Socially
Responsible.
Economically
Strong.

ANNUAL REPORT 2013

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

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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. Sultan Abdulla Ahmed Al Ghurair
Mr. Rashed Saif Saeed Al Jarwan
Mr. Abdul Rahman Saif Al Ghurair
Mr. Rashed Saif Ahmed Al Ghurair

Chairman's Report

Mr. Abdulla Bin Ahmad Al Ghurair
Chairman

The Year 2013 closed on a high note with Dubai winning its bid to host EXPO 2020. This well deserved success came at an opportune time and is expected to give further impetus to strong economic recovery which UAE has experienced during the year.

Expecting a strong trajectory of growth, we had made aggressive plans for 2013 and I am very pleased to state that we were able to achieve our plans and have posted an outstanding performance for 2013. Our bank has achieved an all round growth that has outperformed the market on most critical measures of performance.

The bank, participating in all sectors of economy, increased its Loans and Advances from AED 41.4 Billion in 2012 to AED 50.4 Billion in 2013, an impressive growth of 21.8%. In order to maintain healthy Advances to Deposits ratio, we managed a higher growth in Customer Deposits which went up from AED 47.4 Billion in 2012 to AED 58.6 Billion in 2013, an increase of 23.5%.

The resultant Advances to Deposits ratio at 86.05 is one of the best in the market. Cash management products launched during the last few years helped the bank to increase current account balances and at the end of 2013, our Current and Savings account constituted an impressive 56% of our Total Deposits.

The growth in Customer Deposits and Advances at the bank led to an increase in Total Assets from AED 76.4 Billion in 2012 to AED 89.7 Billion 2013, a growth of 17.4%. Maintaining comfortable liquidity remained the major priority of the management and Liquid Assets to Total Assets ratio remained at a comfortable level of 26.5%.

The growth in interest bearing Assets and low cost liabilities improved the bank's Net Interest margin from 2.6% in 2012 to 2.9% in 2013. The improved margin coupled with positive realignment of balance sheet helped the bank to achieve a 23.4% increase in Net Interest Income in 2013 over 2012. Fee and Other Income also improved by a healthy 13.8%. This led to a growth of 18.4% in our Operating Income which went up from AED 4.1 Billion in 2012 to AED 4.8 Billion in 2013.

The Fee and Other Income to Total Income ratio declined marginally from 51.5% in 2012 to 49.5% in 2013, but remained best-in-class.

Compared to revenue growth of 18.4%, Operating Expenses of the bank grew at a much slower pace of only 10%. Thus Expenses to Income ratio improved from 45.4% in 2012 to 42.2% in 2013.

The impact of credit policy revamp and focused attention on risk management practices came through during the year and Asset quality improved significantly with NPL to Gross Loans ratio declining from 9.4% in 2012 to 6.0% in 2013. However, the bank maintained the provision charge level for impaired loans increasing the coverage for Non-performing loans from 57% to 97%.

The all round growth in Assets, Liabilities and Revenue and optimization of expenses and risk cost helped the bank to post a Net Profit of AED 1.806 Billion in 2013, an outstanding growth of 38% over AED 1.312 Billion achieved in 2012.

Inspite of the healthy growth in Assets, bank's Tier-1 ratio remained above average at 16.4% and Total Capital Adequacy ratio at 18.15%.

Continuing its prudent policy of funding the growth through internal capitalization, your Board is pleased to recommend a cash dividend of 40% of paid up capital. This cash dividend will constitute only 37% of the profit for 2013.

UAE ECONOMY

2013 was a turnaround year for the UAE economy with all indicators exceeding the forecasts. The GDP of the country grew by an estimated 4.5%. The Oil economy remained buoyant and contributed well to GDP as oil prices stayed high averaging US$ 109 per barrel. The Non-oil economy contribution went up significantly particularly in tourism, hospitability, logistics, construction and financial sectors. Abu Dhabi non-oil economy growth rate exceeded 10%. The stock market went up substantially posting a growth of over 100% in 2013.

The economic forecast for 2014 is equally bullish. The GDP growth is expected in the range of 4.5% to 5%. Abu Dhabi oil production is expected to reach 2.8 Million barrels a day in 2014 and price forecast of around US$ 100 per barrel, therefore the contribution of oil to Abu Dhabi and UAE GDP is expected to decline. However,

non-oil economy is expected to pick-up steam further enhancing its contribution to the GDP and helping to achieve the forecasted growth rate.

Abu Dhabi has unveiled massive infrastructure investments plan. It is expected that over AED 340 Billion will be invested to develop and improve the infrastructure in the emirates in the next 6 years. The foreign direct investment in 2014 is expected to reach AED 44 Billion. Tourism sector is forecasting a growth of 11% and on the back of strong growth in tourist flow hospitality and retail sector is also poised for a double digit growth in 2014.

As the UAE economy picked up the momentum in 2013 the pace of the banking sector growth also accelerated. The growth in Loans and Advances which had averaged at 2.6% per annum from 2009 - 2012 period went up to 7.2% in the first 9 months of 2013. The banking sector Advances to Deposit ratio further improved to 93% in September 2013 with ample liquidity in the market. The UAE banking sector Capital Adequacy ratio as on September 2013 remained high at 19% reflecting the core strength of the sector. UAE maintained its position as the most attractive destination for international financial institutions to set up a base in the region with DIFC posting a growth of 14% in a number of companies registered with them.

OUTLOOK FOR 2014

2014 outlook for the bank mirrors the strong growth forecasted for the UAE economy. The world-class infrastructure that the bank built by upgrading its technology platform, changing core banking system and re-vamping its policies and procedures provides it a strong foundation which will enable it to continue to improve its market share in 2014. The strategies developed last year for 2013-2015 period are in full play. We have identified the right customer segments, developed the required product line, aligned the distribution channels and have set up systems to manage and monitor end-to-end customer fulfillment process. As a customer centric organization all our processes and systems have been reviewed and aligned to customer needs. Areas identified for growth have the required business focus and resources have been allocated to ensure that planned growth for 2014 is achieved.

Here I may highlight that our success is due to our employees who are our most valuable asset. We continuously invest in learning and development of our people and ensure a work environment which is second to none and one that thrives on innovation and empowerment. Annually, we obtain feedback through a third party independent survey from our employees on their level of engagement and issues faced by them. I am delighted to report that the employee engagement level measured by Gallup International in 2013 was the highest and is in line with global world-class companies in their database.

Before I end, I would like to thank the management and staff of the bank for their unrelenting efforts in achieving this sterling performance. I would also like to thank our customers, the Central Bank and the government of UAE for their continued support.

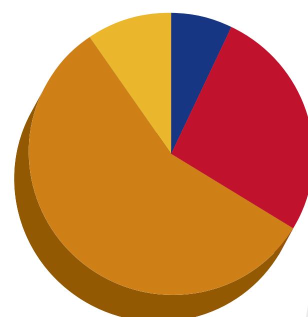
Thank you.

Abdulla Bin Ahmed Al Ghurair
Chairman

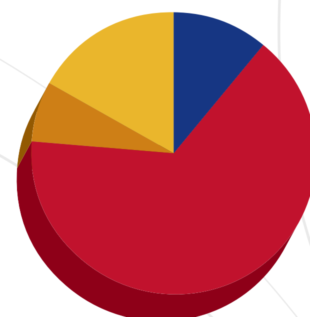
IMPORTANT INDICATORS	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
ADVANCES TO CUSTOMER DEPOSITS	89.0%	80.4%	83.0%	**87.3%**	**86.1%**
EQUITY TO TOTAL ASSETS	12.5%	14.6%	16.2%	**18.1%**	**16.9%**
RETURN ON AVERAGE EQUITY (AFTER-TAX)	9.4%	6.9%	6.8%	**10.3%**	**13.0%**
RETURN ON AVERAGE ASSETS (AFTER-TAX)	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	**1.7%**	**2.2%**
EFFICIENCY RATIOS	35.7%	40.2%	46.3%	**45.4%**	**42.2%**
CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (AS PER CB)	20.2%	22.7%	22.6%	**19.3%**	**18.2%**

CLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS/LIABILITIES - DECEMBER 31

ASSETS	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
OTHER ASSETS	7.0%	7.2%	8.3%	**8.5%**	**7.8%**
CASH AND BANK BALANCES	30.1%	31.8%	31.4%	**27.5%**	**26.5%**
ADVANCES	50.4%	48.6%	47.6%	**54.2%**	**56.3%**
INVESTMENTS	12.5%	12.4%	12.7%	**9.8%**	**9.4%**



LIABILITIES & EQUITY	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
LONG TERM AND OTHER LIABILITIES	14.5%	13.9%	14.3%	**10.4%**	**10.9%**
CUSTOMER DEPOSITS	56.7%	60.4%	57.3%	**62.1%**	**65.4%**
BANK DEPOSITS	16.3%	11.1%	12.3%	**9.4%**	**6.8%**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	12.5%	14.6%	16.1%	**18.1%**	**16.9%**



Worldwide Presence

UAE BRANCHES

	Tel	Fax
ABU DHABI		
Abu Dhabi Main	02-6127200	02-6270214
Zayed II Street	02-6178717	02-6212822
Al Salam	02-6967700	02-6742482
Muroor	02-4198212	02-4481821
Al Mushrif	02-4079215	02-4431717
Khalidiya	02-6665767	02-6673883
Musaffah	02-5555051	02-5555052
Khalifa "A" City	02-5134305	02-5567458
AL AIN		
Al Ain Main	03-7661176	03-7662927
Al Ain AIT	03-7661178	03-7668896
DUBAI		
Dubai Mall	04-4344113	04-4344103
Dubai International City	04-4221313	04-4220372
Al Murraqabat	04-6062372	04-2657449
Al Khaleej	04-7067714	04-7067722
Suq Al Kabeer	04-2264178	04-2252912
Riqa	04-2077417	04-2233785
Khor Dubai	04-5069229	04-5069293
Jumeirah	04-4077624	04-3452179
Jebel Ali	04-8815355	04-8815482
Sheikh Zayed Road	04-3028424	04-3212574
Al Ghusais	04-6013500	04-2510853
Dubai Internet City	04-3632031	04-3611091
Dubai Health Care City	04-3624760	04-3624759
Al Aweer	04-3714929/6	04-3200415

	Tel	Fax
Karama	04-3360574	04-3367359
Motor City	04-4554004	04-4579295
Mizhar	04-2316401	04-2845651
JBR	04-4242311	04-4233794
Burjuman	04-5097329	04-3967105
Al Quoz	04-3824801	04-3395676
Mall Of The Emirates	04-5118606	04-3996021
EBV Branch	04-4404544	04-4329367
Umm Suqeim	04-3183900	04-3952191
SHARJAH		
King Abdul Aziz	06-5077603	06-5745334
Sharjah Main	06-5118000	06-5689590
Buhaira	06-5177803	06-5744446
Al Khan	06-5770131	06-5772977
SHJ Industrial Area	06-5131211	06-5340188
AJMAN		
Ajman Main	06-7017300	06-7426690
FUJAIRAH		
Fujairah	09-2027224	09-2226860
KHORFAKKAN		
Khorfakkan	09-2017512	09-2778950
RAS AL KHAIMAH		
Al Nakheel	07-2037316	07-2281880
UMM AL QUWAIN		
Umm Al Quwain	06-7067515	06-7664948
DHAID		
Dhaid	06-8027419	06-8027494

SUBSIDIARIES

UAE - DUBAI	Tel	Fax
Osool-A Finance Company (PJSC)	04-2223333	-
Oman Insurance Co. (PSC)	04-2337777	04-2337775
Mindscape Information Technology LLC	04-4246000	04-4247210
Mashreq Securities LLC	04-3632222	04-4247322
Injaz Services FZ LLC	04-4246000	04-2076458
Mashreq Al Islami Finance Co. (PJSC)	04-3632346	04-4247397
Mashreq Capital (DIFC) Ltd.	04-2223333	04-4247322

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
Sheikh Zayed
6th of October
Tel: (202) 3827 2006

Dokki
Tel: (202) 3333 7520
Fax: (202) 33363096

El Kattameya
Tel: (202) 8101 0459
Fax: (202) 29298695

Downtown
Tel: (202) 2791 8565

Maadi
Tel: (202) 2755 6154
Fax: (202) 25160900

Mohandseen
Tel: (202) 3308 3707
Fax: (202) 33053655

Nasr City
Tel: (202) 2400 8908
Fax: (202) 24032346

Zamalek
Tel: (202) 2735 8277
Fax: (202) 27358272

Alexandria
Tel: (203) 419 6903
Fax: (203) 4296058

Heliopolis
Tel: (202) 2456 1360

MIDDLE EAST

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

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

Doha Branch
Tel: (974) 4413213
Fax: (974) 4413880
Swift: MSHQ QA QA

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

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

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

EUROPE

London
Tel: (44) 207 3824000
Fax: (44) 207 2569717
Swift: MSHQ GB 2L
Telex: 883429 MSHQLN G

AMERICA

New York
Tel: (1) 212 545 8200
(1) 212 824 2800
Fax: (1) 212 5450919
Swift: MSHQ US 33

ASIA

Hong Kong
Tel: (852) 2521 2938
Fax: (852) 2521 4289
Swift: MSHQ HK HH

India
Mumbai
Tel: (91) 22 66327200
Fax: (91) 22 66301554
Swift: MSHQ IN BB

REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES

Bangladesh
Dhaka
Tel: (88) 02-7115750
(88) 02-9560812
Fax: (88) 02-7124195

Pakistan
Karachi
Tel: (92) 21-35656830/2
Fax: (92) 21-35656872/3

Nepal
Kathmandu
Tel: (977) 15-111017/18
Fax: (977) 15-111019

Corporate Governance Report

Governance Practice

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 3 and 4** published in our consolidated financial statements which are available on the bank's website. Similarly, a comprehensive quantitative and qualitative note **(Note 43)** 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 are elected by the shareholders of the company and have a 3-year term. During 2013 Mr. Abdulla Mohamed Ibrahim Obaidalla resigned from the board before completing his 3 year tenure. The Board of Directors in its meeting held on 30th October 2013 inducted Mr. Rashed Saif Saeed Al Jarwan to the Board to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Obaidalla's resignation. 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 given below:

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. Sultan Abdulla Ahmed Al Ghurair
	Mr. Rashed Saif Saeed Al Jarwan
	Mr. Abdul Rahman Saif Al Ghurair
	Mr. Rashed Saif Ahmed Al Ghurair

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 2013, fee payable is AED 2.95 Million which is 0.16% 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 2013 Mashreqbank Board had 5 meetings.

Board Committees

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

1. Mr.Sultan Abdulla Ahmed Al Ghurair
2. Mr. Rashed Saif Ahmed Al Ghurair
3. Mr. Rashed Saif Saeed Al Jarwan

The Audit Committee, during the year, meets the external auditor and the auditors provide them the details of audit process and findings. 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 Annual financial reports of the bank. The Audit Committee also meet's the bank's Head of Audit and Compliance 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 Al Ghurair
3. Mr. Rashed Saif Saeed Al Jarwan

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 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 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. The Investment Committee meets as and when required.

(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 26 February 2013.

General: During the year, Mashreq share trading was very nominal and 2,480,205 shares representing 1.47% 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

Pillar III: Qualitative Disclosure

Introduction

Basel II Framework

Basel III is the latest amendment to the Basel framework defining the capital requirements for banking institutions. The International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards still remain valid.

The latest proposed changes to the regulations by the BCBS aim to deliver:

i) A banking and financial system that acts as a stabilizing force on the real economy during financial stress especially including Credit Crunch Type conditions.

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 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 and the recently added liquidity risk ratios.
- **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 Bank

Risk Type	Current Approach Adopted
Credit	Standardized
Market	Standardized Measurement Approach (SMA)
Operational	Standardized Approach

Pillar 1 Scope

Credit Risk – Standardized Approach

The bank has adopted the Standardized Approach in line with the UAE Central Bank guidelines.

The bank also has its own PD and LGD models which have been in use since 2005 and a robust Credit Risk Simulation model which is used for Credit Risk computation under Pillar 2 and RAROC.

Market Risk – Standardized Measurement Approach

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

Operational Risk – Standardized Approach

For operational risk, Mashreq Bank 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 embedded within the business units across the bank.

Pillar II Scope

The bank uses a credit capital model, employing the Credit Metrics methodology. Simultaneously the capital requirement for all other tangible material risks is determined and aggregated into an economic capital platform.

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.

Over the last 2 years, the bank has developed and refined a Risk Adjusted Return on Capital (RAROC) model to determine the risk adjusted cost and economic price of business transactions conducted within the wholesale division. The model housed is available to all relationship manager users and extensive user training has been provided. The intention is to continuously focus on relationships that have a high Risk Adjusted Profitability.

ICAAP calculation is 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 is stress tested under various scenarios to ensure its adequacy and the results will be reported to the UAE Central Bank. ICAAP assessments demonstrate 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 periodic Capital Adequacy assessments, including a wide variety of adverse scenarios.

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.

The bank is currently in the process of finalizing its forward-looking Three year Capital Adequacy Assessment. The bank's capital buffer is significantly large enough to absorb any unexpected 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 disclosed in a separate section in the Annual Financial Statements.

Qualitative disclosure is primarily concerned with Basel 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 Bank'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 Bank 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. 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 Bank'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 Bank.

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.

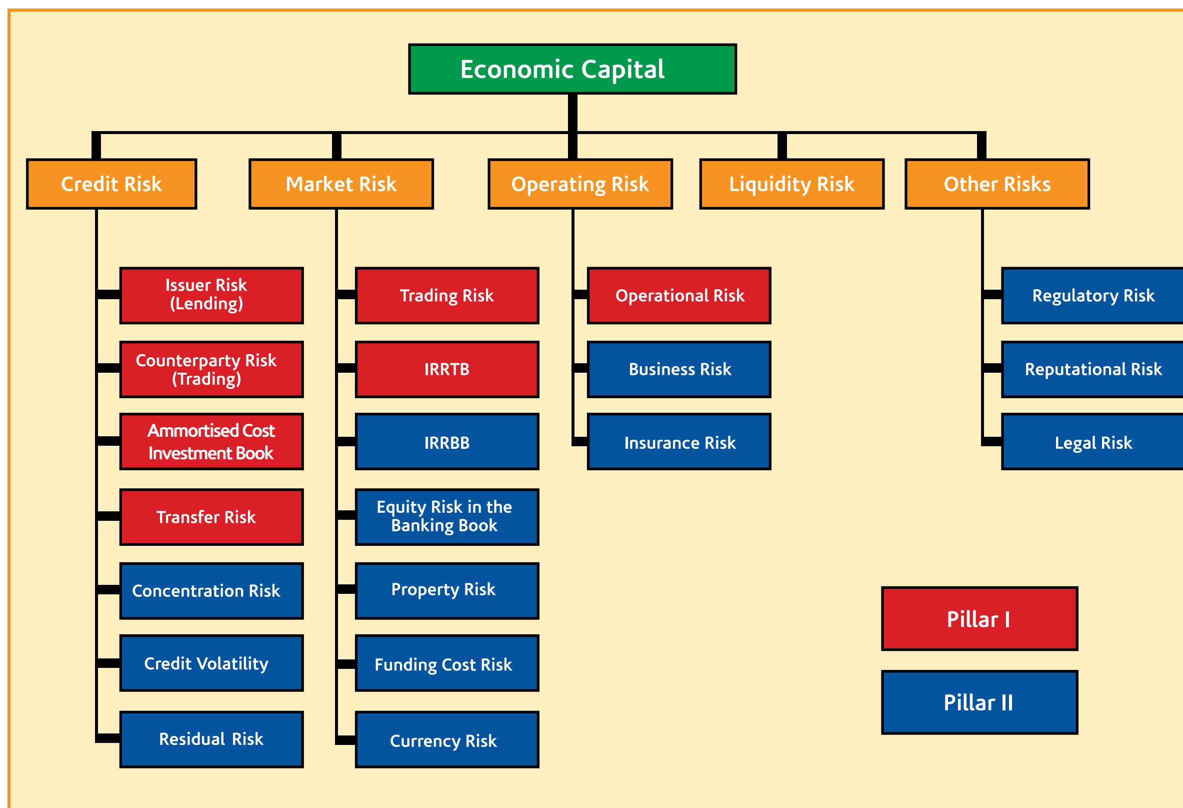
Organization - Risk Management

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**
  - Trading and equity risk – VaR Methodology
  - Funding cost risk
  - Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book
- **Operational Risk – Standardized approach**
- **Business Risk**

Committee Structure

The Risk Committee, Assets and Liabilities Committee and Investment Committee work under the mandate of the CEO, as instructed by 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 framework. 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 Model Development & Capital Management Unit (formerly Credit Risk & Control Unit) is an independent unit within 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.

