plans.
- Develop a comprehensive approach to management of liquidity risk to ensure that it is line with the Group's overall risk appetite.
- Improve resilience to a sharp decline in market liquidity and to demonstrate that the bank can survive the closure of one or more funding markets by ensuring that finance can be readily raised from a variety of sources.

The Assets and Liabilities Committee ("ALCO") has a broad range of authority delegated by the Board of Directors to manage the Group's asset and liability structure and funding strategy. ALCO meets on a monthly basis or more often as circumstances dictate to review liquidity ratios, asset and liability structure, interest rate and foreign exchange exposures, internal and statutory ratio requirements, funding gaps and general domestic and international economic and financial market conditions. ALCO formulates liquidity risk management guidelines for the Group's operation on the basis of such review.

To measure and monitor its liquidity, the Group uses various indicators including the regulatory ratio of Utilization of Funds to Stable Resources. Other indicators include Advances to Deposits and Stable Funds Ratio, Liquid Assets to deposits ratio and Liquid assets to adjusted assets ratio.

The Treasury function in the Group is responsible for managing liquidity and it follows strict guidelines for deployment of liquid assets within each liquidity bucket. Periodic stress tests are performed to ensure the availability of funds during stressed situations. Inter-bank borrowing lines and repo facilities with global banks are part of the contingency funding options maintained by the Treasury.

Liquidity Concentration Risk

All the banks in the UAE are subject to high depositor concentration. Over the years, the Group has successfully introduced various cash managed products and retail savings' schemes which have enabled it to mobilize low cost, broad base deposits, as well as increasing the tenor of deposits.

In order to diversify funding sources, the EMTN program was launched in 2004, under which the bank has to date raised significant medium-term borrowings.

Asset Liability Mismatch (ALM) Risk Management

The Asset Liability Mismatch ("ALM") risk arises through the structural mismatch between liquid assets and liabilities on the banking book.

During the recent crisis the bank took various remedial measures to improve its liquidity position. These, amongst others, included

1. Reducing the Advances-to-Deposit ratio to very conservative norms, well below the 100% UAE Central Bank guideline
2. Doubling the bank's Liquid Asset: Total Asset ratio to very conservative levels to ensure that short term net outflows could be more than matched by the prompt monetization of liquid assets. The large majority of the bank's liquid assets are high quality, consisting of cash and Central Bank CDs
3. Reducing undrawn committed exposures
4. Monitoring and reducing other sources of contingent outflows
5. Reducing tenors where applicable
6. Re-pricing transactions for market disruption
7. Winding down off balance sheet exposures with the potential to become on balance sheet

These remedial and similar actions form the basis of the Liquidity Contingency Funding Plan within the ICAAP.

Liquidity Management within the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)

In 2010 the main emphasis was upon Pillar II issues, primarily liquidity and capital management.

In December 2009 the Basel Committee published the "International Framework for Liquidity Risk measurement, standards and monitoring" Report. This Report is currently under discussion.

The Report highlighted that

- The Short Term Liquidity Coverage Ratio proposed should ensure that banks have sufficient funds to survive an acute stress scenario lasting 30 Days.

- The Stock of High Quality Liquid Assets, as measured should be greater than the net cash outflow incurred under an acute stress scenario.

The bank is currently testing its compliance with the Liquidity Coverage Ratio.

During 2010 a Liquidity Risk Tolerance Statement was developed, which, together with the bank's Risk Appetite & Risk Capacity Statement, provide a sound foundation for Strategic Planning & Management as well as ICAAP reporting.

During the annual planning process, the business plan is used to determine future liquidity and capital requirements, which are then compared with the bank's funding capacity to ensure an acceptable liquidity gap profile is targeted.

Interest Rate Risk Management

Pillar I covers interest rate risk in the trading book and treats it as a market risk confined primarily to Treasury and Capital Market (TCM) trading book.

Pillar II covers the broader issue of interest rate risk in the banking book, which is an enterprise risk.

- **Interest Rate Risk in the Trading Book (IRRTB)**

IRRTB is primarily derived from the debt securities portfolio, interest rate swaps, and a very small bond futures portfolio.

For Pillar I measurement purposes the bank has adopted the maturity method and is using the methodology and table specified in paragraph 718(iv) of the International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards framework (The Basel II Accord).

- **Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)**

The core of Mashreq's business is usually based on accepting customer deposits and/or borrowing from the market for a range of maturities and lending at a higher interest rate for varying maturities in order to earn a margin (the so called net interest margin). Abrupt or large changes in the interest rate curve can affect the profitability of a bank significantly as it directly affects this margin.

Mashreq has adopted the Equity Approach to quantify IRRBB with the following four stresses being applied to the Yield curve to determine the IRRBB Capital that is held.

- Parallel shifts of the whole yield curve, one up and one down shift
- Changes in the shape of the yield curve, one steepening and one flattening (or inversion)

Equity Risk in the Banking Book

Equity Risk in the Banking Book arises from the possibility that changes in market prices / indices can adversely affect the value of stocks and securities. The bank's exposure to this risk is immaterial.

Property & Investment Risk Management

This risk applies to properties owned by the bank and long-term investments in subsidiaries, associates and other investments. The risk attached to volatility in all other investments is captured under Market Risk.

The bank is not exposed to material property or investment risk since its material properties and investments are either not intended for disposal or held to maturity.

For economic capital purposes the capital requirement will be based upon the long-term volatility of the underlying indices.

Currency Risk Management

Currency risk represents the risk of change in the value of financial instruments due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Limits on positions by currencies are monitored.

The exchange rate of the AED against the US Dollar has been pegged since November 1980 and the Group's exposure to currency risk is limited to that extent. The majority of the bank's spot positions are USD Dollar denominated; any other material spot positions are denominated in GCC currencies which are also pegged to the US Dollar.

In the event of the AED being de-linked from a (weakening) US Dollar, the bank has hedged or reduced its medium and long term US Dollar risk.

1.4 Management of Operational & Related Risks

Operational Risk Management

Operational risk is the risk of direct and indirect loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems, or from external events.

A comprehensive operational risk framework has been designed and documented; a system automating this framework was also designed and implemented in 2009/10. The framework envisages each of the business units identifying, monitoring and managing the operational risks in their portfolio. A comprehensive governance framework is in place to establish, assessor, reviewer and oversight roles for identification and management of operational risks across all areas of the bank.

The Risk Management Committee is responsible for the overall management of the aggregated operational risks for Mashreq. Action plans for risks assessed as high risk are documented and tracked on the system. Risk profiles and dashboards are in place for units to monitor the operational risks in each area. The entire framework is subject to audit review.

The Operations division of the bank is the risk owner for management of insurance risks. Operational risk as an independent unit performs an annual review of the policies in force to evaluate adequacy of the policy with regard to scope to claim rebate on operational risk capital required to be maintained. Review feedback is provided to operations in the form of a detailed review report, highlighting gaps noted and supported by recommendation to mitigate identified gaps if any.

The implementation of operational risk relies on several key building blocks.

Operational Risk Event Data Collection

The systematic capture and follow-up of risk events is one of the most important requirements of Basel II. Setting up a procedure for the risk events data collection both enables Mashreq to be compliant with regulatory requirements, and provides very valuable information in order to improve the quality of the internal control system and to determine the operational risk profile.

Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA)

In addition to building a history of losses, it is also necessary to determine the bank's exposure Bank to material risks through a risk mapping of all significant activities. This objective is achieved through bottom-up Risk and Control Self-Assessment exercises, carried out by all entities within the Group. These exercises provide a good view of the Operational Risk Heat Map within each entity and activity; they also provide an opportunity to assess the quality of the control environment.

Operational Risk Tolerance Levels

During 2011 the bank will finalize Operational Risk Tolerance limits for monitoring and inclusion within the ICAAP framework.

Business Risk Management

Business Risk is the risk caused by uncertainty in profits due to changes in the competitive environment that damage the franchise or operational economics of a business. Business Risk comprises two distinct elements – new business and in-force business.

- New business acquisition (expected volumes, margins and costs from business yet to be written).
- Existing business (expected volumes, margins and costs from business that has already been written).

Business Risk for new business acquisition is defined as the risk of loss (to the relevant confidence level and over the framework time horizon) caused by the potential for new business volumes and margins to fail to cover the expense base

Business Risk for the existing book is defined as the risk of loss caused by a decline in business volumes due to competitive, recessionary or other conditions.

For new business the worst case scenario is that no new business is generated, but fixed and set up costs are incurred. In the current environment the bank is not contemplating any substantial new ventures; consequently the risk is not material.

For existing business a detailed ongoing review of all business units is conducted to assess whether marginally performing units should be rationalized or closed.

During the current downturn, the bank has taken significant steps to improve its efficiency ratios, primarily through a reduction in overhead costs.

Quantifying Business Risk

For economic capital purposes Business Risk is quantified by assessing the volatility of gross income and expenses at a 99.9% confidence level.

Insurance Risk Management

Insurance risk is managed within the ambit of operational risk. A detailed review of all insurance policies is undertaken annually to ensure comprehensive completeness.

1.5 Other risks

Regulatory Risk

Regulatory Risk is the risk that a change in laws and regulations will materially impact the bank and / or its market/ client base. A change in laws or regulations made by the government or a regulatory body can increase the costs of operating a business, reduce the attractiveness of investment or change the competitive landscape.

Given the regulatory stability of its domestic market the bank does not consider regulatory risk to be a material risk. The bank does not have material exposure in countries deemed to be high-risk from a regulatory or legal perspective.

Regulatory risk can also arise from a failure to abide with existing regulatory requirements and expectations. This risk is managed through strong corporate governance and compliance rules.

Reputation Risk

Reputation risk is the risk of loss due to the deterioration of Mashreq's reputation. This risk is managed through strong corporate governance and compliance rules and stringent internal controls within the Group.

Legal Risk

Legal risk is managed through strict corporate governance, reporting and compliance guidelines, as well as operational risk identification and control. During the year the bank completed an extensive external review of loan documentation to reduce the legal risk attached to unenforceable documentation.

2. Scope of Application

2.1. Name of the Credit Institution to which the Requirements apply

The Pillar III disclosure requirements under the new Basel II capital framework are applicable to the group level of consolidation, namely Mashreqbank psc, also known as Mashreq Group, consolidated global banking operations. Non-Banking operations are excluded.

2.2. Differences between Accounting and Pillar III Reporting

As Pillar III is applicable to banking institutions and not to insurance and other non-banking entities, the scope of consolidation of Pillar III differs from the scope of consolidation of the financial statements which include the fully consolidated results and balance sheet of Oman Insurance Co, as disclosed in the Mashreqbank psc Annual Report.

Since the information disclosed under Pillar III primarily relates to banking book loans and advances and similar information, the difference in consolidation and reporting does not materially impact Pillar III disclosure.

2.3. Restrictions on the Transfer of Funds & Regulatory Capital

No restrictions, or other major impediments, on the transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the Group exist.

3. Capital Adequacy

3.1 Capital Adequacy Assessment

The bank conducts a quarterly assessment of its actual capital adequacy based on an advanced Economic Capital measure. It also analyzes the expected impact on the Bank's capital adequacy resulting from its business plans for the period 2010-2012 and helps to evaluate whether the Bank's capital endowment is sufficient to support this level of risk.

Furthermore as part of the ICAAP process, the bank addresses the impact on its future capital adequacy under stressed scenarios.

Within its risk appetite statement, the Bank has articulated the following target capital adequacy ratios which have to be met in the long run:

- Tier 1 ratio: 12.0%
- Pillar 1 ratio: 14.0%
- Pillar 2 ratio Unstressed: 130.0%
- Pillar 2 ratio Stressed: 115.0%

As at 31 December 2010 the bank has a significant Pillar II Capital Buffer of approx. AED 5 bn. under a worst case stressed scenario with an unstressed buffer of approx. AED 6 bn. The stress assumes that a major individual obligor unexpected loss of AED 1 bn. is incurred.

The size of the capital buffer positions the bank well against any unforeseen future losses as well as accommodating potential future growth.

3.2 Risk Appetite & Capital Planning

During 2010 the bank developed an Economic Capital Management and Risk Appetite framework. The Capital Planning process is currently being incorporated within the strategic business planning cycle which will be finalized early in 2011.

The Risk Appetite framework manages the bank's three year forward-looking risk profile (capital demand) in accordance with projected strategic business plans and market conditions after taking into account various stressed scenarios. The Risk Appetite is then compared with the bank's Available Financial Resources to determine the size and adequacy of the Capital Surplus / Buffer.

4. Past Dues, Impaired Loans & Provisions

4.1. Definitions of Past Due and Impaired Loans / Provisions

Past Due Loans and Securities

For recognition of past due loans and securities, the bank uses the same methodology employed by Basel II:

- The loan, in full or in part, is past due by 90 days or more. Past due includes failure to service the interest.
- The bank deems that there is reasonable doubt that the loan will be recovered in full, or in part, or that the client will be able to service the debt, without recourse to collateral.

The unsecured portion of any loan (other than a qualifying residential mortgage loan) that is past due for more than 90 days, net of specific provisions (including partial write-offs), is risk weighted as follows:

- 150% risk weight when specific provisions are less than 20% of the outstanding amount of the loan;
- 100% risk weight when specific provisions are 20% and above of the outstanding amount of the loan.

Past Due but not Impaired Loans and Securities

Past due but not impaired loans and securities are those loans and securities where contractual interest or principal payments are past due, but the Group believes that impairment is not appropriate on the basis of the level of security or collateral available and/or the stage of collection of amounts owed to the Group.

Impairment / Provisions

The Group establishes an allowance for impairment losses that represents its estimate of incurred losses in its loan portfolio. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loan loss allowance established for groups of homogeneous assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but have not been identified on loans subject to individual assessment for impairment.

The Group also complies with International Accounting Standards 39 (IAS 39), in accordance with which it assesses the need for any impairment losses on its loans portfolio by calculating the net present value of the expected future cash flows for each loan or its recoverability based either on collateral value or the market value of the asset where such price is available. As required by Central Bank of the UAE guidelines, the Group takes the higher of the loan loss provisions required under IAS 39 and Central Bank regulations.

Specific Provisioning

Financial assets

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted. For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For unlisted shares classified as AFS, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

For all other financial assets, including redeemable notes classified as AFS and finance lease receivables, objective evidence of impairment could include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- It becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of loans and advances where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When advance receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss. With the exception of AFS equity instruments, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

In respect of AFS equity securities, any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognized directly in equity.

Impairment of loans and advances

Impairment of loans and advances are assessed as follows:

(i) Individually assessed loans

These represent mainly corporate loans which are assessed individually by the Bank's Credit Risk Unit in order to determine whether there exists any objective evidence that a loan is impaired.

Impaired loans are measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or at the loan's observable market price, if available, or at the fair value of the collateral if the recovery is entirely collateral dependent.

Impairment loss is calculated as the difference between the loan's carrying value and its present value calculated as above.

Collective Provisioning

(ii) Collectively assessed loans

Impairment losses of collectively assessed loans include the allowances on:

a) Performing commercial and other loans
b) Retail loans with common features which are rated on a portfolio basis and here individual loan amounts are not significant.

(a) Performing commercial and other loans

Where individually assessed loans are evaluated and no evidence of loss is present or has been identified, there may be losses based upon risk rating and expected migrations, product or industry characteristics.

Impairment covers losses which may arise from individual performing loans that are impaired at the balance sheet date but were not specifically identified as such until some time in the future.

The estimated impairment is calculated by the Group's management for each identified portfolio as per the requirements of the Central Bank of the UAE and based on historical experience, credit rating and expected migrations in addition to the assessed inherent losses which are reflected by the economic and credit conditions.

(b) Retail loans with common features which are rated on a portfolio basis and where individual loan amounts are not significant

Impairment of retail loans is calculated by applying a formulaic approach and loans are written off when 180 days past their due date depending on products' features.

Write-off Policy

Wholesale

The Group writes off a loan or security (and any related allowances for impairment losses) when the Group Credit Department determines that the loans or securities are uncollectible in whole or in part. This determination is reached after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower or issuer's financial position such that the borrower or issuer can no longer pay its obligation in full, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure.

Retail

For retail and retail SME loans, charge off decisions generally are based on a product specific past due status.

Write-offs are only generally allowed after three years from the date of which the asset has been classified as "Loss" or has been charged off.

All retail loans are charged off when installments are past due over 180 days. Mortgage loans that are classified as high risk are also charged off at 180 days. All other defaulted Mortgage loans are charged off for their negative equity at 720 days.

5. Standardized Approach Methodology

5.1. Introduction

Mashreq is currently using the Standardized Approach for Credit Risk, covering all portfolios including Financial Institutions, Treasury & Capital Market counterparty risk as well credit risk in the Trading Book.

5.2. Nominated External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAI)

The Standardized Approach provides weighted risk figures based on external ratings. In order to apply the Standardized Approach for risk-weighted exposures, Mashreq uses the external ratings assigned by the following rating agencies: Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch.

ECAI Application

These ratings are applied to Sovereign, Financial Institution and large Corporate exposures, where rated.

Rating Methodology

The rating used for the regulatory capital calculation is the lower of the two ratings, if two ratings are available, or the lower of the best two ratings, if three ratings are available. In case there is no external rating available, the Standardized Approach provides for specific risk-weights, usually 100% or 150% depending on the counterparty type and degree of risk.

Mapping of ECAI Ratings

The bank has developed its own internal ratings system and methodology, which has been externally developed and validated, and has been in use since 2005. This methodology is applicable to all wholesale sectors and retail products for which PD and related models have been developed.

ECAI ratings have been mapped to Internal Ratings Scale risk buckets. More details will be disclosed when the bank applies to adopt the Foundation Internal Ratings Based (FIRB) Approach.

5.3. Market Risk

There are no qualitative requirements under this topic.

5.4. Operational Risk

Mashreq is currently using the Basic Indicator Approach; consequently there is no specific need to address any issues under the Standardized Approach.

5.5. Compliance with Regulatory Guidelines

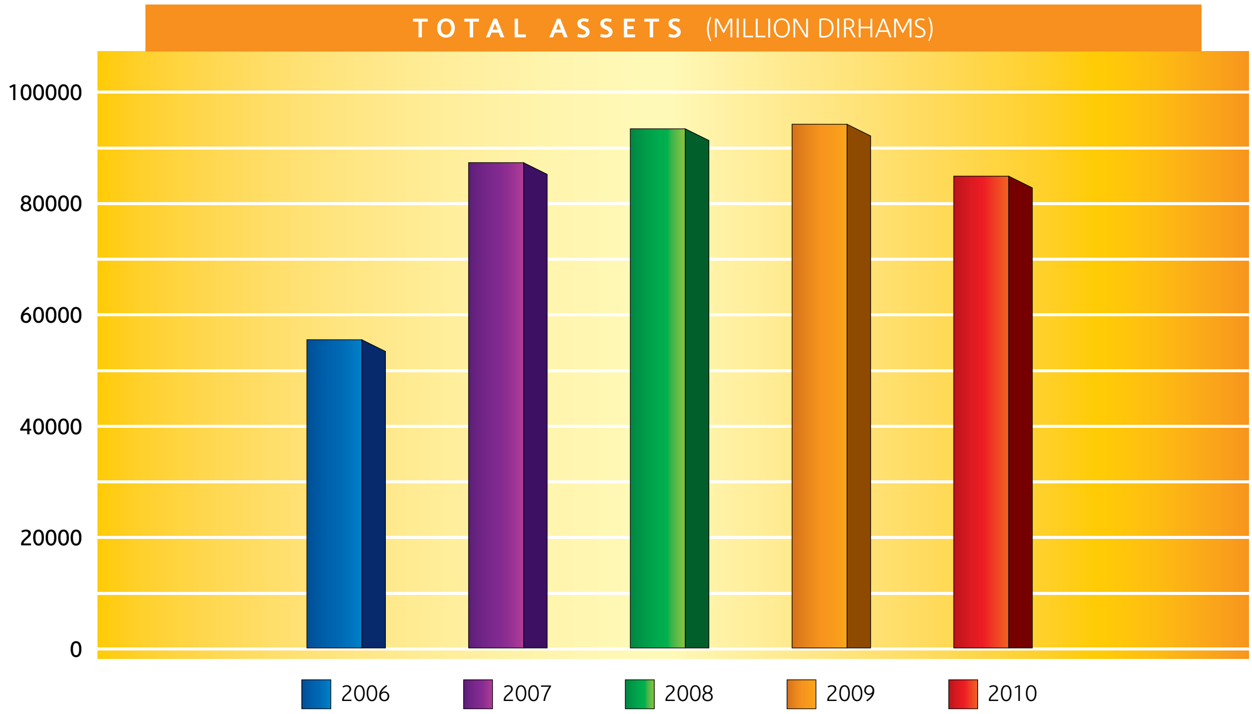
Mashreq complies with the various Guidelines issued by the UAE Central Bank and the Basel Committee.