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 Bank 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): Facility Risk Rating (FRR) is 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 yield 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 Bank.

For Pillar II purposes the risk capital consumption of each transaction, counterparty and portfolio is a 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

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.

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 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).

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.

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.

A Pillar II economic capital platform has been developed that provides effective bottom – up capital assessment and portfolio management. Risk adjusted capital allocation and pricing has been 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 Bank has redesigned its Credit Risk IT Systems.

- **Wholesale**

All Basel related metrics are generated by a stand-alone IT system independently controlled by the Model Development & Capital Management Unit.

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 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 has investing in a new core banking system (I-Flex) that will provide the foundation for effective data management in future years.

A complete new suite of scorecards to ensure that calculation of risk metrics, based upon up-to-date scorecards and data was completed recently.

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.

- **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 captures Mashreq Group's exposures to adverse movements in market risk factors that may result in a negative impact on income statement or balance sheet. The market risk at Mashreq is primarily generated by Treasury and Capital Market (TCM) activities. As a general rule, market related risks that may emanate from other business activities are kept hedged. Market Risk Management works as an independent group that oversees market risk related to all risk taking units across Treasury & Capital Markets. Market Risk is governed by a comprehensive framework as defined by the approved Market Risk Policy. The Head of Market Risk reports to the Head of Risk Management.

Market Risk Management activities include but are not limited to the following:

- Define and implement policies and procedures regarding market risk.
- Develop a comprehensive market risk limit setting program and continuous monitoring capability.
- Perform the necessary market risk analysis to capture risk across trading activities of Treasury and Capital Market.
- Develop robust stress testing analysis.
- Ensure compliance with market risk management regulatory requirements.

Market risk is monitored through translating the Bank's Market Risk Policy into a comprehensive limits framework. Non-Proprietary trading for 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 emanating from proprietary trading activities at TCM - managed by Market Risk.

b) Asset Liability Mismatch Risk - managed by ALCO.

Trading Risk

Trading risk is the risk of loss on liquid trading positions due to adverse changes in market risk factors e.g. price, volatility, rates e.t.c. Market Risk Management uses a wide array of tool and techniques including but not limited to exposure measures, factor sensitivities, Value-at-Risk (VaR) and Stress Scenarios to analyze portfolios.

The Group uses Value at Risk (VaR) as a general statistical measure of risk to evaluate risk across products as well as to aggregate risk on a portfolio basis from the corporate level down to the individual trading desk. VaR is calculated using Bloomberg global risk model and MSCI RiskMetrics. VaR estimates the potential decline in the value of a position or a portfolio under normal market conditions with a defined confidence level over a specific time period. The Group uses the one day-99% Monte Carlo approach to simulate a large number of asset distributions and re-order the outcomes to determine the percentile VaR.

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.

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.

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.

A **Liquidity Contingency Funding Plan** has been formulated within the ICAAP framework. The Contingency Funding Plan is based upon the actual measures that the bank took during the 2008/9 crisis to improve its liquidity position. These measures included:

1. Reducing the Advances-to-Deposit ratio to very conservative norms, well below the 100% threshold generally used as a benchmark.
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.

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

Major emphasis has been placed on addressing the liquidity requirements formulated within the Basel III framework.

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

The Report highlighted that:

- The Short Term Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) 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.

As part of the ICAAP a Liquidity Risk Tolerance Statement has been developed, which, together with the bank's Risk Appetite & Risk Capacity Statement, provide a sound foundation for Strategic Planning & Management 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 Bank'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.

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.

The bank performs short term partial hedges on its USD positions and carries some USD position risk as it has a fixed parity.

1.4 Management of Operational & Related Risks

Operational Risk:

Operational Risk is risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, systems or human factors or from external events. Mashreq operational risk policy outlines the approach and governance structure for the monitoring and managing of operational risk.

Governance:

Operational Risk is inherent in Mashreq's activities and as with other risk types, is managed through an overall framework designed to balance strong corporate oversight with well defined independent Risk Management.

The operational risk policy is based on the principle that the primary responsibility for managing operational risk rests within business units and is part of the strategic and day to day decision making process. The objective of operational risk management is to identify, measure, mitigate and monitor operational risk.

Group Operational Risk Function is responsible to develop, maintain and champion Mashreq's operational risk management framework, policies and enablers to support operational risk management in the business as well as the implementation of Basel II and regulatory requirements.

Mashreq uses Basel II Standardized Approach for calculating capital charge on operational risk.

Operational Risk policy was updated during the year to ensure it is aligned with current business environment.

Framework:

In accordance with principles in force within Mashreq, Operational Risk unit implemented a qualitative and quantitative system designed to identify, measure, monitor and mitigate operational risk, as required by Basel. The entire framework is subject to audit.

Internal Operational Loss Database:

The internal loss data is backward looking process which is essential for measurement and management of operational risk. Internal loss database provides very valuable information in order to improve the quality of internal controls system and to be compliant with regulatory requirements.

Risk and Control Self Assessment (RCSA):

RSCA is a forward looking process through which business units identifies risk and offers set of control to mitigate the risks. This exercise provides a good view of the operational risk heat map within each entity and activity and also provides an opportunity to assess the quality of control environment.

Key Risk Indicators (KRI):

Risk Indicators have been defined for each identified risk, which are collated monthly to provide meaningful trend information to the respective risk owners. This helps risk owners to assess the risk adequately and also act as a control and check point to identify under / over assessment of operational risk.

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 downturn in recent years, 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 Bank'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, legal and compliance guidelines, as well as operational risk identification and control. The bank has in recent years completed an extensive review of loan and security documentation to mitigate legal risk and ensure standardization of documentation in accordance with best practice and legal policy guidelines.

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 Bank 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 periodic assessment of its capital adequacy based upon its Economic Capital methodology. It also analyzes the expected impact on the Bank's capital adequacy resulting from its business plans 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.

3.2 Risk Appetite & Capital Planning

The bank has developed an Economic Capital Management and Risk Appetite framework. The Capital Planning process is part of the three-year rolling strategic business planning cycle that was finalized early in 2013.

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 as non-performing, 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 charge-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 Fair Value through Profit & Loss (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 shares classified as Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI), 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 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 charged off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously charged off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss. 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 Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) 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.

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

For wholesale loans provisions are made as per the following thresholds:

Sub-standard	25%
Doubtful	50%
Loss	100%

(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

Retail loans are provided for as follows:

90 Days Past Due:	25%
120 Days Past Due:	50%
180 Days Past Due:	100%

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, write-offs are generally allowed only 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 181 days (credit cards at 180 dpd). For Mortgage loans, provisions are reported as below:

- Loans where the under construction property is defined as Abandoned, the principal outstanding is fully provided.
- Loans where the under construction property is defined as High Risk, the principal outstanding is fully provided at 180 dpd. Further for such loans that are < 180 dpd & if the property is at under construction stage for > 5 years from date of booking, the property value is further stressed by 10% (in addition to 30% as required by Central bank) & provisions are reported on the negative equity.
- For all completed properties that have completed 180 dpd and the title deed is not available, provisions are reported on the full principal outstanding.
- All other mortgage loans are provisioned as per central bank regulations based on the negative equity component.

5. Standardized Approach Methodology

5.1. Introduction

Mashreq Bank 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 Bank 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.

5.3. Market Risk

There are no qualitative requirements under this topic.

5.4. Operational Risk

Mashreq Bank is currently using the Standardized Approach.

5.5. Compliance with Regulatory Guidelines

Mashreq Bank 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.

7. Tables

The following section comprises the quantitative disclosures under Pillar III.

7.1. Information on Direct Subsidiaries and Significant Investments as on 31st December 2013

Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation	Ownership	Description	Accounting Treatment
Osool - a Finance Company (PJSC)	United Arab Emirates	98.00%	Finance	Fully consolidated
Oman Insurance Company (PSC)	United Arab Emirates	63.65%	Insurance	Fully consolidated
Mindscape Information Technology LLC	United Arab Emirates	99.00%	Software/Application provider	Fully consolidated
Mashreq Securities LLC	United Arab Emirates	99.98%	Brokerage	Fully consolidated
Injaz Services FZ LLC	United Arab Emirates	100.00%	Service provider	Fully consolidated
Mashreq Al Islami Finance Company (PJSC)	United Arab Emirates	99.80%	Islamic Finance	Fully consolidated
Mashreq Capital (DIFC) Limited	United Arab Emirates	100.00%	Brokerage/asset & fund management	Fully consolidated
Makaseb Funds Company BSC	Kingdom of Bahrain	99.90%	Fund manager	Fully consolidated
Makaseb Funds Company BSC II	Kingdom of Bahrain	99.90%	Fund manager	Fully consolidated
Bracebridge Limited	British Virgin Islands	**Note 1**	Special purpose vehicle	Fully consolidated
Orriston Limited	British Virgin Islands	**Note 1**	Special purpose vehicle	Fully consolidated

Note 1: Bank's participation in capital is nominal, however the above subsidiaries are considered to be subsidiaries by virtue of effective control.

7.2. Reconciliation of changes in Provision for Impaired Loans as on 31st December 2013

	Description	Amount (AED 000's)
	Opening Balance for Provisions for Impaired Loans	**2,271,915**
	Impairment allowance for the year	669,925
	Interest suspended	171,034
	Recoveries during the year	(32,580)
	Written off during the year	(22,573)
	Closing Balance of Provisions for Impaired Loans	**3,057,721**

Islamic Loans & Advances

	Description	Amount (AED 000's)
	Opening Balance for Provisions for Impaired Loans	**63,438**
	Reversal of impairment during the year, net	(10,250)
	(Reversal of profit in suspense)/profit suspended, net	(4,268)
	Recoveries during the year	(569)
	Written off during the year	(9,159)
	Closing Balance of Provisions for Impaired Loans	**39,192**

7.3. Consolidated Capital Structure as on 31st December 2013

Tier 1 Capital	Amount (AED 000's)
1. Paid up share capital/common stock	1,690,770
2. Retained Earnings	11,793,461
3. Reserves	
a. Statutory reserve	850,172
b. Special reserve	
c. General reserve	312,000
4. Minority interests in the equity of subsidiaries	6,251
5. Innovative capital instruments	
6. Other capital instruments	
7. Surplus capital from insurance companies	
Sub-total	14,652,654
Less Deductions for regulatory calculation	
Less Deductions from Tier 1 capital	59,036
Tier 1 Capital - Subtotal	**14,593,618**
Tier 2 capital	**1,584,322**
Less Other deductions from capitals	31,825
Tier 3 capital	-
Total eligible capital after deductions	**16,146,115**

7.4. Capital Adequacy as on 31st December 2013

Capital Requirements	Capital Charge (AED 000's)	Capital Ratio (%)
1. Credit Risk		
a. Standardised Approach	10,083,378	
2. Market Risk		
a. Standardised Approach	63,686	
b. Models Approach		
3. Operational Risk		
a. Basic Indicator Approach		
b. Standardised Approach/ASA	529,894	
Total Capital requirements	**10,676,958**	
Capital Ratio		
Total		18.15%
Tier 1		16.40%

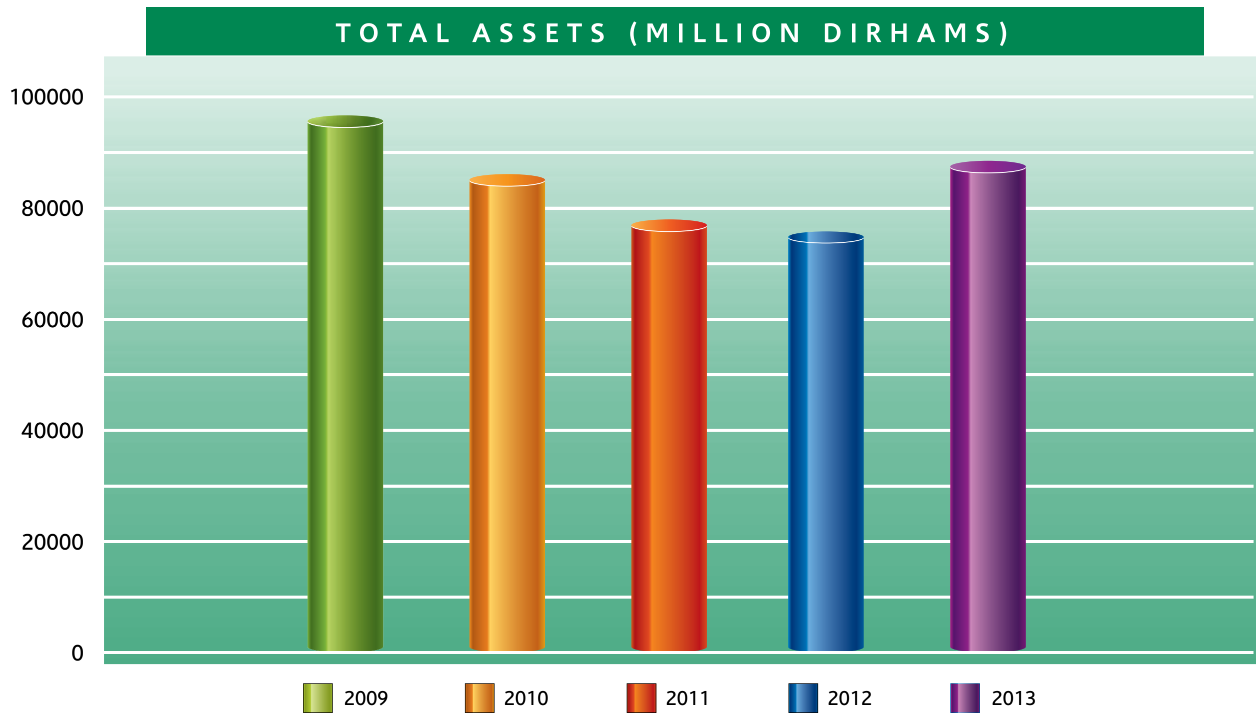
7.5. Credit Risk as Per Standardised Approach as on 31st December 2013 (AED 000's)

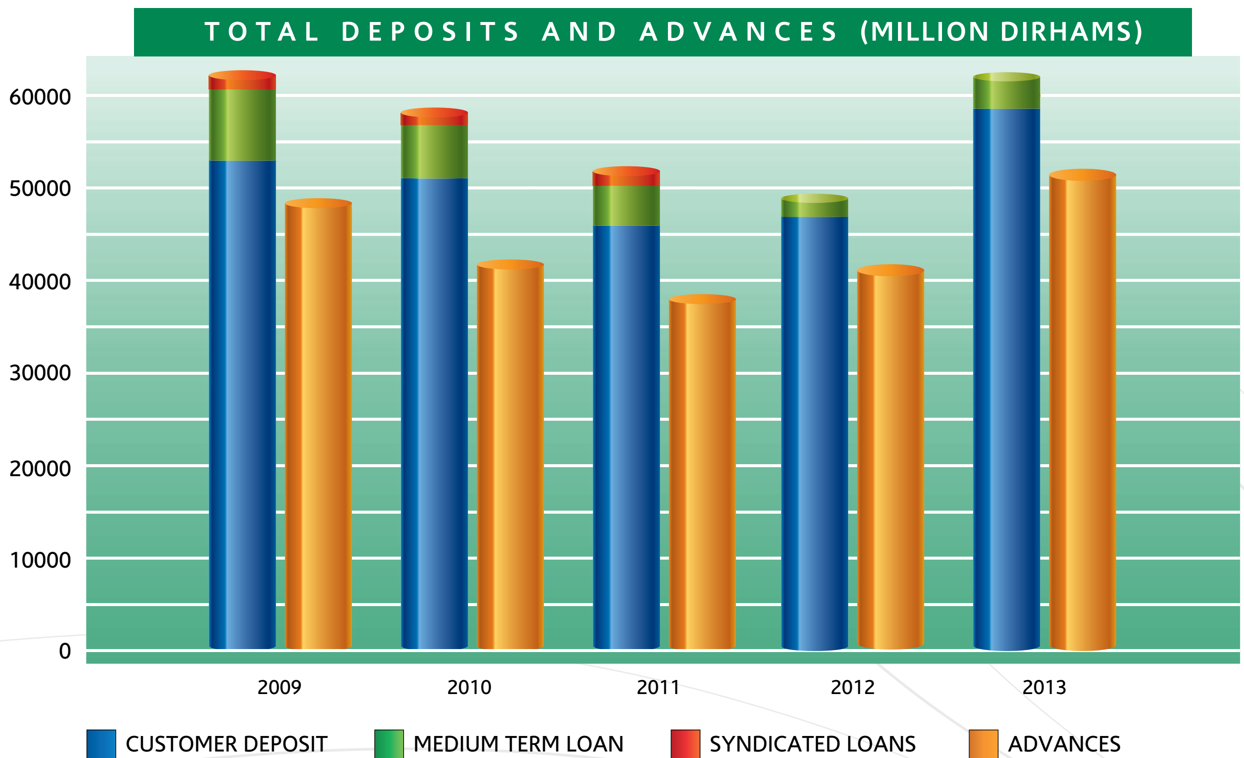
ASSET CLASSES	ON BALANCE SHEET	OFF BALANCE SHEET	CREDIT RISK MITIGATION (crm)			RWA's
	GROSS O/S	EXPOSURE after CCF	EXPOSURE BEFORE CRM	CRM	After CRM	
CLAIMS ON SOVEREIGNS	11,545,361	9	11,545,370	-	11,545,370	666,228
CLAIMS ON NON-CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PSE'S	7,726,331	116,463	7,842,794	-	7,842,794	7,703,765
CLAIMS ON MULTI LATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLAIMS ON BANKS	13,232,632	4,790,905	18,023,537	-	18,023,537	7,959,671
CLAIMS ON SECURITIES FIRMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLAIMS ON CORPORATES	29,480,570	18,525,185	47,911,356	2,579,125	45,332,231	45,158,844
CLAIMS INCLUDED IN THE REGULATORY RETAIL PORTFOLIO	10,645,413	-	10,645,413	-	10,645,413	9,521,149
CLAIMS SECURED BY RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY	4,303,668	-	4,303,668	-	4,303,668	2,038,442
CLAIMS SECURED BY COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE	3,670,042	558,395	4,228,437	-	4,228,437	4,228,437
PAST DUE LOANS	3,357,293	-	1,443,834	-	1,443,834	1,874,912
HIGH RISK CATEGORIES	292,021	-	292,021	-	292,021	438,031
OTHER ASSETS	5,883,676	-	5,883,676	-	5,883,676	3,795,897
CLAIMS ON SECURITISED ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-	-
CREDIT DERIVATIVES (BANKS SELLING PROTECTION)		642,775	642,775	-	642,775	642,775
Total	**90,137,007**	**24,633,732**	**112,762,880**	**2,579,125**	**110,183,755**	**84,028,151**

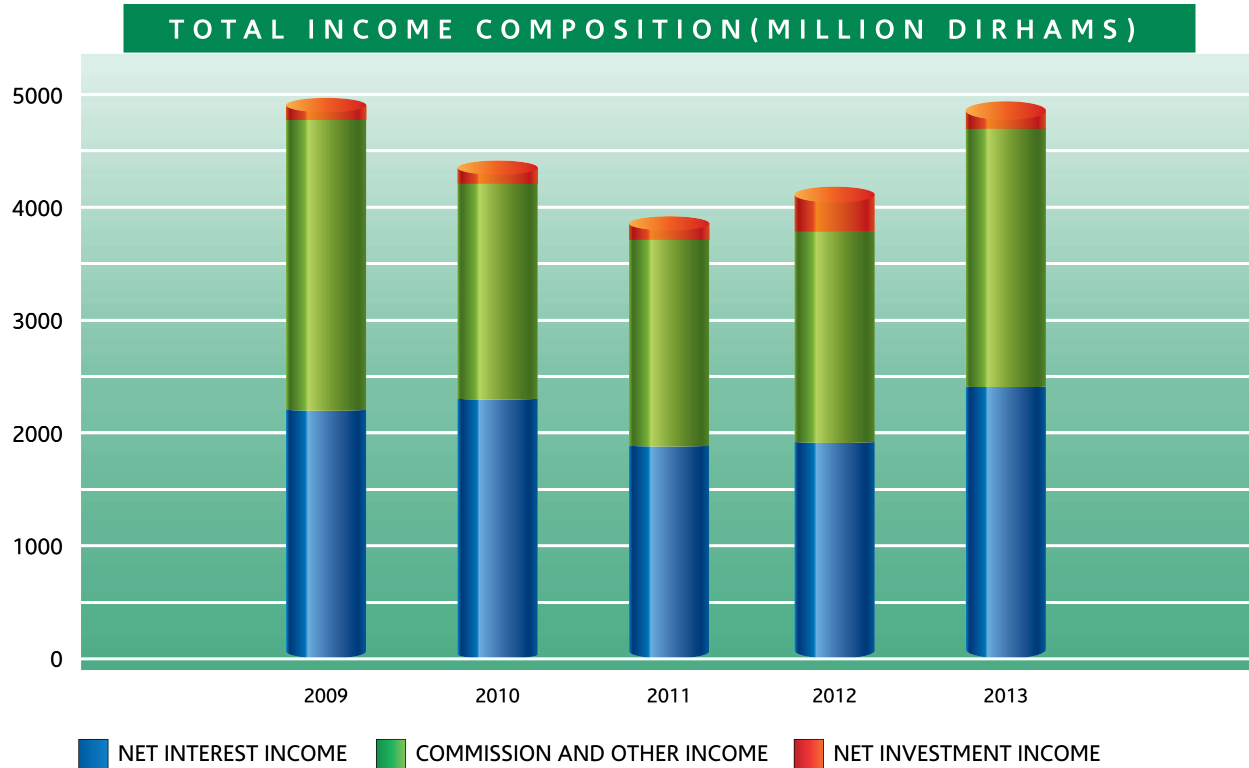
7.6. Total Capital Requirement for Market Risk (Standardized Approach) as on 31st December 2013

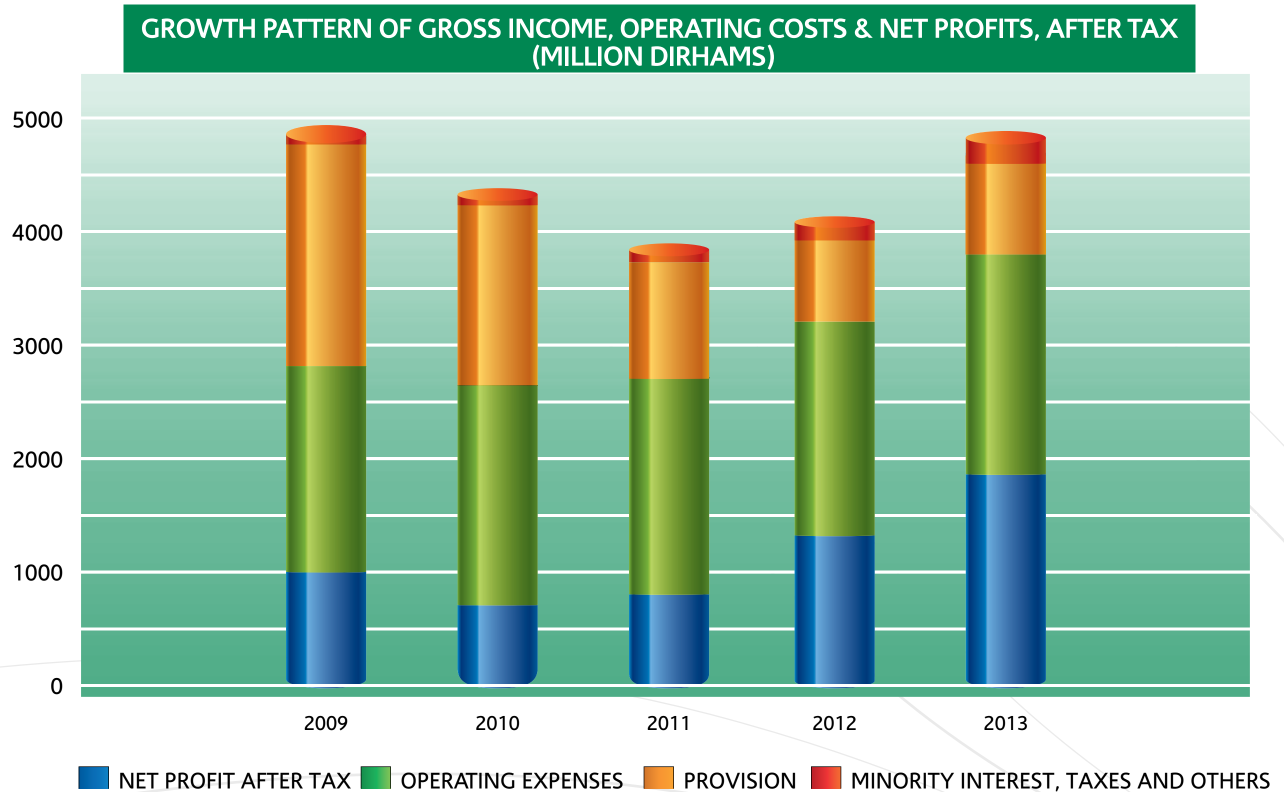
Risk Type	Amount (AED 000's)
Interest Rate Risk	17,407
Equity Position Risk	2,697
Foreign Exchange Risk	43,582
Commodity Risk	-
Options Risk	-
Total	**63,686**

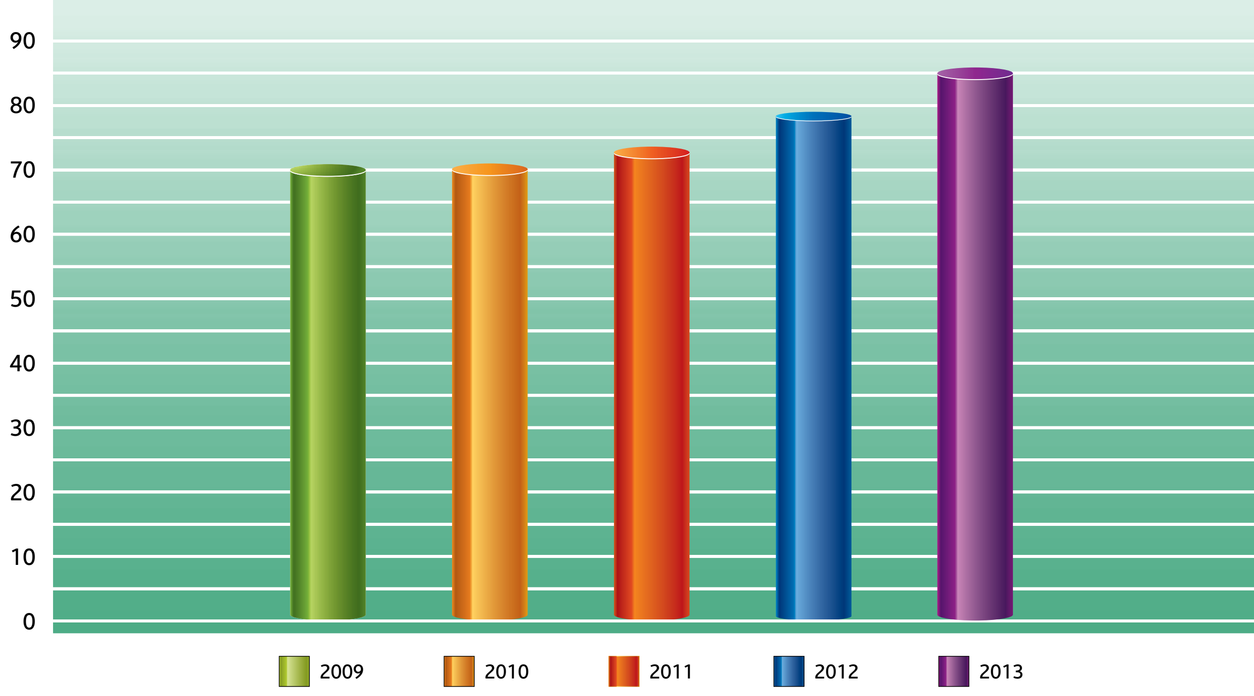
Financial Highlights

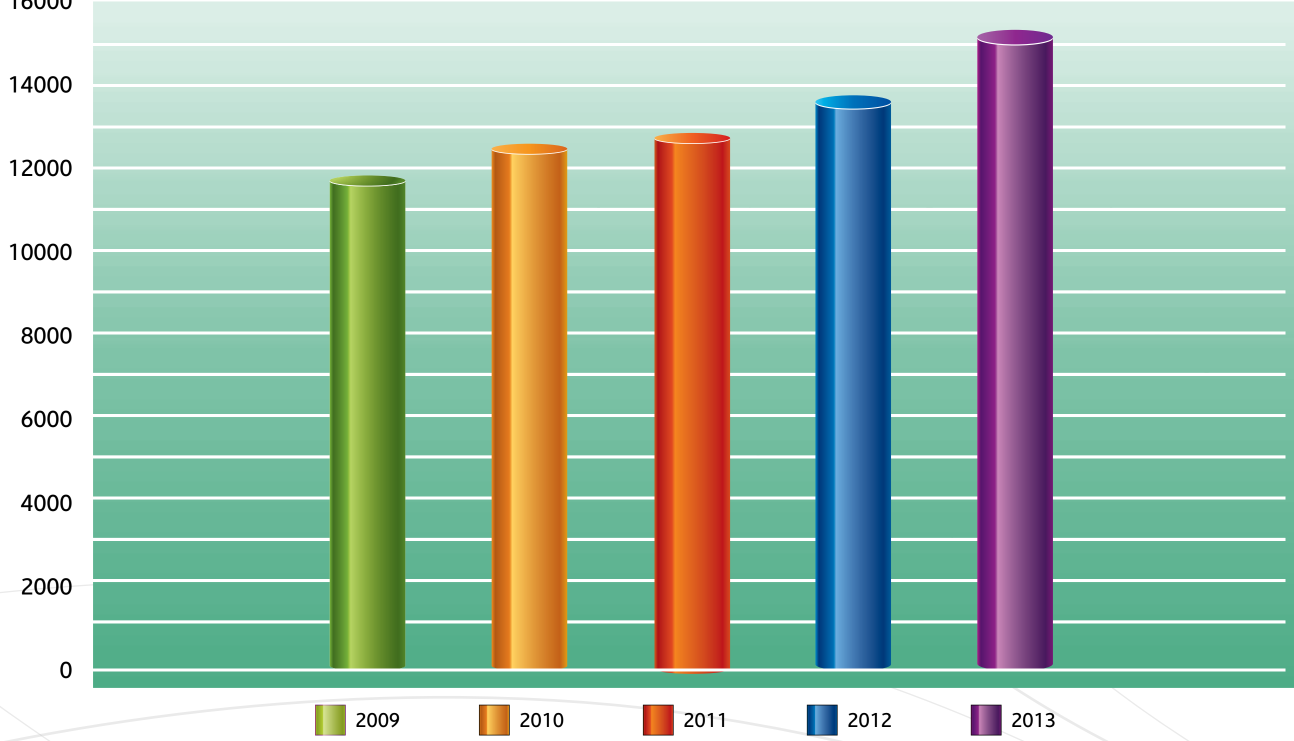

TOTAL ASSETS (MILLION DIRHAMS)
100000
80000
60000
40000
20000
0
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013


TOTAL DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES (MILLION DIRHAMS)
60000
50000
40000
30000
20000
10000
0
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
CUSTOMER DEPOSIT
MEDIUM TERM LOAN
SYNDICATED LOANS
ADVANCES


TOTAL INCOME COMPOSITION(MILLION DIRHAMS)
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
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
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
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
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013


SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (MILLION DIRHAMS)
16000
14000
12000
10000
8000
6000
4000
2000
0
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013

Independent Auditor's Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Shareholders
Mashreqbank psc
Dubai
United Arab Emirates

Report on the consolidated financial statements

We have audited the accompanying 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 2013, 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 and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatements whether due to fraud or error.

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 about 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 consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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** as at 31 December 2013, and the Group's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

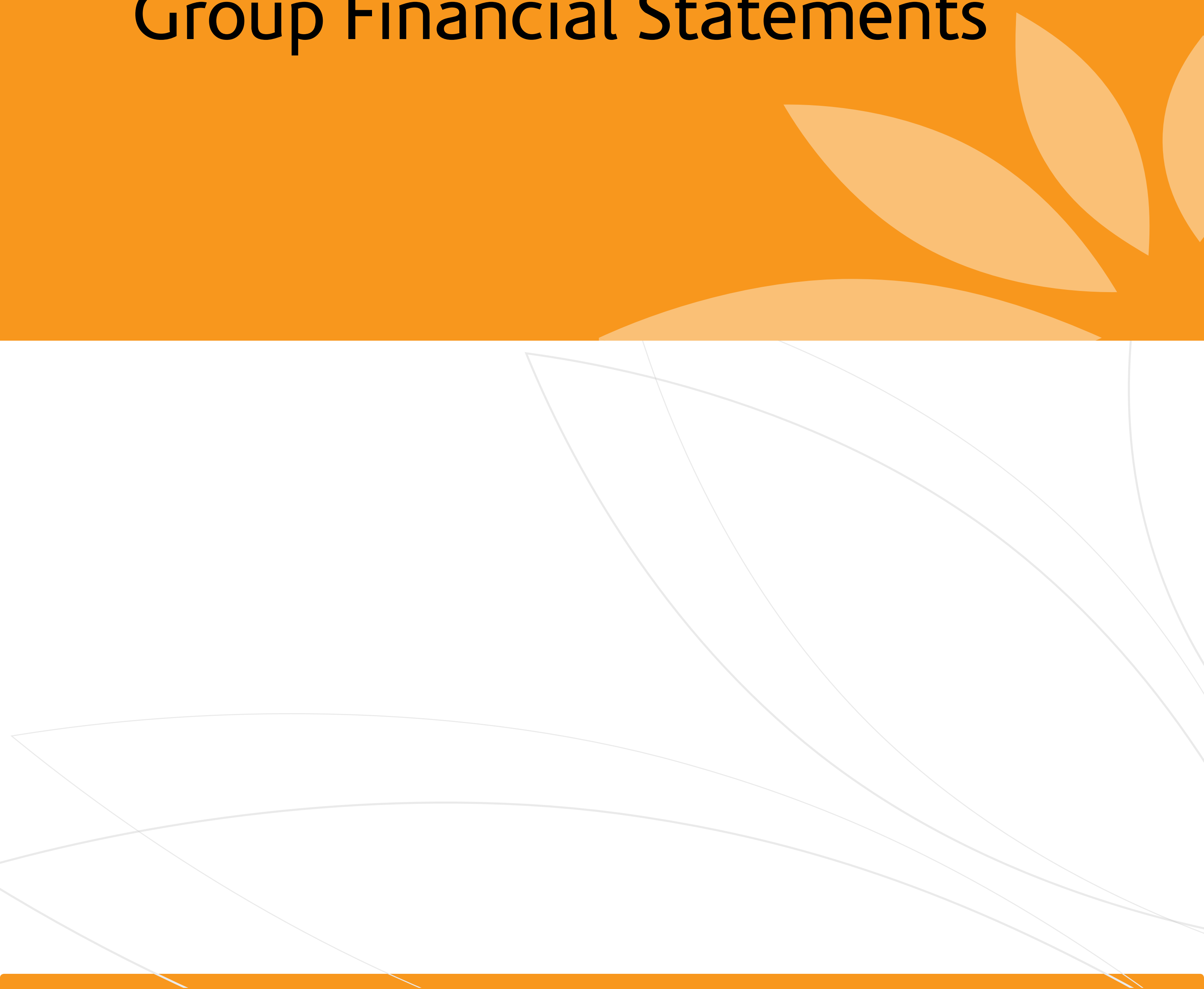
Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Also, in our opinion, proper books of account are maintained by the Bank. According to the information available to us, there were no contraventions during the year of the U.A.E. 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 Number 521
26 January 2014

Group Financial Statements



Consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2013

	Notes	2013 AED'000	2013 USD'000 Equivalent	2012 AED'000	2012 USD'000 Equivalent
ASSETS					
Cash and balances with central banks	5	**10,830,218**	**2,948,603**	10,767,087	2,931,415
Deposits and balances due from banks	6	**12,946,841**	**3,524,868**	10,176,676	2,770,671
Other financial assets measured at fair value	7	**2,589,310**	**704,958**	2,759,439	751,277
Loans and advances measured at amortised cost	8	**44,280,339**	**12,055,633**	36,183,916	9,851,325
Islamic financing and investment products measured at amortised cost	9	**6,150,796**	**1,674,597**	5,224,028	1,422,278
Other financial assets measured at amortised cost	7	**5,385,140**	**1,466,142**	4,387,590	1,194,552
Interest receivable and other assets	10	**5,871,436**	**1,598,539**	5,336,691	1,452,952
Goodwill	11	**26,588**	**7,239**	26,588	7,239
Investment properties	12	**472,959**	**128,766**	364,245	99,168
Property and equipment	13	**1,101,287**	**299,833**	1,157,040	315,013
Total assets		**89,654,914**	**24,409,178**	76,383,300	20,795,890
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Liabilities					
Deposits and balances due to banks	14	**5,081,049**	**1,383,351**	5,982,708	1,628,834
Repurchase agreements with banks	15	**1,045,096**	**284,535**	1,155,369	314,557
Customers' deposits	16	**54,158,148**	**14,744,935**	42,430,655	11,552,043
Islamic customers' deposits	17	**4,445,531**	**1,210,327**	5,021,915	1,367,252
Insurance and life assurance funds	18	**1,426,999**	**388,510**	1,228,896	334,576
Interest payable and other liabilities	19	**5,839,640**	**1,589,884**	5,248,958	1,429,066
Medium-term loans	20	**2,537,923**	**690,967**	1,494,544	406,900
Total liabilities		**74,534,386**	**20,292,509**	62,563,045	17,033,228
Equity					
Capital and reserves					
Issued and paid up capital	21(a)	**1,690,770**	**460,324**	1,690,770	460,324
Statutory and legal reserves	21(b)	**850,172**	**231,465**	848,385	230,979
General reserve	21(c)	**312,000**	**84,944**	312,000	84,944
Cumulative translation adjustment	21(d)	**(42,113)**	**(11,466)**	(32,076)	(8,733)
Investments revaluation reserve	21(e)	**(157,309)**	**(42,828)**	(163,794)	(44,594)
Retained earnings		**11,793,461**	**3,210,852**	10,579,527	2,880,351
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent		**14,446,981**	**3,933,291**	13,234,812	3,603,271
Non-controlling interests	22	**673,547**	**183,378**	585,443	159,391
Total equity		**15,120,528**	**4,116,669**	13,820,255	3,762,662
Total liabilities and equity		**89,654,914**	**24,409,178**	76,383,300	20,795,890