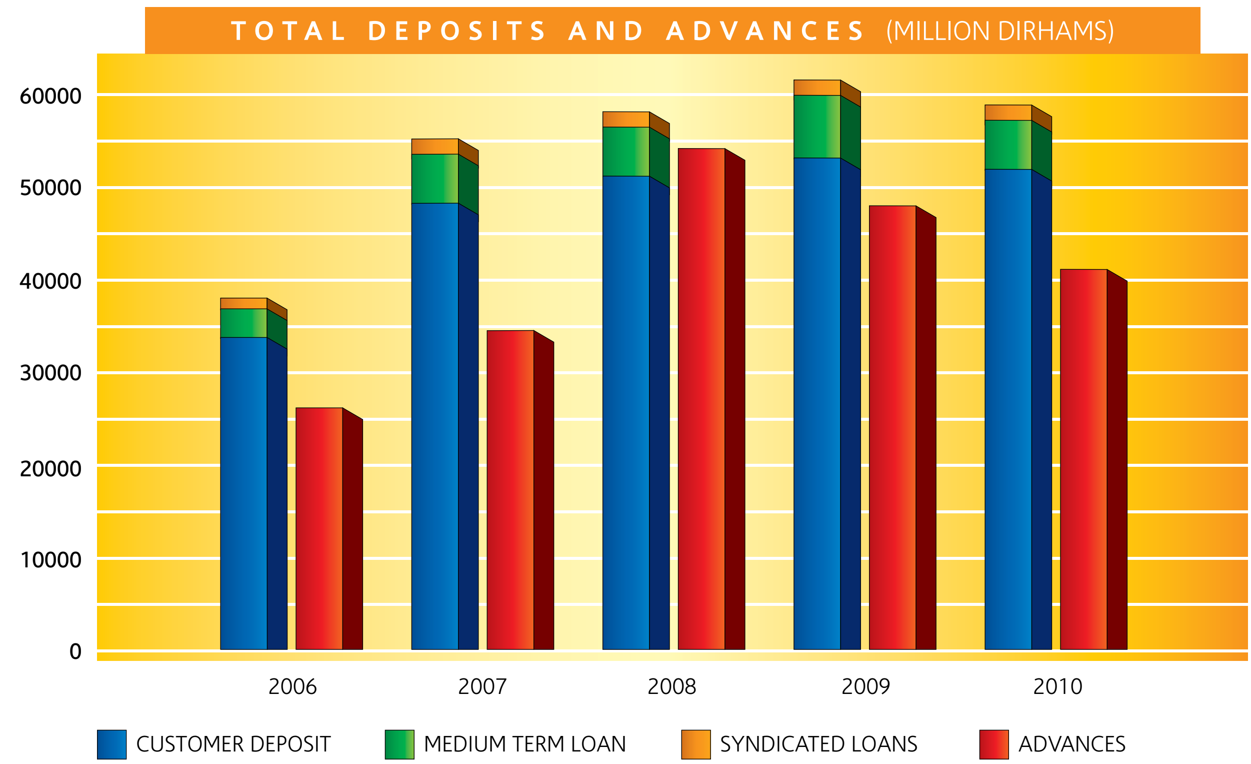
6. Securitization Activity

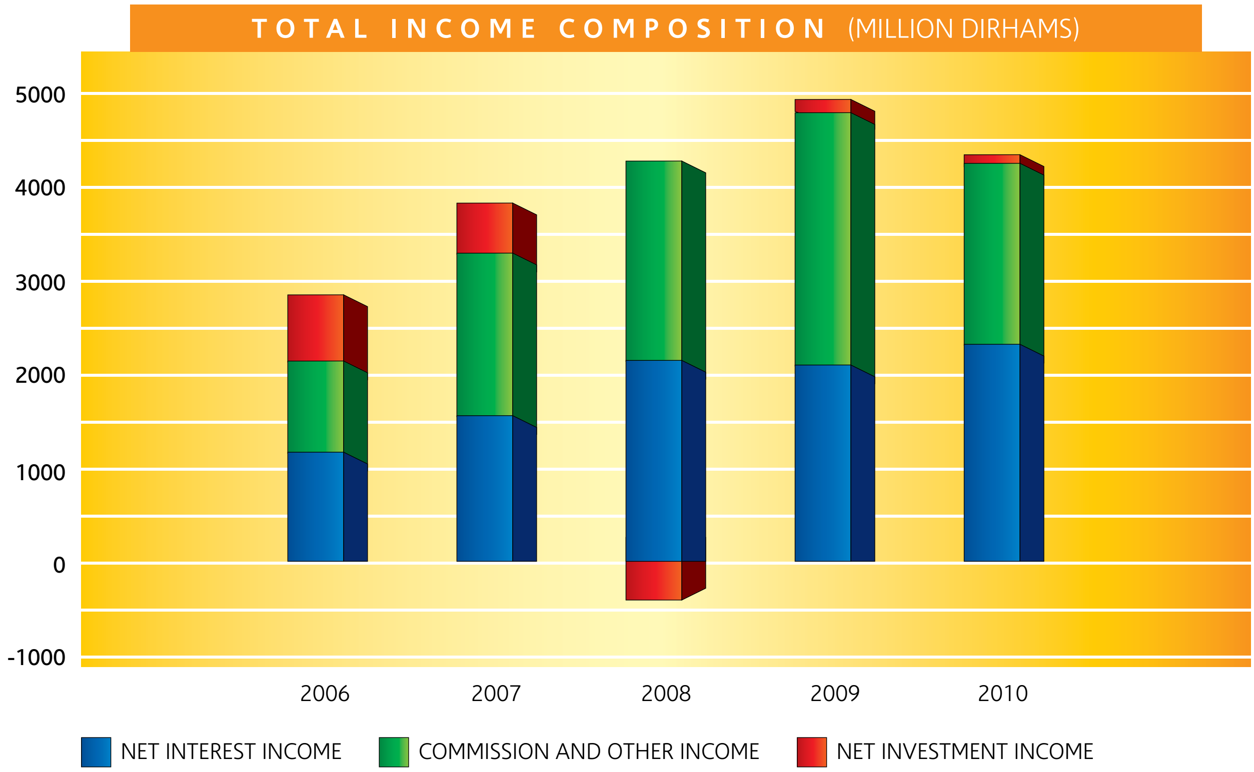
6.1. Securitization Exposure

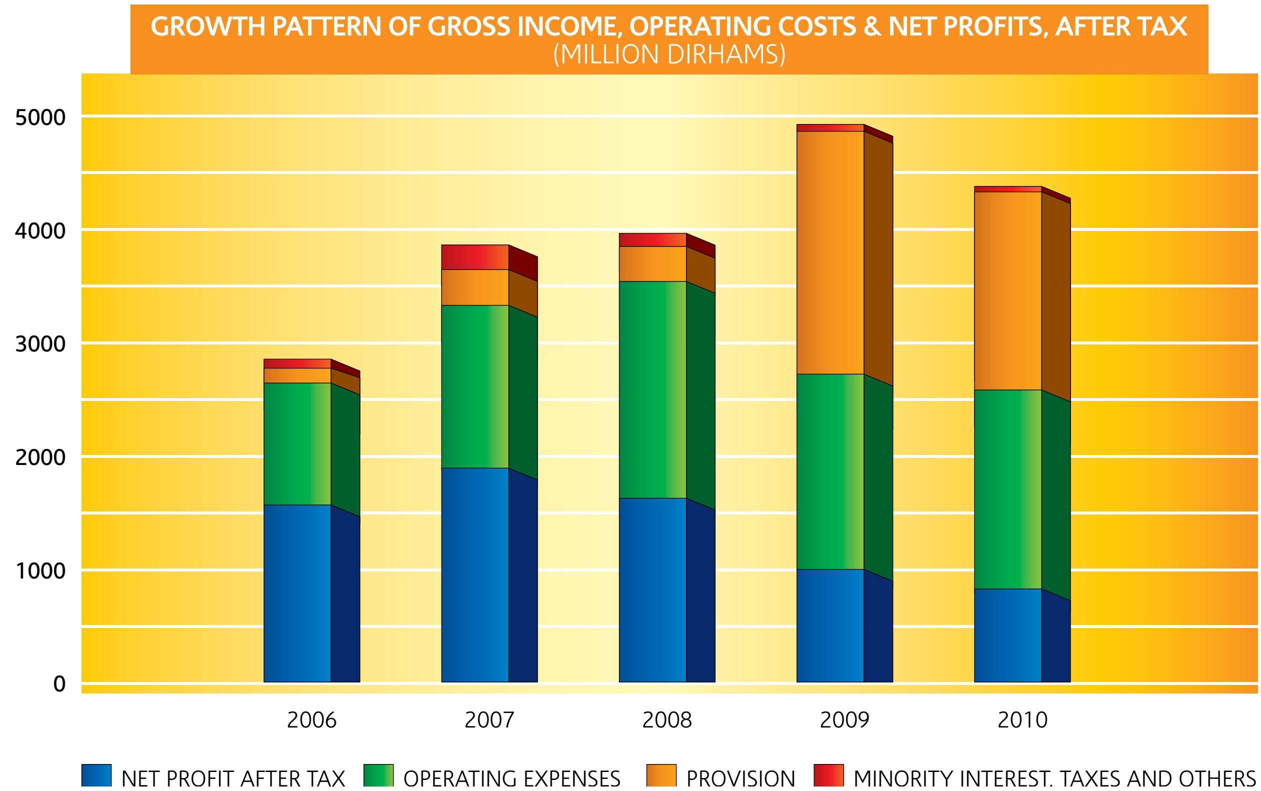
The bank does not have material securitization exposure(s). Activities are limited to investments in sukuk issues, most of which are held to maturity, the remainder being immaterial.

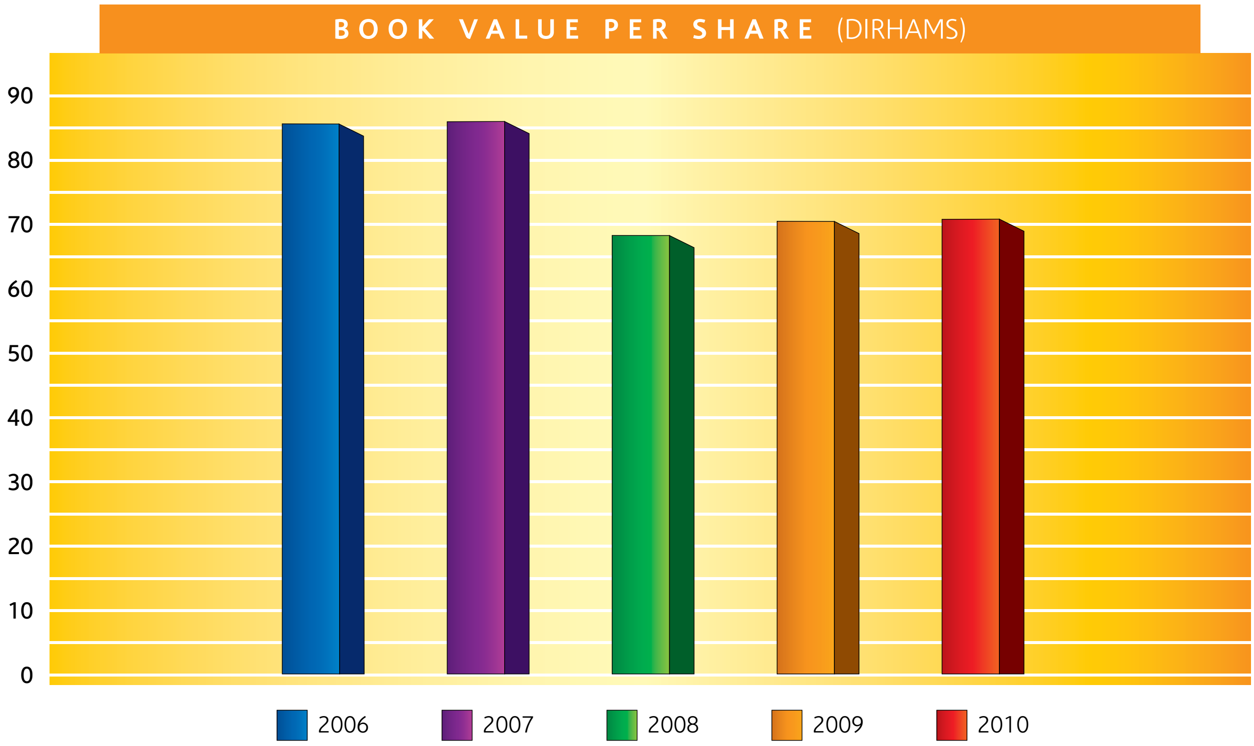
Financial Highlights

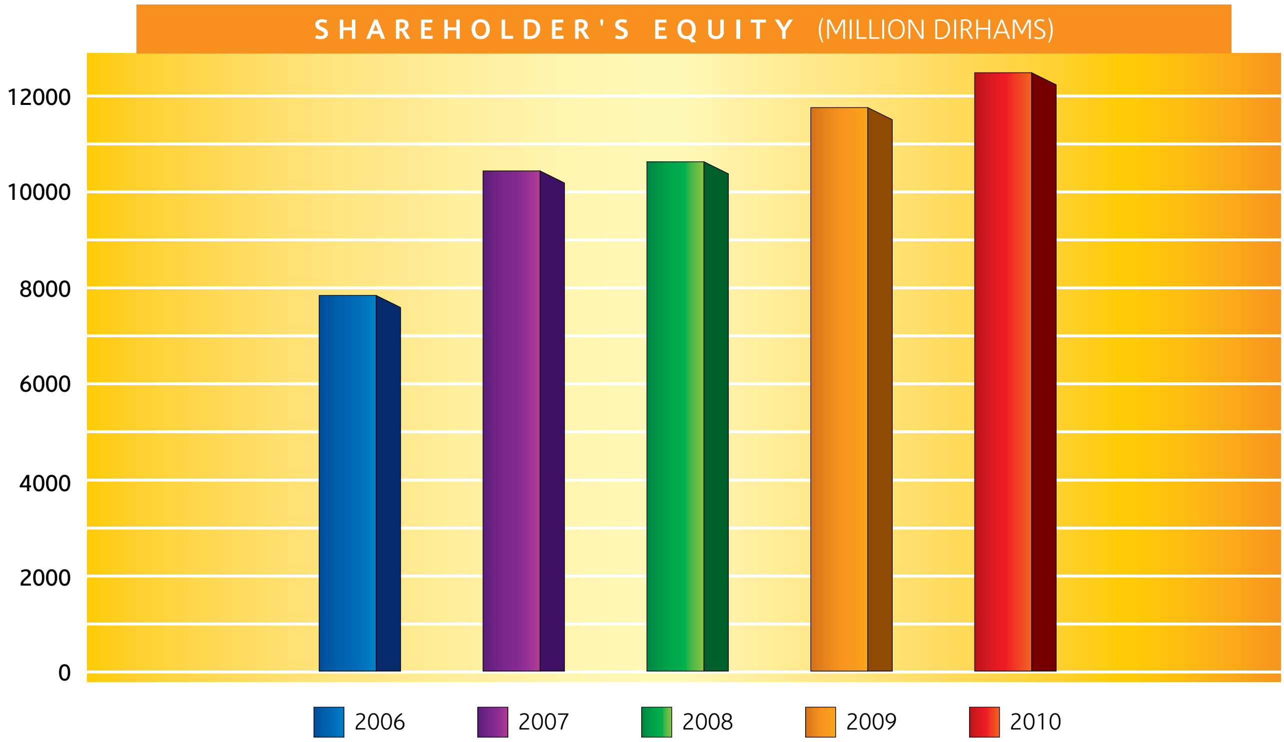

TOTAL ASSETS (MILLION DIRHAMS)
100000
80000
60000
40000
20000
0
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010


TOTAL DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES (MILLION DIRHAMS)
60000
50000
40000
30000
20000
10000
0
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
CUSTOMER DEPOSIT
MEDIUM TERM LOAN
SYNDICATED LOANS
ADVANCES


TOTAL INCOME COMPOSITION (MILLION DIRHAMS)
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
-1000
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
NET INTEREST INCOME
COMMISSION AND OTHER INCOME
NET INVESTMENT INCOME


GROWTH PATTERN OF GROSS INCOME, OPERATING COSTS & NET PROFITS, AFTER TAX
(MILLION DIRHAMS)
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
NET PROFIT AFTER TAX
OPERATING EXPENSES
PROVISION
MINORITY INTEREST. TAXES AND OTHERS


BOOK VALUE PER SHARE (DIRHAMS)
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010


SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (MILLION DIRHAMS)
12000
10000
8000
6000
4000
2000
0
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010

Independent Auditor's Report

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders
Mashreqbank PSC
Dubai
United Arab Emirates

Report on the consolidated financial statements

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Mashreqbank psc (the "Bank"), a Public Shareholding Company and its Subsidiaries (collectively the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2010, and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and for such internal control as management determined is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatements whether due to fraud or errors.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Mashreqbank psc and its subsidiaries (the "Group") as at 31 December 2010, and the Group's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Also, in our opinion, proper books of account are maintained by the Bank, and the information included in the Board of Directors' report is in agreement with the books of account. We have obtained all the information and explanations which we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit. According to the information available to us, there were no contraventions of the UAE Federal Commercial Companies Law No. (8) of 1984 (as amended), or of the Bank's Articles of Association which might have a material effect on the financial position of the Bank or its financial performance.

Deloitte & Touche (M.E.)