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 2013

	Notes	2013 AED'000	2013 USD'000 Equivalent	2012 AED'000	2012 USD'000 Equivalent
Interest income	24	**3,002,403**	**817,425**	2,821,438	768,156
Income from Islamic financing and investment products	25	**262,826**	**71,556**	242,654	66,064
Total interest income and income from Islamic financing and investment products		**3,265,229**	**888,981**	3,064,092	834,220
Interest expense	26	**(857,025)**	**(233,331)**	(1,045,063)	(284,526)
Distribution to depositors – Islamic products	27	**(50,410)**	**(13,724)**	(115,427)	(31,426)
Net interest income and income from Islamic products net of distribution to depositors		**2,357,794**	**641,926**	1,903,602	518,268
Fee and commission income	28	**2,556,037**	**695,899**	2,011,862	547,744
Fee and commission expenses	28	**(1,116,312)**	**(303,924)**	(824,318)	(224,426)
Net fee and commission income		**1,439,725**	**391,975**	1,187,544	323,318
Net investment income	29	**168,060**	**45,756**	285,739	77,794
Other income, net	30	**871,811**	**237,357**	707,552	192,636
Operating income		**4,837,390**	**1,317,014**	4,084,437	1,112,016
General and administrative expenses	31	**(2,041,718)**	**(555,872)**	(1,855,347)	(505,131)
Allowances for impairment, net	32	**(873,338)**	**(237,772)**	(826,540)	(225,031)
Profit before taxes		**1,922,334**	**523,370**	1,402,550	381,854
Overseas income tax expense		**(40,471)**	**(11,019)**	(31,914)	(8,689)
Profit for the year		**1,881,863**	**512,351**	1,370,636	373,165
Attributed to:					
Shareholders of the Parent		**1,805,665**	**491,605**	1,312,309	357,285
Non-controlling interests		**76,198**	**20,746**	58,327	15,880
		1,881,863	**512,351**	1,370,636	373,165
Earnings per share	33	**AED 10.68**	**USD 2.91**	AED 7.76	USD 2.11

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

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2013

	2013		2012	
	AED'000	**USD'000 Equivalent**	AED'000	USD'000 Equivalent
Profit for the year	**1,881,863**	**512,351**	1,370,636	373,165
Other comprehensive income/(loss)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net **[Note 7(i)]**	**64,355**	**17,521**	(36,436)	(9,920)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange difference arising on translating the foreign operations	**(9,719)**	**(2,646)**	3,169	863
Loss on hedging instruments designated in hedges of the net assets of foreign operations	**(318)**	**(87)**	(2,223)	(604)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**54,318**	**14,788**	(35,490)	(9,661)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**1,936,181**	**527,139**	1,335,146	363,504
Attributed to:				
Shareholders of the Parent	**1,854,663**	**504,945**	1,310,156	356,699
Non-controlling interests	**81,518**	**22,194**	24,990	6,805
	1,936,181	**527,139**	1,335,146	363,504

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

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Issued and paid up capital	Statutory and legal reserves	General reserve	Cumulative translation adjustment	Investments revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent	Non-controlling interests	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Balance at 1 January 2012	1,690,770	846,745	312,000	(33,022)	(346,145)	9,792,462	12,262,810	541,040	12,803,850
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,312,309	1,312,309	58,327	1,370,636
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	946	(3,099)	-	(2,153)	(33,337)	(35,490)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	946	(3,099)	1,312,309	1,310,156	24,990	1,335,146
Transfer from investment revaluation reserve to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	185,450	(185,450)	-	-	-
Transfer to statutory and legal reserves	-	1,640	-	-	-	(1,640)	-	-	-
Payment of dividends [Note 21 (f)]	-	-	-	-	-	(338,154)	(338,154)	-	(338,154)
NCI arising on acquisiton of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,545)	(25,545)
Additional contribution attributable to the new non-controlling interest shareholders [Note 22]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,958	44,958
Balance at 31 December 2012	1,690,770	848,385	312,000	(32,076)	(163,794)	10,579,527	13,234,812	585,443	13,820,255
Profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,805,665**	**1,805,665**	**76,198**	**1,881,863**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(10,037)**	**59,035**	**-**	**48,998**	**5,320**	**54,318**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(10,037)**	**59,035**	**1,805,665**	**1,854,663**	**81,518**	**1,936,181**
Transfer from investment revaluation reserve to retained earnings [Note 7 (f)]	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(52,550)**	**52,550**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Transfer to statutory and legal reserves	**-**	**1,787**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,787)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Payment of dividends [Note 21 (f)]	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(642,494)**	**(642,494)**	**(8,395)**	**(650,889)**
Additional contribution attributable to the new non-controlling interest shareholders (Note 22)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14,981**	**14,981**
Balance at 31 December 2013	**1,690,770**	**850,172**	**312,000**	**(42,113)**	**(157,309)**	**11,793,461**	**14,446,981**	**673,547**	**15,120,528**

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

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Notes	2013 AED'000	2013 USD'000 Equivalent	2012 AED'000	2012 USD'000 Equivalent
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit for the year		**1,881,863**	**512,351**	1,370,636	373,165
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation of property and equipment	13	**143,440**	**39,053**	144,270	39,279
Allowances for impairment, net	32	**873,338**	**237,772**	826,540	225,031
Loss on sale of property and equipment	30	**15,251**	**4,152**	4,569	1,244
Gain from redemption of medium term loans	30	**(900)**	**(245)**	(14,526)	(3,955)
Fair value adjustment of other financial assets measured at FVTPL	29	**(25,332)**	**(6,897)**	(49,849)	(13,572)
Fair value adjustments of investment properties	30	**(104,593)**	**(28,476)**	59,818	16,286
Net realized gain from sale of other financial assets measured at FVTPL	29	**(20,620)**	**(5,614)**	(14,224)	(3,873)
Dividend income from financial assets measured at FVTOCI	29	**(34,691)**	**(9,445)**	(47,525)	(12,939)
Net realized loss/(gain) from sale of other financial assets measured at amortised cost	29	**40**	**11**	(95,607)	(26,030)
Fair value adjustment - derivatives	30	**(353)**	**(96)**	11,868	3,231
Operating cash flow before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**2,727,443**	**742,566**	2,195,970	597,867
Decrease in deposits with central banks		**147,227**	**40,084**	5,743,137	1,563,609
Increase in deposits and balances due from banks maturing after three months		**(918,047)**	**(249,945)**	(139,154)	(37,886)
Increase in loans and advances measured at amortised cost		**(8,905,643)**	**(2,424,624)**	(4,258,116)	(1,159,302)
Increase in Islamic financing and investment products measured at amortised cost		**(926,732)**	**(252,309)**	(207,379)	(56,460)
(Increase)/decrease in interest receivable and other assets		**(561,476)**	**(152,866)**	135,904	37,001
Increase in other financial assets carried at FVTPL		**(6,799)**	**(1,851)**	(715,978)	(194,930)
Decrease in repurchase agreements with banks		**(110,273)**	**(30,023)**	(1,349,796)	(367,491)
Increase in customers' deposits		**11,727,493**	**3,192,892**	2,253,635	613,568
Decrease in Islamic customers' deposits		**(576,384)**	**(156,925)**	(217,948)	(59,338)
Increase in medium-term loans (not qualified as Tier 2 capital)		**1,058,072**	**288,068**	473,651	128,955
Decrease in deposits and balances due to banks		**(901,659)**	**(245,483)**	(1,240,662)	(337,779)
Increase in insurance and life assurance funds		**198,103**	**53,935**	79,215	21,567
Increase/(decrease) in interest payable and other liabilities		**590,682**	**160,817**	(461,059)	(125,527)
Net cash flows generated by operating activities		**3,542,007**	**964,336**	2,291,420	623,854

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

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

	Notes	2013 AED'000	2013 USD'000 Equivalent	2012 AED'000	2012 USD'000 Equivalent
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property and equipment	13	**(137,609)**	**(37,465)**	(245,094)	(66,729)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		**5,301**	**1,443**	21,909	5,965
Purchase of investment properties	12	**(4,121)**	**(1,122)**	-	-
Net (increase)/decrease in other financial assets measured at amortized cost		**(997,590)**	**(271,601)**	2,889,610	786,717
Net decrease in other financial assets measured at FVTOCI		**287,235**	**78,202**	536,964	146,192
Dividend income from other financial assets measured at FVTOCI		**34,691**	**9,445**	47,525	12,939
Cash received on acquisition of a subsidiary		**-**	**-**	71,930	19,583
Net cash (used in)/generated by investing activities		**(812,093)**	**(221,098)**	3,322,844	904,667
Cash flows from financing activities					
Dividend paid	21	**(650,889)**	**(177,209)**	(338,154)	(92,065)
Decrease in medium term loans (qualified as Tier 2 capital)		**(13,793)**	**(3,755)**	(3,598,593)	(979,742)
Additional contribution by non-controlling interest	22	**14,981**	**4,079**	44,958	12,240
Net cash used in financing activities		**(649,701)**	**(176,885)**	(3,891,789)	(1,059,567)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**2,080,213**	**566,353**	1,722,475	468,954
Net foreign exchange difference		**(10,037)**	**(2,733)**	946	258
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		**12,509,079**	**3,405,683**	10,785,658	2,936,471
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	35	**14,579,255**	**3,969,303**	12,509,079	3,405,683

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013

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 accompanying consolidated financial statements combine the activities of the Bank and its subsidiaries as listed in Note 36.

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

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

2.1 New and revised IFRSs affecting the amounts reported or/and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements:

In the current year, the Group has applied a number of new and revised IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatory effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2013.

- IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*

  IFRS 12 is a new disclosure standard and is applicable to entities that have interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and/or unconsolidated structured entities. The application of IFRS 12 has resulted in more extensive disclosures in the consolidated financial statements (please see Note 36).

- IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurements*

  IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements. The fair value measurement requirements of IFRS 13 apply to both financial instrument items and non-financial instrument items for which other IFRSs require or permit fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*, leasing transactions that are within the scope of IAS17 *Leases*, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value (e.g. net realizable value for the purposes of measuring inventories or value in use for impairment assessment purpose).

  IFRS 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions. Fair value under IFRS 13 is an exit price regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. Also IFRS 13 includes extensive disclosure requirements.

  IFRS 13 requires prospective application from 1 January 2013. In addition, specific transitional provisions were given to entities such that they need not apply the disclosure requirements set out in the standard in comparative information provided for periods before the initial application of the standard. Other than additional disclosures, the application of IFRS 13 has not had any material impact on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* – items of other comprehensive income

  The amendments require items of other comprehensive income to be grouped into two categories in the other comprehensive income section: (a) items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss and (b) items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met. The amendments have been applied retrospectively, and hence the presentation of items of other comprehensive income has been modified to reflect the changes. Other than the above mentioned presentation changes, the application of the amendments to IAS 1 does not result in any impact on profit or loss, other comprehensive income and total comprehensive income.

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

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

- Amendments to IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosure* - Enhancing Disclosures about offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities.
- Amendments to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* - Including new general hedge accounting model.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

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

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

- IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* uses control as the single basis for consolidation, irrespective of the nature of the investee. IFRS 10 requires retrospective application subject to certain transitional provisions providing an alternative treatment in certain circumstances. Accordingly, IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* have been amended for the issuance of IFRS 10.
- IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* establishes two types of joint arrangements: Joint operations and joint ventures. The two types of joint arrangements are distinguished by the rights and obligations of those parties to the joint arrangement. Accordingly, IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* has been amended for the issuance of IFRS 11.
- Amendments to IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* eliminate the “corridor approach” and therefore require an entity to recognise changes in defined benefit plan obligations and plan assets when they occur.
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2009 - 2011 Cycle

  The annual improvements include the amendments to IFRSs which have been summarized below:
- Amendments to IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* - servicing equipment.
- Amendments to IAS 32 *Financial Instruments - Presentation* - Tax effect of the distribution to the holders of equity instrument.

2.3 New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted:

The Group has not early applied the following new standards, amendments and interpretations that have been issued but not yet effective:

New and revised IFRSs	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
• Amendments to IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* - to clarify the requirements that relate to how contributions from employees or third parties that are linked to service should be attributed to periods of service.	1 July 2014
• Amendments to IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* relating to application guidance on the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities.	1 January 2014
• Amendments to IAS 36 – *recoverable amount disclosures* The amendments restrict the requirements to disclose the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU to period in which an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed. They also expand and clarify the disclosure requirements applicable when an asset or CGU’s recoverable amount has been determined on the basis of fair value less costs of disposal.	1 January 2014
• Amendments to IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting* The amendment allows the continuation of hedge accounting when derivative is novated to a clearing counterparty and certain conditions are met.	1 January 2014
• IFRIC 21 *Levies* Interpretation was developed to address the concerns about how to account for levies that are based on financial data of a period that is different from that in which the activity that give rise to the payment of the levy occurs.	1 January 2014
• Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 – Guidance on Investment Entities On 31 October 2012, the IASB published a standard on investment entities, which amends IFRS 10, IFRS 12, and IAS 27 and introduces the concept of an investment entity in IFRSs. The amendments establish an exception to IFRS 10’s general consolidation principle for investment entities, requiring them to “measure particular subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss, rather than consolidate them.” In addition, the amendments outline required disclosures for reporting entities that meet the definition of an investment entity.	1 January 2014

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

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

2.3 New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted (continued)

New and revised IFRSs	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Annual Improvements to *IFRSs 2010 - 2012 Cycle* • *IFRS 2 Share Based Payments* - definition of 'vesting condition'. • *IFRS 3 Business Combinations* - accounting for contingent consideration. • *IFRS 8 Operating Segments* - aggregation of segments, reconciliation of segment assets. • *IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment* - proportionate restatement of accumulated depreciation on revaluation. • *IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures* - management entities. • *IAS 38 Intangible Assets* - proportionate restatement of accumulated depreciation on revaluation.	1 July 2014
Annual Improvements to *IFRSs 2011 - 2013 Cycle* • *IFRS 3 Business Combinations* - scope exception for joint ventures. • *IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement* - scope of the portfolio exception. • *IAS 40 Investment Property* - interrelationship between IFRS 3 and IAS 40.	1 July 2014

Management is reviewing the impact of these new standards, interpretations and amendments that will be adopted in the Group's consolidated financial statements for the period beginnning 1 January 2014 or as and when they are applicable.

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 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.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account those characteristics when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Arab Emirates Dirham (AED) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousands dirham, except when otherwise indicated.

The principal accounting policies are set out below:

3.3 Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Bank and entities controlled by the Bank. Control is achieved where the Bank has:

- power over an investee,
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.3 Basis of consolidation (continued)

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Group's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Group, other vote holders and other parties;
- rights raising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Group has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns and previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Bank obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Bank loses control over the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the financial period are included in the consolidated income statement from the date the Bank gains control until the date when the Bank ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss of each component of other comprehensive income are attributable to the owners of the Group and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in existing subsidiaries

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 the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, the amounts previously recognised in the consolidated statement of 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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.4 Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holder to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value.

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured at subsequent reporting dates in accordance with IAS 39 and IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, as appropriate, with the corresponding gain or loss being recognised in profit and loss.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Group obtains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised at that date.

Business combinations that took place prior to 1 January 2010 were accounted for in accordance with the previous version of IFRS 3.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.5 Goodwill

Goodwill arising on acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of aquistion of the business (see Note 3.4 above) less accumulated impairment losses if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit might be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in the subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

3.6 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 recognised 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 recognised within 'net investment income' in the consolidated income statement.

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 3.20 (iii).

Fee and commission income and expenses

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

Dividend revenue

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

Insurance contracts revenue and insurance commission income

Premiums are recognised as revenue (earned premium) on time-proportion basis over the effective period of policy coverage. The portion of premium received on in-force contracts that relates to unexpired risks at the end of the reporting period is reported as the unearned premium liability.

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.6 Revenue recognition (continued)

Insurance contracts revenue and insurance commission income (continued)

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 3.7 below.

Rendering of services

Consultancy and project services revenue represents the total amount of services rendered and work completed and invoiced, net of discount.

3.7 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.

3.8 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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.8 Foreign currencies (continued)

Exchange differences are recognised in the 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.

On the disposal of a foreign operation, all the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Bank is reclassified to the consolidated income statement.

In addition, in relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Bank losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in the consolidated income statement. For all other partial disposals (i.e. partial disposals of associates or jointly controlled entities that do not result in the Bank losing significant influence or joint control), the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to the consolidated income statement.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments on identifiable assets and liabilities acquired arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognised in equity.

3.9 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.10 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, except for capital work-in-progress which is 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	4 - 10
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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.10 Property and equipment (continued)

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.

Capital work in progress is carried at cost, less any accumulated impairment losses. 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.

3.11 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.

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

3.12 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 recognised in the consolidated income statement.

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 recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

3.13 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 2013 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.14 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.

3.14.1 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'.

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:

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

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Amortised cost and effective interest method

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 2013 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.14 Financial instruments (continued)

3.14.1 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 consolidated statement of 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.

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 investment income' line item in the consolidated income statement. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 43 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 2013 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.14 Financial instruments (continued)

3.14.1 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 consolidated statement of 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;

- breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;

- 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 and due from banks, 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 2013 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.14 Financial instruments (continued)

3.14.1 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 loans 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

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 whereby a provision of 25% of loan balance is made when it is past due by more than 90 days and a provision of 50% of loan balance is made when it is past due by more than 120 days. All loans that are past due by more than 180 days are written off.

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 2013 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.14 Financial instruments (continued)

3.14.2 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.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.14 Financial instruments (continued)

3.14.2 Financial liabilities and equity instruments (continued)

Financial guarantee contracts (continued)

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of the obligation under the contract, as determined in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; and
- the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the revenue recognition policies.

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.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as 'at FVTPL' when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such a designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms a part of a group of assets or financial liability or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the entire contract (asset or liability) to be designated as FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on the remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.15 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 recognised amounts or when the Group intends to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.16 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 recognised 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.

3.17 Hedge accounting

The Group designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign currency risk, as either fair value hedges or hedges of net investments in foreign operations.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Group documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Group documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The change in the fair value of the hedging instrument and the change in the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognised in the consolidated income statement relating to the hedged item.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Group revokes the hedging relationship, when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. The fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortised to the consolidate income statement from that date.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.17 Hedge accounting (continued)

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in consolidated income statement, and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item.