Anis Sadek
Registration No. 521

Dubai
8 February 2011

Group Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
as at 31 December 2010

	Note	2010 AED'000	2010 USD'000 Equivalent	2009 AED'000	2009 USD'000 Equivalent
ASSETS					
Cash and balances with central banks	5	**13,373,722**	**3,641,090**	20,176,958	5,493,318
Deposits and balances due from banks	6	**13,651,955**	**3,716,840**	8,261,056	2,249,130
Other financial assets measured at fair value	7	**2,222,680**	**605,140**	2,211,517	602,101
Loans and advances measured at amortised cost	8	**35,919,982**	**9,779,467**	42,158,423	11,477,926
Islamic financing and investment products measured at amortised cost	9	**5,290,904**	**1,440,486**	5,571,693	1,516,932
Other financial assets measured at amortised cost	7	**8,083,811**	**2,200,874**	9,364,884	2,549,655
Interest receivable and other assets	10	**4,755,743**	**1,294,784**	5,428,702	1,478,002
Investment properties	11	**172,320**	**46,915**	233,649	63,613
Property and equipment	12	**1,374,686**	**374,268**	1,215,062	330,810
Total assets		**84,845,803**	**23,099,864**	94,621,944	25,761,487
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Liabilities					
Deposits and balances due to banks	13	**6,945,626**	**1,890,995**	8,817,668	2,400,671
Repurchase agreements with banks	14	**2,461,993**	**670,295**	6,622,768	1,803,095
Customers' deposits	15	**46,764,858**	**12,732,060**	50,796,768	13,829,776
Islamic customers' deposits	16	**4,488,815**	**1,222,111**	2,861,019	778,932
Insurance and life assurance funds	17	**896,587**	**244,102**	858,587	233,756
Interest payable and other liabilities	18	**4,990,584**	**1,358,722**	5,629,760	1,532,742
Medium-term loans	19	**5,903,034**	**1,607,142**	7,178,299	1,954,342
Long-term loans	20	**9,324**	**2,539**	9,583	2,609
Total liabilities		**72,460,821**	**19,727,966**	82,774,452	22,535,923
Equity					
Capital and reserves					
Issued and paid up capital	21(a)	**1,690,770**	**460,324**	1,610,257	438,404
Statutory and legal reserves	21(b)	**845,385**	**230,162**	805,129	219,203
General reserve	21(c)	**312,000**	**84,944**	312,000	84,944
Cumulative translation adjustment		**(19,483)**	**(5,304)**	(25,018)	(6,811)
Investments revaluation reserve	21(d)	**(284,120)**	**(77,354)**	(279,735)	(76,160)
Retained earnings		**9,300,191**	**2,532,042**	8,850,576	2,409,631
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent		**11,844,743**	**3,224,814**	11,273,209	3,069,211
Non-controlling interests	22	**540,239**	**147,084**	574,283	156,353
Total equity		**12,384,982**	**3,371,898**	11,847,492	3,225,564
Total liabilities and equity		**84,845,803**	**23,099,864**	94,621,944	25,761,487

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

Abdulla Ahmad Al Ghurair
Chairman

Abdul Aziz Abdulla Al Ghurair
Chief Executive Officer

Consolidated Income Statement
for the year ended 31 December 2010

	Note	2010 AED'000	2010 USD'000 Equivalent	2009 AED'000	2009 USD'000 Equivalent
Interest income	24	**4,040,586**	**1,100,078**	4,807,318	1,308,827
Income from Islamic financing and investment products	25	**277,103**	**75,443**	328,092	89,325
Total interest income and income from Islamic financing and investment products		**4,317,689**	**1,175,521**	5,135,410	1,398,152
Interest expense	26	**(1,863,981)**	**(507,482)**	(2,820,706)	(767,957)
Distribution to depositors – Islamic products	27	**(162,566)**	**(44,260)**	(211,156)	(57,489)
Net interest income and income from Islamic products net of distribution to depositors		**2,291,142**	**623,779**	2,103,548	572,706
Fee and commission income	28	**1,861,484**	**506,802**	2,123,681	578,187
Fee and commission expenses	28	**(726,086)**	**(197,682)**	(690,165)	(187,902)
Net fee and commission income		**1,135,398**	**309,120**	1,433,516	390,285
Net investment income	29	**48,094**	**13,094**	108,141	29,442
Other income, net	30	**912,240**	**248,364**	1,316,860	358,524
Operating income		**4,386,874**	**1,194,357**	4,962,065	1,350,957
General and administrative expenses	31	**(1,763,897)**	**(480,233)**	(1,770,458)	(482,020)
Allowances for impairment	32	**(1,767,390)**	**(481,184)**	(2,114,465)	(575,678)
Profit before taxes		**855,587**	**232,940**	1,077,142	293,259
Overseas income tax expense		**(18,985)**	**(5,169)**	(12,603)	(3,431)
Profit for the year		**836,602**	**227,771**	1,064,539	289,828
Attributed to:					
Shareholders of the parent		**803,498**	**218,758**	1,000,464	272,383
Non-controlling interests		**33,104**	**9,013**	64,075	17,445
		836,602	**227,771**	1,064,539	289,828
Earnings per share	33	**AED 4.75**	**USD 1.29**	AED 5.92	USD 1.61

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

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2010

	2010		2009	
	AED'000	**USD'000 Equivalent**	AED'000	USD'000 Equivalent
Profit for the year	**836,602**	**227,771**	1,064,539	289,828
Other comprehensive (loss)/income				
Changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net	**(7,608)**	**(2,071)**	46,244	12,590
Cumulative translation adjustment	**5,535**	**1,507**	8,914	2,427
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	**(2,073)**	**(564)**	55,158	15,017
Total comprehensive income for the year	**834,529**	**227,207**	1,119,697	304,845
Attributed to:				
Shareholders of the parent	**813,072**	**221,365**	1,093,728	297,775
Non-controlling interests	**21,457**	**5,842**	25,969	7,070
	834,529	**227,207**	1,119,697	304,845

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

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 December 2010

	Issued and Paid up capital AED'000	Statutory and legal reserves AED'000	General reserve AED'000	Cumulative translation adjustment AED'000	Investments revaluation reserve AED'000	Retained earnings AED'000	Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent AED'000	Non-controlling interests AED'000	Total AED'000
Balance at 31 December 2008	**1,463,870**	**740,734**	**312,000**	**(33,932)**	**(649,634)**	**8,231,655**	**10,064,693**	**617,706**	**10,682,399**
Effect of change in the accounting policy for financial instruments – recognition and measurement (IFRS 9) – (Note 46)	-	-	-	-	285,549	(24,374)	261,175	(15)	261,160
Balance at 1 January 2009 – restated	**1,463,870**	**740,734**	**312,000**	**(33,932)**	**(364,085)**	**8,207,281**	**10,325,868**	**617,691**	**10,943,559**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,464	1,000,464	64,075	1,064,539
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	8,914	84,350	-	93,264	(38,106)	55,158
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	8,914	84,350	1,000,464	1,093,728	25,969	1,119,697
Transfer to statutory and legal reserves	-	64,395	-	-	-	(64,395)	-	-	-
Payment of dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(146,387)	(146,387)	(69,377)	(215,764)
Bonus shares issued	146,387	-	-	-	-	(146,387)	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2009	**1,610,257**	**805,129**	**312,000**	**(25,018)**	**(279,735)**	**8,850,576**	**11,273,209**	**574,283**	**11,847,492**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	803,498	803,498	33,104	836,602
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	5,535	4,039	-	9,574	(11,647)	(2,073)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,535**	**4,039**	**803,498**	**813,072**	**21,457**	**834,529**
Transfer from investment revaluation reserves to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	(8,424)	8,424	-	-	-
Transfer to statutory and legal reserves	-	40,256	-	-	-	(40,256)	-	-	-
Payment of dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(241,538)	(241,538)	(55,501)	(297,039)
Bonus shares issued	80,513	-	-	-	-	(80,513)	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2010	**1,690,770**	**845,385**	**312,000**	**(19,483)**	**(284,120)**	**9,300,191**	**11,844,743**	**540,239**	**12,384,982**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 31 December 2010

	2010		2009	
	AED'000	**USD'000 Equivalent**	AED'000	USD'000 Equivalent
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit for the year	**836,602**	**227,771**	1,064,539	289,828
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation of property and equipment	**143,008**	**38,935**	110,274	30,023
Allowances for impairment	**1,767,390**	**481,184**	2,114,465	575,678
Gain on sale of property and equipment	**(181,783)**	**(49,492)**	(214,689)	(58,451)
Gain from redemption of medium term loans	**(22,928)**	**(6,242)**	(151,871)	(41,348)
Fair value adjustment of other financial assets measured at FVPTL	**(1,072)**	**(292)**	(45,594)	(12,413)
Fair value adjustments of investment property	**61,329**	**16,697**	174,464	47,499
Net realized investment gain from sale of other financial assets measured at FVTPL	**(2,573)**	**(701)**	(44,926)	(12,231)
Dividend income from financial assets measured at FVTOCI	**(38,211)**	**(10,403)**	(57,445)	(15,640)
Net realized investment loss from sale of other financial assets measured at amortised cost	**14,290**	**3,891**	-	-
Loss on sale of loans and advances in a secondary market	**55,722**	**15,171**	-	-
Fair value adjustment of derivatives	**(18,581)**	**(5,059)**	(95,692)	(26,053)
Recovery of written off investments available for sale	**-**	**-**	(4,501)	(1,225)
Amortisation of investments revaluation reserves of reclassified investments	**-**	**-**	5,963	1,623
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				
Decrease/(increase) in deposits with central banks for regulatory purposes	**6,231,992**	**1,696,704**	(11,611,538)	(3,161,323)
(Increase)/decrease in deposits and balances due from banks maturing after three months	**(2,587,416)**	**(704,442)**	1,958,634	533,252
Decrease in loans and advances measured at amortised Cost	**4,655,544**	**1,267,504**	4,623,577	1,258,801
Decrease in Islamic financing and investing products measured at amortised cost	**211,584**	**57,605**	831,315	226,331
Decrease in interest receivable and other assets	**676,936**	**184,301**	2,839,901	773,183
Decrease/(increase) in other financial assets carried at FVTPL	**2,367**	**644**	(101,871)	(27,735)
(Decrease)/increase in repurchase agreements with banks	**(4,160,775)**	**(1,132,800)**	3,338,885	909,035
(Decrease)/increase in customers' deposits	**(4,031,910)**	**(1,097,716)**	5,772,439	1,571,587
Increase/(decrease) in Islamic customers' deposits	**1,627,796**	**443,179**	(181,008)	(49,281)
Decrease in medium-term loans	**(1,252,337)**	**(340,958)**	(1,347,448)	(366,852)
Decrease in long-term loans	**(259)**	**(71)**	(2,255)	(614)
Decrease in deposits and balances due to banks	**(1,872,042)**	**(509,677)**	(5,364,823)	(1,460,611)
Increase in insurance and life assurance funds	**38,000**	**10,346**	56,102	15,274
Decrease in interest payable and other liabilities	**(639,176)**	**(174,020)**	(1,939,075)	(527,927)
Net cash generated by operating activities	**1,513,497**	**412,059**	1,727,822	470,410
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of property and equipment	**(412,430)**	**(112,287)**	(368,929)	(100,444)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	**208,581**	**56,788**	245,375	66,805
Net decrease in non-trading investments	**1,229,256**	**334,674**	2,416,394	657,880
Dividend income from other financial assets measured at FVTOCI	**38,211**	**10,403**	57,445	15,640
Net cash generated by investing activities	**1,063,618**	**289,578**	2,350,285	639,881
Cash flows from financing activities				
Dividend paid	**(297,039)**	**(80,871)**	(215,764)	(58,743)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(297,039)**	**(80,871)**	(215,764)	(58,743)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**2,280,076**	**620,766**	3,862,343	1,051,548
Net foreign exchange difference	**5,535**	**1,507**	8,914	2,427
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	**12,142,075**	**3,305,763**	8,270,818	2,251,788
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December (Note 35)	**14,427,686**	**3,928,036**	12,142,075	3,305,763

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010

1. General information

Mashreqbank psc (the "Bank") was incorporated in the Emirate of Dubai in 1967 under a decree issued by The Ruler of Dubai. The Bank carries on retail banking, commercial banking, investment banking, Islamic banking, brokerage and asset management activities through its branches in the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Kuwait, Egypt, Hong Kong, India, Qatar, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

The address of the Bank's registered office is P.O. Box 1250, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

At 31 December 2010, Mashreqbank psc Group (the "Group") comprises of the Bank and the following subsidiaries:

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation (or registration) and operation	Proportion of ownership interest %	Proportion of voting power held %	Principal activity
Osool - a Finance Company (PJSC)	United Arab Emirates	98.00	98.00	Finance
Oman Insurance Company (PSC)	United Arab Emirates	63.65	63.65	Insurance
Mindscape Information Technology LLC	United Arab Emirates	99.00	99.00	Software/Application provider
Mashreq Securities LLC	United Arab Emirates	99.98	99.98	Brokerage
Injaz Services FZ LLC	United Arab Emirates	100.00	100.00	Service provider
Mashreq Al Islami Finance Company (PJSC)*	United Arab Emirates	99.70	99.70	Islamic finance company
Mashreq Capital (DIFC) Limited	United Arab Emirates	100.00	100.00	Brokerage and asset & fund management
Al Yamama Services FZ LLC	United Arab Emirates	100.00	100.00	Service provider
Makaseb Funds Company BSC	Kingdom of Bahrain	99.90	99.90	Fund manager
Makaseb Funds Company BSC II	Kingdom of Bahrain	99.90	99.90	Fund manager
Bracebridge Limited	British Virgin Islands	**	100.00	Special purpose vehicle
Orriston Limited	British Virgin Islands	**	100.00	Special purpose vehicle

* The Company's name was changed from Al-Badr Islamic Finance (PJSC) to Mashreq Al-Islami Finance Company (PJSC) on 6 October 2010.

** Bank participation in capital is nominal, however the above subsidiaries are considered to be subsidiaries by virtue of control.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

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

2.1 Revised IFRSs affecting amounts presentation and disclosure

The following revised IFRS have been applied in the current year and have affected the presentation and disclosure in these consolidated financial statements. Details of other new and revised IFRSs applied in these consolidated financial statements that have had no material effect on the consolidated financial statements are set out in section 2.2.

Revised IFRS affecting presentation and disclosure

Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (as part of Improvements to IFRSs issued in May 2010)	The amendments to IFRS 7 clarify the required level of disclosures about credit risk and collateral held and provide relief from disclosures previously required regarding renegotiated loans. The Group has applied the amendments in advance of their effective date (annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011). The amendments have been applied retrospectively.

2.2 New and revised IFRSs applied with no material effect on the consolidated financial statements

The following new and revised standards and interpreations have also been adopted in these consolidated financial statements. The application of these new and revised standards and interpretations has not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

New and revised standards and interpretations	Summary of requirement
Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters	The amendments provide two exemptions when adopting IFRSs for the first time relating to oil and gas assets, and the determination as to whether an arrangement contains a lease.
Amendments to IFRS 2 Share-based Payment – Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions	The amendments clarify the scope of IFRS 2, as well as the accounting for group cash-settled share-based payment transactions in the separate (or individual) financial statements of an entity receiving the goods or services when another entity or shareholder has the obligation to settle the award.
Amendments to IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations (as part of Improvements to IFRSs issued in 2008)	The amendments clarify that all the assets and liabilities of a subsidiary should be classified as held for sale when the Group is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of that subsidiary, regardless of whether the Group will retain a non-controlling interest in the subsidiary after the sale.
Amendments to IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations (as part of Improvements to IFRSs issued in 2009)	The amendments to IFRS 5 clarify that the disclosure requirements in IFRSs other than IFRS 5 do not apply to non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale or discontinued operations unless those IFRSs require (i) specific disclosures in respect of non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale or discontinued operations, or (ii) disclosures about measurement of assets and liabilities within a disposal group that are not within the scope of the measurement requirement of IFRS 5.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

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

2.2 New and revised standards and interpretations applied with no material effect on the consolidated financial statements (continued)

New and revised standards and interpretations	Summary of requirement
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as part of IAS 39 replacement project)	New requirements on accounting for financial liabilities measured a fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) and carrying over from IAS 39 the requirements for derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The new requirements address the problem of volatility in profit and loss (P&L) arising from an issuer choosing to measure its own debt at fair value. This is often referred to as the 'own credit' problem. The application of these new requirements has no effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2010 as all financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost by using the effective interest rate method.
Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (as part of Improvements to IFRSs issued in 2009)	The amendments to IAS 1 clarify that the potential settlement of a liability by the issue of equity is not relevant to its classification as current or non-current. This amendment had no effect on the amounts reported in current year and prior years because the Group has not previously issued instruments of this nature.
Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows (as part of Improvements to IFRSs issued in 2009)	The amendments to IAS 7 specify that only expenditures that result in a recognised asset in the statement of financial position can be classified as investing activities in the statement of cash flows.
Amendments to IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – Eligible Hedged Items	The amendments provide clarification on two aspects of hedge accounting: identifying inflation as a hedged risk or portion, and hedging with options.
Improvements to IFRSs issued in 2009	Except for the amendments to IFRS 5, IAS 1 and IAS 7 described earlier in section 2.2, the application of Improvements to IFRSs issued in 2009 has not had any material effect on amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements
IFRIC 17 Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners	The Interpretation provides guidance on the appropriate accounting treatment when an entity distributes assets other than cash as dividends to its shareholders.

2.3 New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

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

New and revised IFRSs	Summary of requirement
Amendments to IFRS 1	Limited Exemption from Comparative IFRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters[1]
Amendments to IFRS 7	Disclosures – Transfers of Financial Assets[2]
IAS 24 (as revised in 2009)	Related Party Disclosures[3]
Amendments to IAS 32	Classification of Rights Issues[4]
Amendments to IFRIC 14	Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement[3]
IFRIC 19	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments[1]

Improvements to IFRSs issued in 2010 (except for the amendments to IFRS 7 described earlier in section 2.1)[5]

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010.
2 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011.
3 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011.
4 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2010.
5 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010 and 1 January 2011, as appropriate.

Management anticpates that the adoption of these standards and interpretations in future periods will have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group in the period of initial application.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Central Bank of the U.A.E. requirements as related to the measurement and classification of properties acquired in settlement of debts, impairment of loans and advances measured at amortised cost and calculation of the capital adequacy ratio.

3.2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared under the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments and investment properties which are measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

The principal accounting policies are set out below:

3.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Bank and entities controlled by the Bank (its subsidiaries). Control is achieved where the Bank has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated income statement from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by other members of the Group.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in the net assets (excluding goodwill) of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. The interests of non-controlling shareholders may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity. Total comprehensive income is attributed to non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to shareholders of the Parent.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the profit or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. When assets of the subsidiary are carried at revalued amounts or fair values and the related cumulative gain or loss have been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are accounted for as if the Parent had directly disposed of the relevant assets (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings as specified by applicable IFRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a jointly controlled entity.

3.4 Revenue recognition

Interest income and expense
Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments, except for other financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), are recognized within 'interest income' and 'interest expense' in the consolidated income statement using the effective interest method. Interest income from other financial assets measured at FVTPL is recognized within 'net investment income' in the consolidated income statement.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.4 Revenue recognition (continued)

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. Recoveries in respect of loans and advances previously provided for are accounted for on a cash receipt basis.

Income from Islamic financing and investments products
The Group's policy for recognition of income from Islamic financing and investments products is described in **Note 3.19 (iii)**.

Fee and commission income and expenses
Fee and commission income and expenses are generally accounted for on the date the transaction arises.

Dividend revenue
Dividend revenue from investments is recognized in the consolidated income statement when the Group's right to receive payment has been established.

Insurance contracts revenue and insurance commission income
Premiums on general insurance policies are accounted for on the date of writing of policies except premium income on marine cargo policies which is accounted for on the expected date of voyage. Premiums are adjusted for unearned premium.

Premium on life assurance policies are accounted for on the date of writing of policies and on subsequent due dates.

Insurance commission income is recognised when the policies are written based on the terms and percentages agreed with the reinsurers.

Gain or loss from redemption of medium term loans
Gain or loss from redemption of medium term loans represents the difference between the amount paid and the carrying amount of the liability on the date of redemption.

Rental income
The Group's policy for recognition of revenue from operating leases is described in 3.5 below.

3.5 Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Group as lessor
Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group as lessee
Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.6 Foreign currencies

The individual financial statements of each Group entity are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each entity are expressed in U.A.E. Dirham (AED), which is the functional currency of the Group, and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements.

The presentation currency of the Group is the U.A.E. Dirham (AED); however, for presentation purposes only, additional columns for US Dollar (USD) equivalent amounts have been presented in the consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated statement of cash flows and certain notes to the consolidated financial statements using a conversion rate of USD 1.00 = AED 3.673.

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the Group's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognised in consolidated income statement in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences which relate to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings;

- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks; and

- exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur, which form part of the net investment in a foreign operation, and which are recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve and recognised in consolidated income statement on disposal of the net investment.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are expressed in AED using exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the year, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during that year, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are classified as equity and recognised in the Group's cumulative translation adjustment. Such exchange differences are recognised in the consolidated income statement in the period in which the foreign operation is disposed of.

3.7 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, except for capital work-in-progress and properties acquired in settlement of debts which are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and capital work in progress, using the straight-line method, over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, as follows:

	Years
Properties for own use	20 – 25
Furniture, fixtures, equipments and vehicles	3 – 7
Improvements to freehold properties and others	5 – 10

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

One year after property and equipment are fully depreciated, they are maintained at a net book value of one currency unit by setting off accumulated depreciation against cost.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.7 Property and equipment (continued)

Capital work in progress is carried at cost, less any accumulated impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

3.8 Investment property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in the consolidated income statement in the period in which they arise.

3.9 Impairment of tangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, such that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement, unless the relevant asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

3.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.11 Financial instruments

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

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

3.11.1 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets:

For the purposes of classifying financial assets, an instrument is an ‘equity instrument’ if it is a non-derivative and meets the definition of ‘equity’ for the issuer except for certain non-derivative puttable instruments presented as equity by the issuer. All other non-derivative financial assets are ‘debt instruments’.

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Debt instruments, including loans and advances and Islamic financing and investments products, are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

<u>Amortised cost and effective interest method</u>

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments (other than those financial assets designated as FVTPL) are measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.11 Financial instruments (continued)

3.11.1 Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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

A financial asset is held for trading if:

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

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. Where the asset is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not transferred to consolidated income statement, but is reclassified to retained earnings. As per the requirement of IFRS 9, financial assets measured at FVTOCI are not tested for impairment.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in the consolidated income statement when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established in accordance with IAS 18 Revenue, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria (as described above) are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL. A debt instrument may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Debt instruments are reclassified from amortised cost to FVTPL when the business model is changed such that the amortised cost criteria are no longer met. Reclassification of debt instruments that are designated as at FVTPL on initial recognition is not allowed.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the consolidated income statement. The net gain or loss recognised in the consolidated income statement is included in the 'net investmenet income' line item in the consolidated income statement. Fair value is determined in the manner described in **Note 42** to the consolidated financial statements.

Interest income on debt instruments as at FVTPL is included in the net gain or loss described above and is included in the 'net investment income' line item.

Dividend income on investments in equity instruments at FVTPL is recognised in the consolidated income statement when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established in accordance with IAS 18 Revenue and is included in the net gain or loss described above.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.11 Financial instruments (continued)

3.11.1 Financial assets (continued)

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. The foreign exchange component forms part of its fair value gain or loss. Therefore,

- for financial assets that are classified as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component is recognised in the consolidated income statement; and

- for financial assets that are designated as at FVTOCI, any foreign exchange component is recognised in other comprehensive income.

For foreign currency denominated debt instruments measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the financial assets and are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the asset have been affected.

Objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

The amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows reflecting the amount of collateral and guarantee, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of loans and advances, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a loan is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through the consolidated income statement to the extent that the carrying amount of the financial asset at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.11 Financial instruments (continued)

3.11.1 Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Impairment of loans and advances measured at amortised costs are assessed by the Group as follows:

(i) Individually assessed loans

These represent mainly corporate loans which are assessed individually by the Group's Credit Risk Unit in order to determine whether there exists any objective evidence that a loan is impaired.

Impaired loans are measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or at the loan's observable market price, if available, or at the fair value of the collateral if the recovery is entirely collateral dependent.

Impairment loss is calculated as the difference between the loan's carrying value and its present value calculated as above.

(ii) Collectively assessed loans

Impairment losses of collectively assessed loans include the allowances on:

a) Performing commercial and other loans
b) Retail loans with common features which are rated on a portfolio basis and where individual loan amounts are not significant.

(a) *Performing commercial and other loans*
Where individually assessed loans are evaluated and no evidence of loss is present or has been identified, there may be losses based upon risk rating and expected migrations, product or industry characteristics.

Impairment covers losses which may arise from individual performing loans that are impaired at the reporting date but were not specifically identified as such until sometime in the future.

The estimated impairment is calculated by the Group's management for each identified portfolio and based on historical experience, credit rating and expected migrations in addition to the assessed inherent losses which are reflected by the economic and credit conditions and taking into account the requirements of the Central Bank of the U.A.E.

(b) *Retail loans with common features which are rated on a portfolio basis and where individual loan amounts are not significant*

Impairment of retail loans is calculated by applying a formulaic approach and loans are written off when they past due date by more than 180 days.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

On derecognition of a financial asset that is classified as FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to the consolidated income statement, but is reclassified to retained earnings.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.11 Financial instruments (continued)

3.11.2 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group, and commitments issued by the Group to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the consolidated income statement.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in consolidated income statement.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.12 Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported net in the consolidated statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts or when the Group intends to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.13 Derivative financial instruments

The Group deals with derivatives such as forward foreign exchange contracts, interest rate futures, forward rate agreements, currency and interest rate swaps, currency and interest rate options (both written and purchased).

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in consolidated income statement immediately.All derivatives are carried at their fair values as assets where the fair values are positive and as liabilities where the fair values are negative.

Fair values are generally obtained by reference to quoted market prices, discounted cash flow models and recognized pricing models as appropriate.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts that are not financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 (e.g. financial liabilities) are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at FVTPL.

3.14 Insurance claims

Claims, comprising amounts payable to contract holders and third parties and related loss adjustment expenses, net of salvage and other recoveries are charged to consolidated income statement as incurred. Provision for incurred but not reported claims is included within additional reserve.

The Group generally estimates its claims based on previous experience. Independent loss adjusters normally estimate property claims. Any difference between the provisions at the reporting date and settlements and provisions for the following year is included in the underwriting account for that year.

3.15 Liability adequacy test

At the end of each reporting period, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of the contract liabilities. In performing these tests, current best estimates of future contractual cash flows and claims handling and administration expenses, as well as investment income from the assets backing such liabilities, are used. Any deficiency is immediately charged to the consolidated income statement establishing a provision for losses arising from liability adequacy tests.

3.16 Reinsurance

The Group cedes insurance risk in the normal course of business for all of its businesses. Reinsurance assets represent balances due from reinsurance companies. Recoverable amounts are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provisions and are in accordance with reinsurance contract. Premiums and claims are presented on a net basis for both ceded and assumed reinsurance.

3.17 Life assurance fund

The fund is determined by independent actuarial valuation of future policy benefits at the end of each reporting period. Actuarial assumptions include a margin for adverse deviation and generally vary by type of policy, year of issue and policy duration. Mortality and withdrawal rate assumptions are based on experience and industry mortality tables. Adjustments to the balance of the fund are effected by charging to the consolidated income statement.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.18 Receivables and payables related to insurance contracts

Receivables and payables related to insurance contracts are recognised when due. These include amounts due to and from agents, brokers and insurance contract holders.

If there is objective evidence that the insurance receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount of the insurance receivable accordingly and recognises that impairment loss in the consolidated income statement.

3.19 Taxation

Where applicable, provision is made for current and deferred taxes arising from the operating results of overseas branches that are operating in taxable jurisdictions.

3.20 Islamic financing and investment products

In addition to conventional banking products, the Group offers its customers certain non-interest based banking products, which are approved by its Sharia'a Supervisory Board.

All Islamic banking products are accounted for in conformity with the accounting policies described below:

(i) Definitions

The following terms are used in Islamic financing:

Murabaha
An agreement whereby the Group sells to a customer a commodity or an asset, which the Group has purchased and acquired, based on a promise received from the customer to buy the item purchased according to specific terms and conditions. The selling price comprises the cost of the commodity and an agreed profit margin.

Ijara
An agreement whereby the Group acting as a lesser, purchases or constructs an asset for lease according to the customer's request (lessee), based on his promise to lease the asset for an agreed rent and a specific period that could end by transferring the ownership of the leased asset to the lessee.

Musharaka
An agreement between the Group and a customer to contribute to a certain investment enterprise or the ownership of a certain property ending up with the acquisition by the customer of the full ownership. The profit or loss is shared as per the terms of the agreement.

Mudaraba
An agreement between the Group and a customer whereby the Group would provide a certain amount of funds, which the customer would then invest in a specific enterprise or activity against a specific share in the profit. The customer would bear the loss in case of default, negligence or violation of any of the terms and conditions of the Mudaraba.

Wakala
An agreement whereby the Group provides a certain sum of money to an agent who invests it according to specific conditions in return for a certain fee (a lump sum of money or a percentage of the amount invested). The agent is obliged to return the invested amount in case of default, negligence or violation of any of the terms and conditions of the Wakala.

(ii) Accounting policy

Islamic financing and investing products are measured at amortised cost, using the effective profit method, less any amounts written off, allowance for doubtful accounts and unearned income.

The effective profit rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flow through the expected life of the financial asset or liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Allowance for impairment is made against Islamic financing and investing products when their recovery is in doubt taking into consideration IFRS requirements (as explained in **Note 3.11.1**). Islamic financing and investing products are written off only when all possible courses of action to achieve recovery have proved unsuccessful.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.20 *Islamic financing and investment products* (continued)

(iii) Revenue recognition policy

Income from Islamic financing and investing assets are recognised in the consolidated income statement using the effective profit method.

The calculation of the effective profit rate includes all fees paid or received, transaction costs, and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective profit rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset.

Murabaha
Murabaha income is recognised on effective profit rate basis over the period of the contract based on the principal amounts outstanding.

Ijara
Ijarah income is recognised on effective profit rate basis over the lease term

Musharaka
Income is accounted for on the basis of the reducing balance on a time proportion basis that reflects the effective yield on the asset.

Mudaraba
Income or losses on Mudaraba financing are recognised on an accrual basis if they can be reliably estimated. Otherwise, income is recognised on distribution by the Mudarib, whereas the losses are charged to income on their declaration by the Mudarib.

Wakala
Estimated income from Wakala is recognized on an accrual basis over the period, adjusted by actual income when received. Losses are accounted for on the date of declaration by the agent.

(iv) Islamic customers' deposits and distributions to depositors

Islamic customers' deposits are initially measured at fair value which is normally consideration received net of directly attributable transaction costs incurred, and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective profit method.

Distributions to depositors (Islamic products) are calculated according to the Group's standard procedures and are approved by the Group's Sharia'a Supervisory Board.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in **Note 3**, the management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant areas where management has used estimates, assumptions or exercised judgements are as follows:

(i) Impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost and loans and advances

The Group's accounting policy for allowances in relation to impaired financial assets carried at amortised cost is described in Note 3. Impairment is calculated on the basis of discounted estimated future cash flows or by applying a certain percentage on the performing unclassified loans and advances book based on market trend and historical pattern of defaults. For retail loans and advances impairment is calculated based on formulaic approach depending on past due instalments and payments.

The allowance for loans and advances losses is established through charges to income in the form of an allowance. Increases and decreases in the allowance due to changes in the measurement of the impaired loans and advances are included in the allowance for loans and advances losses and affect the consolidated income statement accordingly.

Individually assessed loans and advances

Impairment losses for individually assessed loans and advances are determined by an evaluation of exposure on a case-by-case basis. This procedure is applied to all classified corporate loans and advances which are individually significant accounts or are not subject to, the portfolio-based approach.

The following factors are considered when determining impairment losses on individually assessed accounts:

1. The customer's aggregate borrowings.
2. The customer's risk rating, i.e. ability to perform profitable business and generate sufficient cash to repay the borrowed amount.
3. The value of the collateral and the probability of successful repossession.
4. The cost involved to recover the debts.

The Group's policy requires regular review of the level of impairment allowances on individual facilities.

Impaired loans and advances continue to be classified as impaired unless they are brought fully current and the collection of scheduled interest and principal is considered probable.

Collectively assessed loans and advances

The management of the Group assesses, based on historical experience and the prevailing economical and credit conditions, the magnitude of loans and advances which may be impaired but not identified as of the reporting date.

These portfolio allowances are reassessed on a periodical basis and allowances are adjusted accordingly based on the judgement of management and guidance received from the Central Bank of the UAE.

Collectively assessed allowances are also made in respect of losses incurred in portfolios of retail loans with common features and where individual loan amounts are not significant.

Impairment of retail loans and advances is calculated by applying formulaic approach and loans are written off when they are past their due date by more than 180 days.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

(i) Impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost and loans and advances (continued)

(ii) Property and equipment

The cost of property and equipment is depreciated over the estimated useful life, which is based on expected usage of the asset, expected physical wear and tear, which depends on operational factors. The management has not considered any residual value as it is deemed immaterial.

(iii) Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data are not available, judgment is required to establish fair values. The judgments include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as volatility for longer dated derivatives and discount rates, prepayment rates and default rate assumptions for asset backed securities. The management believes that the chosen valuation techniques and assumptions used are appropriate in determining the fair value of financial instruments.

(iv) Derivative financial instruments

Subsequent to initial recognition, the fair values of derivative financial instruments measured at fair value are generally obtained by reference to quoted market prices, discounted cash flow models and recognized pricing models as appropriate. When prices are not available, fair values are determined by using valuation techniques which refer to observable market data. These include comparison with similar instruments where market observable prices exist, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants. The main factors which management considers when applying a model are:

(a) The likelihood and expected timing of future cash flows on the instrument. These cash flows are usually governed by the terms of the instrument, although management judgment may be required in situations where the ability of the counterparty to service the instrument in accordance with the contractual terms is in doubt; and

(b) An appropriate discount rate of the instrument. Management determines this rate, based on its assessment of the appropriate spread of the rate for the instrument over the risk-free rate. When valuing instruments by reference to comparable instruments, management takes into account the maturity, structure and rating of the instrument with which the position held is being compared. When valuing instruments on a model basis using the fair value of underlying components, management considers, in addition, the need for adjustments to take account of a number of factors such as bid-offer spread, credit profile, servicing costs of portfolios and model uncertainty.

(v) Investment properties

The Group values its investment properties at fair value on the basis of market valuations prepared by independent property consultants. The valuations are based on assumptions which are mainly based on market conditions existing at each reporting date. Therefore, any future change in the market conditions could have an impact on the fair value.

(vi) The ultimate liability arising from claims made under insurance contracts

The estimation of ultimate liability arising from the claims made under insurance contracts is one of the Group's most critical accounting estimate. There are sources of uncertainty that need to be considered in the estimate of the liability that the Group will eventually pay for such claims. Estimates have to be made at the end of the reporting period for both the expected ultimate cost of claims reported and for the expected ultimate cost of claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR"). Liabilities for unpaid reported claims are estimated using the input of assessments for individual cases reported to the Group and management estimates based on past claims settlement trends for the claims incurred but not reported. At the end of each reporting period, prior year claims estimates are reassessed for adequacy and changes are made to the provision.

(vii) Classification and measurement of financial assets

The classification and measurement of the financial assets depend on the management's business model for managing its financial assets and on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset assessed. Management is satisfied that the Group's investments in securities are appropriately classified and measured.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

5 Cash and balances with central banks

(a) The analysis of the Group's cash and balances with central banks as of 31 December 2010 is as follows:

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
Cash on hand	**614,965**	514,758
Balances with central banks:		
Current accounts and other balances	**4,953,935**	2,325,386
Statutory deposits	**2,462,822**	2,686,814
Certificates of deposit	**5,342,000**	14,650,000
	13,373,722	20,176,958

(b) The geographical analysis of the cash and balances with central banks is as follows:

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
Balances within the U.A.E.	**8,522,334**	17,861,458
Balances outside the U.A.E.	**4,851,388**	2,315,500
	13,373,722	20,176,958

(c) The Group is required to maintain statutory deposits with various central banks on demand, time and other deposits as per the statutory requirements. The statutory deposits are not available for use in the Group's day-to-day operations. Cash on hand and current accounts and other balances are not interest-bearing. Certificate of deposits are interest-bearing.

(d) As of 31 December 2010 AED Nil (2009: AED 4,366 million) of the above balances was provided as collateral for Central Bank of the U.A.E. under repurchase agreements "Repos" (**Note 14**)

6 Deposits and balances due from banks

(a) The analysis of the Group's deposits and balances due from banks is as follows:

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
Demand	**1,827,938**	1,479,036
Overnight	**212,525**	703,033
Time	**12,146,250**	6,559,124
	14,186,713	8,741,193
Less: Allowance for impairment	**(534,758)**	(480,137)
	13,651,955	8,261,056

(b) The above represent deposits and balances due from:

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
Banks within the U.A.E.	**5,765,209**	2,399,327
Banks outside the U.A.E.	**8,421,504**	6,341,866
Less: Allowance for impairment	**14,186,713**	8,741,193
	(534,758)	(480,137)
	13,651,955	8,261,056

(c) Allowance for impairment movement

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
At 1 January	**480,137**	-
Charged during the year	**53,372**	460,283
Interest in suspense	**37,056**	19,854
Write off during the year	**(35,807)**	-
At 31 December	**534,758**	480,137

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

7 Other financial assets

(a) The analysis of the Group's other financial assets as of 31 December 2010 is as follows:

		2010 AED'000	2009 AED'000
Other financial assets measured at fair value			
(i) Investments measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)			
Debt securities			
Bonds/T-bills		**341,511**	218,028
Sukuk		**21,302**	68,749
CDO		**-**	19,739
		362,813	306,516
Equities			
Quoted		**117,072**	114,443
Unquoted		**678**	-
		117,750	114,443
Mutual and other funds		**110,567**	168,893
		591,130	589,852
(ii) Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)			
Equities			
Quoted		**1,010,305**	955,510
Unquoted		**436,589**	499,281
		1,446,894	1,454,791
Mutual and other funds		**184,656**	166,874
		1,631,550	1,621,665
Total other financial assets measured at fair value	**(A)**	**2,222,680**	2,211,517
(iii) Other financial assets measured at amortised cost			
Debt securities			
Bonds		**4,944,056**	5,874,759
Sukuk		**3,139,755**	3,413,432
CLO		**-**	76,693
Total other financial assets measured at amortised cost	**(B)**	**8,083,811**	9,364,884
Total other financial assets	**[(A) +(B)]**	**10,306,491**	11,576,401

(b) The geographic analysis of investments is as follows:	2010 AED'000	2009 AED'000
Balances within the U.A.E.	**7,556,238**	9,103,097
Balances outside the U.A.E.	**2,750,253**	2,473,304
	10,306,491	11,576,401

(c) The analysis of investments by industry sector is as follows:	2010 AED'000	2009 AED'000
Government and Public Sector	**3,400,307**	3,285,266
Commercial and Business	**699,912**	414,148
Financial Institutions	**5,394,774**	7,201,282
Other	**811,498**	675,705
	10,306,491	11,576,401

(d) The fair value of other financial assets measured at amortised cost amounted to AED 7,755.23 million as of 31 December 2010 (2009: AED 7,664.93 million).

(e) The above other financial assets include debt securities aggregating to AED 4,691.47 million (2009: AED 6,626.38 million) were sold under repurchase agreement (Repos) (**Note 14**).

(f) Other financial assets measured at FVTOCI are strategic investments in equity instruments and mutual funds that are not held to benefit from changes in their fair value and are not held for trading. The management believes therefore that designating these instruments as at FVTOCI will provide a more meaningful presentation of its medium to long-term interest in its investment than holding the investment at fair value through profit and loss.

(g) Other financial assets measured at FVTOCI includes AED 214.54 million (2009: AED 194.52 million) which represents investments in Emerging Markets Credit Opportunities Fund, Makaseb Income Fund, Mashreq Al Islami Income Fund, MCF Series and Mashreq Arab Tigers Fund. These funds are managed by the Group and have no fixed maturity or coupon rate. The fair value of these investments is based on quoted market prices.

(h) As of 31 December 2010, there are no significant concentrations of credit risk for debt instruments measured at FVTPL. The carrying amount reflected above represents the Group's maximum exposure for credit risk for such assets.

(i) During the year ended 31 December 2010, dividends received from financial assets measured at FVTOCI amounting to AED 38.21 million (2009: AED 57.45 million) were recognized as investment income in the consolidated income statement.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

8 Loans and advances measured at amortised cost

(a) The analysis of the Group's loans and advances measured at amortised cost is as follows:

	2010 AED'000	2009 AED'000
Loans	**31,511,847**	35,593,302
Overdrafts	**5,566,230**	6,227,057
Credit cards	**1,764,167**	2,100,231
Others	**177,452**	185,107
	39,019,696	44,105,697
Less: Allowance for impairment	**(3,099,714)**	(1,947,274)
	35,919,982	42,158,423

(b) The analysis of loans and advances measured at amortised cost by industry sector is as follows:

	2010 AED'000	2009 AED'000
Manufacturing	**1,873,389**	3,782,983
Construction	**3,522,034**	4,790,278
Trade	**6,361,922**	6,674,039
Transport and communication	**1,446,582**	1,640,053
Services	**4,263,202**	4,798,771
Financial institutions	**2,934,528**	2,769,775
Retail	**10,377,708**	11,361,082
Government/public sector	**8,184,883**	8,209,706
Others	**55,448**	79,010
	39,019,696	44,105,697
Less: Allowance for impairment	**(3,099,714)**	(1,947,274)
	35,919,982	42,158,423

(c) As of 31 December 2010, AED 756.49 million (2009: Nil) of the above balances was sold under repurchase agreement (Repos) (**Note 15**).

(d) As of 31 December 2010, loans and advances measured at amortised cost include AED 1,335.94 million (2009: AED 1,971.81 million) of loans and advances that are past due but not impaired.

(e) In certain cases, the Group continues to carry classified doubtful debts and delinquent accounts on its books even after making 100% provision for impairment. Interest is accrued on most of those accounts for litigation purposes only and accordingly not taken to consolidated income statement. Accounts are written off only when all legal and other avenues for recovery or settlement are exhausted. The value of loans and advances on which interest is not taken to consolidated income statement, including fully provided accounts, amounted to AED 3,774.52 million at 31 December 2010 (2009: AED 3,501.99 million).