Amounts previously recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to consolidated income statement in the periods when the hedged item affects in the recognition of a non-financial assets or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Group revokes the hedging relationship, when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecase transaction is ultimately recognised in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in consolidated income statement.

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations are accounted for similarly to cash flow hedges. Any gain or loss on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cumulative translation reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement.

Gains and losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge accumulated in the cumulative translation reserve are reclassified to the consolidated income statement on the disposal of the foreign operation.

3.18 Insurance contracts

3.18.1 Product classification

Insurance contracts are those contracts when the Group (the insurer) has accepted the significant insurance risk from another party (policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder. As a general guideline, the Group determines whether it has significant insurance risk by comparing benefits paid with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. An insurance contract can also transfer financial risk.

Investment contracts are those contracts that transfer significant financial risk. Financial risk is the risk of a possible future change in one or more of a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of price or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variable provided in the case of a non-financial variable, that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract.

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its lifetime even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire. An investment contract can however be classified as an insurance contract after its inception if the insurance risk becomes significant.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.18 Insurance contracts (continued)

3.18.1 Product classification (continued)

Some insurance contracts and investment contracts contain discretionary participating features (DPF) which entitle the contract holder to receive, as a supplement to the standard guaranteed benefits, additional benefits:

- that are likely to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits;
- whose amount or timing is contractually at the discretion of the insurer;
- that are contractually based on:
    - (i) the performance of a specified pool of contracts or a specified type of contract,
    - (ii) realised/unrealised investment returns on a specified pool of assets held by the issuer or,
    - (iii) the profit or loss of the Company, fund or other entity that issues that contract.

Under IFRS 4, DPF can be either treated as an element of equity or as a liability, or can be split between the two elements. The Group policy is to treat all DPF as a liability within insurance or investment contract liabilities.

The policyholder bears the financial risks relating to some insurance contracts or investment contracts. Such products are usually unit-linked contracts.

3.18.2 Recognition and measurement

Insurance contracts are classified into two main categories, depending on the nature of the risk, duration of the risk and whether or not the terms and conditions are fixed.

These contracts are general insurance contracts and life assurance contracts.

3.18.3 General insurance contracts

Premiums are recognised as revenue (earned premiums) proportionally over the period of coverage. The portion of premium received on in-force contracts that relates to unexpired risks at the end of the reporting period is reported as the unearned premium liability. Premiums are shown in the profit and loss before deduction of commission.

Claims and loss adjustment expenses are charged to the profit or loss as incurred based on the estimated liability for compensation owed to contract holders or third parties damaged by the contract holders.

3.18.4 Life assurance contracts

In respect of the short term life assurance contracts, premiums are recognised as revenue (earned premiums) proportionately over the period of coverage. The portion of the premium received in respect of in-force contracts that relates to unexpired risks at the end of the reporting period is reported as the unearned premium liability. Premiums are shown before the deduction of the commission.

In respect of long term life assurance contracts, premium are recognised as revenue (earned premiums) when they become payable by the contract holder. Premiums are shown before deduction of commission.

Premiums for group credit life policies are recognised when it is paid by the contract holder.

A liability for contractual benefits that are expected to be incurred in future is recorded when the premiums are recognised. The liability is based on the assumptions as to mortality, persistency, maintenance expenses and investment income that are established at the time the contract is issued. A margin for adverse deviation is included in the assumptions.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.18 Insurance contracts (continued)

3.18.4 Life assurance contracts (continued)

Where a life assurance contract has a single premium or limited number of premium payments due over a significantly shorter period than the period during which the benefits are provided, the excess of the premiums payable over the valuation premiums is deferred and recognised as income in line with the decrease of unexpired insurance risk of the contract in-force or for annuities in force, in line with the decrease of the amount of future benefits expected to be paid.

The liabilities are recalculated at the end of each reporting period using the assumptions established at the inception of the contract.

Claims and benefits payable to contract holders are recorded as expenses when they are incurred.

3.18.5 Reinsurance contracts

Contracts entered into by the Group with reinsurers under which the Group is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the Group and that meet the classification requirements for insurance contracts are recognised as reinsurance contracts. Contracts that do not meet these classification requirements are classified as financial assets. Insurance contracts entered into by the Group under which the contract holder is another insurer, are included in insurance contracts. The benefits to which the Group is entitled under its reinsurance contracts are recognised as reinsurance contract assets.

The Group assesses its reinsurance contract assets for impairment on a regular basis. If there is objective evidence that the reinsurance contract assets are impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount of the reinsurance contract assets to their recoverable amounts and recognises that impairment loss in the profit or loss. Amounts recoverable from or due to reinsurers are measured consistently with the amounts associated with the reinsured insurance contracts and in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract. Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for reinsurance contracts and are recognised as expenses when due.

The Group also assumes reinsurance risk in the normal course of business for life insurance and general insurance contracts where applicable. Premium and claims on assumed reinsurance contracts are recognised as revenue or expenses in the same manner as they would be if the reinsurance were considered direct business, taking into account the product classification of the reinsured business. Reinsurance liabilities represent balances due to reinsurance companies. Amounts payable are estimated in a manner consistent with the related reinsurance contract.

Reinsurance assets or liabilities are derecognised when the contractual rights are extinguished or expire or when the contract is transferred to another party.

3.18.6 Insurance contract liabilities

(a) Unearned premium reserve

At the end of the reporting period, proportions of net retained premium of the general insurance and medical insurance are provided to cover portions of risks which have not expired. The reserves are calculated on time-proportion basis whilst maintaining the minimum reserve requirements required by the regulations relating to insurance companies. Unearned premium for group life and individual life classes of business is estimated by the Group's actuary in the calculation of the insurance contracts liabilities for life assurance business.

(b) Additional reserve

The additional reserve comprises of the provisions made for;

- the estimated excess of potential claims over unearned premiums (premium deficiency),
- the claims incurred but not reported at the end of the reporting period (IBNR),
- and the potential shortfall in the estimated amounts of the unpaid reported claims.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.18 Insurance contracts (continued)

3.18.6 Insurance contract liabilities (continued)

(b) Additional reserve (continued)

The reserve represents management's best estimates of the potential liabilities at the end of the reporting period. The 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 by the Group's actuary and changes are made to the provision.

During the year, the Group has changed the basis of estimation of the additional reserve of which the details are given in Note 4.9 to these consolidated financial statements.

(c) Life assurance fund

The life assurance 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 consolidated statement of income.

(d) Unit linked liabilities

For unit linked policies, liability is equal to the policy account values. The account value is the number of units times the bid price.

(e) Outstanding claims

Insurance contract liabilities towards outstanding claims are recognised for all claims intimated and unpaid at the end of the reporting period. These liabilities are known as the outstanding claims provision, which are based on the estimated ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at the end of the reporting period after reduction for the expected value of salvage and other recoveries. Delays can be experienced in the notification and settlement of certain types of claims, therefore the ultimate cost of claims cannot be known with certainty at the end of the reporting period. The liability is not discounted for the time value of money. No provision for equalisation or catastrophic reserves is recognised. The liability is derecognised when it is expired, discharged or cancelled.

3.18.7 Policy acquisition costs

Commissions and other acquisition costs that vary with and are related to securing new insurance contracts and renewing existing insurance contracts are recognised as expenses when incurred.

Acquisition costs incurred in securing long term investments contracts are deferred and amortised over a period of four years.

3.18.8 Salvage and subrogation reimbursements

Estimates of salvage and subrogation reimbursements are considered as an allowance in the measurement of the insurance liability for claims.

3.18.9 Liability adequacy test

At the end of each reporting period, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of the insurance 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 profit or loss.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.18 Insurance contracts (continued)

3.18.10 Receivables and payables related to insurance contracts

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

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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.20 Islamic financing and investment products (continued)

(i) Definitions (continued)

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 3.14.1). Islamic financing and investing products are written off only when all possible courses of action to achieve recovery have proved unsuccessful.

(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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.20 Islamic financing and investment products (continued)

(iii) Revenue recognition policy (continued)

Wakala

Estimated income from Wakala is recognised 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.

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:

4.1 Impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost

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 a 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:

- The customer's aggregate borrowings.
- The customer's risk rating, i.e. ability to perform profitable business and generate sufficient cash to repay the borrowed amount.
- The value of the collateral and the probability of successful repossession.
- 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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

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

4.1 Impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost (continued)

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 is calculated by applying a formulaic approach whereby a provision of 25% of loan balance is made when it is past due by more than 90 days and a provision of 50% of loan balance is made when is past due by more than 120 days and less than 180 days. All loans that are past due by more than 180 days are written off.

4.2 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. In 2012, the management revised the estimated useful life of furniture, fixtures, equipments and vehicles from 3-7 years to 4-10 years. The change in estimated useful life was a change in accounting estimate that has been applied prospectively from 1 January 2012.

The impact of this change is as follows:

	2012	**2013**	2014	2015 onwards
	AED'000	**AED'000**	AED'000	AED'000
Increase in net profit	14,671	**9,131**	863	(24,665)

4.3 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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

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

4.4 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 recognised 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.

4.5 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.

4.6 The ultimate liability arising from claims made under insurance contracts

The estimation of ultimate liability arising from the claims made under insurance contracts is 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.

4.7 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.

4.8 Fair value measurements and valuation processes

Some of the Group's assets and liabilities are measured at a fair value for financial reporting purposes. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Group engages independent professionally qualified valuers to perform the valuation. The Bank works closely with the qualified external valuers to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

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

4.9 Change in accounting estimate

Management of one of the subsidiaries has changed the basis adopted for calculating the additional insurance reserve with effect from 1 January 2013 from the 1/8th method to an actuarial assessment to assess the potential shortfall in the unearned premium reserve, taking into account the historical data of the claims reported and settlement pattern. This reserve is for the estimated excess of potential claims over unearned premiums as well as for the claims incurred but not reported at the end of the reporting period.

5 Cash and balances with central banks

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

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Cash on hand	**861,066**	639,063
Balances with central banks:		
Current accounts and other balances	**3,576,101**	2,087,746
Statutory deposits	**4,575,051**	3,318,278
Certificates of deposit	**1,818,000**	4,722,000
	10,830,218	10,767,087

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

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Balances within the U.A.E.	**7,783,384**	9,074,537
Balances outside the U.A.E.	**3,046,834**	1,692,550
	10,830,218	10,767,087

(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 non interest-bearing. Certificate of deposits are at an average interest rate of 0.48% (2012: 0.40%) per annum.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

6 Deposits and balances due from banks

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

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Demand	**2,724,447**	2,492,768
Overnight	**370,633**	178,390
Time	**9,948,927**	7,592,794
	13,044,007	10,263,952
Less: Allowance for impairment	**(97,166)**	(87,276)
	12,946,841	10,176,676

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

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Banks within the U.A.E.	**1,026,210**	1,852,515
Banks outside the U.A.E.	**12,017,797**	8,411,437
	13,044,007	10,263,952
Less: Allowance for impairment	**(97,166)**	(87,276)
	12,946,841	10,176,676

(c) Allowance for impairment movement

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
At 1 January	**87,276**	587,693
Charged during the year (Note 32)	**7,700**	55,150
Interest in suspense	**2,190**	4,039
Written off during the year	**-**	(559,606)
At 31 December	**97,166**	87,276

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

7 Other financial assets

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

		2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Other financial assets measured at fair value			
(i) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)			
Debt securities			
Corporate bonds and Treasury bills		**1,174,288**	970,325
Sukuk		**33,126**	29,018
		1,207,414	999,343
Equities			
Quoted		**16,289**	32,864
Unquoted		**567**	622
		16,856	33,486
Mutual and other funds		**622,556**	761,246
		1,846,826	1,794,075
(ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)			
Equities			
Quoted		**374,482**	325,295
Unquoted		**342,125**	316,712
		716,607	642,007
Mutual and other funds [Note 7 (f)]		**25,877**	323,357
		742,484	965,364
Total other financial assets measured at fair value	**(A)**	**2,589,310**	2,759,439
(iii) Financial assets measured at amortised cost			
Debt securities			
Bonds		**5,042,429**	3,791,267
Sukuk		**342,711**	596,323
Total other financial assets measured at amortised cost	**(B)**	**5,385,140**	4,387,590
Total other financial assets [(A) +(B)]		**7,974,450**	7,147,029

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

7 Other financial assets (continued)

(b) The geographic analysis of other financial assets is as follows:

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Balances within the U.A.E.	**2,946,610**	3,855,316
Balances outside the U.A.E.	**5,027,840**	3,291,713
	7,974,450	7,147,029

(c) The analysis of other financial assets by industry sector is as follows:

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Government and Public Sector	**3,761,439**	2,544,360
Commercial and Business	**300,509**	184,711
Financial Institutions	**3,732,698**	4,030,902
Other	**179,804**	387,056
	7,974,450	7,147,029

(d) The fair value of other financial assets measured at amortised cost amounted to AED 5.25 billion as of 31 December 2013 (2012: AED 4.38 billion) **(Note 43)**.

(e) The above other financial assets measured at amortised costs include debt securities aggregating to AED 920 million (fair value of AED 901 million) [2012: AED 1.07 billion (fair value of AED 1.15 billion)] which were collateralised against repurchase agreement (Repos) **(Note 15)**.

(f) Other financial assets measured at FVTOCI represents AED 26 million investment in Makaseb Income Fund. The fund is managed by the Group and has no fixed maturity or coupon rate and the fair value of the fund is based on quoted market prices. During the year, the Group sold its investments in mutual and other funds measured at FVTOCI amounting to AED 267 million. A gain of AED 53 million was transferred from investment revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

(g) Other financial assets measured at FVTPL includes AED 274 million which represents investments in Makaseb Income Fund, Mashreq Al Islami Income Fund and Mashreq Arab Tigers Fund. These funds are managed by the Group and have no fixed maturity and coupon rate. The fair value of these investments is based on quoted market prices.

(h) On 1 March 2013, one of the Group subsidiaries has reclassified bonds with a value of AED 352 million from investments measured at FVTPL to amortised cost. These bonds had at an effective interest rate of between 2% to 9% per annum at the date of reclassification.

(i) As of 31 December 2013, there are no significant concentrations of credit risk for debt instruments measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount reflected above represents the Group's maximum exposure for credit risk for such assets.

(j) During the year ended 31 December 2013, dividends received from financial assets measured at FVTOCI amounting to AED 35 million (2012: AED 48 million) were recognised as investment income in the consolidated income statement **(Note 29)**.

(k) During the year ended 31 December 2013, change in fair value other financial assets measured at FVTPL amounted to a profit of AED 25 million (2012: profit of AED 50 million) and was recongnised as investment income in the consolidated income statement **(Note 29)**.

(l) During the year ended 31 December 2013, change in fair value of financial assets measured at FVTOCI amounted to a profit of AED 64 million (2012: loss of AED 36 million) and was recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (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:

	2013 **AED'000**	2012 AED'000
Loans	**40,165,235**	32,285,586
Overdrafts	**4,697,629**	4,220,115
Credit cards	**2,204,967**	1,716,574
Other	**270,229**	233,556
	47,338,060	38,455,831
Less: Allowance for impairment	**(3,057,721)**	(2,271,915)
	44,280,339	36,183,916

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

	2013 **AED'000**	2012 AED'000
Manufacturing	**4,394,807**	2,907,208
Construction	**2,944,582**	2,600,278
Trade	**9,995,823**	7,241,682
Transport and communication	**2,392,913**	927,755
Services	**6,018,650**	5,114,937
Financial institutions	**2,289,130**	3,993,486
Personal	**13,736,058**	10,456,916
Government and public sector	**5,443,258**	5,189,316
Other	**122,839**	24,253
	47,338,060	38,455,831
Less: Allowance for impairment	**(3,057,721)**	(2,271,915)
	44,280,339	36,183,916

(c) As at 31 December 2013, AED 1.19 billion (2012: AED 1.45 billion) of the above balance was collateralised under repurchase agreement Repo **(Note 15)**.

(d) 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 3.12 billion at 31 December 2013 (2012: AED 3.89 billion) **(Note 43)**.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

8 Loans and advances measured at amortised cost (continued)

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

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
At 1 January	**2,271,915**	2,594,406
Impairment allowance for the year (Note 32)	**669,925**	583,549
Interest suspended	**171,034**	94,673
Recoveries during the year (Note 32)	**(32,580)**	(61,855)
Written off during the year	**(22,573)**	(938,858)
At 31 December	**3,057,721**	2,271,915

(f) 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.

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:

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Financing		
Murabaha	**4,200,910**	3,092,215
Ijara	**1,364,266**	1,314,081
	5,565,176	4,406,296
Investment		
Musharakah	**228,331**	279,596
Mudaraba	**21,472**	115,822
Wakala	**398,584**	627,215
Others	**228,609**	754
	876,996	1,023,387
Total	**6,442,172**	5,429,683
Less: Unearned income	**(252,184)**	(142,217)
Allowance for impairment	**(39,192)**	(63,438)
	6,150,796	5,224,028

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

9 Islamic financing and investment products measured at amortised cost (continued)

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

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Manufacturing	**518,688**	353,942
Construction	**1,282,485**	302,059
Trade	**829,307**	169,814
Services	**1,507,773**	1,863,347
Financial institutions	**99,261**	640,652
Government and public sector	**920,405**	1,287,969
Personal	**1,282,809**	810,814
Transport and communication	**1,444**	1,086
Total	**6,442,172**	5,429,683
Less: Unearned income	**(252,184)**	(142,217)
Allowance for impairment	**(39,192)**	(63,438)
	6,150,796	5,224,028

(c) The value of Islamic financing and investment products on which profit is not taken to consolidated income statement, including fully provided accounts, amounted to AED 86 million as at 31 December 2013 (2012: AED 241 million) **(Note 43)**.

(d) Allowance for impairment movement:

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
At 1 January	**63,438**	65,291
Reversal of impairment during the year, net **(Note 32)**	**(10,250)**	(1,792)
(Reversal of profit in suspense)/profit suspended, net	**(4,268)**	1,884
Recoveries during the year **(Note 32)**	**(569)**	-
Written off during the year	**(9,159)**	(1,945)
At 31 December	**39,192**	63,438

(e) In determining the recoverability of Islamic financing and investment products, the Group considers any change in the credit quality of the Islamic financing and investment 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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

10 Interest receivable and other assets

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Interest receivable	**97,581**	84,158
Property acquired in settlement of debts*	**230,491**	231,221
Prepayments	**74,049**	73,960
Acceptances**	**3,065,093**	2,121,853
Positive fair value of derivatives **(Note 41)**	**849,098**	1,221,374
Insurance related receivables	**1,175,393**	995,497
Credit card interchange receivables	**62,744**	103,563
Taxes paid in advance	**41,286**	25,418
Other	**275,701**	479,647
	5,871,436	5,336,691

* As of 31 December 2013 and 2012, property acquired in settlement of debts includes land with a carrying amount of AED 226 million which is registered in the name of the Group's Chief Executive Officer on trust and for the benefit of the Group.

** Acceptances are recognised as a financial liability **(Note 19)** in the consolidated statement of financial position with a contractual right of reimbursement from the customer as a financial asset.

11 Goodwill

On 13 August 2012, Oman Insurance Company P.S.C, a subsidiary of the Bank acquired a 51% interest in Dubai Group Sigorta A.Ş, a company established and registered in Istanbul, Turkey, which is engaged in the business of issuing short term and long term insurance contracts relating to general insurance. Dubai Group Sigorta A.Ş. was acquired by the Group with the objective of improving its overall geographical spread.

The Group's effective proportion of ownership interest in this subsidiary is 32.46%.