(f) The movement in the allowance for impairment of loans and advances measured at amortised cost during the year was as follows:

	2010 AED'000	2009 AED'000
At 1 January	**1,947,274**	1,118,809
Impairment allowance for the year	**928,974**	831,041
Interest in suspense	**274,060**	111,399
Recoveries during the year	**(50,594)**	(113,975)
At 31 December	3,099,714	1,947,274

(g) In determining the recoverability of loans and advances, the Group considers any change in the credit quality of the loans and advances measured at amortised cost from the date credit was initially granted up to the end of the reporting period. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the fact that the customer base is large and unrelated.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

9 Islamic financing and investment products measured at amortised cost

(a) The analysis of the Group's Islamic financing and investment products measured at amortised cost is as follows:

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
Financing		
Murabaha	**1,971,632**	2,074,625
Ijara	**2,234,472**	1,752,591
	4,206,104	3,827,216
Investing		
Musharakah	**919,329**	1,472,794
Mudaraba	**320,106**	64,514
Wakala	-	276,461
	1,239,435	1,813,769
Total	**5,445,539**	5,640,985
Less: Unearned income	**(18,542)**	(16,732)
Allowance for impairment	**(136,093)**	(52,560)
	5,290,904	5,571,693

(b) The analysis of Islamic financing and investment products measured at amortised cost by industry sector is as follows:

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
Government/public sector	**1,866,707**	1,809,679
Construction	**1,492,325**	1,684,572
Services	**1,312,940**	1,078,853
Financial institutions	**350,816**	634,268
Personal	**352,736**	289,568
Transport and communication	**38,321**	84,107
Trade	**10,555**	13,832
Others	**21,139**	46,106
Total	**5,445,539**	5,640,985
Less: Unearned income	**(18,542)**	(16,732)
Allowance for impairment	**(136,093)**	(52,560)
	5,290,904	5,571,693

(c) As of 31 December 2010 Islamic financing and investments products measured at amortised cost include AED 1.02 million (2009: AED Nil) that are past due but not impaired. The value of Islamic financing and investing products on which profit is not taken to consolidated income statement, including fully provided accounts, amounted to AED 174.96 million as at 31 December 2010 (2009: AED 111.73 million).

(d) Allowance for impairment movement

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
At 1 January	**52,560**	504
Charged during the year	**69,205**	46,323
Profit in suspense	**14,328**	6,260
Written off during the year	-	(527)
At 31 December	**136,093**	52,560

(e) In determining the recoverability of Islamic financing and investing products, the Group considers any change in the credit quality of the Islamic financing and investing products measured at amortised cost from the date credit was initially granted up to the end of the reporting period. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the fact that the customer base is large and unrelated.

(f) As of 31 December 2010, AED 285.5 million (2009: Nil) of the above balances was sold under repurchase agreement (Repos) (**Note16**).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

10 Interest receivable and other assets

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
Interest receivable	147,391	301,705
Prepaid interest and expenses	69,133	107,408
Acceptances*	1,883,478	2,270,442
Positive fair value of derivatives (Note 40)	1,117,578	1,269,198
Insurance related receivables	971,111	971,733
Credit card interchange receivables	31,771	32,164
Taxes paid in advance	20,398	12,578
Split foreign exchange agreement	-	5,304
Others	514,883	458,170
	4,755,743	5,428,702

* Acceptances are recognized as financial liability (Note 18) in the consolidated statement of financial position with a contractual right of reimbursement from the customer as a financial asset.

11 Investment properties

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
At fair value		
At 1 January	233,649	724,237
Transfer to property and equipment (Note 12)	-	(316,124)
Change in fair value during the year (Note 30)	(61,329)	(174,464)
At 31 December	172,320	233,649

The fair value of investment properties for the Group's subsidiaries Osool - A Finance Company (PJSC) (AED 3 million) and Oman Insurance Company (PSC) (AED 169.32 million) as of 31 December 2010 has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out in December 2010 by independent qualified valuers. The valuation, which conforms to international valuation standards, was arrived at by the reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

All of the Group's investment properties are held under freehold interest and located in the U.A.E.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

12 Property and equipment

	Properties for own use	Property acquired in settlement of debts	Furniture, fixtures, equipments & vehicles	Improvemnets to freehold properties and others	Capital work-in-progress	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Cost						
1 January 2009	319,265	21,729	207,593	187,060	14,335	749,982
Additions	5,106	231,892	142,826	133,241	49,913	562,978
Transfers from investment properties (Note 11)	316,124	-	-	-	-	316,124
Disposals/write-offs	(9,825)	(16,536)	(7,783)	(16,856)	-	(51,000)
Transfers	7,264	-	6,280	9,246	(22,790)	-
31 December 2009	**637,934**	**237,085**	**348,916**	**312,691**	**41,458**	**1,578,084**
Additions	**272,269**	**2,988**	**47,034**	**61,403**	**28,736**	**412,430**
Disposals/write-offs	**(71,643)**	**(9,390)**	**(17,555)**	**(52,569)**	**(690)**	**(151,847)**
Transfers	**-**	**-**	**5,382**	**(39)**	**(5,343)**	**-**
Impairment of property and equipment (Note 32)	**(83,000)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(83,000)**
31 December 2010	**755,560**	**230,683**	**383,777**	**321,486**	**64,161**	**1,755,667**
Accumulated depreciation						
1 January 2009	89,430	-	92,366	91,266	-	273,062
Charge for the year	13,640	-	51,887	44,747	-	110,274
Disposals/write-offs	(3,534)	-	(7,404)	(9,376)	-	(20,314)
31 December 2009	**99,536**	**-**	**136,849**	**126,637**	**-**	**363,022**
Charge for the year	**14,536**	**-**	**65,425**	**63,047**	**-**	**143,008**
Disposals/write-offs	**(63,791)**	**-**	**(14,463)**	**(46,795)**	**-**	**(125,049)**
31 December 2010	**50,281**	**-**	**187,811**	**142,889**	**-**	**380,981**
Carrying amount						
31 December 2010	**705,279**	**230,683**	**195,966**	**178,597**	**64,161**	**1,374,686**
31 December 2009	538,398	237,085	212,067	186,054	41,458	1,215,062

As of 31 December 2010, property acquired in settlement of debts includes a land with a book value of AED 227 million which is in the name of the Group's Chief Executive Officer on trust and for the benefit of the Group.

13 Deposits and balances due to banks

(a) The analysis of deposits and balances due to banks is as follows:

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
Time	**5,384,913**	7,481,618
Demand	**1,130,926**	876,952
Overnight	**429,787**	459,098
	6,945,626	8,817,668

(b) The above represent borrowings from:

Banks within the U.A.E.	**2,341,782**	4,015,034
Banks outside the U.A.E.	**4,603,844**	4,802,634
	6,945,626	8,817,668

(c) Deposits and balances due to banks abroad include an amount of AED 1,836.50 million (USD 500 million) (2009: AED 1,836.50 million (USD 500 million)) being a 5 years syndicated loan obtained through a syndicate of banks maturing in July 2012. The loan carries a floating rate of interest which is fixed by reference to 3 months LIBOR.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

14 Repurchase agreements with banks

Tenure	**Due date**	**Interest rate**	**2010**	2009
			AED'000	AED'000
1 month	January 2011	1.27% per annum	**257,026**	-
3 months	January 2011	2.30% per annum	**1,488,630**	-
1 month	January 2011	1.25% per annum	**48,623**	-
3 months	March 2011	0.70% per annum	**23,090**	-
3 months	March 2011	0.803% per annum	**517,538**	-
1 year	October 2011	3 months USD Libor	**127,086**	165,285
1 month	January 2010	3.75% per annum	-	845,409
1 month	January 2010	3.96% per annum	-	799,634
1 month	January 2010	Non-interest bearing	-	209,938
3 months	March 2010	0.66% per annum	-	89,955
3 months	March 2010	2.11% per annum	-	81,291
1 month	January 2010	3.91% per annum	-	65,015
1 month	January 2010	0.5% - 1.0% per annum	-	4,366,241*
			2,461,993	6,622,768

* Amounts represent repurchase agreements with the U.A.E. Central Bank.
Collateral given against these repo borrowings is disclosed in **Notes 5** and **7** to the consolidated financial statements.

15 Customers' deposits

(a) The analysis of customers' deposits is as follows:

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
Current and other accounts	**11,637,824**	12,088,119
Saving accounts	**2,308,704**	1,660,804
Time deposits	**32,818,330**	37,047,845
	46,764,858	50,796,768

(b) As of 31 December 2010, customer deposits include AED 416 million (2009: Nil) under repurchase borrowing agreements (Repo) with customers. Collateral given against these repo borrowings is disclosed in **Note 8** to the consolidated financial statements.

(c) Analysis of economic activities:

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
Government and public sector	**9,981,839**	9,358,599
Commercial & business	**20,865,352**	25,929,204
Personal	**12,882,886**	12,524,344
Financial institutions	**2,203,579**	1,995,406
Others	**831,202**	989,215
	46,764,858	50,796,768

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

16 Islamic customers' deposits

(a) The analysis of Islamic customers' deposits is as follows:

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
Current and other accounts	337,146	189,287
Saving accounts	17,461	8,958
Time deposits	4,134,208	2,662,774
	4,488,815	2,861,019

(b) As of 31 December 2010, customer deposits include AED 161 million (2009: Nil) repurchase borrowing agreements (Repo) with customers. Collateral given against these repo borrowings is disclosed in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements.

(c) Analysis of economic activities:

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
Government and public sector	3,198	13,028
Commercial & business	3,951,447	2,349,819
Personal	519,026	368,114
Financial institutions	15,144	130,058
	4,488,815	2,861,019

17 Insurance and life assurance funds

	Outstanding claims	Unearned premium reserve	Additional reserve	Life assuranc fund	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
At 1 January	239,006	419,215	92,413	107,953	858,587	802,485
Increase/(decrease)	41,114	(29,681)	8,000	18,567	38,000	56,102
At 31 December	280,120	389,534	100,413	126,520	896,587	858,587

Unearned premium reserve is calculated as a percentage of annual premiums earned, net of reinsurance. Additional reserves are also made for the estimated excess of potential claims and claims incurred but not reported at the reporting date.

Life assurance fund is determined by an independent actuarial valuation of future policy benefits.

18 Interest payable and other liabilities

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
Interest payable	295,809	561,253
Negative fair value of derivatives (Note 40)	1,094,956	1,270,436
Acceptances*	1,883,478	2,270,442
Insurance premium collected in advance	401,523	491,496
Accrued expenses	511,713	291,681
Income received in advance – discounted bills	68,349	66,560
Pay orders issued	107,289	118,310
Provision for end of service indemnity**	145,241	138,055
Credit card related	61,834	39,567
Provision for taxation	25,792	13,743
Others	394,600	368,217
	4,990,584	5,629,760

* Acceptances are recognized as financial liability in the consolidated statement of financial position with a contractual right of reimbursement from the customer as a financial asset (Note 10).

** Provision for employees' end of service indemnity is made for estimated amounts required to cover employees' end of service indemnity at the reporting date as per U.A.E. Labour Law. In the opinion of management, the provision would not have been materially different had it been calculated on an actuarial basis.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

19 Medium-term loans

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
Tier 2 loan from the Ministry of Finance of the U.A.E.	**3,443,593**	3,443,593
Medium term floating rate notes	**2,459,441**	3,734,706
	5,903,034	7,178,299

(a) Tier 2 loan from the Ministry of Finance of the U.A.E.

The Tier 2 qualifying loan will mature in June 2016 as per the agreement between the Group and Ministry of Finance. Interest is paid every three months and calculated at a rate of 4.00% for the first and second year, 4.50% for the third year, 5.00% for the fourth year and 5.25% for the last three years.

(b) Medium term floating rate notes

The maturities of the bonds (FRN) issued under the programme are as follows:

		2010	2009
		AED'000	AED'000
Due date	Interest rate		
23 March 2010	3 months Libor + 0.40%	-	1,193,725
6 April 2011	3 months Libor + 0.38%	**1,101,900**	1,101,900
24 January 2017	3 months Libor + 0.625%	**1,357,541**	1,439,081
		2,459,441	3,734,706

During 2004, the Bank established a Euro Medium Term Note (EMTN) programme for USD 750 million (AED 2,754 million) under fiscal agency agreement dated 4 February 2004. The EMTN programme was increased to USD 2,000 million (AED 7,346 million) under fiscal agency agreement dated 21 March 2006. On 15 March 2010, the EMTN programme limit was further increased to USD 5,000 million (AED 18,365 million).

AED 1.35 billion is a subordinated floating rate note ("FRN") and qualifies for Tier 2 subordinated loan capital for first 5 years till 2012 and therafter it will be amortised at the rate of 20% per annum for next five years until 2017 for capital adequacy calculation purposes. However, the FRN is callable in 5 years (i.e. in 2012 if not redeemed on completion of 5 years, there is provision of step up in coupon rate by 0.5% for next 5 years). This subordinated FRN has been approved by U.A.E. Central Bank as Tier 2 capital.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

20 Long-term loans

These represent long-term loans provided by the Real Estate Committee of the U.A.E. to refinance real estate loans made by the Group to various U.A.E. citizens, which are included in loans and advances measured at amortised cost.

21 Issued and paid up capital and reserves

(a) Issued and paid up capital

During the year ended 31 December 2010, a proposed bonus share distribution of 1 share for each 20 shares (2009: 1 share for each 10 shares) and a 15% cash dividend amounting to AED 242 million (2009: 10% cash dividend amounting to AED 146 million) was approved by the Board of Directors and ratified by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

As of 31 December 2010, 169,076,975 ordinary shares of AED 10 each (2009: 161,025,690 ordinary shares of AED 10 each) were issued and are fully paid up.

(b) Statutory and legal reserves

In accordance with Union Law 10/80 of U.A.E., 10% of the profit for the year is to be transferred to statutory reserve. Such transfers to reserves may cease when they reach the levels established by the respective regulatory authorities (in the U.A.E. this level is 50% of the issued and paid up share capital). The legal reserve relates to the Group's foreign operations. Neither the statutory reserve nor the legal reserve is available for distribution.

(c) General reserve

The general reserve is computed pursuant to the Bank's Articles of Association and can be used for the purposes determined by the Ordinary General Meeting.

(d) Investments revaluation reserve

Investment revaluation reserve shows the effects from the fair value measurement of other financial assets measured at FVTOCI.

22 Non-controlling interests

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
At 1 January	**574,283**	617,691
Dividends paid	**(55,501)**	(69,377)
Comprehensive income for the year attributed to non-controlling interests	**21,457**	25,969
At 31 December	**540,239**	574,283

23 Contra accounts and commitments

(a) The analysis of the Group's contra accounts and commitments is as follows:

		2010	2009
		AED'000	AED'000
(i)	Contra accounts (memoranda)		
	Guarantees	**36,942,725**	41,226,839
	Letters of credit	**4,185,968**	4,058,517
		41,128,693	45,285,356
(ii)	Derivative financial instruments (**Note 40**)	**69,082,212**	91,228,468
(iii)	Commitments for acquisition of property and equipment	**141,384**	96,822
(iv)	Operating lease commitments	**69,638**	260,809
Total contra accounts and commitments		**110,421,927**	136,871,455

(b) Outstanding granted but unutilised facilities as at 31 December 2010 amounted to AED 53,061 million (2009: AED 53,645 million), of which amounts committed were AED 3,891 million (2009: AED 5,778 million) and amounts un-committed were AED 49,170 million (2009: AED 47,867 million).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

23 Contra accounts and commitments (continued)

(c) Contra accounts – maturity profile

The maturity profile of the Group's contra accounts were as follows:

	2010					
	Within 3 months	**Over 3 to 6 months**	**Over 6 to 12 months**	**Over 1 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
	AED'000	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**
Guarantees	**15,222,045**	**1,627,878**	**2,111,036**	**5,884,359**	**12,097,407**	**36,942,725**
Letters of credit	**2,341,926**	**376,044**	**648,404**	**819,594**	**-**	**4,185,968**
Total	**17,563,971**	**2,003,922**	**2,759,440**	**6,703,953**	**12,097,407**	**41,128,693**

	2009					
	Within 3 months	Over 3 to 6 months	Over 6 to 12 months	Over 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Guarantees	13,272,453	1,795,698	4,273,500	5,562,129	16,323,059	41,226,839
Letters of credit	2,166,930	958,078	652,943	280,434	132	4,058,517
Total	15,439,383	2,753,776	4,926,443	5,842,563	16,323,191	45,285,356

The analysis of commitments and contingencies by geographic region and industry sector is shown in Note 37 to the consolidated financial statements.

(d) Operating lease commitments

The future minimum lease payments payable under non-cancellable operating leases where the Group is the lessee are as follows:

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
Less than 1 year	**34,814**	56,019
1 to 5 years	**32,501**	52,752
Over 5 years	**2,323**	152,038
Total	**69,638**	260,809

24 Interest income

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
Loans and advances	**3,180,830**	3,672,938
Banks	**425,404**	509,801
Other financial assets	**312,292**	509,809
Central Bank of U.A.E.	**122,060**	114,770
	4,040,586	4,807,318

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

25 Income from Islamic financing and investment products

	2010 AED'000	2009 AED'000
Financing		
Murabaha	**102,295**	136,740
Ijara	**85,496**	87,631
Others	**32,232**	37,038
	220,023	261,409
Investment		
Mushakara	**47,599**	58,455
Mudaraba	**9,275**	2,561
Wakala	**206**	5,667
	57,080	66,683
	277,103	328,092

26 Interest expense

	2010 AED'000	2009 AED'000
Customers' deposits	**1,265,077**	2,053,406
Deposits and balances due to central banks	**40,807**	51,705
Deposits and balances due to other banks	**395,113**	514,383
Medium term floating rate notes	**162,984**	201,212
	1,863,981	2,820,706

27 Distribution to depositors – Islamic products

This represents the share of income allocated to depositors of the Group. The allocation and distribution to depositors is approved by the Group's Sharia'a Supervisory Board.

28 Net fee and commission income

	2010 AED'000	2009 AED'000
Fee and commission income		
Commission income	**560,096**	647,252
Brokerage and asset management	**8,421**	24,059
Insurance commission	**138,569**	153,719
Fees and charges on banking services	**444,650**	511,207
Credit Card related fee	**622,367**	644,550
Others	**87,381**	142,894
Total fee and commission income	**1,861,484**	2,123,681
Fee and commission expenses		
Commission expense	**(100,353)**	(177,172)
Brokerage and asset management	**(219)**	(314)
Insurance commission	**(260,748)**	(216,475)
Credit Card related expenses	**(345,744)**	(278,272)
Others	**(19,022)**	(17,932)
Total fee and commission expenses	**(726,086)**	(690,165)
Net fee and commission income	**1,135,398**	1,433,516

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

29 Net investment income

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
Net realized investment gain from sale of other financial assets measured at FVTPL	**2,573**	44,926
Fair value adjustments from other financial assets measured at FVTPL	**1,072**	45,594
Interest income	**19,877**	10,404
Dividends income from other financial assets measured at FVTPL	**651**	351
Net realized investment loss from sale of available for sale investments	**-**	(55,178)
Net realized investment loss from sale of other financial assets measured at amortised cost	**(14,290)**	-
Dividends income from financial assets measured at FVTOCI	**38,211**	57,445
Recovery of written off investments available for sale	-	4,501
Other investment income	-	98
	48,094	108,141

30 Other income, net

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
Fair value adjustments of investment property (Note 11)	**(61,329)**	(174,464)
Rental income from investment property	**-**	42
Foreign exchange gains, net	**161,672**	308,344
Insurance underwriting profit	**563,067**	605,730
Gain on sale of property and equipment	**181,783**	214,689
Rental income from properties	**4,548**	6,583
Fair value adjustment – derivatives	**18,581**	95,692
Gain from redemption of medium term loans	**22,928**	151,871
Loss on sale of loans and advances in a secondary market	**(55,722)**	-
Others	**76,712**	108,373
	912,240	1,316,860

31 General and administrative expenses

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
Salaries and employees related expenses	**962,917**	978,262
Depreciation on property and equipment	**143,008**	110,274
Other general and administration expenses	**657,972**	681,922
	1,763,897	1,770,458

Pension and national insurance contribution for U.A.E. citizens are made by the Group in accordance with Fedral Law No. 7 of 1999.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

32 Allowances for impairment

	2010			
	Retail	**Corporate and others**	**Collective impairment**	**Total**
	AED'000	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**
Allowance for impaired loans and advances	**55,164**	**708,474**	**165,336**	**928,974**
Allowance for impaired balances due from banks	**-**	**53,372**	**-**	**53,372**
Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost	**-**	**20,034**	**-**	**20,034**
Allowance for other debtors	**-**	**14,604**	**-**	**14,604**
Allowance for Islamic assets	**12,041**	**52,664**	**4,500**	**69,205**
Write-off of impaired loans and advances	**746,098**	**5,979**	**-**	**752,077**
Impairment of property and equipment	**-**	**83,000**	**-**	**83,000**
Recovery of impaired loans and advances	**-**	**(50,594)**	**-**	**(50,594)**
Recovery of loans and advances previously written off	**(81,590)**	**(21,692)**	**-**	**(103,282)**
	731,713	**865,841**	**169,836**	**1,767,390**

	2009			
	Retail	Corporate and others	Collective impairment	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Allowance for impaired loans and advances	19,738	1,061,446	-	1,081,184
Allowance for impaired balances due from banks	-	453,163	-	453,163
Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	65,745	-	65,745
Allowance for Islamic assets	-	46,323	-	46,323
Allowance of other debtors	-	58,625	-	58,625
Write-off of impaired loans and advances	856,709	92	-	856,801
Collective impairment allowance no longer required	-	-	(250,143)	(250,143)
Recovery of impaired loans and advances	-	(113,975)	-	(113,975)
Recovery of loans and advances previously written off	(83,258)	-	-	(83,258)
	793,189	1,571,419	(250,143)	2,114,465

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

33 Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the year by the number of shares outstanding during the year as follows:

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
Profit for the year (AED'000) (Attributed to shareholders of the parent)	**803,498**	1,000,464
Number of ordinary shares outstanding	**169,076,975**	169,076,975
Earnings per share (AED)	**4.75**	5.92
Diluted earnings per share (AED)	**4.75**	5.92

The number of ordinary shares outstanding as of 31 December 2009 has been adjusted to reflect the bonus shares issued during the year ended 31 December 2010 [**Note 21(a)**].