The nominal amount of AED 1 has been paid as purchase consideration to the previous shareholders of Dubai Group Sigorta.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

12 Investment properties

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
At fair value		
At 1 January	**364,245**	318,028
Purchases	**4,121**	-
Transfers from property and equipment*	**-**	105,927
Transfers from other assets	**-**	108
Change in fair value during the year **(Note 30)**	**104,593**	(59,818)
At 31 December	**472,959**	364,245

* During 2012, freehold land with a fair value of AED 106 million had been transferred from property and equipment to investment property **(Note 13)**.

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

The fair value of investment properties as at 31 December 2013 has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out in the last quarter of 2013 by independent professionally qualified valuers. The valuations, which conforms to Royal Instuitute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Valuation Standards, were arrived at by the reference to market comparable evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

Fair value heirarchy of the Group's investment properties are as follows:

At 31 December 2013

	Level 1 AED'000	**Level 2 AED'000**	**Level 3 AED'000**	**Total AED'000**
Investment properties	**-**	**472,959**	**-**	**472,959**

At 31 December 2012

	Level 1 AED'000	Level 2 AED'000	Level 3 AED'000	Total AED'000
Investment properties	-	364,245	-	364,245

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

13 Property and equipment

	Properties for own use	Furniture, fixtures, equipments & vehicles	Improvements to freehold properties and others	Capital work-in-progress	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Cost					
At 1 January 2012	1,056,575	401,636	388,921	11,488	1,858,620
Additions*	94,347	49,015	102,329	2,135	247,826
Disposals/write-offs	(1,230)	(32,678)	(59,179)	-	(93,087)
Transfers (Note 12)	(94,838)	-	-	(11,089)	(105,927)
At 31 December 2012	**1,054,854**	**417,973**	**432,071**	**2,534**	**1,907,432**
Additions	**-**	**50,612**	**69,939**	**17,058**	**137,609**
Disposals/write-offs	**(961)**	**(43,946)**	**(51,200)**	**-**	**(96,107)**
At 31 December 2013	**1,053,893**	**424,639**	**450,810**	**19,592**	**1,948,934**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2012	283,252	214,242	163,299	-	660,793
Charge for the year (Note 31)	19,000	55,795	69,475	-	144,270
Disposals/write-offs	(517)	(21,644)	(44,448)	-	(66,609)
Impairment of property and equipment (Note 32)	11,938	-	-	-	11,938
At 31 December 2012	**313,673**	**248,393**	**188,326**	**-**	**750,392**
Charge for the year (Note 31)	**19,795**	**57,025**	**66,620**	**-**	**143,440**
Disposals/write-offs	**(176)**	**(29,815)**	**(45,564)**	**-**	**(75,555)**
Impairment of property and equipment (Note 32)	29,370	-	-	-	29,370
At 31 December 2013	**362,662**	**275,603**	**209,382**	**-**	**847,647**
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2013	**691,231**	**149,036**	**241,428**	**19,592**	**1,101,287**
At 31 December 2012	741,181	169,580	243,745	2,534	1,157,040

*Additions include an amount of AED 2.7 million pertaining to property and equipment on acquisition of Dubai Group Sigorta A.S. This balance at acquisition date was classified as property and equipment and excluded from the consolidated statement of cash flow for the year ended 31 December 2012.

During the year, the Group carried out a review of the recoverable amount of the properties for own use. The review led to the recognition of an impairment loss of AED 29 million (2012: AED 12 million), which has been recognised in consolidated statement of income. The Group also estimated the fair value less costs to sell of the properties for own use which is based on the recent market prices of assets.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

14 Deposits and balances due to banks

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

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Time	**2,819,735**	3,311,013
Demand	**1,102,792**	1,586,341
Overnight	**1,158,522**	1,085,354
	5,081,049	5,982,708

(b) The above represent borrowings from:

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Banks within the U.A.E.	**437,013**	699,569
Banks outside the U.A.E.	**4,644,036**	5,283,139
	5,081,049	5,982,708

15 Repurchase agreements with banks

Tenure	Maturity date	Interest rate	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
3 months	January 2014	1.00% per annum	**385,005**	423,052
3 months	August 2015	2.48% per annum	**660,091**	732,317
			1,045,096	1,155,369

Collateral given against these Repo borrowings is disclosed in Notes 7 and 8 to the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

16 Customers' deposits

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

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Current and other accounts	**29,170,203**	19,543,197
Saving accounts	**3,179,733**	3,136,944
Time deposits	**21,808,212**	19,750,514
	54,158,148	42,430,655

(b) Analysis by industry sector:

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Government and public sector	**5,152,091**	4,780,891
Commercial and business	**35,010,004**	25,632,775
Personal	**11,702,993**	10,651,910
Financial institutions	**2,267,599**	1,269,372
Other	**25,461**	95,707
	54,158,148	42,430,655

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

17 Islamic customers' deposits

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

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Current and other accounts	**539,661**	355,586
Saving accounts	**218,106**	110,416
Time deposits	**3,687,764**	4,555,913
	4,445,531	5,021,915

(b) Analysis by industry sector:

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Government and public sector	**4,826**	615,263
Commercial and business	**1,562,515**	2,851,473
Personal	**485,238**	484,292
Financial institutions	**2,392,952**	1,070,887
	4,445,531	5,021,915

18 Insurance and life assurance funds

	Outstanding claims AED'000	Unearned premium reserve AED'000	Additional reserve AED'000	Life assurance fund AED'000	Total AED'000
At 1 January 2012	303,925	346,070	128,967	193,905	972,867
Increase	72,031	26,788	3,250	153,960	256,029
At 31 December 2012	375,956	372,858	132,217	347,865	1,228,896
Increase/(decrease)	**(3,857)**	**128,441**	**(32,112)**	**105,631**	**198,103**
At 31 December 2013	**372,099**	**501,299**	**100,105**	**453,496**	**1,426,999**

Unearned premium reserve is calculated on time-proportion basis whilst maintaining the minimum reserve requirements required by the regulations relating to insurance companies. Unearned premium for group life and individual life classes of business is estimated by the Group's actuary in the calculation of the insurance contracts liabilities for life assurance business.

Life assurance fund is determined by independent actuarial valuation of future policy benefits at the end of each reporting period.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

19 Interest payable and other liabilities

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Interest payable	**100,405**	126,840
Negative fair value of derivatives **(Note 41)**	**697,134**	1,114,561
Acceptances*	**3,065,093**	2,121,853
Insurance premium collected in advance	**280,237**	363,748
Accrued expenses	**399,979**	373,799
Income received in advance – discounted bills	**111,516**	124,377
Pay orders issued	**237,521**	192,368
Provision for employees' end of service indemnity**	**149,040**	144,423
Credit card related payables	**58,677**	50,155
Provision for taxation	**34,676**	30,294
Other	**705,362**	606,540
	5,839,640	5,248,958

* Acceptances are recognised as a 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 included AED 143 million (2012: AED 140 million) 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 2013 (continued)

20 Medium-term loans

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Medium term notes	**2,537,923**	1,494,544

The maturities of the medium-term notes (MTNs) issued under the programme are as follows:

Due date	**Interest rate**	**2013 AED'000**	2012 AED'000
24 Jan 2017	3 months Libor +1.125%	**1,020,726**	1,035,419
24 Oct 2014	3 Months Libor +1.900%	**91,825**	91,825
2 May 2014	3 Months Libor +2.300%	**183,650**	183,650
12 Mar 2014	3 Months Libor +2.800%	**183,650**	183,650
22 Apr 2014	1.300%	**91,825**	-
23 May 2014	1.300%	**91,825**	-
3 Jun 2014	1.300%	**91,825**	-
7 Aug 2014	0.710%	**213,282**	-
25 Sep 2014	1.510%	**275,475**	-
29 Sep 2014	1.350%	**110,190**	-
29 Oct 2014	1.400%	**183,650**	-
		2,537,923	1,494,544

Medium term notes are denominated in following currencies:

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
U.S. Dollars	**2,324,641**	1,494,544
Swiss Francs	**213,282**	-
	2,537,923	1,494,544

The Bank established a Euro Medium Term Note (EMTN) programme for USD 750 million (AED 2.75 billion) under an agreement dated 4 February 2004. On 15 March 2010, the EMTN programme limit was increased to USD 5 billion (AED 18.37 billion).

AED 1.02 billion is a subordinated floating rate note ("FRN") and qualified and approved by U.A.E. Central Bank for Tier 2 subordinated loan capital till 2012 and is subsequently being amortised at the rate of 20% per annum for next five years until 2017 for capital adequacy calculation purposes.

New medium-term notes of AED 1.1 billion were issued during the period ended 31 December 2013.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

21 Issued and paid up capital and reserves

(a) Issued and paid up capital

As of 31 December 2013, 169,076,975 ordinary shares of AED 10 each (31 December 2012: 169,076,975 ordinary shares of AED 10 each) were fully issued and 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 Annual General Meeting.

(d) Cumulative translation adjustment

Exchange differences relating to the translation of the results and net assets of the Group's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Group's presentation currency (i.e. AED), are recognised directly in consolidated statement of comprehensive income and accumulated in the cumulative translation adjustment reserve. Gains and losses on hedging instruments that are designated as hedging instruments for hedges of net investments in foreign operations are included in the cumulative translation adjustment reserve. Exchange differences previously accumulated in the cumulative translation adjustment reserve (in respect of translating both the net assets of foreign operations and hedges of foreign operations) are reclassified to the consolidated income statement on the disposal of the foreign operation.

(e) Investments revaluation reserve

Investment revaluation reserve shows the effects from the fair value measurement of other financial assets measured at FVTOCI. The change in fair value for the year amounted to a profit of AED 64 million (2012: loss of AED 36 million) and was reflected in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(f) Dividends on equity instruments

During the year ended 31 December 2013, a proposed 38% cash dividend amounting to AED 642 million (2012: AED 338 million) was approved by the Board of Directors and ratified by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 26 February 2013.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

22 Non-controlling interests

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
At 1 January	**585,443**	541,040
Profit for the year	**76,198**	58,327
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**5,320**	(33,337)
Dividends paid	**(8,395)**	-
Non-controlling interest arising on acquisiton of a subsidiary	**-**	(25,545)
Additional contribution attributable to the new non-controlling interest shareholders*	**14,981**	44,958
At 31 December	**673,547**	585,443

* Additional contribution was made during the year by the non-controlling interest shareholders of Dubai Group Sigorta A.S.

23 Contra accounts and commitments

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

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
(i) Contra accounts (memoranda)		
Guarantees	**38,925,764**	40,410,921
Letters of credit	**7,225,200**	6,563,747
	46,150,964	46,974,668
(ii) Commitments for acquisition of property and equipment	**28,121**	16,862
(iii) Operating lease commitments	**46,847**	44,475
Total contra accounts and commitments	**46,225,932**	47,036,005

(b) Irrevocable undrawn facilities commitments as at 31 December 2013 amounted to AED 2.89 billion (2012: AED 2.26 billion).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

23 Contra accounts and commitments (continued)

(c) Contra accounts – maturity profile

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

	2013					
	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	**14,380,183**	**1,803,383**	**2,383,488**	**4,508,762**	**15,849,948**	**38,925,764**
Letters of credit	**4,181,275**	**1,463,321**	**1,069,137**	**511,467**	**-**	**7,225,200**
Total	**18,561,458**	**3,266,704**	**3,452,625**	**5,020,229**	**15,849,948**	**46,150,964**

	2012					
	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	17,573,616	2,198,919	2,122,204	5,792,676	12,723,506	40,410,921
Letters of credit	4,547,764	758,411	797,664	459,908	-	6,563,747
Total	22,121,380	2,957,330	2,919,868	6,252,584	12,723,506	46,974,668

The analysis of commitments and contingencies by geographic region and industry sector is shown in Note 38 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:

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Less than 1 year	**30,889**	27,687
1 to 5 years	**15,950**	16,698
Over 5 years	**8**	90
Total	**46,847**	44,475

24 Interest income

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Loans and advances	**2,589,174**	2,284,148
Banks	**230,266**	297,345
Other financial assets	**154,712**	203,900
Central Bank	**28,251**	36,045
	3,002,403	2,821,438

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

25 Income from Islamic financing and investment products

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Financing		
Murabaha	**139,455**	108,971
Ijara	**60,352**	55,345
Other	**19,432**	22,985
	219,239	187,301
Investment		
Mushakara	**9,527**	27,249
Mudaraba	**2,668**	8,350
Wakala	**31,392**	19,754
	43,587	55,353
Total	**262,826**	242,654

26 Interest expense

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Customers' deposits	**550,284**	533,928
Deposits and balances due to central banks	**123**	2,571
Deposits and balances due to other banks	**275,105**	356,152
Medium-term loans	**31,513**	152,412
	857,025	1,045,063

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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

28 Net fee and commission income

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Fee and commission income		
Commission income	**795,151**	661,497
Brokerage and asset management	**23,945**	22,837
Insurance commission	**196,687**	173,864
Fees and charges on banking services	**579,050**	414,827
Credit Card related fees	**815,198**	633,083
Other	**146,006**	105,754
Total fee and commission income	**2,556,037**	2,011,862
Fee and commission expenses		
Commission expense	**(264,551)**	(154,025)
Brokerage and asset management	**(284)**	(277)
Insurance commission	**(223,724)**	(195,165)
Credit Card related expenses	**(563,270)**	(424,895)
Other	**(64,483)**	(49,956)
Total fee and commission expenses	**(1,116,312)**	(824,318)
Net fee and commission income	**1,439,725**	1,187,544

29 Net investment income

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Net realized gain from sale of other financial assets measured at FVTPL	**20,620**	14,224
Fair value adjustments of other financial assets measured at FVTPL	**25,332**	49,849
Interest income from debt securities at FVTPL	**86,853**	78,090
Dividends income from other financial assets measured at FVTPL	**604**	444
Net realized (loss)/gain from redemption/sale of other financial assets measured at amortised cost	**(40)**	95,607
Dividend income from financial assets measured at FVTOCI	**34,691**	47,525
	168,060	285,739

30 Other income, net

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Fair value adjustments of investment properties (Note 12)	**104,593**	(59,818)
Foreign exchange gains, net	**294,578**	213,024
Insurance and other related income, net [Note 30(a)]	**366,417**	431,026
Loss on sale of property and equipment	**(15,251)**	(4,569)
Fair value adjustment – derivatives	**353**	(11,868)
Gain from redemption of medium-term loans	**900**	14,526
Other	**120,221**	125,231
	871,811	707,552

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

30 Other income, net (continued)

(a) Insurance and other related income, net

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Net insurance premium revenue	**1,331,651**	1,126,035
Net claims incurred	**(939,148)**	(681,335)
Other insurance related expenses	**(26,086)**	(13,674)
	366,417	431,026

31 General and administrative expenses

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Salaries and employees related expenses	**1,162,541**	1,059,663
Depreciation on property and equipment (Note 13)	**143,440**	144,270
Other	**735,737**	651,414
	2,041,718	1,855,347

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

32 Allowances for impairment, net

	2013			
	Retail	Corporate and others	Collective impairment	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Allowance for impaired loans and advances, net [Note 8 (e)]	**7,351**	**386,647**	**275,927**	**669,925**
Allowance for impaired balances due from banks, net [Note 6 (c)]	**-**	**7,700**	**-**	**7,700**
Allowance for other debtors, net	**-**	**27,085**	**-**	**27,085**
Reversal of impaired Islamic assets, net [Note 9(d)]	**(10,250)**	**-**	**-**	**(10,250)**
Write-off of impaired loans and advances	**283,344**	**-**	**-**	**283,344**
Impairment of property and equipment (Note 13)	**-**	**29,370**	**-**	**29,370**
Recovery of allowance against impaired loans and advances [Note 8 (e)]	**-**	**(32,580)**	**-**	**(32,580)**
Recovery of allowance against impaired islamic assets [Note 9 (d)]	**(569)**	**-**	**-**	**(569)**
Recovery of loans and advances previously written off	**(67,277)**	**(33,410)**	**-**	**(100,687)**
	212,599	**384,812**	**275,927**	**873,338**

	2012			
	Retail	Corporate and others	Collective impairment	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Allowance/(reversal) of impaired loans and advances, net [Note 8 (e)]	(15,447)	358,975	240,021	583,549
Allowance for impaired balances due from banks, net [Note 6 (c)]	-	55,150	-	55,150
Allowance for other debtors, net	-	7,393	-	7,393
Allowance/(reversal) of impaired Islamic assets, net [Note 9 (d)]	(1,817)	25	-	(1,792)
Write-off of impaired loans and advances	318,364	-	-	318,364
Impairment of property and equipment (Note 13)	-	11,938	-	11,938
Recovery of allowance against impaired loans and advances [Note 8 (e)]	-	(61,855)	-	(61,855)
Recovery of loans and advances previously written off	(64,393)	(21,814)	-	(86,207)
	236,707	349,812	240,021	826,540

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (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:

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Profit for the year (AED'000)		
(Attributed to shareholders of the Parent)	**1,805,665**	1,312,309
Number of ordinary shares outstanding [Note 21 (a)]	**169,076,975**	169,076,975
Basic and diluted earnings per share (AED)	**10.68**	7.76

34 Proposed dividends

The Board of Directors has proposed 40% cash dividend at their meeting held on 26 January 2014.

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 value date of the deposit or placement, as follows:

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Cash on hand	**861,066**	639,063
Balances with central banks:		
Current accounts and other balances	**3,576,101**	2,087,746
Certificates of deposit - within 3 months	**-**	1,500,000
Deposits and balances due from banks		
maturing within 3 months	**10,142,088**	8,282,270
	14,579,255	12,509,079

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

36 Investment in subsidiaries

(a) At 31 December 2013, Mashreqbank psc Group (the "Group") comprises the Bank and the following direct 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) Group	United Arab Emirates	63.65	63.65	Insurance
Mindscape Information Technology L.L.C.	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	99.80	99.80	Islamic finance company
Mashreq Capital (DIFC) Limited	United Arab Emirates	100.00	100.00	Brokerage and asset & fund management
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

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

(b) Financial details of non wholly owned subsidiaries of the Bank are as follows:

Name of Subsidiary	Profit allocated to non-controlling interest		Accumulated non-controlling interest	
	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000	**2013 AED'000**	2012 AED'000
Oman Insurance Company (PSC) Group	**75,750**	57,767	**667,278**	577,557
Individually immaterial subsidiaries with non-controlling interests	**448**	560	**6,269**	7,886
	76,198	58,327	**673,547**	585,443

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

36 Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

(c) Below is the summarised financial information of Oman Insurance Company (PSC) Group, the main subsidiary that has material non- controlling interest. The financial information represents balances before intra-group eliminations.

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Statement of financial position		
Total assets	**5,072,773**	4,593,409
Total liabilities	**3,278,148**	3,050,817
Net equity	**1,794,625**	1,542,592

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Statement of comprehensive income		
Net insurance premium revenue	**1,331,651**	1,126,035
Net claims incurred	**(939,148)**	(679,949)
Net commission and other income	**325**	14,634
Net investment income	**160,079**	15,905
Net expenses	**(306,409)**	(253,440)
Profit for the year	**246,498**	223,185
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	**13,648**	(91,775)
Total comprehensive income	**260,146**	131,410
Statement of cash flows		
Net cash flows generated by from operating activities	**13,863**	63,850
Net cash flows generated by from investing activities	**35,088**	500,397
Net cash flows used in from financing activities	**(136,633)**	(205,042)
Net cash flows (used in)/generated by during the year	**(87,682)**	359,205

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

37 Related party transactions

(a) Certain "related parties" (such as directors, key management personnel 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 87.27% (2012: 87.62%) of the issued and paid up capital.