34 Proposed dividends

The Board of Directors' has proposed 20% cash dividend at their meeting held on 8 February 2011.

35 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, current accounts and other balances with central bank certificates of deposits, balances with banks and money market placements which are maturing within three months from the date of the deposit or placement, as follows:

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
Cash and balances with central banks		
Cash on hand	**614,965**	514,758
Balances with central banks:		
Current accounts and other balances	**4,953,935**	2,325,386
Certificate of deposit	**-**	3,300,000
Deposits and balances due from banks maturing within 3 months	**8,858,786**	6,001,931
	14,427,686	12,142,075

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

36 Related party transactions

(a) Certain "related parties" (such as, directors and major shareholders of the Group and companies of which they are principal owners) are customers of the Group in the ordinary course of business. Transactions with such related parties are made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the same time for comparable transactions with external customers and parties. Such related party transactions are disclosed below.

(b) The Group is controlled by Al Ghurair Family members who own 82.27% of the issued and paid up capital. The remaining shares are widely held.

(c) Related party balances included in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	2010	2009
	AED '000	AED'000
Loans and advances measured at amortised cost	**2,197,299**	1,903,602
Customers' deposits	**1,144,987**	1,497,794
Letters of credit and guarantees	**2,676,597**	1,952,917

(d) Profit for the year includes related party transactions as follows:

	2010	2009
	AED '000	AED'000
Interest income	**138,114**	118,054
Interest expense	**46,895**	37,490
Other income, net	**61,957**	68,821

(e) Compensation of key management comprises salaries, bonuses and other benefits amounting in total to AED 59.26 million (2009: AED 25.47 million).

37 Concentrations of assets, liabilities and off balance sheet items

(a) Geographic regions

	2010			2009		
	Assets	**Liabilities**	**Off balance sheet items**	Assets	Liabilities	Off balance sheet items
	AED'000	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
U.A.E.	**60,557,551**	**56,938,923**	**30,663,824**	73,900,251	67,828,030	34,649,349
Other Middle East Countries	**17,040,556**	**7,332,294**	**3,774,371**	12,382,086	6,027,009	2,577,749
O.E.C.D.	**5,463,396**	**6,726,174**	**3,309,285**	6,227,168	6,055,010	4,363,495
Others	**1,784,300**	**1,463,430**	**3,381,213**	2,112,439	2,864,403	3,694,763
	84,845,803	**72,460,821**	**41,128,693**	94,621,944	82,774,452	45,285,356

(b) Industry Sector

	2010			2009		
	Assets	**Liabilities**	**Off balance sheet items**	Assets	Liabilities	Off balance sheet items
	AED'000	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Government and Public Sector	**13,191,531**	**13,396,561**	**-**	13,271,206	12,930,953	58
Commercial & Business	**20,310,792**	**27,588,803**	**27,137,162**	24,656,867	31,261,574	29,014,444
Personal	**10,282,269**	**13,522,758**	**11,615**	11,339,652	13,031,887	19,483
Financial Institutions	**36,591,634**	**15,910,867**	**13,050,194**	40,509,276	23,573,205	15,267,627
Others	**4,469,577**	**2,041,832**	**929,722**	4,844,943	1,976,833	983,744
	84,845,803	**72,460,821**	**41,128,693**	94,621,944	82,774,452	45,285,356

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

38 Segmental information

IFRS 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance.

Reportable segments

Operating segments are identified on the basis of internal reports about the components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the Group's CEO (the Group's chief operating decision maker) in order to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance. Information reported to the Group's CEO for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of performance is based on following strategic business units offering products and services to different markets.

The Group's reportable segments under IFRS 8 are therefore as follows:

1. The **Domestic Corporate** segment comprises of corporate and commercial banking customers in the U.A.E. Trade finance, contracting finance, project finance, investment banking, corporate advisory, cash management, wealth management, and SME & private banking are the major products and / or business lines making up this segment.

2. The **Domestic Retail** segment includes products and services offered to individuals or small businesses within U.A.E. The product offerings to customers include, current accounts, savings accounts, fixed deposits, investment products, "Mashreq Millionaire" deposits, personal loans, auto loans, mortgage loans, business loans, credit cards with unique loyalty programs, bank assurance, overdraft, priority banking and wealth management services.

3. The **Treasury & Capital Markets** segment consists of customer flow business and proprietary business. Customer flow business includes transactions for Foreign Exchange, Derivatives, Margin FX, Futures, Hedging, Investment Products, Domestic Equities (brokerage) and Asset Management undertaken on behalf of customers. The proprietary business includes trading and investing activity undertaken on behalf of the Group.

4. The **International Banking** segment consists of Retail and Corporate business for the Group's overseas banking branches in Qatar, Egypt, Bahrain & Kuwait and the Group's correspondent banking business in other overseas branches which includes trade services, reimbursements, reimbursement undertaking, reimbursement financing, export bills collection, risk participations.

5. All **Islamic banking** products offered to customers are included under the Islamic Banking segment. These products are Ijara Home Finance, Mudarabah Deposit, Mudarabah savings account, Musharaka finance, Murabaha commodity finance, Ijara Equipment Finance, Sukuk Underwriting, Musharaka LC, Murabaha LC, TR Murabaha, Kafala, Wakala Deposit, Reverse Murabaha Deposit & Sukuk Advisory.

6. The **Insurance** subsidiary, Oman Insurance Company (PSC) – comprises the Insurance segment. The product offerings to customers include life, health, motor, marine cargo and hull, aviation, fire and general accident, engineering, liability and personal lines insurance.

7. The **Head office** consists of certain investments and assets held centrally due to their strategic significance to the Group.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in **Note 3** to the consolidated financial statements. Segment profit represents the profit earned by each segment without allocation of general and administrative expenses, allowances for impairment and overseas tax expenses. This is the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

38 Segmental information (continued)

Reportable segments (continued)

	2010							
	Domestic corporate	Domestic retail	Treasury & capital markets	International banking	Islamic Banking	Insurance	Head office	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Net interest income and earnings from Islamic products	**684,223**	**1,050,596**	**4,353**	**199,183**	**114,537**	**26,807**	**211,443**	**2,291,142**
Other income, net	**385,400**	**516,077**	**244,285**	**274,738**	**40,953**	**404,227**	**230,052**	**2,095,732**
Total operating income	**1,069,623**	**1,566,673**	**248,638**	**473,921**	**155,490**	**431,034**	**441,495**	**4,386,874**
General and administrative expenses								**(1,763,897)**
Allowances for impairment								**(1,767,390)**
Profit before taxes								**855,587**
Overseas income tax expense								**(18,985)**
Profit for the year								**836,602**
Attributed to:								
Shareholders of the parent								**803,498**
Non-controlling interests								**33,104**
								836,602
Segment Assets	**20,051,692**	**9,149,994**	**24,880,979**	**14,748,296**	**6,203,239**	**3,542,003**	**6,269,600**	**84,845,803**
Segment Liabilities	**30,351,066**	**9,367,700**	**13,226,200**	**8,489,066**	**4,509,800**	**2,101,456**	**4,415,533**	**72,460,821**

	2009							
	Domestic corporate	Domestic retail	Treasury & capital markets	International banking	Islamic Banking	Insurance	Head office	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Net interest income and earnings from Islamic products	680,398	1,026,899	(119,428)	213,403	125,457	26,794	150,025	2,103,548
Other income, net	575,744	597,391	440,021	275,294	26,124	446,015	497,928	2,858,517
Total operating income	1,256,142	1,624,290	320,593	488,697	151,581	472,809	647,953	4,962,065
General and administrative expense								(1,770,458)
Allowances for impairment								(2,114,465)
Profit before taxes								1,077,142
Overseas income tax expenses								(12,603)
Profit for the year								1,064,539
Attributed to:								
Shareholders of the parent								1,000,464
Non-controlling interests								64,075
								1,064,539
Segment Assets	25,023,490	10,480,184	29,959,280	13,072,782	6,330,498	3,609,033	6,146,677	94,621,944
Segment Liabilities	36,262,089	10,367,181	21,954,500	6,554,300	2,916,137	2,073,545	2,646,700	82,774,452

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

38 Segmental information (continued)

Geographical information

The Group operates in four principal geographical areas – U.A.E. (country of domicile), other Middle East Countries (Kuwait, Bahrain, Egypt and Qatar), O.E.C.D. (USA and UK) and other countries (India, and Hong Kong).

The Group's revenue from continuing operations from external customers and information about its non-current assets by geographical location are detailed below:

	Operating income external customers *		Non-current assets **	
	2010	2009	**2010**	2009
	AED'000	AED'000	**AED'000**	AED'000
U.A.E.	**4,044,988**	4,644,281	**1,240,549**	1,123,684
Other Middle East countries	**253,304**	202,665	**303,246**	320,928
O.E.C.D.	**60,911**	86,980	**2,664**	3,081
Other countries	**27,671**	28,139	**547**	1,018
	4,386,874	4,962,065	**1,547,006**	1,448,711

* Operating income from external customers is based on the Group's operational centres.

** Non-current assets excluding financial instruments, deferred tax assets (if any), and assets arising from insurance contracts.

Revenue from major products and services

Revenues from major products and services are disclosed in **Notes 24, 25, 28, 29 and 30** to the consolidated financial statements.

Information about major customers

No single customer contributed 10% or more to the Group's revenue for both years ended 31 December 2010 and 2009.

39 Classification of financial assets and liabilities

(a) The table below sets out the Group's classification of each class of financial assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts as at 31 December **2010:**

	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Financial assets:				
Cash and balances with central banks	-	-	13,373,722	13,373,722
Deposits and balances due from banks	-	-	13,651,955	13,651,955
Other financial assets measured at fair value	591,130	1,631,550	-	2,222,680
Loans and advances measured at amortised cost	-	-	35,919,982	35,919,982
Islamic financing and investment products measured at amortised cost	-	-	5,290,904	5,290,904
Other financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	-	8,083,811	8,083,811
Interest receivable and other assets	1,117,578	-	3,548,634	4,666,212
Total	**1,708,708**	**1,631,550**	**79,869,008**	**83,209,266**
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits and balances due to banks	-	-	6,945,626	6,945,626
Repurchase agreements with banks	-	-	2,461,993	2,461,993
Customers' deposits	-	-	46,764,858	46,764,858
Islamic customers' deposits	-	-	4,488,815	4,488,815
Insurance and life assurance funds	-	-	896,587	896,587
Interest payable and other liabilities	1,094,956	-	3,254,723	4,349,679
Medium-term loans	-	-	5,903,034	5,903,034
Long-term loans	-	-	9,324	9,324
Total	**1,094,956**	**-**	**70,724,960**	**71,819,916**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

39 Classification of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(b) The table below sets out the Group's classification of each class of financial assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts as at 31 December 2009:

	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Financial assets:				
Cash and balances with central banks	-		20,176,958	20,176,958
Deposits and balances due from banks	-	-	8,261,056	8,261,056
Other financial assets measured at fair value	589,852	1,621,665	-	2,211,517
Loans and advances measured at amortised cost	-	-	42,158,423	42,158,423
Islamic financing and investment products measured at amortised cost	-	-	5,571,693	5,571,693
Other financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	-	9,364,884	9,364,884
Interest receivable and other assets	1,269,198	-	4,039,518	5,308,716
Total	1,859,050	1,621,665	89,572,532	93,053,247
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits and balances due to banks	-	-	8,817,668	8,817,668
Repurchase agreements with banks	-	-	6,622,768	6,622,768
Customers' deposits	-	-	50,796,768	50,796,768
Islamic customers' deposits	-	-	2,861,019	2,861,019
Insurance and life assurance funds	-	-	858,587	858,587
Interest payable and other liabilities	1,270,436	-	3,649,470	4,919,906
Medium-term loans	-	-	7,178,299	7,178,299
Long-term loans	-	-	9,583	9,583
Total	1,270,436	-	80,794,162	82,064,598

40 Derivatives

In the ordinary course of business, the Group utilizes the following derivative financial instruments for both trading and hedging purposes:

(a) Swaps are commitments to exchange one set of cash flows for another. For interest rate swaps, counter-parties generally exchange fixed and floating rate interest payments in a single currency without exchanging principal. For currency swaps, fixed interest payments and principal are exchanged in different currencies. For cross-currency rate swaps, principal, fixed and floating interest payments are exchanged in different currencies.

(b) Credit Default Swap (CDS) is a swap contract in which the buyer of the CDS makes a series of payments to the seller and, in exchange, receives a payoff if a debt instrument goes into default and fails to pay.

(c) Forwards and futures are contractual agreements to either buy or sell a specified currency, commodity or financial instrument at a specified price and date in the future. Forwards are customized contracts transacted in the over-the-counter market. Foreign currency and interest rate futures are transacted in standardized amounts on regulated exchanges and changes in futures contract values are marked to market daily.

(d) Forward rate agreements are similar to interest rate futures, but are individually negotiated. They call for a cash settlement for the difference between a contracted interest rate and the market rate on a specified future date, on a notional principal for an agreed period of time.

(e) Options are contractual agreements under which the seller (writer) grants the purchaser (holder) the right, but not the obligation, to either buy or sell at fixed future date or at any time during a specified period, a specified amount of a currency, commodity or financial instrument at a pre-determined price.

(f) Caps are options that pay an amount of interest on an agreed-upon amount of notional principal whenever the market index is above the cap contract's index rate.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

40 Derivatives (continued)

Statement of Derivatives as at 31 December **2010**

Off-Balance Sheet Financial Instruments	**Positive fair value**	**Negative fair value**	**Notional amount**	**Notional amount by term maturity** Up to 3 months	**3 – 6 months**	**6 – 12 months**	**1 year to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**
	AED'000	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**
Held for Trading								
Forward foreign exchange contract	**237,255**	**202,764**	**30,627,886**	**21,221,183**	**3,431,627**	**5,823,216**	**151,860**	**-**
Foreign exchange options (bought)	**-**	**84,895**	**8,972,288**	**5,324,298**	**3,116,773**	**349,993**	**181,224**	**-**
Foreign exchange options (sold)	**84,990**	**-**	**12,709,233**	**5,247,860**	**3,106,550**	**4,173,599**	**181,224**	**-**
Interest rate swaps	**787,935**	**796,010**	**16,058,219**	**796,064**	**319,092**	**3,620,272**	**8,910,226**	**2,412,565**
Equity derivatives	**5,277**	**9,166**	**286,480**	**13,763**	**26,993**	**89,303**	**156,421**	**-**
Futures contracts purchased (Customer)	**-**	**7**	**104,452**	**104,452**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Futures contracts sold (Customer)	**-**	**2,114**	**109,601**	**107,068**	**-**	**2,533**	**-**	**-**
Futures contracts sold (Bank)	**7**	**-**	**104,452**	**104,452**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Futures contracts purchased (Bank)	**2,114**	**-**	**109,601**	**107,068**	**-**	**2,533**	**-**	**-**
	1,117,578	**1,094,956**	**69,082,212**	**33,026,208**	**10,001,035**	**14,061,449**	**9,580,955**	**2,412,565**

Statement of Derivatives as at 31 December 2009

Off-Balance Sheet Financial Instruments	Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Notional amount	Notional amount by term maturity Up to 3 months	3 – 6 months	6 – 12 months	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Held for Trading								
Forward foreign exchange contract	301,645	274,379	44,372,812	21,356,406	9,606,573	8,753,200	4,656,633	-
Foreign exchange options (bought)	-	111,307	7,907,106	5,478,771	1,905,675	489,675	32,985	-
Foreign exchange options (sold)	111,390	-	8,640,869	6,164,728	1,953,480	489,676	32,985	-
Interest rate swaps	836,453	843,995	29,528,543	265,182	1,954,036	3,941,466	20,589,736	2,778,123
Cap bought	-	-	20,900	-	20,900	-	-	-
Cap sold	-	-	20,900	-	20,900	-	-	-
Credit default swaps	887	1,196	32,614	-	-	-	32,614	-
Equity derivatives	13,738	34,474	253,218	-	6,349	116,782	130,087	-
Futures contracts purchased (Customer)	313	-	78,758	77,086	1,672	-	-	-
Futures contracts sold (Customer)	-	4,772	146,995	146,995	-	-	-	-
Futures contracts sold (Bank)	-	313	78,758	77,086	1,672	-	-	-
Futures contracts purchased (Bank)	4,772	-	146,995	146,995	-	-	-	-
	1,269,198	1,270,436	91,228,468	33,713,249	15,471,257	13,790,799	25,475,040	2,778,123

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

41. Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the 'equity' on the face of the consolidated statement of financial position, are:

- To comply with the capital requirements set by the BCBS (Basel Committee) and the regulators of the banking markets where the entities within the Group operate;
- To safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base and capital buffer to support the development of its business.

Regulatory capital

The Central Bank of the U.A.E. sets and monitors capital requirements for the Group as a whole. The parent company and overseas banking operations are directly supervised by their local regulators.

The Central Bank of the U.A.E. adopted Basel Two capital regime in November 2009. The Bank calculates its Capital Adequacy Ratio in line with guidelines issued by the Central Bank of the U.A.E. The minimum capital ratio prescribed by the Central Bank is 12% of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) calculated as per the guidelines issued by them.

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

- o Tier 1 capital, which includes issued and paid-up share capital, retained earnings, cumulative translation adjustment and non-controlling interests in the equity of subsidiaries less than wholly owned, after deductions for goodwill and intangible assets, if any.
- o Tier 2 capital, which includes general provisions (Collective allowance for impairment subject to a limit of 1.25% of RWA), qualifying subordinated liabilities and the element of the investment revaluation reserve (up to a maximum of 45% of the excess of market value over the net book value) relating to unrealised gains on investments classified as other financial assets measured at FVTOCI.
- o Deductions from the total of tier 1 capital and tier 2 capital must be made for investments in the insurance subsidiary to prevent the multiple use of the same capital resources in different parts of the Group; however the Regulator may allow use of excess capital (over regulatory limits) invested.

Various limits are applied to elements of the capital base. The qualifying tier 2 capital cannot exceed tier 1 capital; and qualifying term subordinated loan capital may not exceed 50 percent of tier 1 capital. The tier 1 capital must be a minimum of 7% of RWA and Tier 2 Capital cannot exceed 67% of Tier 1 Capital.

The Group's assets are risk weighted as to their relative credit, market, and operational risk. Credit risk includes both on and off-balance sheet risks. Market risk is defined as the risk of losses in on and off-balance sheet positions arising from movements in market prices and includes interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, equity exposure risk, commodity risk, and options risk. Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems, or from external events. For U.A.E. Central Bank reporting purposes, the bank is currently following the standardized measurement approach for credit, market and operational risk, as per Pillar 1 of Basel 2.

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognised and the Group recognises the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. Historically the Group has followed a conservative dividend policy to increase capital from internal resources to meet future growth. To further strengthen the capital base and to ensure effective management of capital, the Group issued in the year ended 31 December 2007 bonds which have been approved by the U.A.E. Central bank to be treated as Tier 2 capital. In addition, the U.A.E. Ministry of Finance provided long term loans in 2008 which are also treated as Tier 2 capital.

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.

The Group's regulatory capital positions as at 31 December 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

41 Capital management (continued)

Regulatory capital (continued)

		2010 AED'000	2009 AED'000
Tier 1 capital			
Issued and paid up capital		**1,690,770**	1,610,257
Statutory and legal reserve		**845,385**	805,129
General reserve		**312,000**	312,000
Cumulative translation adjustment		**(19,483)**	(25,018)
Retained earnings		**9,300,191**	8,850,576
Non-controlling interest		**13,948**	15,032
Total		**12,142,811**	11,567,976
Tier 2 capital			
Allowance for collective impairment		**682,152**	512,637
Investments revaluation reserve		**(284,120)**	(279,735)
Qualifying subordinated liabilities*		**4,801,134**	4,882,674
Total		**5,199,166**	5,115,576
Deduction from capital		**(31,825)**	(31,825)
Total capital base	**(A)**	**17,310,152**	16,651,727
Risk-weighted assets			
Credit risk		**70,589,478**	77,086,127
Market risk		**348,316**	441,050
Operational risk		**5,351,405**	4,980,150
Total risk-weighted assets	**(B)**	**76,289,199**	82,507,327
Risk asset ratio	**[(A)/(B) x 100]**	**22.69%**	20.18%

* Qualifying subordinated liabilities represents the following:

	2010 AED'000	2009 AED'000
Tier 2 loan from the Ministry of Finance of the U.A.E (**Note 19(a)**)	**3,443,593**	3,443,593
Medium term floating rate notes (**Note 19(b)**)	**1,357,541**	1,439,081
	4,801,134	4,882,674

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

41. Capital management (continued)

Capital allocation

The allocation of capital between specific operations and activities is, to a large extent, driven by optimisation of the return achieved on the capital allocated. The amount of capital allocated to each operation or activity is based on the inherent risk it carries. The process of allocating capital to specific operations and activities is undertaken independently of those responsible for the operation, by Finance and Risk Groups, and is subject to review by the Bank's Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) as appropriate.

Although maximisation of the return on risk-adjusted capital is the principal basis used in determining how capital is allocated within the Group to particular operations or activities, it is not the sole basis used for decision making. Account also is taken of synergies with other operations and activities, the availability of management and other resources, and the fit of the activity with the Group's longer term strategic objectives. The Group's policies in respect of capital management and allocation are reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors.

42 Risk management

The Group has set up a risk management infrastructure supported by adoption of best practices in the field of risk management to manage and monitor the following major risks arising out of its day to day operations:

- Credit risk management
- Operational risk management
- Market risk management (Interest rate risk and currency risk)
- Liquidity risk management

The Risk Committee, Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) and Investment Committee work under the mandate of the Board of Directors (BOD) to set up risk limits and manage the overall risk in the Group. These committees approve risk management policies of the Group developed by the Risk Management Group.

The Risk Committee has overall responsibility for the oversight of the risk management framework and the risk appetite of the Group. It has established detailed policies and procedures in this regard along with senior management committees to ensure adherence to the approved policies and close monitoring of different risks within the Group. In addition to setting the credit policies of the Group, the Risk Committee also establishes various concentration limits, approves policy exceptions and monitors periodic portfolio reviews to ascertain portfolio quality.

The Risk Management Group function is independent of the business and is led by a qualified Risk Management Head, with enterprise-wide responsibility for the function. The Risk Management Group is responsible for developing credit, market and operational risk policies. Experienced and trained Risk Managers have delegated authority within the risk management framework to approve credit risk transactions and monitor market and operational risks.

The Credit Risk and Control Unit within Risk Management Group is responsible for developing, validating and revalidating Basel 2 risk models for risk ratings and scoring, including calculating and recalibrating Probability of Default ("PD"), Loss Given Default ("LGD"), and Exposure At Default ("EAD") variables.

The Economic Capital team within Risk Management Group is responsible for calculating the Group's economic capital requirement and managing the Group's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). This entails monitoring the Group's capital adequacy under a variety of stressed scenarios to assess and report the impact upon the Group's capital buffer (measured as available capital less risk capital demand) and recommending appropriate actions, as required.

The Group has a progressive risk rating system in place, and a conservative policy for early recognition of impairment and for providing for non–performing assets. As part of its analysis of portfolio pressure points, the Group carries out periodic stress testing to its entire portfolio and takes appropriate action to (i) mitigate risks arising out of specific obligors or industries and/or due to global risk events and their implications on the Group's client base, and (ii) determine portfolio direction and resource allocation accordingly.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

42 Risk management (continued)

The Risk Management Group oversees credit, market and operational risks. Different credit underwriting procedures are followed for commercial and institutional lending, and retail lending, as described below.

Credit risk management

Credit risk is the potential for financial loss arising from a borrower's or counterparty's inability to meet its obligations.

All credit policies are reviewed and approved by the Group's Risk Committee.

Whenever possible, loans are secured by acceptable forms of collateral in order to mitigate credit risk. The Group further limits risk through diversification of its assets by geography and industry sectors.

Wholesale credit risk management

The Wholesale Risk Management team centrally approves all credit facilities and limits for all corporate, treasury and capital markets, financial institutions and SME clients of the Group. Such approvals are carried out in accordance with the Group's credit policy as set out in the Wholesale Credit Policy Manual. Periodic policy revisions and updates are posted as Policy Bulletins.

All credit lines or facilities extended by the Group are granted subject to prior approval pursuant to a set of delegated credit authority limits as recommended by the Risk Management Head in line with the Wholesale Credit Policy, and approved by the Group's Chief Executive Officer (the "CEO"). At least two signatures are required to approve any credit application. Depending on factors such as the nature of the applicant, magnitude of credit, its risk rating, the client type or a specific policy issue, a third concurring signature may sometimes be required, as defined in the Credit Policy Manual.

All credit applications for commercial and institutional lending are subject to the Group's credit policies, underwriting standards and industry caps (if any) and to regulatory requirements, as applicable from time to time. The Group does not lend to companies operating in industries that are considered by the Group inherently risky and where specialized industry knowledge is required.

Limit setting is based on a combination of factors, including a detailed evaluation of each customer's creditworthiness based on proven performance, industry, management and financial analysis (both historical and projected), risk rating, and analysis of facilities (tenor & types of facilities, pricing, collateral and support).

Credit and Marketing functions are segregated. Furthermore, all credit facilities are independently administered and monitored by the Credit Operations (Administration) Department, which separately reports to Operations & Technology Group.

The Group has established limits for managing transferability and convertibility, together defined as cross-border limits. These limits are regularly reviewed by the Risk Management Group and periodically by the Risk Committee. Individual country limits are set out based on each country's financial strength and stability, using a set of metrics such as external debt, overall fiscal position, exports, imports, foreign exchange reserves and external debt service ratio. These limits are then applied to all international transaction flows where there is a risk of default represented by convertibility and/or transferability restrictions.

Retail credit risk management

Retail credit risk is managed on a product basis. Each retail credit application is considered for approval according to a product program, which is devised in accordance with guidelines set out in the product policy approved by the Group's Risk Committee. The evaluation of a customer's creditworthiness is determined on the basis of statistically validated scoring models and policies.

Going forward, as part of its customer-centric strategy, retail credit will monitor risk at both the customer and product level.

All approval authorities are delegated by the Chief Executive Officer (the "CEO") acting on behalf of the Board of Directors. Different authority levels are specified for approving product programs and exceptions thereto, and individual loans and credits under product programs. Each product program contains detailed credit criteria (such as customer demographics and income eligibility) and regulatory, compliance and documentation requirements, as well as other operating requirements. Credit authority levels range from Level 1 (approval of a credit application meeting all the criteria of an already approved product program) to Level 5 (the highest level where the Risk Committee approval of the specific credit application is necessary).

42 Risk management (continued)

Credit risk management (continued)

Credit review procedures

Specialists within the Audit, Review and Compliance group undertake regular reviews of the portfolio. In the wholesale portfolio this involves sampling of assets. In retail the focus is on testing the Risk Management Process including preodic review of retail assets portfolio quality and related provision. The specialists subject the Group's risk assets to an independent quality evaluation on a regular basis in conformity with the guidelines of the Central Bank of U.A.E. and the Group's internal policies in order to assist in the early identification of accrual and potential performance problems, they validate the risk ratings of those commercial and institutional clients and ensure approved credit policies, guidelines and operating procedures across the Group are implemented or highlight identified gaps in their reports.

Loan classification

All commercial and institutional loan facilities of the Group are assigned one of twenty five risk ratings. Non-classified obligors are those rated from 1 to 22. Obligors at the higher risk end rated 21 and 22 are categorized as "Watch-List". Classified exposures fall into 4 categories representing escalating degrees of severity. Assets rated 23 and 24 are categorized as "Specially Mentioned" and 25 are categorized as "Substandard". All loans and advances that are rated from 21 to 25 are considered as Grade 4 – Watch-List in the same note below. Such "Substandard" loans although still performing carry a higher risk of default owing to stressed financial or business conditions. Doubtful and Loss rated credits are maintained in separate categories, outside the risk rating system. Split classifications may be used when a facility is partially collateralized, where the Loss Given Default ("LGD") would be different for the collateralized portion of the credit. The Group's internal rating system, which has been developed using historical loss data and customer behavioural scores, is also continually updated and strengthened in order to provide a statistically validated underpinning to customer ratings consistent with Basel II Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) guidelines.

When interest or principal of a credit is overdue for ninety days or more, interest is suspended and is not credited to consolidated income statement. Once a loan is designated as non-accrual, all previously accrued but uncollected interest is reversed and charged against interest income. Interest accruals are no longer recorded as income, and the amortization into income of deferred loan fees ceases. Collections subsequent to a loan being placed on non-accrual status are applied on a cash basis. Specific allowance for impairment of classified assets is made based on recoverability of exposure and the risk ratings of the assets. Any exception to this policy required the approval of the CRO and is only considered when interest is current and principal is under "good faith" restructuring discussions.

Retail loans are written off at a maximum of 180 days past their due date, based on the characteristics of the underlying product. The written off amount includes the unpaid interest accrued to the advance till the date of write off and the principal outstanding. Interest accrual to retail advances stop on the date of write off. The only exception to this is high risk mortgage loans to individuals where the loan amount is written off at 180 days. For all other cases of mortgage defaults the bank provisions for the full amount of negative equity at 180 days.

Impaired loans and securities

Impaired loans and other financial assets are loans and other financial assets for which the Group determines that it is probable that it will be unable to collect all principal and interest due according to the contractual terms of the loans and other financial assets agreements. These assets are graded Doubtful or Loss in the Group's internal credit risk grading system for wholesale credits.

Past due but not impaired loans and securities

Past due but not impaired loans and other financial assets are those loans and other financial assets where contractual interest or principal payments are past due, but the Group believes that impairment is not appropriate on the basis of the level of security or collateral available and/or the stage of collection of amounts owed to the Group.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

42 Risk management (continued)

Credit risk management (continued)

Allowances for impairment

The Group establishes an allowance for impairment losses that represents its estimate of incurred losses in its loan portfolio. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective impairment allowance established for groups of homogeneous assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but have not been identified on loans subject to individual assessment for impairment.

The Group also complies with International Accounting Standards 39 (IAS 39) in accordance with which it assesses the need for any impairment losses on its loans portfolio by calculating the net present value using the original effective interest rate of the expected future cash flows for each loan or its recoverability based on either collateral value or the market value of the asset where such price is available. As required by Central Bank of the U.A.E. guidelines, the Group takes the higher of the loan loss provisions required under IAS 39 and Central Bank regulations.

Write-off policy

The Group writes off a loan or other financial asset (and any related allowances for impairment losses) when the Group Credit determines that the loans or other financial assets are uncollectible in whole or in part. This determination is reached after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower or issuer's financial position such that the borrower or issuer can no longer pay its obligation in full, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure. For smaller balance standardized loans, charge off decisions generally are based on a product specific past due status. Write-offs are only generally allowed after 3 years from the date of which the asset has been classified as "Loss" or has been charged off.

Set out below is an analysis of the gross and net (of allowances for impairment) amounts of impaired assets by risk grade.

	Due from banks		Loans and advances		Islamic financing and investing		Other financial assets	
	2010	2009	**2010**	2009	**2010**	2009	**2010**	2009
	AED'000	AED'000	**AED'000**	AED'000	**AED'000**	AED'000	**AED'000**	AED'000
Impaired								
Renegotiated and impaired	**-**	-	**1,354,215**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-
Doubtful	**593,182**	480,137	**3,496,390**	3,485,376	**112,926**	107,706	**22,401**	67,258
Loss	**-**	-	**278,133**	16,620	**62,030**	4,026	**-**	-
Gross amount	**593,182**	480,137	**5,128,738**	3,501,996	**174,956**	111,732	**22,401**	67,258
Interest/profit suspended	**(56,910)**	(19,854)	**(446,824)**	(172,764)	**(20,564)**	(6,237)	**-**	-
Specific allowance for impairment	**(477,848)**	(460,283)	**(1,975,238)**	(1,261,873)	**(111,028)**	(46,323)	**-**	-
	58,424	-	**2,706,676**	2,067,359	**43,364**	59,172	**22,401**	67,258
Past due but not impaired								
Past due by less than 90 days	**-**	-	**302,859**	533,267	**1,016**	-	**-**	-
Past due beyond 90 days	**-**	130,579	**66,757**	642,932	**-**	-	**-**	-
Past due retail loans beyond 30 days	**-**	-	**666,781**	795,612	**80,000**	73,600	**-**	-
	-	130,579	**1,036,397**	1,971,811	**81,016**	73,600	**-**	-
Neither past due nor impaired								
Gross amount	**13,593,531**	8,130,477	**32,854,561**	38,631,890	**5,171,024**	5,438,921	**8,061,410**	9,297,626
Collective allowance for impairment	**-**	-	**(677,652)**	(512,637)	**(4,500)**	-	**-**	
	13,593,531	8,130,477	**32,176,909**	38,119,253	**5,166,524**	5,438,921	**8,061,410**	9,297,626
Carrying amount	**13,651,955**	8,261,056	**35,919,982**	42,158,423	**5,290,904**	5,571,693	**8,083,811**	9,364,884

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

42 Risk management (continued)

Credit risk management (continued)

Renegotiated loans represent the net carrying value of loans and advances to Dubai Government Related Entities that have been restructured resulting in concessions agreed to by the Group concerning an extended repayment period and reduced interest rates from the original loan terms. These concessions, representing value foregone by the Group, have been recognised as impairments in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The impairment charge will be gradually released to the consolidated income statement over the remaining life of the loan subject to satisfactory performance of the account according to the restructured terms.

The credit quality of the portfolio of loans and advances measured at amortised cost and Islamic financing and investing products at amortised costs that were neither past due nor impaired as at 31 December 2010 and 2009 can be assessed by reference to the Group's standard credit grading system. The following information is based on the system:

	Loans and advances		Islamic financing and investment products	
	2010	2009	**2010**	2009
Grades	**AED'000**	AED'000	**AED'000**	AED'000
Grade 1 – Low risk	**2,688,734**	6,064,507	**271,727**	1,744,110
Grade 2 – Satisfactory risk	**18,764,661**	22,682,309	**2,799,428**	2,526,400
Grade 3 – Fair Risk	**3,984,695**	5,031,103	**493,812**	633,271
Grade 4 – Watch List	**7,416,471**	4,853,971	**1,606,057**	535,140
	32,854,561	38,631,890	**5,171,024**	5,438,921

Collateral against loans and advances measured at amortised cost is generally held in the form of mortgage interests over property, other registered securities over assets, and guarantees. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing, and generally are not updated except when a loan is individually assessed as impaired. Collateral generally is not held over amounts due from banks, except when securities are held as part of reverse repurchase and securities borrowing activity. Collateral usually is not held against other financial assets, and no such collateral was held at 31 December 2010 or 2009.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

42 Risk management (continued)

Credit risk management (continued)

The table below details the fair value of the collateral as at the date of granting the loan except for the fair value of debt and equity securities collaterals which are updated regularly for fair value and at the reporting date:

	Loans and advances and Islamic financing and investing products		Due from banks	
	2010	2009	**2010**	2009
	AED'000	AED'000	**AED'000**	AED'000
Against individually impaired advances:				
Property	**1,820,066**	1,404,008	**-**	-
Equities	**801,297**	874,613	**-**	-
Cash	**11,567**	19,526	**-**	-
Others	**118,054**	-		
Against loans and advances not impaired:				
Property	**8,255,773**	6,640,683	**-**	-
Equities	**1,023,378**	2,138,390	**-**	-
Cash	**2,153,084**	3,088,790	**156,711**	194,406
Others	**1,836,114**	2,862,405	**-**	-
Total	**16,019,333**	17,028,415	**156,711**	194,406

The distributions by geographical concentration of impaired loans and advances measured at amortised cost and impairment allowance for credit losses are as follows:

	U.A.E.	Middle East countries	O.E.C.D.	Other countries	Total
	AED'000	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**
2010					
Impaired loans and advances	**2,163,250**	**2,937,348**	**28,140**	**-**	**5,128,738**
Impairment allowance for credit losses inclusive of interest in suspense	**(419,495)**	**(1,986,939)**	**(15,628)**	**-**	**(2,422,062)**
	1,743,755	**950,409**	**12,512**	**-**	**2,706,676**
2009					
Impaired loans and advances	658,423	2,817,127	26,446	-	3,501,996
Impairment allowance for credit losses inclusive of interest in suspense	(167,405)	(1,252,885)	(14,347)	-	(1,434,637)
	491,018	1,564,242	12,099	-	2,067,359

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

42 Risk management (continued)

Currency risk management

The distributions by geographical concentration of impaired Islamic financing and investment products measured at amortised cost impairment allowance for credit losses are as follows:

	U.A.E.	Middle East countries	O.E.C.D.	Other countries	Total
	AED'000	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**
2010					
Impaired Islamic financing and investment products	**79,469**	**95,487**	**-**	**-**	**174,956**
Impairment allowance for credit losses inclusive of interest in suspense	**(49,968)**	**(81,624)**	**-**	**-**	**(131,592)**
	29,501	**13,863**	**-**	**-**	**43,364**
2009					
Impaired Islamic financing and investment products	20,266	91,466	-	-	111,732
Impairment allowance for credit losses inclusive of interest in suspense	(10,118)	(42,442)	-	-	(52,560)
	10,148	49,024	-	-	59,172

Operational risk management

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or external events.

Operational risk is inherent in each of the Group's businesses and support activities. Operational risk can manifest itself in various ways, including errors, fraudulent acts, business interruptions, employee misdeeds, or non-compliance to contract by vendors. These events could result in financial losses and other damage to the Group, including reputational harm.

To monitor and control operational risk, the Group maintains a system of comprehensive policies, procedures and a control framework designed to provide a sound and well-controlled operational environment. The goal is to keep operational risk at appropriate levels, in relation to the Group's financial strength, business characteristics, competitive environment and regulatory environment of the markets in which the Group operates. Notwithstanding these control measures, the Group incurs operational losses.

The Group has established an independent Operational Risk Function under the Risk Management Group; this Function has designed and implemented a detailed Group level Operational Risk Policy, which has since been approved by the Risk Management Committee.

The Group's operational risk framework is supported by an operational risk software tool customised to meet the Group's specific framework requirements. This helps integrate the individual components of the operational risk management framework into a unified, web-based tool and enhances the capture, reporting and analysis of operational risk data. For purposes of identification, monitoring, reporting and analysis, the Group categorizes operational risk events in line with standard Basel II risk event types.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

42 Risk management (continued)

Operational risk management (continued)

Risk identification is the recognition of the operational risk events that risk owners and management believe may give rise to operational losses. Post implementation of the operational risk software, the management has required all businesses to utilize the Group's Standard Risk Control Self-Assessment process and supporting architecture as a dynamic risk management tool. The goal of the self-assessment process is for each business to identify the key operational risks specific to its environment and capture the view of the risk owner as to the degree to which it maintains appropriate controls. Action plans are expected to be developed for control issues identified, and businesses are held accountable for tracking and resolving these issues on a timely basis.