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

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Loans and advances measured at amortised cost	**1,802,812**	2,508,704
Customer's deposits	**697,270**	842,216
Letters of credit and guarantee	**2,774,129**	2,094,668

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

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Interest income	**108,025**	83,722
Interest expense	**18,004**	13,740
Other income, net	**98,592**	78,443

(e) Compensation of key management personnel comprises of salaries, bonuses and other benefits amounting in total to AED 116 million (2012: AED 88 million).

38 Concentrations of assets, liabilities and off balance sheet items

(a) Geographic regions

	2013			2012		
	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.	**59,670,437**	**52,362,317**	**30,542,011**	52,253,314	48,060,837	31,536,152
Other Middle East Countries	**14,780,477**	**11,958,737**	**8,961,207**	13,551,880	8,364,155	8,286,956
O.E.C.D.	**7,215,180**	**6,797,924**	**3,854,078**	6,247,686	3,912,119	4,224,346
Other	**7,988,820**	**3,415,408**	**2,793,668**	4,330,420	2,225,934	2,927,214
	89,654,914	**74,534,386**	**46,150,964**	76,383,300	62,563,045	46,974,668

(b) Industry Sector

	2013			2012		
	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	**10,002,459**	**5,173,845**	**848,499**	8,906,012	6,917,569	197,244
Commercial & Business	**31,043,899**	**38,565,988**	**37,541,039**	23,244,673	30,554,514	40,031,467
Personal	**13,183,007**	**13,176,281**	**434,121**	10,404,675	11,819,330	868,915
Financial Institutions	**31,412,362**	**15,996,272**	**7,325,293**	29,095,974	10,693,260	5,876,416
Other	**4,013,187**	**1,622,000**	**2,012**	4,731,966	2,578,372	626
	89,654,914	**74,534,386**	**46,150,964**	76,383,300	62,563,045	46,974,668

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

39 Segmental information

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 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 the 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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

39 Segmental information (continued)

Reportable segments (continued)

	2013							
	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	713,083	861,083	(34,756)	397,936	212,416	26,274	181,758	2,357,794
Other income, net	575,103	424,879	487,733	429,445	46,862	466,542	49,032	2,479,596
Total operating income	1,288,186	1,285,962	452,977	827,381	259,278	492,816	230,790	4,837,390
General and administrative expenses								(2,041,718)
Allowances for impairment								(873,338)
Profit before taxes								1,922,334
Overseas income tax expense								(40,471)
Profit for the year								1,881,863
Attributed to:								
Shareholders of the Parent								1,805,665
Non-controlling interests								76,198
								1,881,863
Segment Assets	26,025,694	11,899,349	13,320,385	15,759,163	6,684,116	3,572,229	12,393,978	89,654,914
Segment Liabilities	30,188,237	14,768,000	6,959,713	13,528,895	4,479,605	2,001,278	2,608,658	74,534,386

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

39 Segmental information (continued)

Reportable segments (continued)

	2012							
	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	645,842	749,893	(145,027)	295,557	127,226	14,123	215,988	1,903,602
Other income, net	481,059	346,439	478,859	343,113	52,654	431,930	46,781	2,180,835
Total operating income	1,126,901	1,096,332	333,832	638,670	179,880	446,053	262,769	4,084,437
General and administrative expenses								(1,855,347)
Allowances for impairment								(826,540)
Profit before taxes								1,402,550
Overseas income tax expense								(31,914)
Profit for the year								1,370,636
Attributed to:								
Shareholders of the Parent								1,312,309
Non-controlling interests								58,327
								1,370,636
Segment Assets	21,921,735	8,389,697	15,079,616	14,759,287	5,892,234	3,132,711	7,208,020	76,383,300
Segment Liabilities	25,296,380	11,666,800	6,213,500	10,236,600	5,090,302	1,957,210	2,102,253	62,563,045

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

39 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 **	
	2013	2012	**2013**	2012
	AED'000	AED'000	**AED'000**	AED'000
U.A.E.	**4,195,898**	3,601,017	**1,536,849**	1,469,205
Other Middle East countries	**448,239**	331,727	**33,757**	46,946
O.E.C.D.	**144,641**	110,152	**3,114**	4,163
Other countries	**48,612**	41,541	**27,114**	27,559
	4,837,390	4,084,437	**1,600,834**	1,547,873

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

** Non-current assets include property and equipment, investment properties and goodwill.

Revenue from major products and services

Revenue from major products and services are disclosed in Notes 24, 25, 28, 29 and 30 in 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 2013 and 2012.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

40 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 2013:

	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Financial assets:				
Cash and balances with central banks	-	-	10,830,218	10,830,218
Deposits and balances due from banks	-	-	12,946,841	12,946,841
Other financial assets measured at fair value	1,846,826	742,484	-	2,589,310
Loans and advances measured at amortised cost	-	-	44,280,339	44,280,339
Islamic financing and investment products measured at amortised cost	-	-	6,150,796	6,150,796
Other financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	-	5,385,140	5,385,140
Interest receivable and other assets	849,098	-	4,676,495	5,525,593
	2,695,924	742,484	84,269,829	87,708,237
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits and balances due to banks	-	-	5,081,049	5,081,049
Repurchase agreements with banks	-	-	1,045,096	1,045,096
Customers' deposits	-	-	54,158,148	54,158,148
Islamic customers' deposits	-	-	4,445,531	4,445,531
Interest payable and other liabilities	697,134	-	4,567,037	5,264,171
Medium-term loans	-	-	2,537,923	2,537,923
	697,134	-	71,834,784	72,531,918

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

40 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 2012:

	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Financial assets:				
Cash and balances with central banks	-	-	10,767,087	10,767,087
Deposits and balances due from banks	-	-	10,176,676	10,176,676
Other financial assets measured at fair value	1,794,075	965,364	-	2,759,439
Loans and advances measured at amortised cost	-	-	36,183,916	36,183,916
Islamic financing and investment products measured at amortised cost	-	-	5,224,028	5,224,028
Other financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	-	4,387,590	4,387,590
Interest receivable and other assets	1,221,374	-	3,784,718	5,006,092
	3,015,449	965,364	70,524,015	74,504,828
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits and balances due to banks	-	-	5,982,708	5,982,708
Repurchase agreements with banks	-	-	1,155,369	1,155,369
Customers' deposits	-	-	42,430,655	42,430,655
Islamic customers' deposits	-	-	5,021,915	5,021,915
Interest payable and other liabilities	1,114,561	-	3,471,555	4,586,116
Medium-term loans	-	-	1,494,544	1,494,544
	1,114,561	-	59,556,746	60,671,307

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

41 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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

41 Derivatives (continued)

Statement of Derivatives as at 31 December 2013

	Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Notional amount	Notional amount by term maturity				
				Up to 3 months	3 – 6 months	6 – 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Forward foreign exchange contract	162,187	113,019	26,488,975	18,813,711	4,077,637	3,407,427	190,200	-
Foreign exchange options (bought)	-	52,173	4,046,344	350,743	478,427	3,217,174	-	-
Foreign exchange options (sold)	52,180	-	4,025,629	330,028	478,427	3,217,174	-	-
Interest rate swaps	627,271	523,960	21,712,043	1,543,877	472,673	1,260,534	13,524,456	4,910,503
Equity options	146	668	38,499	3,673	34,826	-	-	-
Futures contracts purchased (Customer)	4,106	-	33,394	26,717	1,839	4,838	-	-
Futures contracts sold (Customer)	-	3,208	310,363	308,634	1,729	-	-	-
Futures contracts sold (Bank)	-	4,106	33,394	26,717	1,839	4,838	-	-
Futures contracts purchased (Bank)	3,208	-	310,363	308,634	1,729	-	-	-
	849,098	697,134	56,999,004	21,712,734	5,549,126	11,111,985	13,714,656	4,910,503

Statement of Derivatives as at 31 December 2012

	Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Notional amount	Notional amount by term maturity				
				Up to 3 months	3 – 6 months	6 – 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Forward foreign exchange contract	110,241	105,239	45,185,034	10,760	28,463,167	16,131,550	579,557	-
Foreign exchange options (bought)	-	43,537	20,962,670	-	523,208	4,974,358	15,465,104	-
Foreign exchange options (sold)	43,204	-	21,168,570	-	351,929	5,707,846	15,108,795	-
Interest rate swaps	1,058,974	957,787	21,370,029	1,084,376	804,377	1,779,543	9,969,021	7,732,712
Credit Default Swaps	302	-	73,460	-	-	-	73,460	-
Equity options	759	104	361,744	55,653	168,776	121,293	16,022	-
Futures contracts purchased (Customer)	-	3,311	227,634	-	188,188	39,446	-	-
Futures contracts sold (Customer)	-	4,583	237,703	-	136,568	101,135	-	-
Futures contracts sold (Bank)	3,311	-	227,634	-	188,188	39,446	-	-
Futures contracts purchased (Bank)	4,583	-	237,703	-	136,568	101,135	-	-
	1,221,374	1,114,561	110,052,181	1,150,789	30,960,969	28,995,752	41,211,959	7,732,712

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

42 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 the Basel II 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:

- Tier 1 capital, which includes issued and paid-up share capital, retained earnings, statutory and legal reserves, 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.
- 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.
- 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 67% of 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 8% of RWA.

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 II.

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 medium-term floating rates notes.

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 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

42 Capital management (continued)

Regulatory capital (continued)

		2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Tier 1 capital			
Issued and paid up capital		**1,690,770**	1,690,770
Statutory and legal reserve		**850,172**	848,385
General reserve		**312,000**	312,000
Cumulative translation adjustment		**(42,113)**	(32,076)
Goodwill		**(16,923)**	(16,923)
Retained earnings		**11,793,461**	10,579,527
Non-controlling interest		**6,251**	5,826
Total		**14,593,618**	13,387,509
Tier 2 capital			
Allowance for collective impairment		**1,112,183**	972,758
Investments revaluation reserve		**(157,309)**	(163,794)
Qualifying subordinated liabilities*		**629,448**	845,592
Total		**1,584,322**	1,654,556
Deduction from capital		**(31,825)**	(31,825)
Total capital base	**(A)**	**16,146,115**	15,010,240
Risk-weighted assets			
Credit risk		**84,028,151**	71,047,167
Market risk		**530,716**	717,015
Operational risk		**4,415,785**	6,056,458
Total risk-weighted assets	**(B)**	**88,974,652**	77,820,640
Risk asset ratio	**[(A)/(B) x 100]**	**18.15%**	19.29%

* Qualifying subordinated liabilities represents the following:

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Medium-term notes [Note 20]	**1,020,726**	1,035,419
Less: Cumulative amortization	**(391,278)**	(189,827)
	629,448	845,592

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

42 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.

43 Risk management

Managing overall risk of the Group and setting up of various risk limits is carried out by the Risk Committee, Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) and Investment Committee who work under the mandate of the Board of Directors (BOD). These committees approve risk management policies of the Group developed by the Risk Management Group.

Mashreq has adopted best practises in the field of risk management to manage and monitor credit, operational, market and liquidity risk.

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

Mashreq has robust metrics in place for determining Probability of Default ("PD"), Loss Given Default ("LGD"), and Exposure At Default ("EAD") variables. The Credit Risk and Control Unit within Risk Management Group is responsible for periodically validating the Basel II risk models for risk ratings and scoring, including recalibration PD, LGD and EAD variables.

The Internal Capital Adequacy Assesment Process (ICAAP) 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.

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.

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

43 Risk management (continued)

Credit risk management

Credit risk is the potential for financial loss arising from a borrower or counterparty not meeting 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. Credit risk is also mitigated through adoption of prudent credit structures relevant to the credit risk. The Group further limits risk through diversification of its assets by geography and industry sectors.

Wholesale credit 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 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).

The Wholesale Credit 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. 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.

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.

Wholesale Credit Risk Management includes Special Assets Management Group that manages credits that are rated as watch list and worse. Special Assets Management Group was established to have a more focused view on all remedial accounts and, on a pro-active basis, identify and take timely actions on potential weak credits.

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

43 Risk management (continued)

Credit risk management (continued)

Retail credit risk management

Retail credit risk is managed on a product basis. Each retail credit application is considered for approval according to the approved product program, which is devised in accordance with guidelines set out in the retail credit policy manual 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 and thereafter periodic and detailed credit reviews are performed to monitor and track portfolio performance.

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 are also captured in the Product Program which 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).

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 periodic 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 potential problems and ensure approved credit policies, guidelines and operating procedures across the Group are implemented.

Loan classification

As per Mashreq's wholesale credit policy, all performing commercial and institutional loan facilities of the Group are assigned one of twenty five risk ratings. Non-classified obligors are those rated from 1 – 22. Obligors at the higher risk end rated 21 and 22 are categorized as "Watch List". Classified exposures fall into 5 categories representing escalating degrees of severity. Assets rated 23 and 24 are categorized as "Specially Mentioned I" and 25 are categorized as "Specially Mentioned II". All Loans and advances rated from 21 to 25 are considered as Grade 4 – Watch-List in the note below.

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.

Outside the 25 point scale, there are 4 ratings – Non-Accrual Under Restructuring (NAUR), Sub-standard, Doubtful and Loss, categorized as Non-Performing assets. NAUR rating is assigned to borrowers that are past due by more than 90 days on payment of interest and where negotiation for re-structuring is in progress. Sub-standard loans are assets where the ability to service the debt has been severely impacted and where the principal or interest is past due for over 90 days and there is no immediate prospects of a restructuring. Provisions and loans classification are taken in line with the Central Bank of U.A.E. 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. 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.

Any collections on cash basis for non-performing loans are accounted for on the basis of credit policy. Where provisions are held, the amount collected is applied first towards principal, and then to interest. Where provisions are not held, the amount collected is applied first to interest and then to principal.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

43 Risk management (continued)

Credit risk management (continued)

Impaired loans and securities

Impaired loans and other financial assets are loans and other financial assets for which the Group determines 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 Non-Accrual under Restructuring (NAUR), Sub-Standard, Doubtful or Loss in the Group's internal credit risk grading system for wholesale credits. It also includes assets where interest has been suspended or stopped pending conclusion of the re-structuring.

Impairment of retail loans is calculated by applying a formulaic approach as per Central Bank guidelines whereby a provision of 25% of principal balance is made when it is past due by more than 90 days and a provision of 50% of principal balance is made when is past due by more than 120 days and less than 180 days. Where such a segregation is not possible as to principal balance, the provisions are taken as aforesaid on the total balance against the facility. Retail loans are written off at a maximum of 181 days past their due date, based on the characteristics of the underlying product. The only exception to this is mortgages, where provisioning is based on Central Bank guidelines. Notwithstanding for certain high risk mortgages, the entire outstanding is fully provided for at 180 days.

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.

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.

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. Assets are written-off against provisions up to the extent of amount considered un-collectible.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

43 Risk management (continued)

Credit risk management (continued)

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 Investment		Other financial assets measured at amortised cost	
	2013	2012	**2013**	2012	**2013**	2012	**2013**	2012
	AED'000	AED'000	**AED'000**	AED'000	**AED'000**	AED'000	**AED'000**	AED'000
Impaired								
Non Accrual Under Restructuring	**-**	-	**11,255**	496,746	**-**	130,998	**-**	-
Substandard	**-**	-	**79,771**	859,527	**22,384**	42,614	**-**	-
Doubtful	**153,172**	150,812	**2,435,394**	2,055,600	**20,443**	23,228	**15,455**	15,455
Loss	**421**	-	**591,227**	473,258	**43,227**	44,505	**-**	-
Gross amount	**153,593**	150,812	**3,117,647**	3,885,131	**86,054**	241,345	**15,455**	15,455
Interest/profit suspended	**(9,831)**	(7,641)	**(486,214)**	(320,747)	**(2,085)**	(8,651)	**-**	-
Specific allowance for impairment	**(87,335)**	(79,635)	**(1,259,217)**	(882,123)	**(30,407)**	(48,087)	**-**	-
	56,427	63,536	**1,372,216**	2,682,261	**53,562**	184,607	**15,455**	15,455
Past due but not impaired								
Past due by less than 90 days	**312**	-	**50,635**	34,169	**8,479**	2,886	**-**	-
Past due beyond 90 days	**834**	-	**6,521**	14,371	**-**	-	**-**	-
Past due retail loans beyond 30 days	**-**	-	**201,546**	158,314	**30,307**	13,520	**-**	-
	1,146	-	**258,702**	206,854	**38,786**	16,406	**-**	-
Neither past due nor impaired								
Gross amount	**12,889,268**	10,113,140	**43,961,711**	34,363,846	**6,065,148**	5,029,715	**5,369,685**	4,372,135
Other allowances	**-**	-	**(38,370)**	(70,258)	**-**	-	**-**	-
Collective allowance for impairment	**-**	-	**(1,273,920)**	(998,787)	**(6,700)**	(6,700)	**-**	-
	12,889,268	10,113,140	**42,649,421**	33,294,801	**6,058,448**	5,023,015	**5,369,685**	4,372,135
Carrying amount	**12,946,841**	10,176,676	**44,280,339**	36,183,916	**6,150,796**	5,224,028	**5,385,140**	4,387,590

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

43 Risk management (continued)

Credit risk management (continued)

Other allowances represent the difference between the carrying amount prior to renegotiating of loans and the net present value of the future cashflows using the original effective interest rate.

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 2013 and 2012 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	
	2013	2012	**2013**	2012
	AED'000	AED'000	**AED'000**	AED'000
Grades				
Grade 1 – Low risk	**5,819,586**	4,671,105	**-**	-
Grade 2 – Satisfactory risk	**29,021,543**	22,381,845	**4,952,350**	3,120,001
Grade 3 – Fair Risk	**3,482,844**	2,293,055	**756,466**	1,391,796
Grade 4 – Watch List	**5,637,738**	5,017,841	**356,332**	517,918
	43,961,711	34,363,846	**6,065,148**	5,029,715

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. 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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

43 Risk management (continued)

Credit risk management (continued)

The table below details the fair value of the collateral which is updated regularly.

	Loans and advances and Islamic financing and investment products		Due from banks	
	2013	2012	**2013**	2012
	AED'000	AED'000	**AED'000**	AED'000
Against individually impaired loans and advances:				
Property	**297,432**	425,416	**-**	-
Equities	**754,132**	722,155	**-**	-
Cash	**10,972**	10,885	**-**	-
Against loans and advances not impaired:				
Property	**8,514,568**	6,803,744	**-**	-
Equities	**1,228,647**	1,262,633	**-**	-
Cash	**534,206**	504,069	**189,290**	105,583
Others	**2,931,597**	1,332,928	**-**	-
Total	**14,271,554**	11,061,830	**189,290**	105,583

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**
2013	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**
Impaired loans and advances	**1,416,191**	**1,683,183**	**18,273**	**-**	**3,117,647**
Impairment allowance for credit losses inclusive of interest in suspense	**(1,001,041)**	**(728,090)**	**(16,300)**	**-**	**(1,745,431)**
	415,150	**955,093**	**1,973**	**-**	**1,372,216**
2012					
Impaired loans and advances	2,193,256	1,660,246	31,629	-	3,885,131
Impairment allowance for credit losses inclusive of interest in suspense	(781,976)	(405,478)	(15,416)	-	(1,202,870)
	1,411,280	1,254,768	16,213	-	2,682,261

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

43 Risk management (continued)

Credit risk management (continued)

The distributions by geographical concentration of impaired Islamic financing and investment products 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
2013	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**
Impaired Islamic financing and investment products	**67,741**	**18,313**	**-**	**-**	**86,054**
Impairment allowance for credit losses inclusive of profit in suspense	**(32,492)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(32,492)**
	35,249	**18,313**	**-**	**-**	**53,562**
2012					
Impaired Islamic financing and investment products	223,032	18,313	-	-	241,345
Impairment allowance for credit losses inclusive of profit in suspense	(56,738)	-	-	-	(56,738)
	166,294	18,313	-	-	184,607

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 Bank, including reputational harm.