Operational risk monitoring

The Group has a process for monitoring operational risk-event data, permitting analysis of errors and losses as well as trends. Such analysis is performed at Group level, Business level and at each product, entity and risk type level, along with capture of loss event data being the experience of the Group in relation to actualization of operational risk events. The data reported enables the Group to back-test against self-assessment results.

Market risk management

Market Risk is the risk that the Group's positions will be adversely affected by changes in the levels or volatilities of market factors such as interest rates, currency rates, equity prices, commodity prices and credit spreads. The Market Risk Management Group is independent of the business. The Head of Market Risk reports to the Head of Risk Management.

Market risk arises from the Group's trading and non-trading activities. The Market Risk Management function addresses risks arising from trading activities. Interest risk exposure arising from non-trading activities is managed by the Assets & Liabilities Committee (ALCO).

Trading risks are concentrated in Treasury and Capital Markets (TCM) and managed by a solid framework of market risk limits that reflect the Group's market risk appetite. Limits are placed on position sizes as well as on factor sensitivities. Positions are monitored daily against the established limits and position monitoring reports are circulated to the Market Risk Management team and the respective Business Heads. In case of a limit exception, corrective action is taken in line with the Market Risk Policy and the concerned trading desk's limits package.

In addition to a Market Risk Limits Package, each trading desk has a Permitted Product List which is a list of products and structures which have been determined to be appropriate for the TCM desk to trade. Any addition to this list is made after approval from the TCM Product Policy Committee which assesses the risks associated with the product and verifies that they can be controlled effectively prior to approving the product.

One of the techniques used to measure risk is Value at Risk (VaR). VaR is an estimate of the potential losses arising in a portfolio over a specified time horizon due to adverse changes in market factors. The management calculates one-day VaR at a 99% confidence interval using Monte Carlo simulations. This means that under normal market conditions, on ninety-nine days in a hundred, the decline in the value of a portfolio will be less than the estimated VaR number. Only on one day in a hundred will it exceed this number. The model is back-tested regularly to ensure that actual losses are in fact below the potential losses estimated by VaR.

Stress testing is conducted by generating extreme, but plausible scenarios, such as significant movements in interest rates, credit spreads, etc. and analyzing their effect on the Group's trading positions.

During the year ended 31 December 2010, VaR was calculated regularly and as of 31 December 2010 the 99% VaR was USD 1.34 million (31 December 2009: USD 0.469 million).

There has been no change to the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are managed and measured.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

42 Risk management (continued)

Market risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the value of financial instruments. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of mismatches or gaps in the amounts of assets and liabilities.

The Group uses simulation-modelling tools to measure and monitor interest rate sensitivity. The results are analyzed and monitored by Assets and Liabilities Committee ("ALCO"). Since most of the Group's assets and liabilities are floating rate, deposits and loans generally reprice simultaneously providing a natural hedge, which reduces interest rate exposure. Moreover, the majority of the Group's assets and liabilities reprice within one year, thereby further limiting interest rate risk.

The impact of 50 basis points sudden movement in benchmark interest rate on profit over a 12 months period as at 31 December 2010 would have been an decrease in profit by 2.4% (in case of decrease of interest rate) and would have been an increase in profit by 3.2% (in case of increase of interest rate) [2009: +0.42% and -0.15%] respectively.

During the year ended 31 December 2010, the effective interest rate on due from banks and certificates of deposits with central banks was 1.71% (2009: 1.57%), on loans and advances measured at amortised cost 7.12% (2009: 6.93%), on customers' deposits 2.50% (2009: 3.11%) and on due to banks 1.70% (2009: 2.39%).

The following table depicts the interest rate sensitivity position and interest rate gap position based on contractual repricing arrangement:

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

42 Risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk management (continued)

Interest rate sensitivity gap

	2010						
	Within 3 months	Over 3 to 6 months	Over 6 to 12 months	Over 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non-Interest Sensitive	Total Sensitive
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Assets							
Cash and balances with central banks	4,514,534	1,932,000	3,410,000	-	-	3,517,188	13,373,722
Deposits and balances due from banks	7,380,750	3,329,551	851,813	407,551	210,687	1,471,603	13,651,955
Other financial assets measured at fair value	3,164	129,933	103,372	95,198	31,148	1,859,865	2,222,680
Loans and advances measured at amortised cost	13,205,072	2,319,304	6,199,890	10,580,468	3,614,939	309	35,919,982
Islamic financing and investment products measured at amortised cost	1,969,982	281,893	442,828	1,930,483	665,718	-	5,290,904
Other financial assets measured at amortised costs	931,745	364,360	498,006	3,954,215	2,331,057	4,428	8,083,811
Interest receivable and other assets	-	-	-	-	-	4,755,743	4,755,743
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	172,320	172,320
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	1,374,686	1,374,686
Total assets	28,005,247	8,357,041	11,505,909	16,967,915	6,853,549	13,156,142	84,845,803
Liabilities and equity							
Deposits and balances due to banks	5,504,553	249,298	490,328	87,700	-	613,747	6,945,626
Repurchase agreements with banks	2,461,993	-	-	-	-	-	2,461,993
Customers' deposits	26,152,014	4,642,514	4,485,517	674,549	517,385	10,292,879	46,764,858
Islamic customers' deposits	3,582,281	297,023	269,074	4,323	115	335,999	4,488,815
Insurance and life assurance funds	-	-	-	-	-	896,587	896,587
Interest payable and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	4,990,584	4,990,584
Medium-term loans	2,459,441	-	-	-	3,443,593	-	5,903,034
Long-term loans	-	-	-	-	9,049	275	9,324
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent	-	-	-	-	-	11,844,743	11,844,743
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	540,239	540,239
Total liabilities and equity	40,160,282	5,188,835	5,244,919	766,572	3,970,142	29,515,053	84,845,803
On Balance Sheet gap	(12,155,035)	3,168,206	6,260,990	16,201,343	2,883,407	(16,358,911)	-
Off Balance Sheet gap	(494,341)	22,510	211,792	260,039	-	-	-
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap – 2010	(12,649,376)	(9,458,660)	(2,985,878)	13,475,504	16,358,911	-	-
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap – 2009	(35,752,939)	(27,981,896)	8,329,389	13,783,747	14,187,189	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

42 Risk management (continued)

Currency risk management

Currency risk represents the risk of change in the value of financial instruments due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Limits on positions by currencies are monitored. The Group's exposures on 31 December 2010 are:

	Net spot position AED'000	Forward position AED'000	Total 2010 AED'000	Total 2009 AED'000
U.S. Dollars	8,179,352	(1,190,036)	6,989,316	5,916,855
Qatari Riyals	5,332,490	(491,683)	4,840,807	736,330
Indian Rupees	71,764	22,468	94,232	88,254
Pound Sterling	(456,644)	473,211	16,567	75,623
Singapore Dollar	694	-	694	436
Egyptian Pound	(129,764)	-	(129,764)	4,930
Euro	55,238	(61,238)	(6,000)	2,399
Bahrain Dinar	277,106	-	277,106	277,797
Saudi Riyal	(245,654)	226,090	(19,564)	1,864
Japanese Yen	256,119	(255,579)	540	377
Swiss Francs	1,234	3	1,237	684
Pakistani Rupees	15,956	-	15,956	16,346
Kuwaiti Dinar	(1,190,507)	1,197,415	6,908	12,824
Canadian Dollars	597	(1,737)	(1,140)	(1,822)
Australian Dollars	1,760	-	1,760	1,038
Omani Riyal	9,934	(1,647)	8,287	1,620
Others	4,529	(2,228)	2,301	3,908
Total	12,184,204	(84,961)	12,099,243	7,139,463

The exchange rate of AED against US Dollar is pegged since November 1980 and the Group's exposure to currency risk is limited to that extent.

Most of the positions are in currencies that are pegged to the U.A.E. Dirham; therefore, any change in their exchange rates will have insignificant sensitivity on the consolidated income statement or consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity Risk is the risk that the Group's entities, in various locations and in various currencies, will be unable to meet a financial commitment to a customer, creditor, or investor when due.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

42 Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk management (continued)

Management of liquidity risk

The Group's senior management's focus on liquidity management is to:

- Better understand the various sources of liquidity risk, particularly under stressed conditions;
- Ensure the Group's short term and long term resilience, as measured by the Basel 3 proposals, is sufficiently robust to meet realistic adverse scenarios;
- Develop effective contingency plans to deal with liquidity crises;
- Develop liquidity risk tolerance levels within the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) framework; and
- Demonstrate that the bank can survive the closure of one or more funding markets by ensuring that finance can be readily raised from a variety of sources.

Assets and Liabilities Committee ("ALCO") has a broad range of authority delegated by the Board of Directors to manage the Group's assets and liabilities structure and funding strategy. ALCO meets on a monthly basis or more often as circumstances dictate to review liquidity ratios, asset and liability structure, interest rate and foreign exchange exposures, internal and statutory ratio requirements, funding gaps and general domestic and international economic and financial market conditions. ALCO formulates liquidity risk management guidelines for the Group's operation on the basis of its review.

The members of ALCO are the Chief Executive Officer, the Head of Corporate Affairs, the Head of Retail Banking Group, the Head of Risk Management, the Head of Financial Institutions Group, the Head of International Banking and the Head of Treasury's Capital Markets.

The Group has historically relied on customer deposits for its funding needs. Over the years, the Group has successfully introduced various cash managed products and retail savings' schemes which have enabled it to mobilize low cost, broad base deposits. In order to diversify the funding sources, the Euro Medium Term Notes program was launched in 2004 and, to date; this has outstanding balance of AED 2.4 Billion (**Note 19(b**)) in medium-term borrowings. During the year ended 31 December 2007, the Group raised AED 1.8 Billion for 5 years through a syndicated borrowing arrangement.

To manage liquidity risk tolerance, the Group uses various indicators including the regulatory ratio of utilization of funds to stable resources. Other indicators include loans and advances to customers' deposits and stable funds, liquid assets to customers' deposits and liquid assets to total assets ratios, plus deposit concentration risk indicators. Any breach of any tolerance level needs to be reported to ALCO and remedied within a short period.

The Treasury function in the Group is responsible to manage the liquidity and it follows strict guidelines for deployment of liquid assets within each liquidity bucket. Periodic stress tests are performed to ensure the availability of funds during stressed situations.

Inter-bank borrowing lines and repo facilities with global banks and the Central Bank of U.A.E. are part of the contingency funding options maintained by the Treasury.

The following table summarizes the maturity profile of Group's assets and liabilities based on contractual repayment arrangements. The contractual maturities of assets and liabilities have been determined on the basis of the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date:

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

42 Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk management (continued)

Maturity profile:

The maturity profile of assets, liabilities and equity as at 31 December **2010** were as follows:

	Within 3 months	**Over 3 to 6 months**	**Over 6 to 12 months**	**Over 1 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
	AED'000	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**
Assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	**8,031,722**	**1,931,431**	**3,410,000**	**569**	**-**	**13,373,722**
Deposits and balances due from banks	**8,858,786**	**3,329,551**	**337,173**	**915,757**	**210,688**	**13,651,955**
Other financial assets measured at fair value	**152,707**	**121,945**	**148,626**	**1,733,933**	**65,469**	**2,222,680**
Loans and advances measured at amortised Cost	**13,204,535**	**2,319,369**	**6,200,019**	**10,581,118**	**3,614,941**	**35,919,982**
Islamic financing and investment products measured at amortised cost	**1,934,862**	**296,893**	**442,828**	**1,950,603**	**665,718**	**5,290,904**
Other financial assets measured at amortised cost	**936,996**	**364,073**	**498,294**	**3,955,064**	**2,329,384**	**8,083,811**
Interest receivable and other assets	**1,557,791**	**1,775,706**	**647,121**	**499,829**	**275,296**	**4,755,743**
Investment properties	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**172,320**	**172,320**
Property and equipment	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,374,686**	**1,374,686**
Total assets	**34,677,399**	**10,138,968**	**11,684,061**	**19,636,873**	**8,708,502**	**84,845,803**
Liabilities and equities						
Deposits and balances due to banks	**4,154,714**	**249,298**	**617,414**	**1,924,200**	**-**	**6,945,626**
Repurchase agreements with banks	**2,461,993**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,461,993**
Customers' deposits	**36,486,493**	**4,645,721**	**4,486,017**	**626,586**	**520,041**	**46,764,858**
Islamic customers' deposits	**3,918,280**	**297,023**	**269,074**	**4,323**	**115**	**4,488,815**
Insurance and life assurance funds	**-**	**389,533**	**280,120**	**226,934**	**-**	**896,587**
Interest payable and other liabilities	**1,823,242**	**1,165,089**	**1,126,800**	**542,778**	**332,675**	**4,990,584**
Medium-term loans	**-**	**1,101,900**	**-**	**-**	**4,801,134**	**5,903,034**
Long-term loans	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,324**	**9,324**
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11,844,743**	**11,844,743**
Non-controlling interest	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**540,239**	**540,239**
Total liability and equity	**48,844,722**	**7,848,564**	**6,779,425**	**3,324,821**	**18,048,271**	**84,845,803**

Maturity profile:

The maturity profile of assets, liabilities and equity as at 31 December 2009 were as follows:

	Within 3 months	Over 3 to 6 months	Over 6 to 12 months	Over 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Total assets	37,811,995	12,095,026	12,484,715	24,922,975	7,307,233	94,621,944
Total liabilities and equity	64,930,839	5,585,097	3,851,127	6,202,304	14,052,577	94,621,944

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

42 Risk management (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. As such, differences can arise between book values and the fair value estimates. Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Group is a going concern without any intention or requirement to materially curtail the scale of its operation or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

Fair value of financial assets carried at amortised cost

Except as detailed in the following table, the management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values.

	2010		2009	
	Carrying amount	**Fair Value**	Carrying amount	Fair value
	AED'000	**AED'000**	AED'000	AED'000
Financial assets				
- Other financial assets measured at amortised cost	**8,083,811**	**7,755,233**	9,364,884	7,664,930
Financial liabilities				
- Medium term floating rate notes	**2,459,441**	**2,173,030**	3,734,706	3,067,794

The fair value for other financial assets measured at amortised cost is based on market prices or broker/dealer price quotations. Where this information is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for securities with similar credit, maturity and yield characteristics.

Medium term floating rates notes are notes listed in Luxembourg Securities Exchange. The fair value for these notes is determined with reference to quoted market prices.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

42 Risk management (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Valuation techniques and assumptions applied for the purposes of measuring fair value

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows.

- The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices (includes listed redeemable notes, bills of exchange, debentures and perpetual notes).

- The fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding derivative instruments) are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions and dealer quotes for similar instruments.

- The fair values of derivative instruments are calculated using quoted prices. Where such prices are not available, a discounted cash flow analysis is performed using the applicable yield curve for the duration of the instruments for non optional derivatives, and option pricing models for optional derivatives. Foreign currency forward contracts are measured using quoted forward exchange rates and yield curves derived from quoted interest rates matching maturities of the contracts. Interest rate swaps are measured at the present value of future cash flows estimated and discounted based on the applicable yield curves derived from quoted interest rates.

Fair value measurements recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

42 Risk management (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Fair value measurements recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position (continued)

	2010			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	AED'000	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Other financial assets measured at FVTPL				
- Debt securities	**151,066**	**211,747**	**-**	**362,813**
- Equities	**117,072**	**678**	**-**	**117,750**
- Mutual and other funds	**110,567**	**-**	**-**	**110,567**
Other financial assets measured at FVTOCI				
- Equities	**1,010,305**	**19,430**	**417,159**	**1,446,894**
- Mutual and other funds	**184,656**	**-**	**-**	**184,656**
Total	**1,573,666**	**231,855**	**417,159**	**2,222,680**
Other assets				
Positive fair value of derivatives	**237,255**	**880,323**	**-**	**1,117,578**
Other liabilities				
Negative fair value of derivatives	**202,764**	**892,192**	**-**	**1,094,956**

	2009			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Other financial assets measured at FVTPL				
- Debt securities	236,208	70,308	-	306,516
- Equities	114,443	-	-	114,443
- Mutual and other funds	168,893	-	-	168,893
Other financial assets measured at FVTOCI				
- Equities	955,510	19,123	480,158	1,454,791
- Mutual and other funds	166,874	-	-	166,874
Total	1,641,928	89,431	480,158	2,211,517
Other assets				
Positive fair value of derivatives	301,645	967,553	-	1,269,198
Other liabilities				
Negative fair value of derivatives	274,379	996,057	-	1,270,436

There were no transfers between Level 1 and 2 during the years ended 31 December 2010 and 2009.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

42 Risk management (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement of other financial assets measured at FVTOCI

	2010	2009
	AED'000	AED'000
At 1 January	**480,158**	451,408
Purchases	**23,719**	25,685
Cost of sales	**(2,840)**	-
Change in fair value	**(83,878)**	3,065
At 31 December	**417,159**	480,158

The investments classified under Level 3 category have been fair-valued based on information available for each investment. Based on the information available the valuation has been carried on net asset value or valuation provided by the portfolio managers.

All gain and loses included in other comprehensive income relate to unquoted investments in equity instruments held at the end of the reporting period and are reported as changes of 'investments revaluation reserve'.

Fair value sensitivity analysis

The following table shows the sensitivity of fair values to 10% increase or decrease as at 31 December 2010:

	Reflected in statement of income		**Reflected in other comprehensive income**	
	Favourable change	**Unfavourable change**	**Favourable change**	**Unfavourable change**
	AED'000	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**
2010 **Other financial assets measured at fair value**	**59,113**	**(59,113)**	**163,155**	**(163,155)**
2009 Other financial assets measured at fair value	58,985	(58,985)	162,167	(162,167)

Majority of the derivatives financial instruments are back to back; therefore, any change to the fair value of the derivatives resulting from price inputs chances will have insignificant impact on the consolidated income statement or consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

43 Fiduciary activities

Assets held by the Group in trust, in a fiduciary and custodial capacity on behalf of its customers, are not included in these consolidated financial statements. These include assets held in a fiduciary capacity for a related party as of 31 December 2010 of AED 949.86 million (2009: AED 850.84 million).

44 Fund management

Makaseb Funds Company BSC (subsidiary – **Note 1**) manages a number of equity funds which are not consolidated in these consolidated financial statements. The funds have no recourse to the general assets of the Group; further the Group has no recourse to the assets of the funds.

45 Foreign restricted assets

Net assets equivalent to AED 79.021 million as of 31 December 2010 (2009: AED 71.934 million) maintained by certain branches of the Bank, operating outside the United Arab Emirates, are subject to exchange control regulations of the countries in which these branches operate.

46 Comparative amounts

The Group has adopted IFRS 9 Financial Instruments in 2009 in advance of its effective date. The Group has chosen 31 December 2009 as its date of initial application (i.e. the date on which the Group has assessed its existing financial assets) as this is the first reporting period end since the Standard was issued on 12 November 2009. The Standard has been applied retrospectively and as permitted by IFRS 9, comparative amounts have not been restated.

IFRS 9 specifies how an entity should classify and measure its financial instruments. It requires all financial assets to be classified in their entirety on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Financial assets are measured either at amortised cost or fair value.

The management has reviewed and assessed all of the Group's existing financial assets as at the date of initial application of IFRS 9. As a result:

- the Group's investments in debt instruments meeting the required criteria are measured at amortised cost;
- the Group's equity investments not held for trading have been designated as at FVTOCI; and
- the Group's remaining investments in equity investments and debt instruments are measured at FVTPL.

This change in accounting policy has been applied retrospectively, in accordance with the transitional provisions of IFRS 9, where no restatement of comparative figures was applied

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

46 Comparative amounts (continued)

The impact of this change in accounting policy at the beginning of the prior year (as at 1 January 2009) has been to decrease retained earnings attributable to shareholders of the parent opening balance by AED 24.4 million and to increase investments revaluation reserves attributable to shareholders of the parent opening balance by AED 285.5 million as follows:

	Retained earnings	Investment revaluation reserves
	AED'000	AED'000
Due to reclassification of financial assets to:		
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	**(35,714)**	**27,297**
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	**4,056**	**(2,307)**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**7,284**	**260,559**
	(24,374)	**285,549**

47 Approval of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 8 February 2011.