Mashreq operates within the frameworks of the Basel II Standardized Approach as regards measuring and managing operational risk. 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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

43 Risk management (continued)

Operational risk management (continued)

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. The operational risk policy is based on the principle that the primary responsibility for managing operational risk rests within business units and should be part and parcel of the strategic and day to day decision making process. To implement this, Mashreq uses three lines of defence model. The business units are first line of defence. They bear full responsibility for comprehensive risk management and risk mitigation. The second line of defence is formed by group operational risk function. The group operational risk function advise on operations risks, and is responsible for the group wide operations risk policy. The internal audit functions make up the third line of defence.

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.

In order to evaluate effectiveness of control in mitigating operational risk, the business units utilise the bank's standard self assessment process. The goal of the self assessment is for each business unit to identify key operational risks specific to its environment and asses the appropriate controls it maintains. Action plans are developed by business units for control issues identified.

Operational risk monitoring

The bank has a process for monitoring operational risk event data, which permits analysis of errors and losses as well as trends. Operational loss report is produced quarterly and is circulated to the senior management.

Market risk management

Market Risk captures Mashreq Group's exposures to adverse movements in market risk factors such as interest rates, currency rates, equity prices, commodity prices and credit spreads that may result in a negative impact on income statement or balance sheet. Market Risk is governed by a comprehensive framework as defined by the approved Market Risk Policy. The Market Risk Function is completely 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 primarily 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 are 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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

43 Risk management (continued)

Market risk management (continued)

Each trading desk has a Permitted Product List comprising 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.

The bank uses Value at Risk (VaR) methodology to assess risks across proprietary trading desks. 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 approach. This means that under normal market conditions, there would be only one day in a hundred day time horizon such that the actual loss may exceed this VaR number. For all other days, the losses will be within the VaR calculated.

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 2013, VaR was calculated regularly and as of 31 December 2013 the 99% one day VaR was USD 0.23 million (31 December 2012: USD 0.51 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.

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 2013 would have been an decrease in profit by 2.2% (in case of decrease of interest rate) and would have been an increase in profit by 5.8% (in case of increase of interest rate) [2012: -3.9% and +6.3%] respectively.

During the year ended 31 December 2013, the effective interest rate on due from banks and certificates of deposits with central banks was 1.03% (2012: 0.94%), on loans and advances measured at amortised cost 5.85% (2012: 6.62%), on customers' deposits 1.01% (2012: 1.38%) and on due to banks (including repurchase agreements) 0.88% (2012: 0.77%).

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 2013 (continued)

43 Risk management (continued)

Market risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk management (continued)

Interest rate repricing analysis:

	2013						
	Within 3 months AED'000	Over 3 to 6 months AED'000	Over 6 to 12 months AED'000	Over 1 to 5 years AED'000	Over 5 years AED'000	Non-interest bearing items AED'000	Total AED'000
Assets							
Cash and balances with central banks	3,064,555	700,000	768,000	-	-	6,297,663	10,830,218
Deposits and balances due from banks	9,035,892	1,823,197	728,010	143,263	60,594	1,155,885	12,946,841
Other financial assets measured at fair value	668,587	318,929	249,995	257,615	-	1,094,184	2,589,310
Loans and advances measured at amortised cost	20,031,842	8,217,433	3,403,786	8,280,768	4,315,257	31,253	44,280,339
Islamic financing and investment products measured at amortised cost	3,810,575	829,926	192,780	965,794	351,721	-	6,150,796
Other financial assets measured at amortised costs	3,045,902	1,296,374	227,394	598,565	37,774	179,131	5,385,140
Interest receivable and other assets	-	-	-	-	-	5,871,436	5,871,436
Goodwill	-	-	-	-	-	26,588	26,588
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	472,959	472,959
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	1,101,287	1,101,287
Total assets	**39,657,353**	**13,185,859**	**5,569,965**	**10,246,005**	**4,765,346**	**16,230,386**	**89,654,914**
Liabilities and equity							
Deposits and balances due to banks	3,660,780	497,014	164,268	-	-	758,987	5,081,049
Repurchase agreements with banks	1,045,096	-	-	-	-	-	1,045,096
Customers' deposits	23,436,451	5,892,430	2,339,362	1,550,436	197,656	20,741,813	54,158,148
Islamic customers' deposits	889,237	707,786	1,520,469	-	-	1,328,039	4,445,531
Insurance and life assurance funds	-	-	-	-	-	1,426,999	1,426,999
Interest payable and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	5,839,640	5,839,640
Medium-term loans	1,479,852	275,475	782,596	-	-	-	2,537,923
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent	-	-	-	-	-	14,446,981	14,446,981
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	673,547	673,547
Total liabilities and equity	**30,511,416**	**7,372,705**	**4,806,695**	**1,550,436**	**197,656**	**45,216,006**	**89,654,914**
On Balance Sheet gap	9,145,937	5,813,154	763,270	8,695,569	4,567,690	(28,985,620)	-
Off Balance Sheet gap	8,236	(38)	(8,198)	-	-	-	-
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	**9,154,173**	**14,967,289**	**15,722,361**	**24,417,930**	**28,985,620**	**-**	**-**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

43 Risk management (continued)

Market risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk management (continued)

Interest rate repricing analysis:

	2012						
	Within 3 months	Over 3 to 6 months	Over 6 to 12 months	Over 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non-interest bearing items	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Assets							
Cash and balances with central banks	3,457,528	1,471,000	1,200,000	-	-	4,638,559	10,767,087
Deposits and balances due from banks	6,714,505	1,093,069	643,660	77,004	46,143	1,602,295	10,176,676
Other financial assets measured at fair value	534,660	292,979	171,704	337,623	239,079	1,183,394	2,759,439
Loans and advances measured at amortised cost	15,075,861	4,720,358	1,585,931	7,192,704	7,409,426	199,636	36,183,916
Islamic financing and investment products measured at amortised cost	1,932,767	1,135,731	606,658	874,558	674,314	-	5,224,028
Other financial assets measured at amortised costs	3,692,289	538,820	54,384	100,771	-	1,326	4,387,590
Interest receivable and other assets	-	-	-	-	-	5,336,691	5,336,691
Goodwill	-	-	-	-	-	26,588	26,588
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	364,245	364,245
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	1,157,040	1,157,040
Total assets	31,407,610	9,251,957	4,262,337	8,582,660	8,368,962	14,509,774	76,383,300
Liabilities and equity							
Deposits and balances due to banks	2,815,357	479,679	166,794	128,568	-	2,392,310	5,982,708
Repurchase agreements with banks	1,155,369	-	-	-	-	-	1,155,369
Customers' deposits	16,845,013	3,392,284	2,416,364	701,413	-	19,075,581	42,430,655
Islamic customers' deposits	3,558,569	180,594	449,259	-	-	833,493	5,021,915
Insurance and life assurance funds	-	-	-	-	-	1,228,896	1,228,896
Interest payable and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	5,248,958	5,248,958
Medium-term loans	1,494,544	-	-	-	-	-	1,494,544
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent	-	-	-	-	-	13,234,812	13,234,812
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	585,443	585,443
Total liabilities and equity	25,868,852	4,052,557	3,032,417	829,981	-	42,599,493	76,383,300
On Balance Sheet gap	5,538,758	5,199,400	1,229,920	7,752,679	8,368,962	(28,089,719)	-
Off Balance Sheet gap	1,837	-	-	-	(1,837)	-	-
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	5,540,595	10,739,995	11,969,915	19,722,594	28,089,719	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

43 Risk management (continued)

Market 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 are:

	2013			2012		
	Net spot position	**Forward position**	**Total**	Net spot position	Forward position	Total
	AED'000	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
U.S. Dollars	**11,901,938**	**(1,010,253)**	**10,891,685**	9,864,279	(1,907,545)	7,956,734
Qatari Riyals	**1,914,293**	**184,900**	**2,099,193**	723,383	172,174	895,557
Pound Sterling	**68,385**	**47,440**	**115,825**	(242,920)	300,786	57,866
Euro	**31,225**	**(9,800)**	**21,425**	70,721	(73,674)	(2,953)
Bahrain Dinar	**560,342**	**7,239**	**567,581**	402,779	(41,042)	361,737
Saudi Riyal	**(234,290)**	**224,690**	**(9,600)**	(375,609)	402,964	27,355
Japanese Yen	**(29,027)**	**4,137**	**(24,890)**	4,577	(3,479)	1,098
Swiss Francs	**(214,176)**	**215,843**	**1,667**	1,882	(8)	1,874
Kuwaiti Dinar	**96,517**	**(94,930)**	**1,587**	203,216	(13,580)	189,636
Chinese Yuan	**722**	**-**	**722**	-	-	-
Other	**157,921**	**32,781**	**190,702**	131,063	(44,815)	86,248
Total	**14,253,850**	**(397,953)**	**13,855,897**	10,783,371	(1,208,219)	9,575,152

The exchange rate of AED against US Dollar is pegged 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.S. Dollar; 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 2013 (continued)

43 Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk management (continued)

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 III 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 Corporate Banking Group, the Head of Risk Management, the Head of International Banking and the Head of Treasury & Capital Markets.

The Group has historically relied on customer deposits for its funding needs. Over the years, the Group has successfully introduced various cash management products and retail savings' schemes which have enabled it to mobilize low cost, broad based 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 1.5 billion [Note 20(b)] in medium-term loans.

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 for managing liquidity and it follows strict guidelines for deployment of liquid assets within each liquidity bucket. Periodic stress tests are performed to ensure 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 2013 (continued)

43 Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk management (continued)

Maturity profile:

The maturity profile of assets, liabilities and equity as at 31 December 2013 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	9,012,218	1,050,000	768,000	-	-	10,830,218
Deposits and balances due from banks	10,142,088	1,779,121	783,105	181,934	60,593	12,946,841
Other financial assets measured at fair value	610,416	308,124	245,128	339,211	1,086,431	2,589,310
Loans and advances measured at amortised cost	15,320,857	3,319,038	3,741,927	13,258,637	8,639,880	44,280,339
Islamic financing and investment products measured at amortised cost	3,243,788	285,220	185,084	1,580,959	855,745	6,150,796
Other financial assets measured at amortised cost	98,026	183,722	141,862	2,452,665	2,508,865	5,385,140
Interest receivable and other assets	1,514,577	3,013,986	1,108,860	3,521	230,492	5,871,436
Goodwill	-	-	-	-	26,588	26,588
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	472,959	472,959
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	1,101,287	1,101,287
Total assets	**39,941,970**	**9,939,211**	**6,973,966**	**17,816,927**	**14,982,840**	**89,654,914**
Liabilities and equity						
Deposits and balances due to banks	3,759,676	497,014	164,268	-	660,091	5,081,049
Repurchase agreements with banks	385,005	-	-	660,091	-	1,045,096
Customers' deposits	43,795,338	6,001,454	2,374,378	1,577,249	409,729	54,158,148
Islamic customers' deposits	2,216,183	707,869	1,521,479	-	-	4,445,531
Insurance and life assurance funds	-	-	973,502	453,497	-	1,426,999
Interest payable and other liabilities	2,102,506	2,286,046	1,350,219	91,933	8,936	5,839,640
Medium-term loans	183,650	459,125	874,422	1,020,726	-	2,537,923
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent	-	-	-	-	14,446,981	14,446,981
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	673,547	673,547
Total liabilities and equity	**52,442,358**	**9,951,508**	**7,258,268**	**3,803,496**	**16,199,284**	**89,654,914**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

43 Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk management (continued)

Maturity profile: (continued)

The maturity profile of assets, liabilities and equity as at 31 December 2012 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	8,096,087	1,471,000	1,200,000	-	-	10,767,087
Deposits and balances due from banks	8,282,270	1,005,770	728,758	113,734	46,144	10,176,676
Other financial assets measured at fair value	503,275	292,979	171,704	367,708	1,423,773	2,759,439
Loans and advances measured at amortised cost	13,302,158	3,020,602	1,856,589	8,513,963	9,490,604	36,183,916
Islamic financing and investment products measured at amortised cost	1,543,992	208,914	598,214	1,914,785	958,123	5,224,028
Other financial assets measured at amortised cost	493,622	762,910	580,036	1,355,714	1,195,308	4,387,590
Interest receivable and other assets	1,582,262	3,124,988	187,257	210,961	231,223	5,336,691
Goodwill	-	-	-	-	26,588	26,588
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	364,245	364,245
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	1,157,040	1,157,040
Total assets	33,803,666	9,887,163	5,322,558	12,476,865	14,893,048	76,383,300
Liabilities and equity						
Deposits and balances due to banks	5,207,667	479,679	166,794	128,568	-	5,982,708
Repurchase agreements with banks	-	-	-	1,155,369	-	1,155,369
Customers' deposits	35,308,393	3,519,147	2,496,522	850,489	256,104	42,430,655
Islamic customers' deposits	4,253,094	216,698	552,053	70	-	5,021,915
Insurance and life assurance funds	-	748,813	480,083	-	-	1,228,896
Interest payable and other liabilities	2,908,076	1,272,886	396,154	629,105	42,737	5,248,958
Medium-term loans	-	-	-	1,494,544	-	1,494,544
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent	-	-	-	-	13,234,812	13,234,812
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	585,443	585,443
Total liabilities and equity	47,677,230	6,237,223	4,091,606	4,258,145	14,119,096	76,383,300

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

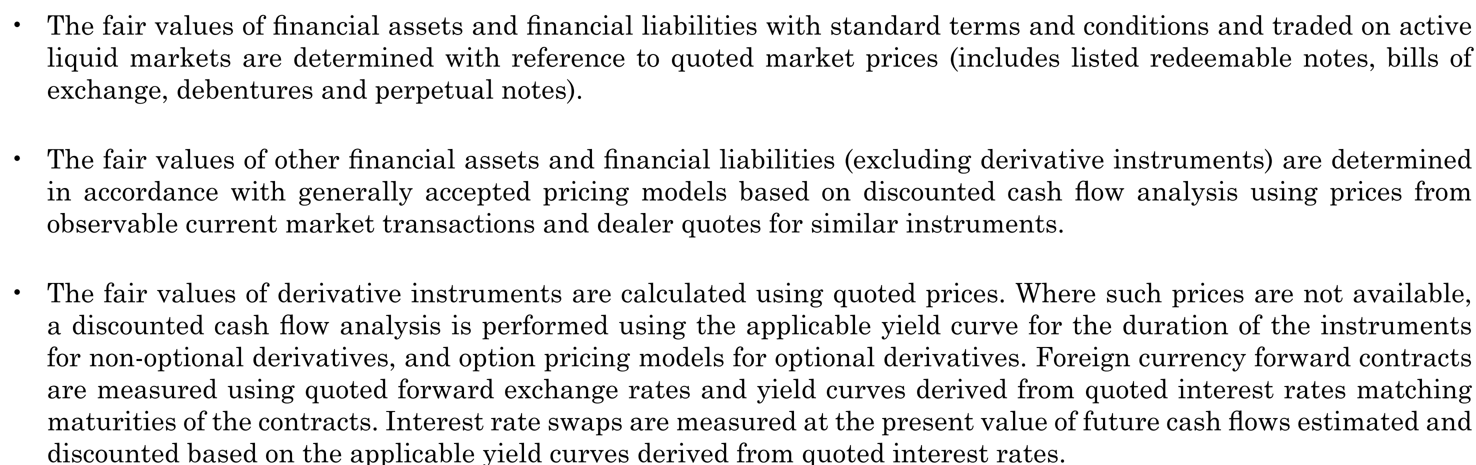
43 Risk management (continued)

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.

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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

43 Risk management (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

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

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).

	31 December 2013			
	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	**120,033**	**1,087,381**	**-**	**1,207,414**
- Equities	**16,289**	**-**	**567**	**16,856**
- Mutual and other funds	**622,556**	**-**	**-**	**622,556**
Other financial assets measured at FVTOCI				
- Equities	**358,159**	**-**	**358,448**	**716,607**
- Mutual and other funds	**25,877**	**-**	**-**	**25,877**
Total	**1,142,914**	**1,087,381**	**359,015**	**2,589,310**
Other assets				
Positive fair value of derivatives	**162,187**	**686,911**	**-**	**849,098**
Other liabilities				
Negative fair value of derivatives	**113,019**	**584,115**	**-**	**697,134**

	31 December 2012			
	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	78,698	920,645	-	999,343
- Equities	32,864	-	622	33,486
- Mutual and other funds	226,128	535,118	-	761,246
Other financial assets measured at FVTOCI				
- Equities	325,295	-	316,712	642,007
- Mutual and other funds	323,357	-	-	323,357
Total	986,342	1,455,763	317,334	2,759,439
Other assets				
Positive fair value of derivatives	111,617	1,109,757	-	1,221,374
Other liabilities				
Negative fair value of derivatives	105,343	1,009,218	-	1,114,561

There were no transfers between Level 1 and 2 during the years ended 31 December 2013 and 2012.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

43 Risk management (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement of other financial assets measured at FVTOCI

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
At 1 January	**316,712**	390,794
Purchases	**34,400**	11,321
Cost of sales	**(959)**	(44,879)
Transfer in from Level 1	**16,324**	-
Change in fair value	**(8,029)**	(40,524)
At 31 December	**358,448**	316,712

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 losses included in consolidated statement of 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 of financial instruments measured 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.

	Carrying amount	**Fair Value**			
	AED'000	**Level 1 AED'000**	**Level 2 AED'000**	**Level 3 AED'000**	**Total AED'000**
2013					
Financial assets					
Other financial assets measured at amortised cost	**5,385,140**	**3,558,299**	**-**	**1,694,449**	**5,252,748**
2012					
Financial assets					
Other financial assets measured at amortised cost	4,387,590	3,031,798	-	1,350,169	4,381,967

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

43 Risk management (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortised cost (continued)

	Carrying amount	Fair Value			
	AED'000	Level 1 AED'000	Level 2 AED'000	Level 3 AED'000	Total AED'000
2013					
Financial liabilities					
Medium-term notes	**2,537,923**	**1,810,668**	**-**	**642,775**	**2,453,443**
2012					
Financial liabilities					
Medium-term notes	1,494,544	1,056,043	-	275,475	1,331,518

Fair value sensitivity analysis

The following table shows the sensitivity of fair values to 10% increase or decrease as at 31 December 2013:

	Reflected in consolidated statement of income		Reflected in consolidated statement of comprehensive income	
	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
2013				
Other financial assets measured at fair value	**184,683**	**(184,683)**	**74,248**	**(74,248)**
2012				
Other financial assets measured at fair value	179,407	(179,407)	96,536	(96,536)

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 2013 (continued)

44 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 2013 of AED 8 million (2012: AED 16 million).

45 Fund management

Makaseb Funds Company BSC and Mashreq Capital (DIFC) Limited **(Note 36)** manage a number of 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.

46 Foreign restricted assets

Net assets equivalent to AED 78 million as at 31 December 2013 (2012: AED 80 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.

47 Approval of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 26 January 2014.

Mashreqbank psc established in 1967

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